

THE
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSIONER.
AND THE
THIRD REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT,
MADRAS,
1892.
WITH APPENDICES.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1893.



PART I.
GENERAL SANITATION.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SANITATION.

SECTION V.—GENERAL POPULATION.

<i>Paras.</i> 1 & 2. Rainfall	2
Tables of Rainfall	3-5
3. Prices of Food	6
Tables of Prices of Food	6-7
Table of Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics	8-11

Vital Statistics of the General Population :—

4-13. General Remarks	12-16
14. Births	16
15. Presidency and District Birth-rates compared with former periods	17
16. Births according to Sexes	18
17. Birth-rates according to Months	18 & 19
18. Birth and Death rates in Districts compared	19
19. Birth-rates in Districts among Rural and Urban Populations compared	19-21
20. Do. in Municipal Towns and in Districts (exclusive of Municipal Towns) compared	21 & 22
21. Taluk Birth-rates	22
22. Deaths	22 & 23
23. Deaths according to Sexes	23
24. Deaths among Infants	ib.
25. Influence of Sex on Mortality	23 & 24
26. Deaths according to Classes	24
27. Death-rates according to Months compared	ib.
28. District Death-rates compared	24-26
29. Death-rates among the Rural and Urban population in each District of the Presidency compared	26 & 27
30. Death-rates in Municipal Towns and Districts (exclusive of Municipal Towns) compared	27 & 28
31. Taluk Death-rates	29

SECTION VI.—GENERAL HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

<i>Paras.</i> 32-43. Cholera	30-39
44. Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths	40-56
45-52. Small-pox	57-59
53-58. Fevers	59-61
59-63. Dysentery and Diarrhoea	61 & 62
64. Injuries	63
65. All other causes	ib.
66. Statement showing Death-rates from Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers and Dysentery and Diarrhoea per mille of population in each circle of Registration	63-68

SECTION IX.—SANITARY WORKS—CIVIL.

MUNICIPALITIES :—

<i>Paras.</i> 67. Number of Towns administered by the Act	69
68. Sanitary Works	ib.
69. Water-supply, Drainage and Conservancy	ib.
70 & 71. Latrine accommodation in Towns	70
72 & 73. Private scavenging	70 & 71
Statement of Conservancy establishment in Municipalities	72
Estimated receipts and expenditure on sanitation	72 & 73
74. Statements of expenditure showing in abstract and in detail	73 & 74

Abstract of Sanitary Reports of Municipalities :—

From Anantapur	}	7
Adoni		

CONTENTS.

Page

Bellary	75
Conjeevaram	
Coimbatore	
Erode	76
Karúr	
Cuddapah	
Berhampore	
Chicacole	
Parlákimedi	77
Cocanada	
Ellore	
Rajahmundry	
Guntúr	78
Masulipatam	
Bezwada	
Kurnool	
Dindigul	79
Madura	
Palni	
Periyakulam	
Calicut	
Cannanore	
Cochin	80
Palghat	
Tellicherry	
Nellore	
Ongole	81
Coonoor	
Ootacamund	
Gudiyátam	
Tirupati	82
Vellore	
Walajapet	
Salem	
Tirupatúr	
Ványambádi	83
Chidambaram	
Cuddalore	
Mangalore	
Kumbakónam	84
Máyaveram	
Mannárgudi	
Nagapatam	
Tanjore	85
Palamcottah	
Tinnevelly	
Tuticorin	
Srirangam	86
Trichinopoly	
Anakápalle	
Bimlipatam	
Vizagapatam	87
Vizianagram	
Madras	

DISTRICT BOARDS :—

Paras.	75. General Remarks	88
	Sanitary Works	ib.
	Water-supply, Drainage and Conservancy	ib.
	76. Total Estimated Receipts, Allotment and Expenditure on Sanitary Works	ib.
	77. Statements of Expenditure showing in abstract and in detail	88 & 89

Abstracts of Sanitary Reports of Local Fund Circles :—

Anantapur	
Bellary	
Chingleput	
Coimbatore	90
Cuddapah	
Ganjam	
Godávári	
Kistna	91
Kurnool	
Madura	
Malabar	92
Nellore	

CONTENTS.

vii

Page

Nílgeris	
North Arcot	
Salem	93
South Canara	
South Arcot	
Tanjore	94
Tinnevelly	
Trichinopoly	
Vizagapatam	95

Abstracts of the Sanitary Estimates of Villages in each of the Registration Circles from which reports were received :—

Anantapur	
Gooty and Tadpatri	
Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Hindúpur and Madakasíra	
Bellary	
Alúr	96
Hospet	
Adóni	
Kúdligi	
Harpanahalli	
Hadagally	
Sandúr State	
Tiruvallúr	97
Ponnéri	
Sandapet	
Chingleput	
Madurántakam	
Conjeeveram	
Coimbatore	
Erode	98
Satyamangalam	
Pollachi	
Palladam	
Bhaváni	
Kollegal	
Udamalpet	
Karúr	99
Dhárápuram	
Badvel	
Proddatur	
Sidhout	
Pullampet	
Cuddapah	
Jammalmadugu	100
Ráyachóti	
Pulivendla	
Kadiri	
Vayalpad	
Chicacole	
Berhampore	
Goomsur	101
Parlákimedi and Tekkali Zemindaries	
Godávári	
Bépalte	
Bápatla	
Guntúr	
Palnad	
Narasaraopet	
Gudiváda	102
Sattenapalle	
Bandar	
Nandigáma	
Bezwada	
Venukonda	
Nuzvid	
Vissannapet Division	
Pattikonda	103
Ramallakot	
Nandikotkur	
Nandyal	
Koilkuntla	
Sirvel	
Cumbum	104
Markapur	
Madura	

	Page
Tirumangalam	104
Dindigul	
Palni	
Periyakulam	
Kodakkānal Division	
Head Assistant Collector's Division	
Malabar	105
Nellore	
Atmakur	
Gudur	
Ongole	
Kanigiri	
Rapur	
Polur Division	
Venkatagiri Division	
Podili do.	
Darsi do.	106
Nilgiri	
Chittoor	
Chandragiri	
Palmanér	
Gudiyāttam	
Vellore	
Polur	
Wandiwash	107
Arcot	
Walaja	
Puttur Division	
Kalahasti Division	
Tirutani do.	
Maderpak do.	108
Panganūru do.	
Venkatagirikota Division	
Kangundi do.	
Arni do.	
Salein	
Atur	109
Námakkal Division	
Hosūr Sub-Division	
Tirupattūr	
Uttangarai	
Cuddalore	
Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam	
Tindivanam, Villupuram and Tiruvannāmalai	110
South Canara	
Tanjore	
Kumbakōnam	
Máyavaram	
Shiyāli	
Nannilam	
Tirutturaippāndi	
Negapatam	111
Pattukkóttai	
Mannārgudi	
Ottappidāram	
Tenkarai	
Sankaranayinārkóvil	
Tinnevelly	
Srivilliputtūr	
Nāngunéri	112
Ambásamudram	
Sátūr	
Tenkási	
Trichinopoly	
Musiri	
Kulittalai	113
Perambalūr	
Udaiyārpālaiyam	
Vizianagrām Taluk Board	
Vizagapatam do.	
Narasapatnam do.	114
Párvatipur do.	

SECTION X—

Paras. 78-89. General Remarks and Personal Proceedings	115 & 116
--	-----------

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—Table showing places visited by Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner	119-122
APPENDIX II.—Vital Statistics of the General Population	123-149

PART II.

SANITARY ENGINEERING, WITH APPENDICES.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,
1892.

SECTION I.

METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

Information given under SECTION V, GENERAL POPULATION.

SECTION II.

(a) EUROPEAN ARMY.

SECTION III.

(a) NATIVE ARMY.

SECTION IV.

(a) JAILS.

SECTION VII.

(b) VACCINATION.

SECTION VIII.

(a) SANITARY WORKS—MILITARY.

(a) Omitted by Order of Government, dated 20th April 1888, No. 419, Public.

(b) Omitted by Orders of Government, dated 12th July 1886, No. 1455, and 3rd May 1888, No. 465, Public, and reported upon separately.

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION.

RAINFALL.

1. The amount of rain registered in 1892, viz., 58·43 inches, was greater than in any of the preceding twenty years, and was above the average of ten years by 12·60 inches. In twelve districts (Tanjore, Madras, South Arcot, Tinnevely, Nilgiris, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Nellore) the rainfall was below the average, the decrease being most marked in the district of Tanjore, where an aggregate fall in 1892 of 28·68 inches was measured against the corresponding average annual rainfall of 48·43 inches for ten years. In ten districts (South Canara, Malabar, Godáviri, Kistna, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Cudapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Ganjam) the rainfall was above the average. As is always the case the heaviest falls occurred in South Canara and Malabar. It rained in 1892 on 65·1 days, the average of ten years being 62·3.

2. The subjoined table shows the rainfall, the prices of food-supply and the mortality from various causes during the year under notice compared with the figures for the preceding five years and the mean average of the quinquennial period :—

Years.	Deaths.							Rainfall.	Prices of food in seers of 80 tolas for the rupee.		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.		Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.
1892	79,033	43,757	280,627	* 32,293	11,312	303,733	750,755	58.43	10.3	17.3	16.1
1891	98,773	41,322	247,029	* 34,223	10,542	315,664	747,553	38.26	11.8	22.4	21.1
1890	35,288	28,092	262,855	26,608	10,402	287,149	650,394	39.49	12.7	26.2	21.6
1889	76,020	29,138	230,172	29,122	11,506	285,220	661,178	48.38	13.6	27.8	24.6
1888	58,677	21,858	204,561	27,721	11,401	272,797	597,015	43.92	15.3	29.4	27.5
1887	28,359	21,472	240,860	26,679	11,328	276,077	604,775	51.04	15.5	29.9	28.0
Average of quin- quennial period (1887 to 1891).	59,423	28,376	237,095	28,871	11,036	287,381	652,182	44.22	13.8	27.1	24.6

* Dysentery and diarrhoea only.

This table shows that more deaths were registered in 1892 than in any of the preceding five years, the increase being chiefly due to the high mortality from cholera, small-pox, fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, and all other causes; that the rainfall was greater and that the prices of food were higher than in any of the preceding five years.

Table contrasting the Monthly Rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1890, 1891 and 1892, with the average of previous ten years ending 1889.

Districts.	Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.	
Anantapur.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 1891 1892	0.06	0.2	...	...	0.12	0.2	0.36	0.9	1.75	3.3	1.82	4.1	1.93	4.9	3.98	6.7	4.40	6.5	4.63	7.1	2.62	4.5	0.33	1.1	22.00	39.5
		...	...	...	...	0.21	0.8	1.15	2.9	1.31	3.3	1.83	4.4	0.94	3.8	2.27	5.7	4.37	9.5	4.23	7.1	4.07	6.1	0.59	1.0	20.97	44.6
		...	...	...	...	0.11	0.2	1.45	0.8	0.27	1.0	1.97	3.6	1.59	3.4	19.27	26.2	0.30	1.1	3.45	5.3	0.95	1.9	0.03	0.1	29.39	43.6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	0.76	2.0	0.64	2.0	6.74	7.0	4.68	7.0	6.51	11.0	3.48	7.0	4.10	8.0	0.21	...	0.70	1.0	27.87	45.0
Bellary	{ Average of 10 years 1890 1891 1892	0.08	0.1	0.01	...	0.10	0.4	0.72	1.6	1.55	4.0	3.50	6.0	2.27	7.7	3.53	6.9	4.79	8.1	4.91	7.5	1.80	3.8	0.14	0.5	23.80	46.6
		...	...	...	...	0.33	0.6	1.59	3.5	1.14	2.9	1.94	5.7	1.91	6.9	3.45	5.8	4.82	9.4	2.99	6.3	5.60	7.1	0.70	0.8	24.47	49.0
		...	...	...	...	0.14	0.5	0.44	1.1	0.53	1.1	1.99	3.9	1.15	4.6	2.07	5.2	1.06	2.8	2.05	5.1	0.59	1.1	...	...	10.02	25.4
		...	...	0.03	...	...	...	0.54	2.0	1.14	3.0	4.50	8.0	2.36	5.0	8.00	12.0	4.21	9.0	5.86	9.0	0.71	1.0	...	...	27.35	49.0
Canara, South.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 1891 1892	0.14	0.4	...	...	0.02	0.1	0.90	2.4	4.52	8.01	39.73	27.4	40.08	29.6	24.34	26.4	10.55	19.0	9.30	13.6	3.49	6.2	0.52	1.3	133.59	134.4
		...	...	0.03	0.4	0.44	1.4	2.31	7.3	4.37	8.0	37.13	29.8	52.65	29.3	20.70	21.3	5.66	21.1	6.49	11.9	2.49	6.0	0.29	1.4	132.56	137.9
		...	...	0.14	0.4	0.19	0.4	0.91	2.0	1.29	2.8	31.71	22.1	41.89	28.4	19.27	26.2	8.90	15.1	10.13	11.6	2.06	3.6	...	...	116.49	113.4
		...	...	...	...	0.01	...	4.53	8.0	17.87	16.0	14.82	20.0	68.03	31.0	39.69	31.0	13.95	22.0	14.19	15.0	2.72	...	0.07	...	175.88	146.0
Chingleput.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 1891 1892	0.56	0.9	0.14	0.1	0.11	0.2	0.15	0.3	1.50	1.7	2.71	4.9	3.39	6.9	4.01	8.6	4.68	4.7	9.82	9.8	14.04	11.9	6.31	5.7	47.42	55.7
		0.49	0.9	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.7	0.22	0.6	5.14	6.9	5.79	7.6	3.45	5.4	4.46	6.4	5.62	7.3	2.75	6.2	1.0	2.1	29.44	44.1
		1.15	1.1	0.84	1.8	0.01	0.1	0.28	0.7	0.45	1.5	1.60	3.1	0.71	3.1	2.51	4.5	2.44	5.0	8.62	11.7	4.76	7.2	7.49	9.8	31.31	49.6
		0.01	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	0.14	1.0	0.28	1.0	3.79	5.0	5.84	9.0	11.49	14.0	7.25	9.0	4.52	7.0	0.14	1.0	2.58	4.0	36.06	51.0
Coimbatore.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 1891 1892	0.20	0.6	0.03	0.05	0.48	1.0	1.65	2.7	3.81	7.1	2.22	4.3	1.32	4.4	2.48	5.5	3.26	5.1	4.56	10.1	4.72	8.3	1.71	5.8	26.44	53.9
		0.22	0.9	0.01	0.1	1.31	2.4	3.31	4.8	3.31	5.9	1.02	2.6	0.48	2.6	2.37	5.4	1.13	3.1	8.90	8.9	2.51	4.7	0.46	1.0	25.03	42.4
		0.16	0.2	1.44	2.6	0.60	0.9	1.72	2.2	1.86	3.0	2.83	3.3	0.60	2.1	0.86	2.1	0.91	1.7	8.02	11.4	1.94	3.8	1.30	3.0	21.59	36.3
		...	...	...	1.0	0.12	...	2.45	5.0	3.99	7.0	2.09	5.0	1.23	3.0	3.93	7.0	0.79	2.0	4.83	8.0	0.41	1.0	0.79	2.0	21.26	41.0
Cuddapah.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 1891 1892	0.06	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.3	0.27	0.5	1.13	2.8	2.32	5.0	2.49	4.8	4.60	7.4	4.50	6.4	6.34	80.4	5.89	6.7	1.57	2.2	29.36	44.2
		...	...	...	...	0.10	0.4	0.91	1.3	0.75	2.7	2.49	5.4	1.48	3.3	3.00	7.2	4.08	7.9	4.55	7.5	3.39	5.5	0.62	1.2	21.17	42.4
		0.12	0.2	0.39	1.1	0.18	0.5	0.33	0.7	0.46	0.8	1.10	2.4	1.69	3.8	2.98	4.4	3.08	4.8	3.29	6.4	0.61	1.1	0.56	2.0	14.79	28.2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	1.0	0.76	2.0	6.67	8.8	3.65	6.0	8.93	13.0	5.35	18.0	8.30	11.0	0.32	1.0	1.10	2.0	35.31	62.0
Ganjam.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 1891 1892	0.10	0.4	0.31	0.6	0.58	1.5	0.60	1.7	2.02	4.3	5.71	8.9	7.43	11.1	7.69	12.9	7.22	10.9	7.69	8.8	6.34	5.6	1.44	1.6	47.13	68.3
		...	...	...	...	0.99	3.0	0.19	0.9	5.35	9.2	7.09	12.1	6.05	13.0	7.52	13.8	9.08	7.3	3.31	4.8	3.31	4.8	1.03	1.7	43.09	70.1
		0.06	0.1	1.09	2.1	2.86	5.4	0.73	1.7	6.27	4.5	1.12	2.2	4.89	1.4	8.11	13.2	7.48	12.4	1.97	3.3	1.12	0.7	0.02	0.1	35.72	47.1
		...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.48	2.0	1.02	3.0	6.80	10.0	8.05	11.0	8.49	13.0	11.47	13.0	12.56	10.0	0.75	1.0	...	...	49.65	63.0
Godavari.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 1891 1892	0.08	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.25	0.4	0.22	0.4	1.33	3.2	4.80	6.1	5.62	8.4	5.35	7.5	6.78	7.2	6.16	6.7	4.49	4.0	0.63	0.7	35.75	44.8
		...	...	...	...	0.14	0.2	0.41	0.8	0.91	1.2	9.74	10.7	10.73	13.1	3.37	5.7	6.49	6.2	5.54	5.5	3.72	4.1	0.16	0.4	41.21	47.9
		...	...	0.07	0.2	0.64	0.9	0.20	0.2	1.55	0.8	2.10	3.1	5.88	8.5	6.96	9.4	7.04	8.6	0.72	1.7	0.16	0.3	0.02	...	25.34	33.7
		...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.27	1.0	0.40	2.0	5.97	9.0	6.29	10.0	9.85	14.0	7.39	10.0	20.02	14.0	0.13	...	...	...	50.53	60.0

Table contrasting the Monthly Rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1890, 1891 and 1892, with the average of previous ten years ending 1889—continued.

Districts.	Number 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.				
Kistna	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.08	0.1	0.06	0.1	0.37	0.6	0.11	0.4	1.39	0.4	0.22	0.5	4.41	7.1	4.53	9.1	5.60	9.3	5.76	9.2	5.56	8.1	4.64	5.1	0.75	1.03	33.26	52.7
		...	...	...	...	0.58	0.8	0.07	0.2	0.22	0.5	6.24	10.0	5.67	9.5	4.47	9.2	4.17	7.4	3.73	4.7	6.42	5.5	0.27	0.8	31.84	48.6		
		...	...	0.39	0.4	0.30	0.4	0.18	0.6	0.49	1.3	1.70	3.0	5.08	9.8	4.40	8.7	6.26	8.7	2.22	3.8	0.18	0.2	...	...	21.20	36.9		
		...	...	0.09	...	...	...	0.26	...	0.37	1.0	5.94	10.0	5.15	8.0	9.71	12.0	9.38	11.0	14.93	12.0	0.22	1.0	0.17	...	46.22	55.0		
Kurnool	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.04	0.1	...	...	0.25	0.4	0.23	0.9	1.11	2.7	3.18	6.4	3.37	8.6	4.11	8.7	5.09	8.6	5.07	7.6	2.54	4.6	0.50	0.9	27.64	49.5		
		...	...	...	...	0.12	0.2	0.79	2.0	0.78	2.8	4.91	8.3	2.51	8.3	6.70	10.5	7.87	12.7	3.05	4.7	2.09	5.2	0.32	1.4	29.14	56.1		
		...	...	...	...	0.02	0.1	0.75	1.4	0.33	0.6	2.98	4.0	2.40	4.3	3.27	5.5	2.49	4.9	2.93	5.3	0.24	0.8	...	...	15.41	26.2		
		...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.37	1.0	0.79	2.0	6.06	9.0	4.23	7.0	9.37	15.0	7.31	13.0	10.51	10.0	0.17	...	0.12	...	38.96	57.0		
Madras	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.80	2.3	0.54	0.3	0.15	0.8	0.49	0.8	1.53	2.3	2.39	9.8	3.45	13.5	4.43	13.5	4.78	11.1	12.73	14.7	16.92	15.9	7.12	9.3	55.33	94.3		
		...	...	0.35	2.0	...	...	0.17	1.0	...	...	6.07	12.0	7.33	15.0	2.21	12.0	2.59	12.0	4.17	12.0	4.61	12.0	0.49	5.0	27.99	83.0		
		...	...	0.62	3.0	...	...	0.43	2.0	...	...	4.02	12.0	7.82	22.0	7.29	22.0	6.29	10.0	13.42	18.0	4.87	12.0	5.29	17.0	30.43	94.0		
		...	...	0.25	...	...	...	0.43	2.0	...	...	4.02	12.0	7.82	22.0	7.29	22.0	6.29	10.0	13.42	18.0	4.87	12.0	5.29	17.0	30.43	94.0		
Madura	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.51	1.2	0.38	0.4	0.55	1.0	1.54	3.3	2.47	4.6	1.10	2.7	0.96	2.3	2.48	5.0	2.44	4.9	4.89	10.2	6.73	10.1	4.45	6.5	28.50	52.2		
		...	...	0.64	1.3	0.68	1.4	0.85	1.8	2.87	4.6	1.68	3.6	1.74	3.6	1.40	2.9	2.48	5.0	2.27	4.4	9.52	8.2	3.73	6.8	0.96	1.5	28.82	45.1
		...	...	0.20	0.3	2.16	4.1	1.34	2.4	1.47	1.7	2.00	3.1	1.14	2.7	0.29	0.7	0.86	2.0	1.03	1.9	17.17	19.5	5.40	7.2	3.13	5.9	30.19	51.5
		...	...	0.04	...	0.65	1.0	0.09	...	2.75	5.0	1.03	2.0	2.39	3.0	1.30	3.0	3.76	6.0	1.02	2.0	5.80	7.0	0.84	1.0	0.79	2.0	20.47	32.0
Malabar	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.15	0.3	0.05	0.2	0.50	1.1	2.89	5.0	8.08	10.5	32.12	25.8	29.31	27.7	16.29	21.1	7.91	14.5	9.19	14.0	5.78	9.1	1.01	2.3	113.28	131.6		
		...	...	0.05	0.3	0.05	0.2	0.20	0.8	0.63	9.7	26.62	26.9	27.53	25.9	10.85	14.0	3.11	13.7	5.40	11.2	2.86	5.0	0.94	1.7	91.90	122.8		
		...	...	0.12	0.3	1.06	1.9	3.71	5.8	4.55	8.1	25.70	23.2	33.70	27.1	13.48	17.6	24.0	14.08	16.4	3.39	4.6	0.65	1.1	103.92	91.5			
		...	...	0.06	...	0.87	2.0	7.47	14.0	16.47	16.0	14.87	20.0	58.40	29.0	21.41	26.0	5.69	15.0	15.24	15.0	2.41	0.14	...	...	143.06	141.0		
Nellore	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.28	0.6	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.2	0.23	0.4	1.05	1.5	1.75	3.8	2.01	5.0	2.69	5.0	2.98	5.5	10.07	9.0	11.63	9.4	3.19	3.4	36.00	43.8		
		...	...	0.02	0.2	0.34	0.3	0.20	0.4	0.27	0.5	2.88	6.2	1.91	5.1	2.02	5.7	3.75	6.1	3.83	6.9	6.56	6.9	2.17	3.6	23.95	41.9		
		...	...	1.08	1.0	1.07	1.4	0.08	0.2	0.38	0.4	0.06	1.3	1.65	5.1	1.85	4.3	3.22	5.4	5.26	8.3	1.46	2.9	2.49	3.5	19.18	34.1		
		...	...	0.01	...	0.12	...	...	...	0.45	1.0	1.83	6.0	3.71	6.0	7.60	11.0	6.53	8.0	11.74	11.0	0.23	...	2.41	2.0	34.65	45.0		
North Arcot.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.25	0.5	0.05	0.1	0.17	0.3	0.37	0.7	2.48	3.7	2.53	4.9	2.61	5.1	5.53	8.1	5.19	6.7	7.74	8.7	9.43	9.0	4.20	4.2	40.66	46.0		
		...	...	0.09	0.4	0.13	0.5	1.06	1.3	1.60	3.4	4.87	6.3	4.02	6.3	3.57	5.6	4.55	6.0	6.36	9.0	3.31	5.5	0.87	1.7	30.43	42.0		
		...	...	0.66	1.1	0.96	2.1	0.24	0.4	0.37	0.7	0.43	1.1	2.55	5.1	0.92	2.9	2.63	3.3	4.17	5.9	8.07	9.2	4.37	6.3	27.96	42.7		
		...	...	0.01	...	0.03	...	0.48	1.0	1.39	3.0	5.31	7.0	5.71	8.0	9.41	13.0	6.58	8.0	5.25	6.0	0.68	1.0	1.77	3.0	36.84	50.0		
Nilgiris	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.03	1.8	0.22	0.6	1.72	3.2	3.24	6.6	6.03	11.9	9.49	16.3	11.50	19.4	8.87	18.0	6.89	14.1	10.63	17.5	8.38	14.2	3.75	6.7	71.40	130.3		
		...	...	2.59	1.9	2.69	5.7	6.02	11.5	5.86	12.4	9.06	17.3	10.54	17.2	6.12	18.0	4.38	12.9	8.87	14.5	3.68	8.0	2.46	3.2	62.46	124.2		
		...	...	4.91	5.2	1.09	1.5	1.80	5.8	4.27	8.3	6.70	12.7	18.84	16.1	6.71	9.4	2.09	5.5	11.66	20.4	3.47	6.2	2.46	5.1	65.50	97.5		
		...	...	0.73	2.0	0.28	1.0	5.48	10.0	4.85	11.0	6.03	12.0	13.59	16.0	9.57	17.0	4.24	8.0	9.84	15.0	2.01	3.0	2.14	3.0	58.77	98.0		

Table contrasting the Monthly Rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1890, 1891 and 1892, with the average of previous ten years ending 1889—continued.

Districts.	Number 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.				
Salem	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.17	0.2	0.03	0.08	0.44	0.7	1.06	2.0	4.49	7.1	2.28	4.9	2.48	4.9	5.99	8.4	4.65	6.8	6.91	9.3	5.42	8.3	1.85	3.3	35.77	56.6
		0.20	0.7	...	...	0.72	1.5	1.32	3.2	3.62	6.8	2.59	5.8	2.48	6.2	5.19	7.3	3.77	7.4	5.55	8.8	4.12	6.1	0.65	0.9	30.21	54.7
		0.38	0.6	0.92	2.6	0.72	0.9	0.86	1.6	0.96	1.5	26.10	5.3	0.53	3.0	1.54	3.4	3.62	5.0	5.83	9.7	1.41	3.3	0.87	3.3	43.74	40.2
		...	...	0.54	1.0	0.20	...	1.32	3.0	4.70	8.0	4.59	7.0	3.66	7.0	8.14	12.0	1.82	4.0	4.21	7.0	0.43	1.0	0.87	2.0	30.48	52.0
South Arcot.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.47	0.7	0.04	0.1	0.22	0.4	0.36	0.7	2.87	3.5	1.79	4.1	2.74	5.04	6.20	8.9	5.02	6.8	9.12	10.1	10.84	10.8	6.39	6.3	46.06	57.4
		0.56	0.6	...	...	0.13	0.2	0.70	1.0	1.13	2.2	3.86	5.4	3.64	6.4	4.06	6.8	6.58	7.5	7.36	9.2	4.59	7.8	0.84	2.4	33.45	50.5
		1.40	1.7	2.21	3.5	0.23	0.2	0.13	0.4	1.60	2.4	1.54	3.1	0.44	1.4	1.84	5.1	3.79	4.7	12.72	13.3	4.41	6.7	10.37	10.4	40.68	52.9
		0.14	...	0.26	...	0.01	...	0.42	1.0	1.23	2.0	3.96	5.0	5.14	6.0	8.11	12.0	4.30	6.0	2.72	4.0	0.88	2.0	2.53	3.0	29.34	41.9
Tanjore	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.89	1.9	0.30	0.4	0.30	0.3	0.49	0.9	2.52	3.3	1.96	3.6	1.89	3.6	4.61	7.01	3.63	6.1	9.17	4.7	12.89	12.6	9.78	9.8	48.43	54.2
		1.28	1.9	0.25	0.5	0.07	0.2	0.93	1.6	0.47	0.8	3.05	5.1	2.19	4.7	5.01	7.6	6.35	7.9	11.73	12.4	7.62	12.7	0.94	2.0	39.89	57.4
		0.21	0.6	1.91	3.2	0.07	0.1	0.05	0.2	3.90	3.4	0.77	1.2	0.80	1.9	1.87	3.4	1.30	2.4	14.71	18.8	5.99	7.6	16.83	15.4	48.41	58.2
		0.16	1.0	0.32	1.0	...	...	0.19	3.0	0.48	1.0	3.59	4.0	2.89	5.0	8.10	12.0	3.08	4.0	4.47	6.0	2.30	4.0	3.10	6.0	28.68	47.0
Tinnevely	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.68	1.5	0.59	0.9	1.16	1.9	1.69	3.0	2.04	3.8	1.09	2.6	0.73	2.1	0.94	2.4	1.78	2.5	6.49	9.5	8.13	11.0	5.10	6.4	30.42	47.6
		0.20	0.7	1.67	2.0	1.46	3.5	2.43	4.4	0.61	1.6	0.51	1.7	0.32	1.4	1.18	2.7	0.47	1.2	5.00	6.7	2.79	6.4	2.14	3.2	18.78	35.5
		0.76	0.6	2.65	4.6	3.91	5.3	2.03	3.6	1.15	2.5	1.25	1.5	0.24	0.9	0.23	0.5	0.87	1.2	15.29	19.9	8.55	8.7	3.08	6.6	40.61	55.9
		0.16	...	1.28	2.0	0.12	...	5.31	5.0	0.75	1.0	0.64	2.0	0.59	2.0	0.88	2.0	0.17	1.0	2.70	6.0	1.33	3.0	1.43	3.0	15.36	27.0
Trichinopoly.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.36	0.9	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.4	1.01	1.4	3.99	6.1	1.30	2.4	1.39	2.2	4.27	6.5	3.81	6.2	7.34	10.8	6.83	10.5	4.08	6.4	34.02	53.8
		0.53	1.6	0.05	0.3	0.19	0.6	1.59	2.1	2.07	4.1	3.12	4.9	1.63	3.2	5.10	7.5	3.92	7.2	11.13	11.7	4.44	7.9	0.13	0.5	33.90	51.6
		0.04	0.2	2.95	4.4	0.61	0.7	0.48	1.2	1.50	2.7	1.41	2.4	0.26	0.7	2.91	2.8	2.70	4.0	11.53	14.6	2.46	5.5	3.86	8.5	30.71	47.7
		0.23	1.0	0.21	...	...	...	0.87	1.0	1.52	3.0	1.36	3.0	1.93	4.0	6.84	9.0	1.82	3.0	7.56	8.0	0.48	1.0	1.04	3.0	23.86	36.0
Vizagapatam.	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.13	0.4	0.17	0.4	0.88	1.3	0.71	1.6	2.50	4.4	5.50	7.8	7.50	12.9	7.94	12.5	7.55	10.8	6.37	8.0	1.29	4.8	0.88	1.2	41.22	66.1
		...	...	...	...	0.63	1.8	1.39	3.0	1.56	3.6	8.93	12.3	6.62	13.8	10.55	15.6	9.98	15.0	4.98	7.2	3.56	5.5	0.60	1.1	48.11	78.9
		0.02	0.1	0.89	1.8	2.49	4.3	1.01	2.2	1.42	4.5	2.56	5.0	6.74	1.2	9.06	14.8	6.48	11.8	2.09	3.8	0.52	0.8	0.04	0.1	33.32	50.4
		...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.82	2.5	1.12	3.0	6.89	11.5	10.11	15.0	8.68	13.0	12.19	14.5	12.63	10.0	0.82	1.0	...	...	53.29	79.5
Total	{ Average of 10 years 1890 ... 1891 ... 1892 ...	0.31	0.1	0.14	0.2	0.39	0.1	0.97	0.2	2.75	4.7	6.08	7.7	6.32	9.1	6.18	9.8	5.17	8.3	7.49	9.7	7.04	8.5	2.99	3.9	45.83	62.7
		0.24	0.6	0.27	0.3	0.61	1.3	1.59	3.1	1.85	3.7	6.78	9.1	7.22	9.3	5.19	9.0	4.62	9.0	6.26	8.6	4.01	6.6	0.85	1.8	39.49	62.4
		0.36	0.4	1.21	2.1	0.77	1.2	0.88	1.6	1.63	2.6	5.40	5.4	5.96	5.5	5.23	8.4	3.35	6.0	7.96	10.8	2.61	4.1	2.90	4.5	38.26	52.6
		0.46	0.1	0.26	0.4	0.82	0.1	1.70	3.3	2.83	4.2	5.69	8.9	10.66	10.7	10.36	14.2	6.22	9.6	9.15	10.0	9.08	1.5	1.20	1.9	58.43	65.1

PRICES OF FOOD.

3. The following table shows the prices of the three grains in general use in Southern India, viz., rice, cholam and ragi during 1890, 1891 and 1892, compared with the average of ten years. *Rice*.—In all the districts the prices of this staple article of food were above the average, having varied from 11.9 seers for the rupee in the Malabar district to 9.2 in the Madras district. *Cholam*.—(Omitting South Canara and Malabar where this grain is not sold, the prices during 1892 were higher than the average of ten years in all the districts, with the exception of Chingleput, where they were cheaper. The prices ranged from 18.0 seers for the rupee in the Cuddapah district to 12.6 in the Madras district. *Ragi*.—This hardy grain was above the average prices also in all the districts and the prices (omitting the Nilgiris) varied from 20.7 in the Ganjam district to 14.6 in the Salem district.

Table showing the Average Quantities of Food Grains, in seers of 80 talahs, procurable for a Rupee in the Madras Presidency during 1890, 1891 and 1892, compared with the average of previous ten years ending 1889.

Grain.		Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Chingleput.	N. Arcot.	S. Arcot.	Tanjore.	Techinopoly.	Madurai.	Tinnevely.	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	Salem.	S. Canara.	Malabar.
January	Average of 10 years...	18.5	14.4	15.4	13.7	15.2	15.2	*	14.1	13.3	13.8	16.0	16.7	16.5	16.2	15.2	14.7	14.3	14.9	11.5	13.1	15.1	14.3
	1890	16.9	14.7	15.7	14.1	13.6	13.8	16.9	13.9	12.1	11.3	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.3	11.5	10.9	12.2	10.0	13.4	13.7	11.3
	1891	18.9	18.5	15.1	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.1	11.8	12.4	10.8	11.7	11.4	12.8	13.4	11.4	10.5	11.4	9.8	12.3	12.7	11.3	11.3
	1892	17.8	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.5	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.9	10.1	8.5	10.5	11.0	12.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.9	8.0	9.2	12.6	11.3
February	Average of 10 years...	18.5	14.8	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	*	13.2	12.3	13.1	16.7	16.8	17.3	17.0	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.8	12.6	13.0	15.6	14.6
	1890	16.4	15.3	15.7	14.4	13.7	13.8	15.4	12.6	12.5	11.5	12.9	13.7	12.8	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.0	12.5	10.8	13.6	14.0	12.3
	1891	18.9	18.1	15.3	14.0	13.6	13.6	13.0	12.1	12.4	10.5	11.6	11.6	12.6	13.3	11.3	11.3	10.6	11.3	9.8	12.0	15.7	11.9
	1892	11.8	10.7	10.3	10.1	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.1	10.2	9.4	11.1	12.0	10.3	10.9	10.6	10.1	8.0	9.3	12.2	11.5
March	Average of 10 years...	18.6	13.6	15.6	14.9	15.2	15.5	*	13.2	13.3	14.1	15.8	16.7	17.1	17.3	15.9	15.7	15.3	15.0	12.1	12.6	15.3	14.4
	1890	18.2	15.2	15.5	14.4	13.5	13.8	15.4	12.7	12.5	11.2	13.1	13.4	12.1	12.0	12.1	11.9	10.9	12.6	10.8	13.3	14.1	12.3
	1891	18.9	18.0	15.2	14.0	13.1	13.9	13.0	11.9	12.4	10.9	11.7	11.7	12.5	13.4	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.3	9.6	12.0	15.7	12.0
	1892	11.7	10.6	10.6	10.4	9.2	8.3	8.8	9.1	8.9	9.0	10.2	9.6	10.6	11.7	10.4	11.4	10.7	10.1	8.2	9.4	11.9	11.1
April	Average of 10 years...	18.5	14.6	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.3	*	13.9	13.3	14.2	16.9	16.8	17.1	17.1	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.0	12.0	12.6	15.1	14.2
	1890	17.1	14.9	15.6	14.2	13.4	13.5	14.9	12.5	12.0	11.4	12.5	13.2	12.2	12.2	11.8	11.7	10.8	12.9	10.7	13.4	14.1	12.0
	1891	18.9	17.9	14.9	14.0	11.9	11.7	13.1	11.6	12.5	11.0	11.8	11.7	12.7	13.6	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.2	9.8	12.3	13.4	11.7
	1892	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.7	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.2	9.0	10.1	10.9	9.7	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.8	11.3	11.0	8.2	10.7	11.3
May	Average of 10 years...	18.2	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.5	15.4	*	13.8	13.2	14.2	16.8	16.9	17.2	17.2	15.6	15.7	15.1	14.8	12.0	12.6	14.6	14.2
	1890	17.3	14.7	15.6	14.1	13.3	13.6	14.7	12.3	12.0	11.7	12.4	12.9	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.5	12.2	9.9	13.1	13.9	11.7
	1891	18.9	17.8	14.9	14.0	12.2	11.7	13.9	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.6	12.5	13.0	12.6	11.6	11.0	11.2	9.7	12.0	13.2	11.3
	1892	11.1	10.0	10.5	10.6	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.4	9.2	9.0	10.0	11.2	9.8	9.5	9.9	10.3	11.5	10.9	10.8	8.1	10.2	11.9
June	Average of 10 years...	18.1	14.2	14.9	14.7	15.4	15.5	*	13.8	13.1	14.1	17.3	16.5	16.5	16.3	15.3	15.4	14.2	14.6	11.8	12.4	14.4	13.9
	1890	17.4	14.5	15.3	13.6	13.4	13.8	13.2	12.5	11.8	11.9	12.3	11.8	12.9	12.1	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.2	9.6	12.7	13.8	11.6
	1891	18.9	17.5	14.1	13.2	11.9	11.5	12.5	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.4	12.4	13.5	11.6	11.5	10.7	11.1	9.3	11.6	12.6	11.1
	1892	10.9	10.1	10.8	10.8	9.2	9.0	9.2	8.4	9.5	8.8	9.6	10.9	9.7	9.6	9.9	9.9	11.2	10.3	10.0	8.1	10.1	12.9
July	Average of 10 years...	17.9	14.1	14.9	14.6	15.5	15.4	*	13.9	13.0	13.7	15.7	16.2	16.0	15.7	14.7	14.7	13.7	14.3	11.7	11.8	14.2	13.7
	1890	16.9	14.5	15.0	13.8	13.2	13.0	14.3	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.5	11.9	11.5	10.7	10.8	9.8	11.3	9.9	12.4	13.7	11.1
	1891	18.9	17.1	13.9	12.8	11.5	11.2	12.3	11.3	12.0	11.9	10.2	10.6	12.1	12.9	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.9	9.2	11.3	11.4	10.7
	1892	10.9	9.9	10.9	10.9	9.7	9.3	10.6	8.8	9.6	9.5	11.0	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	10.6	10.2	9.3	8.2	10.0	12.0	11.0
August	Average of 10 years...	17.3	13.4	14.1	14.5	15.4	15.2	*	13.8	13.6	13.9	15.4	16.1	15.7	15.3	14.4	14.5	13.6	13.9	11.6	11.7	14.0	13.7
	1890	16.7	14.3	15.0	13.6	12.8	13.7	13.8	12.3	11.8	11.0	11.8	12.3	12.0	11.2	10.6	10.3	9.8	11.2	9.8	12.2	13.6	10.6
	1891	18.9	17.5	14.1	13.2	11.9	11.5	12.5	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.4	12.4	13.5	11.6	11.5	10.7	11.1	9.3	11.6	12.6	11.1
	1892	10.7	10.5	11.3	10.9	10.9	9.8	10.7	9.4	9.7	9.1	9.7	10.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.5	10.2	9.3	8.2	9.7	12.1
September	Average of 10 years...	16.3	13.1	14.3	14.2	15.3	14.2	*	13.7	13.0	13.7	15.1	16.0	15.9	15.4	14.4	14.2	13.7	13.9	11.5	11.7	14.0	14.1
	1890	17.9	14.9	14.9	13.6	12.7	13.6	14.7	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.7	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.3	9.9	11.4	9.9	12.2	13.6	11.1
	1891	18.9	17.5	14.1	13.2	11.9	11.5	12.5	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.4	12.4	13.5	11.6	11.5	10.7	11.1	9.3	11.6	12.6	11.1
	1892	11.5	10.5	12.2	11.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.7	11.0	10.5	10.9	10.1	10.0	10.4	9.9	9.5	8.2	10.2	12.1
October	Average of 10 years...	16.9	12.9	14.2	13.9	15.1	15.0	*	13.6	13.9	13.6	15.3	16.0	14.8	15.7	13.6	14.0	14.0	15.2	11.7	11.8	14.0	14.3
	1890	17.5	15.4	14.7	13.6	12.7	13.5	14.2	12.3	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.9	7.9	10.7	10.8
	1891	14.0	12.2	12.8	12.7	11.4	10.1	11.9	10.3	10.9	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.1	12.0	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.9	7.9	10.7	10.8	11.7
	1892	12.4	11.6	12.7	12.1	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.2	11.1	10.0	9.9	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.1	10.7	11.0	10.0	9.9	8.2	10.8	11.9
November	Average of 10 years...	17.1	13.2	12.7	14.9	15.2	15.0	*	13.6	13.4	13.3	15.3	16.0	15.0	15.3	14.9	14.2	14.2	14.7	11.0	12.4	14.3	14.2
	1890	18.2	16.0	14.9	13.6	12.8	13.2	14.0	12.2	12.2	10.8	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.9	12.1	10.9	10.3	11.4	9.5	12.3	13.6	11.1
	1891	13.4	11.9	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	11.2	12.4	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.8	8.0	10.5	11.8	11.9
	1892	13.0	11.3	12.5	11.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.3	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.7	9.7	8.2	10.8	12.1
December	Average of 10 years...	17.7	13.6	14.8	14.1	15.1	15.1	*	13.7	13.9	13.4	15.4	16.1	15.0	15.7	14.7	14.1	14.1	14.6	11.3	10.8	12.0	13.7
	1890	19.2	16.6	14.7	13.6	11.8	11.9	13.8	12.6	12.2	10.8	11.7	12.4	12.4	13.7	11.2	11.2	10.4	11.7	9.6	12.6	13.6	11.3
	1891	13.9	12.0	12.3	11.9	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.5	11.2	9.2	9.5	9.5	10.2	11.2	10.4	10.3	10.3	9.9	7.8	9.2	12.0	11.9
	1892	17.8	13.9	14.7	14.5	15.4	15.2	*	13.9	14.3	13.8	16.0	16.4	16.5	16.2	15.0	14.8	14.3	14.6	11.7	12.2	14.0	14.1
Total	Average of 10 years...	17.1	15.1	15.2	13.9	13.6	13.7	12.4	11.3	12.1	11.3	12.1	12.7	12.0	12.2	11.4	11.1	10.5	11.0	10.6	9.0	11.3	12.4
	1890	16.6	15.8	15.7	13.6	11.5	10.8	11.8	10.9	11.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	12.0	12.9	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.9	9.0	11.3	12.4	11.6
	1891	12.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	11.9
	1892	12.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	11.9

* Information not available.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GANJAM & VIZAGAPATAM FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

GANJAM.

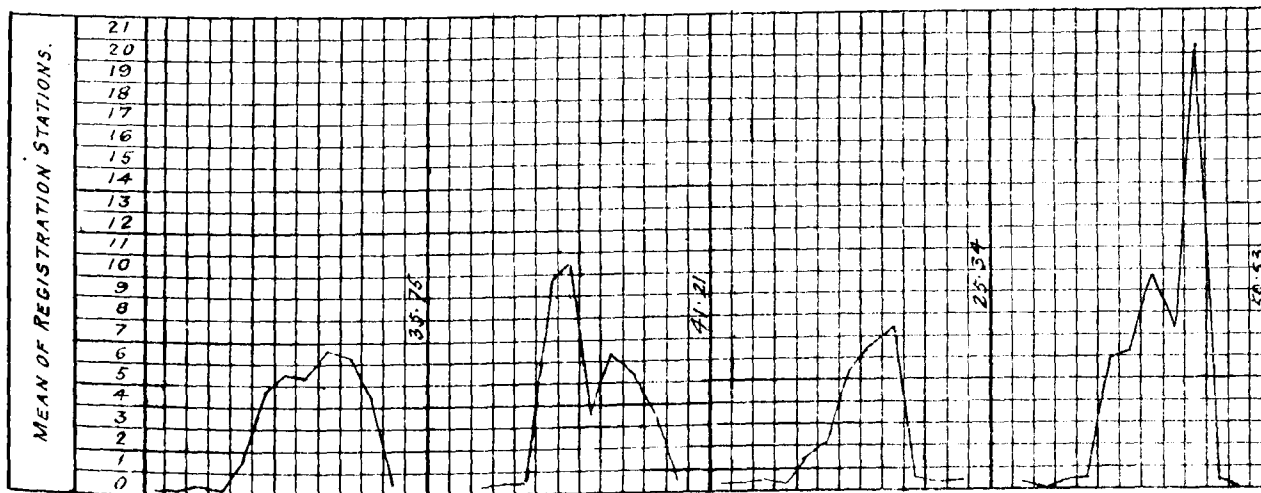
DISTRICTS.	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.
------------	-------	----------------------

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GODAVARI & KISTNA FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892. COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

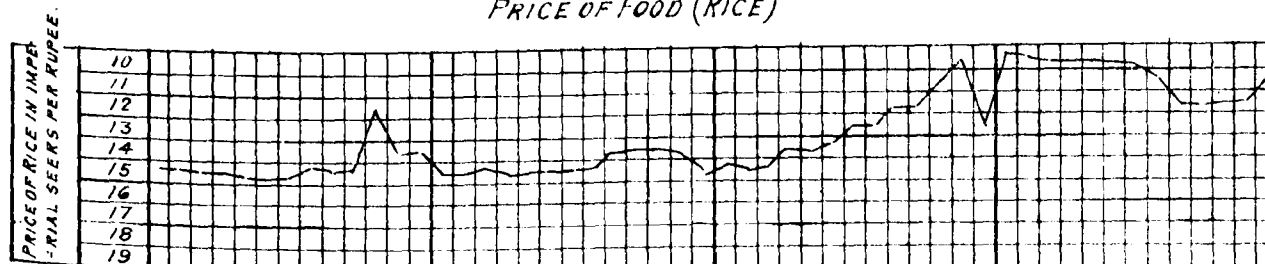
GODAVARI

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1890												1891												1892											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL									

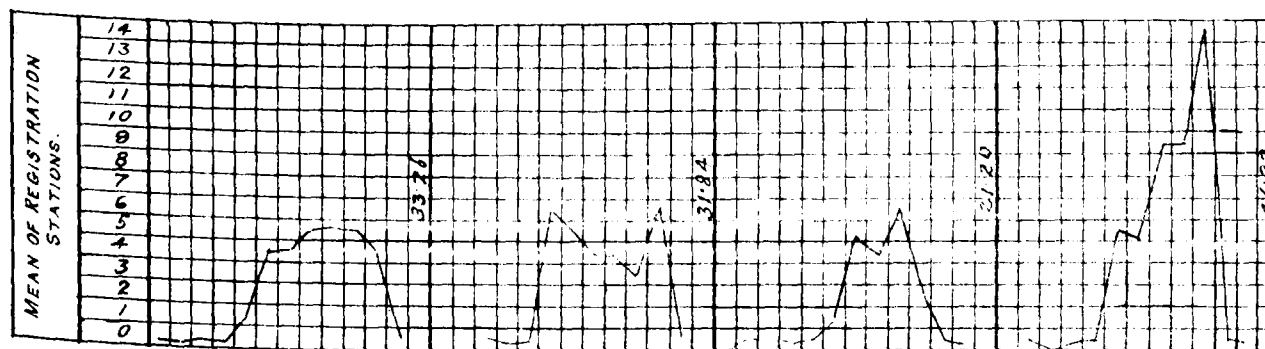
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



KISTNA
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

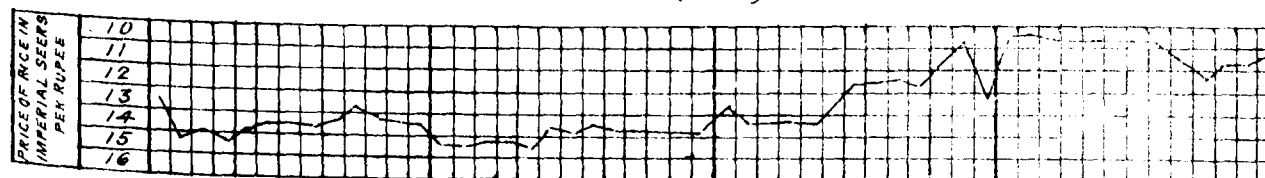
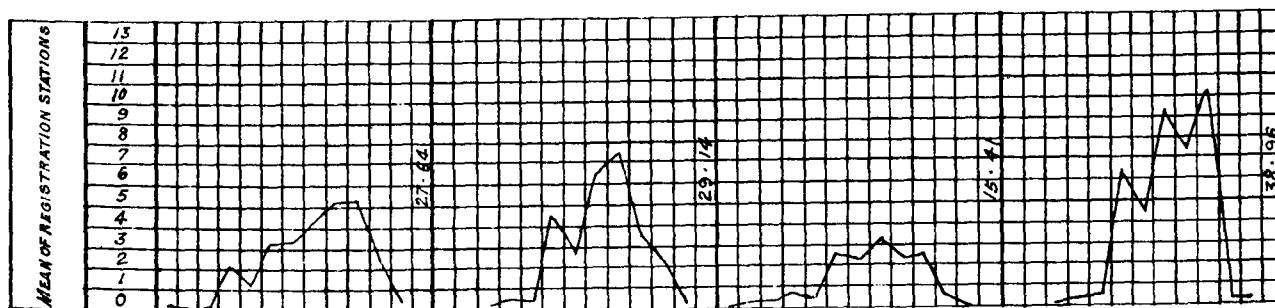


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF KURNOOL & BELLARY
FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

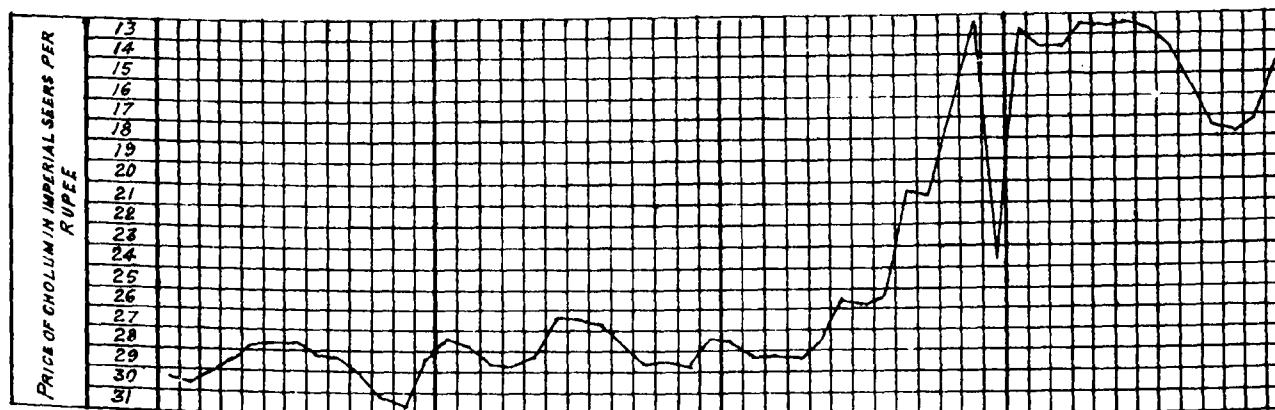
KURNOOL

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1890												1891												1892											
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL									

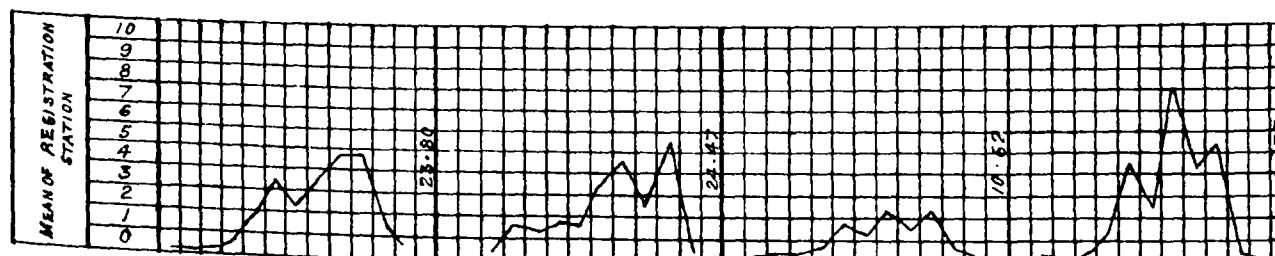
RAINFALL.



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



BELLARY. RAINFALL.



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

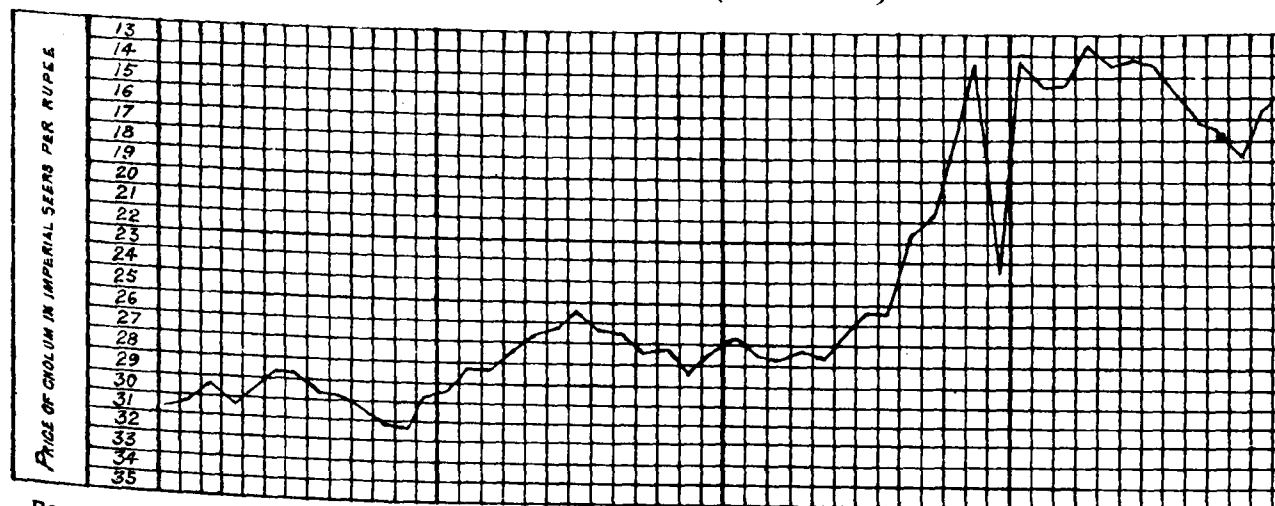


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH
& ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1890												1891												1892											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL									

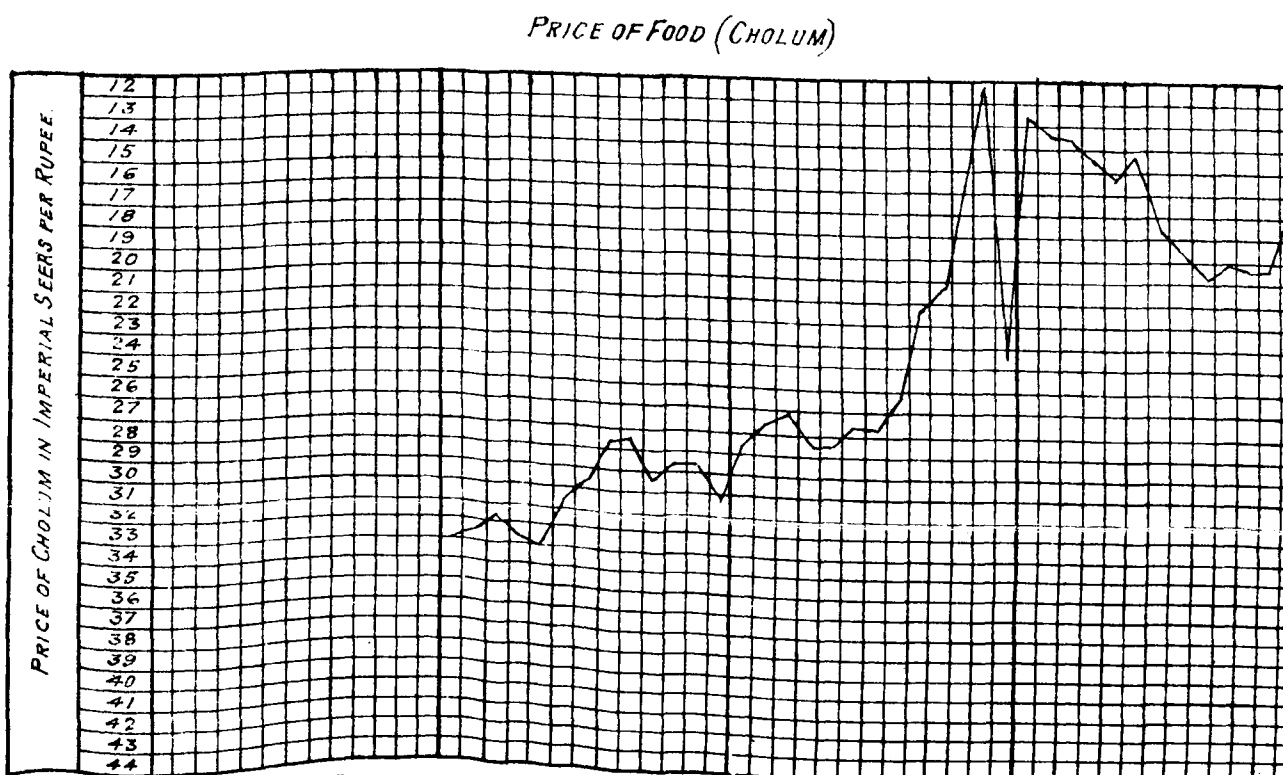
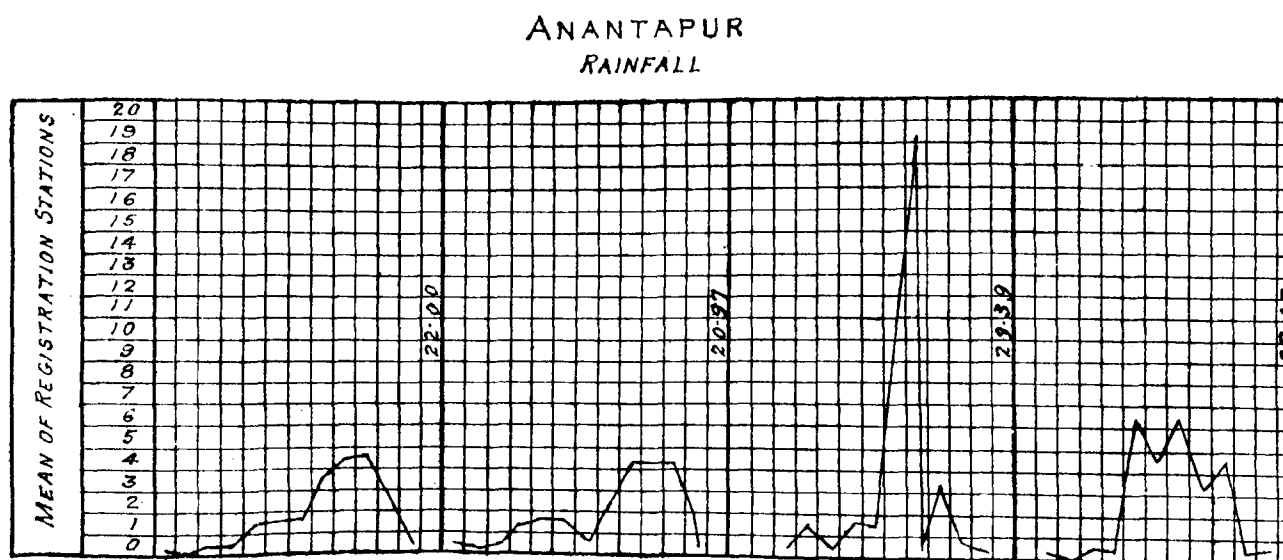
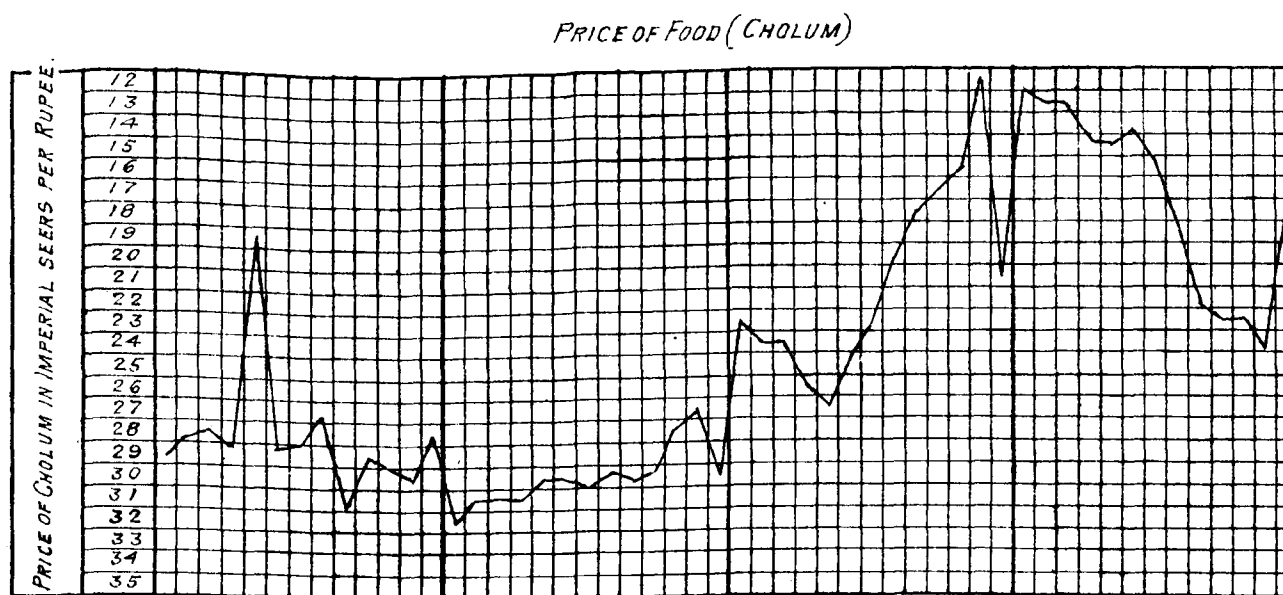
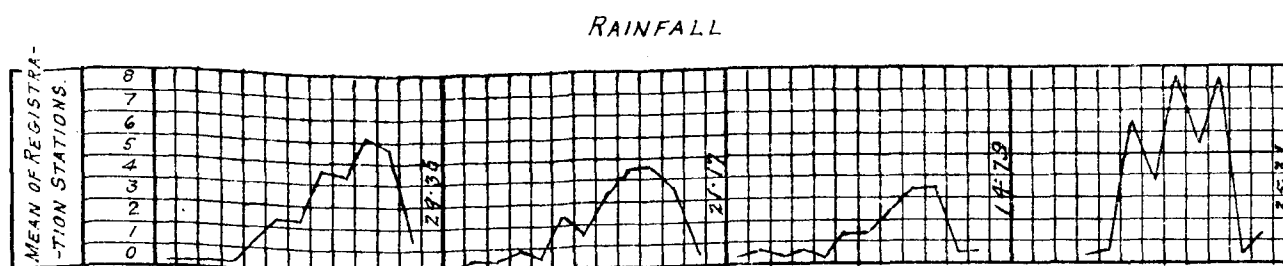
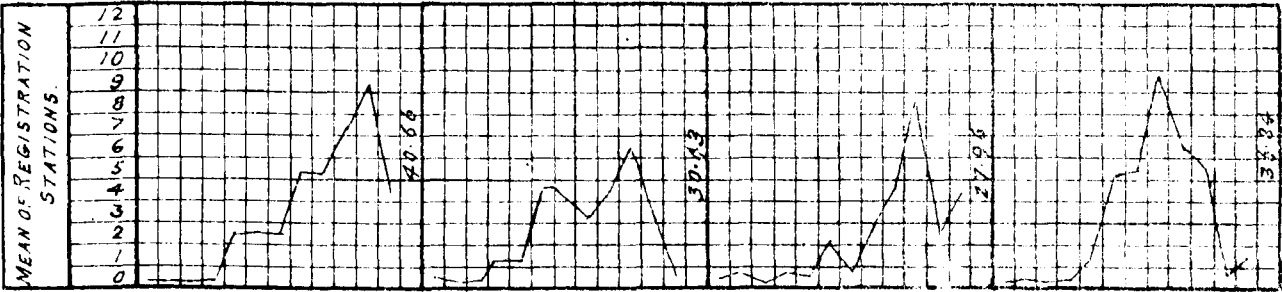


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICTS OF NORTH ARCOT,
& NELLORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS
NORTH ARCOT. (-1)

DISTRICTS	YEARS		AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1890												1891												1892											
	MONTHS		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL									

RAINFALL

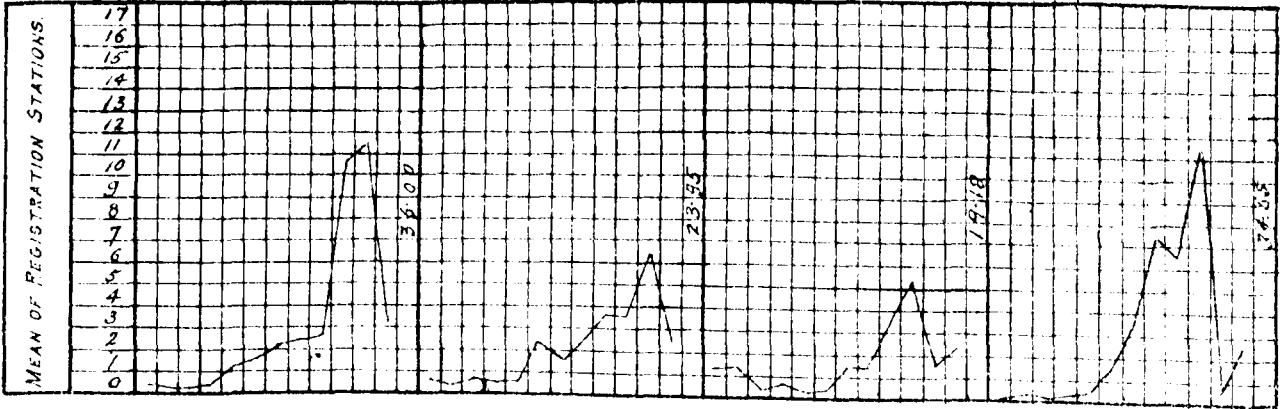


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



NELLORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

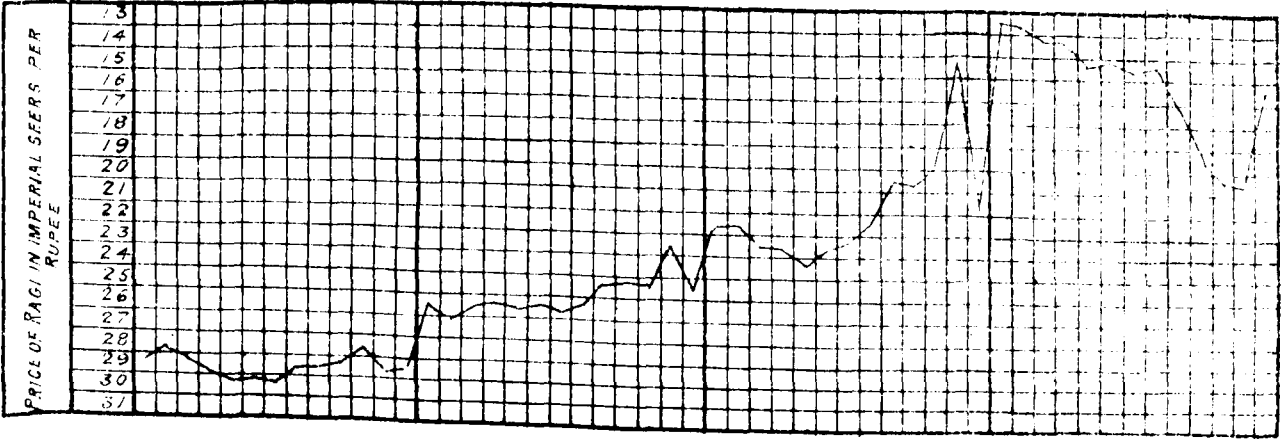


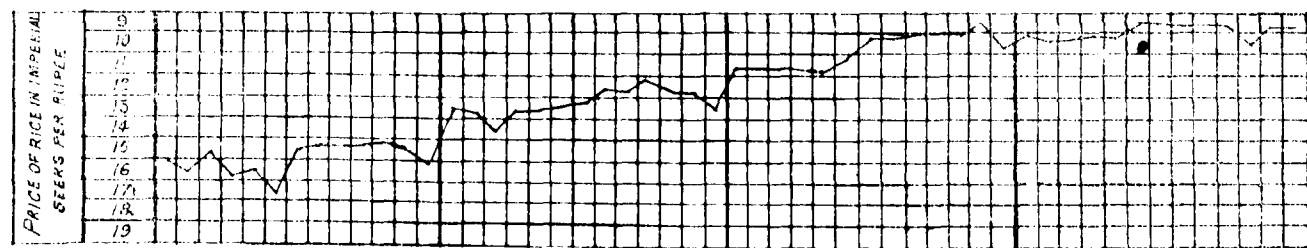
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CHINGLEPUT & MADRAS
 FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS
 CHINGLEPUT

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1890												1891												1892											
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL									

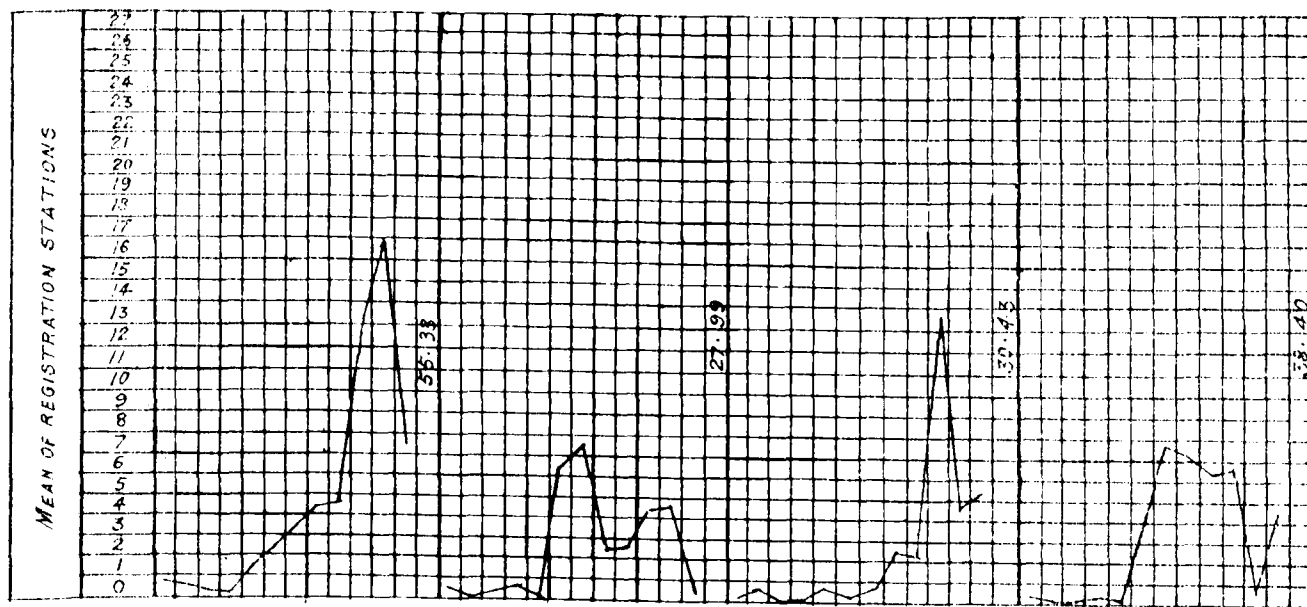
RAINFALL



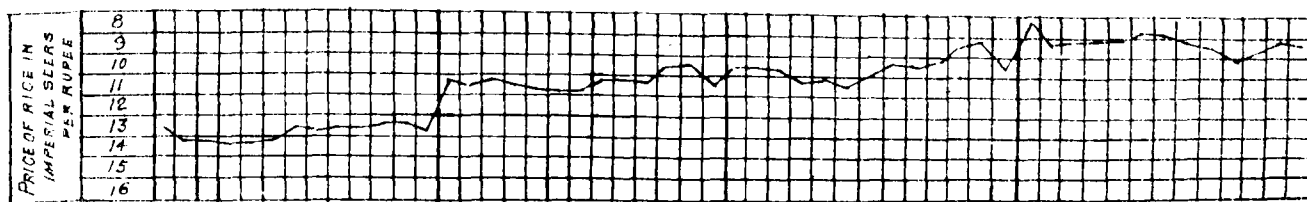
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



MADRAS
 RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

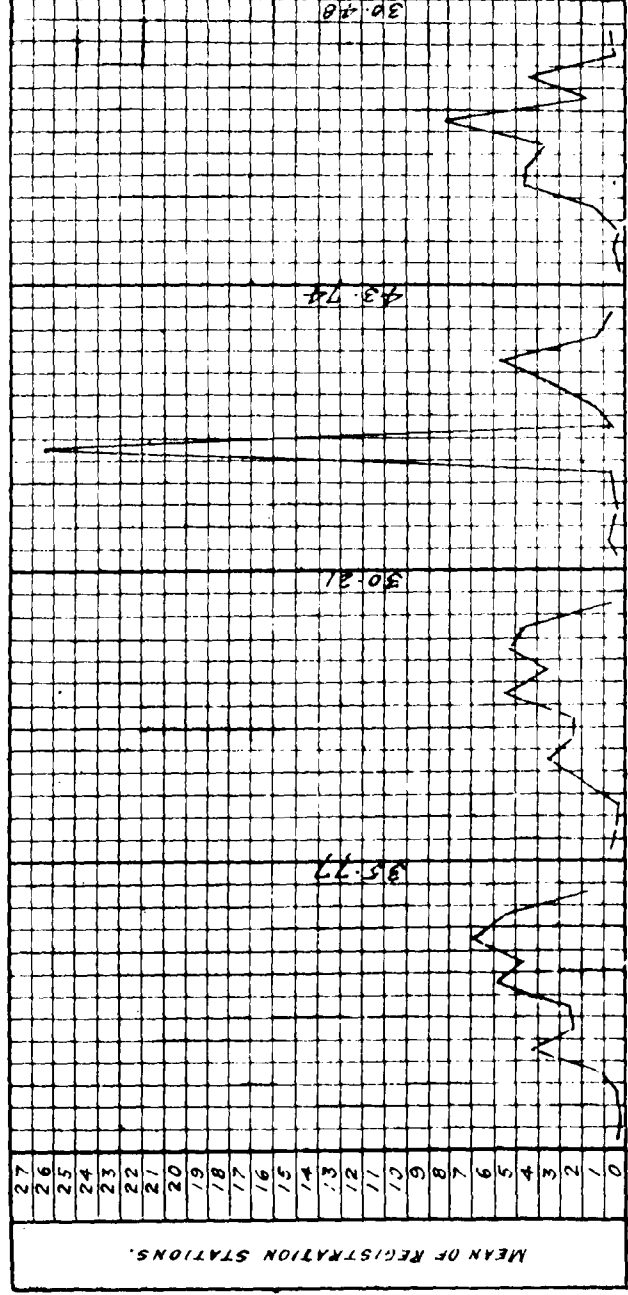


60
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF SALEM & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT. FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

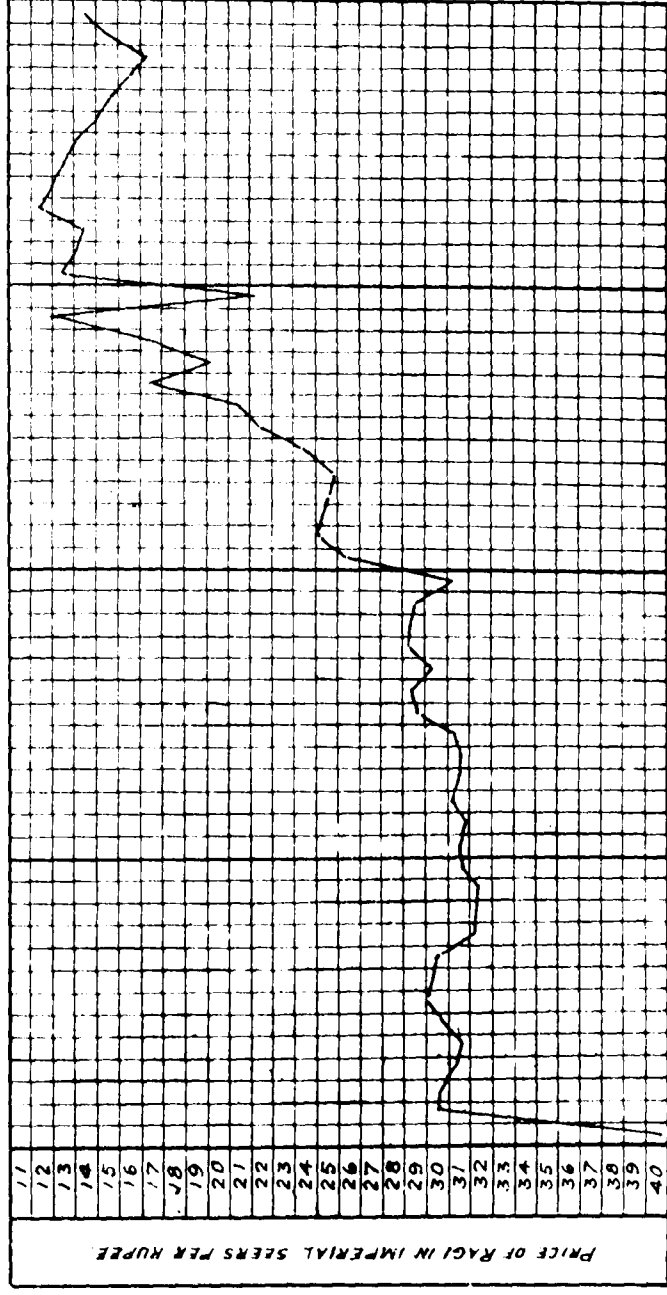
SALEM

DISTRICTS	MONTHS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1890												1891												1892											
		YEARS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.								

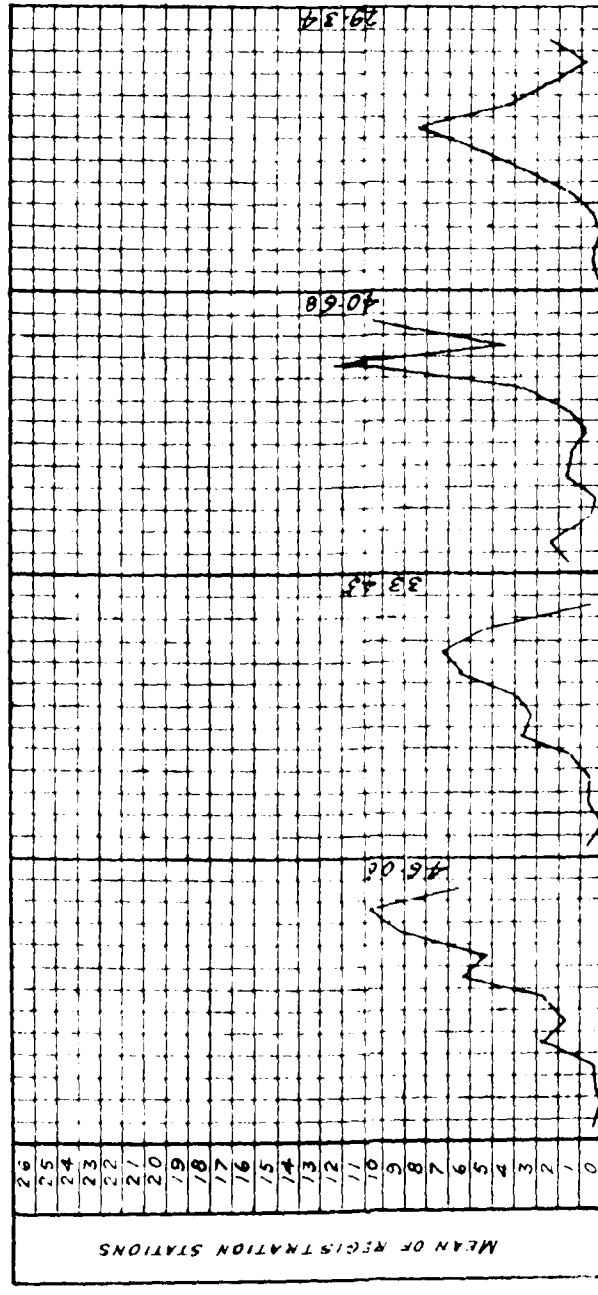
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



SOUTH ARCOT
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

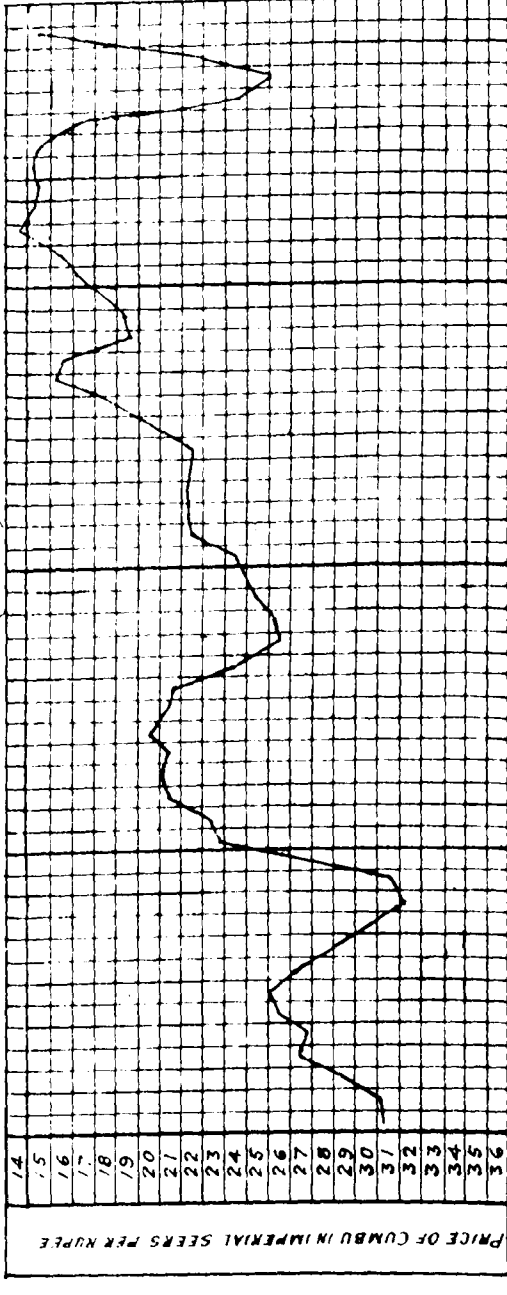
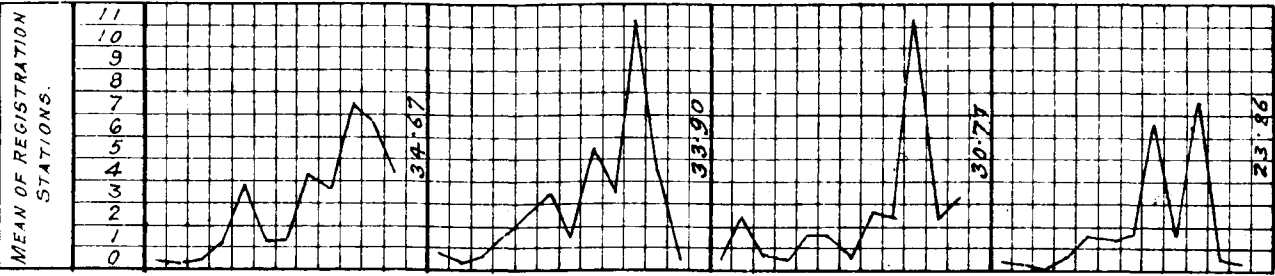


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY & (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892 COMPARED AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

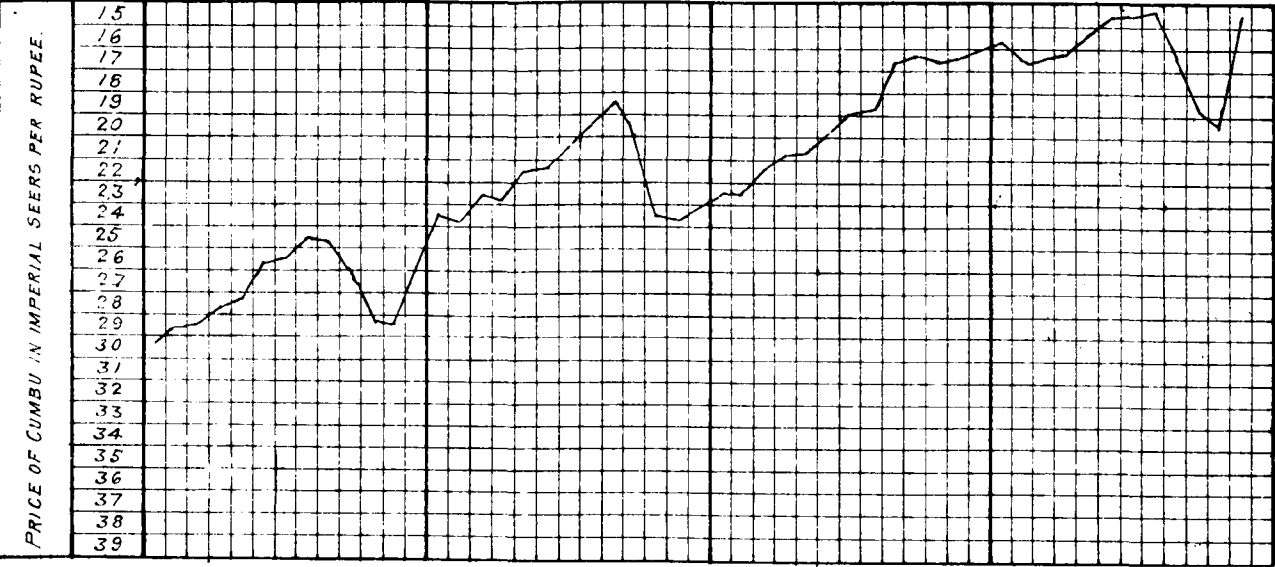
TRICHINOPOLY

DISTRICTS	YEARS		AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1890.												1891.												1892.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	MONTH		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

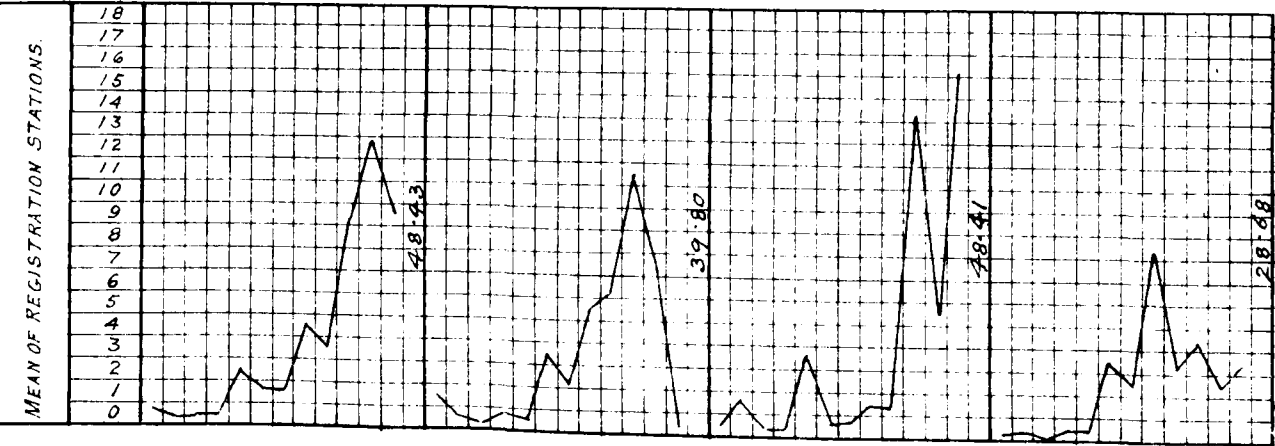
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



TANJORE
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

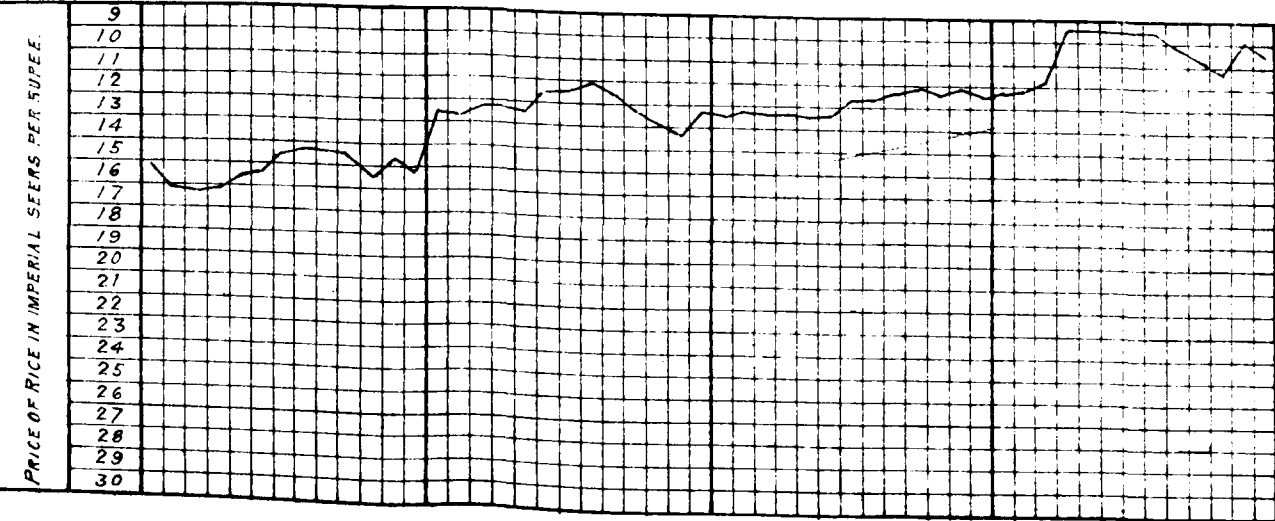
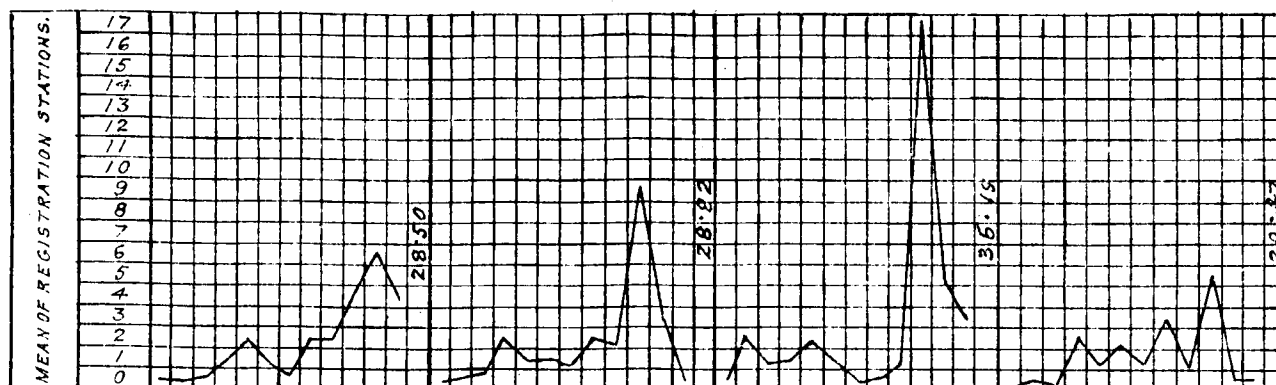


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF MADURA & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TINNEVELLY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

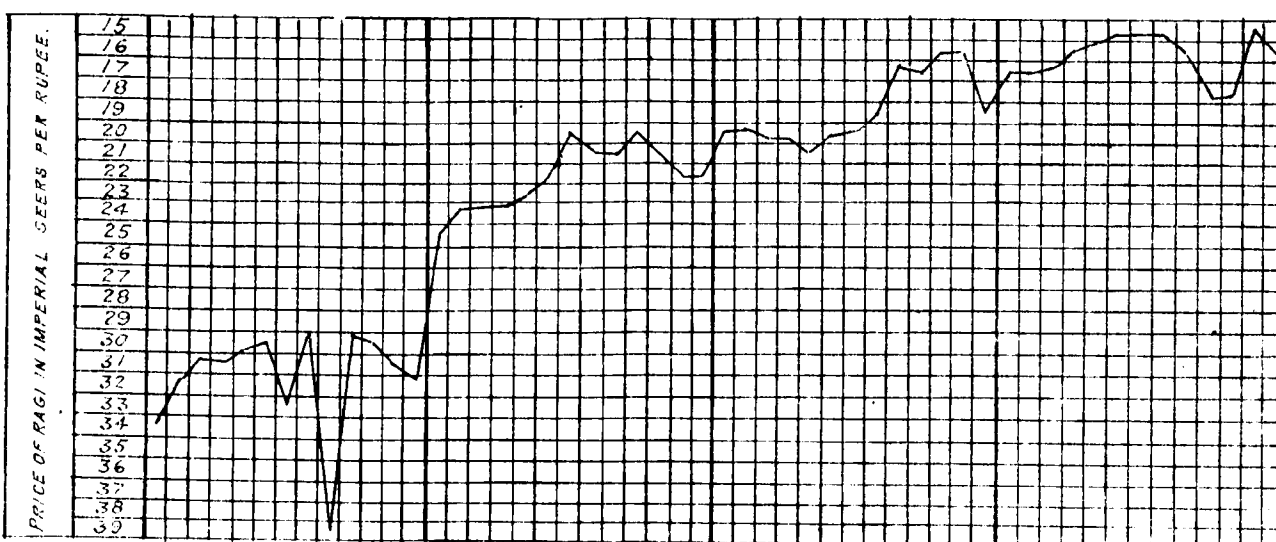
MADURA

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1890												1891												1892											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL									

RAINFALL

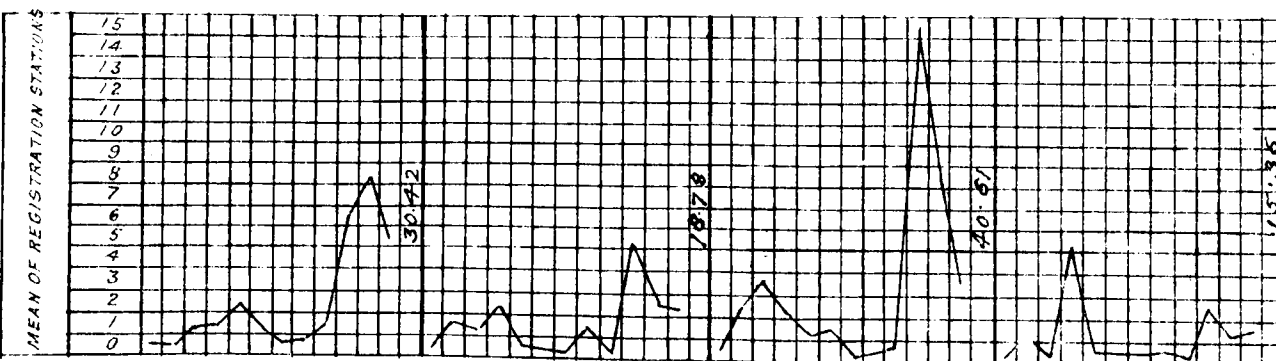


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



TINNEVELLY.

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

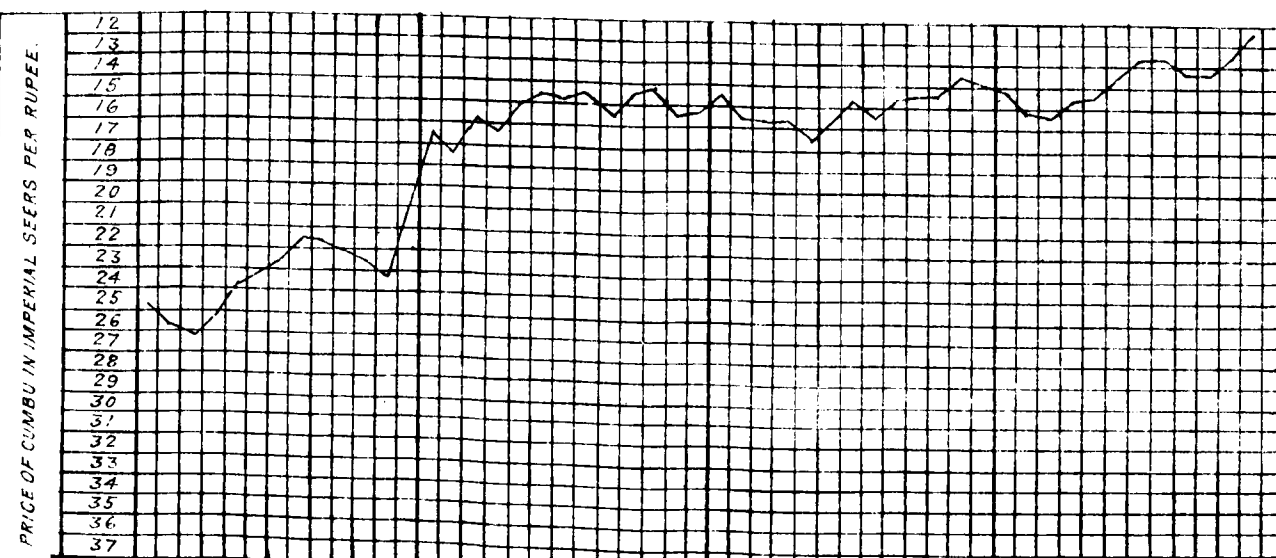
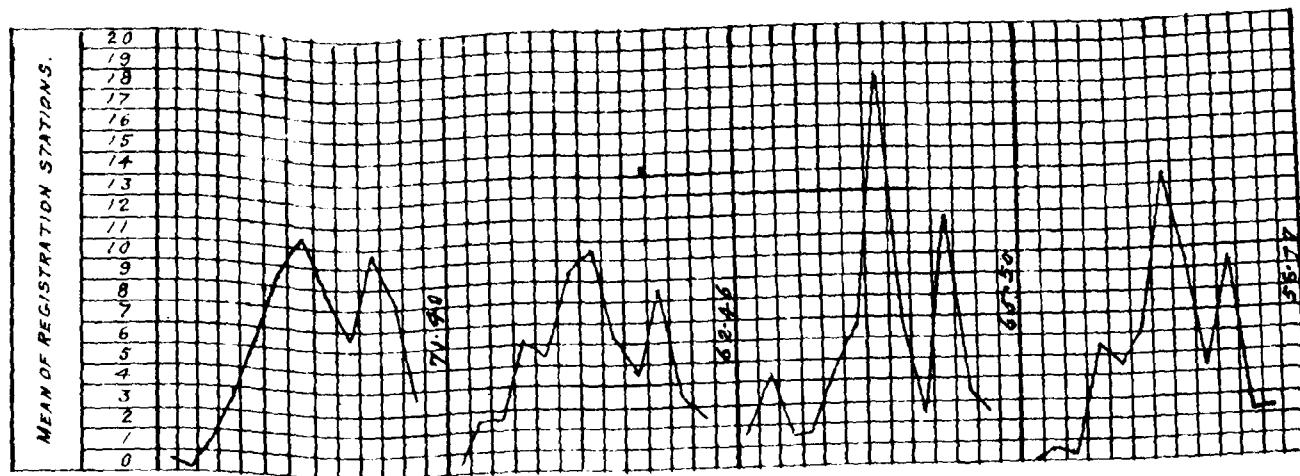


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892. COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

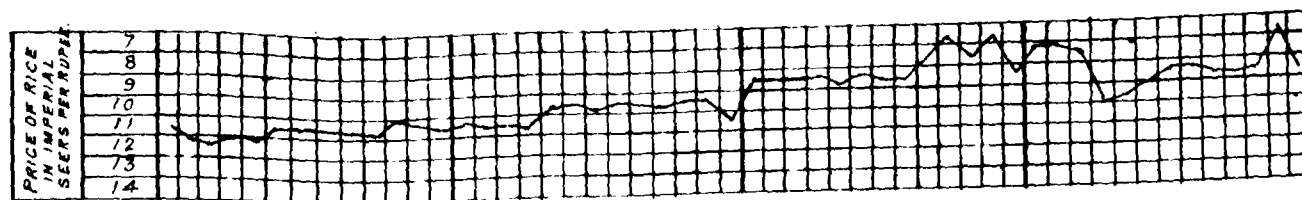
NILGIRIS.

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1890												1891												1892											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL									

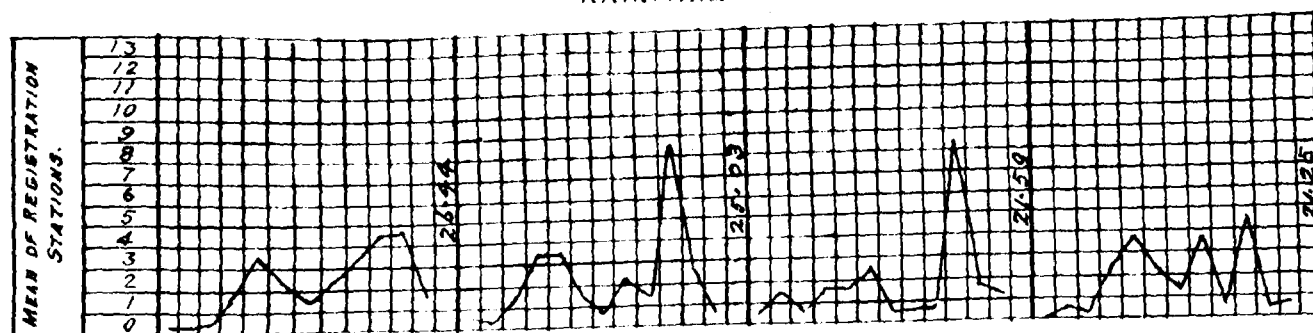
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



COIMBATORE.
RAINFALL.



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU).

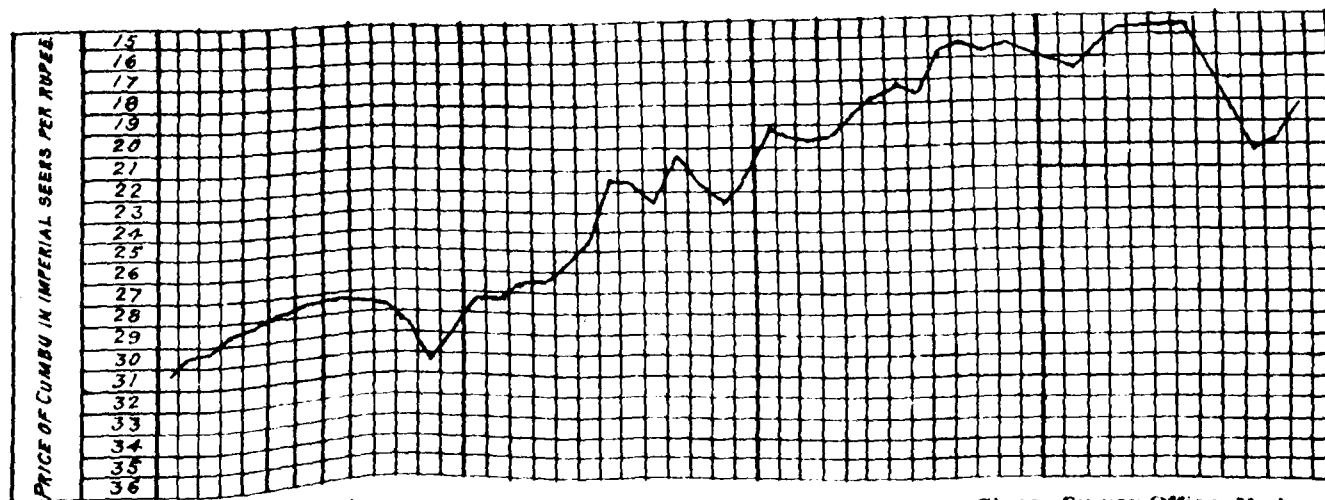


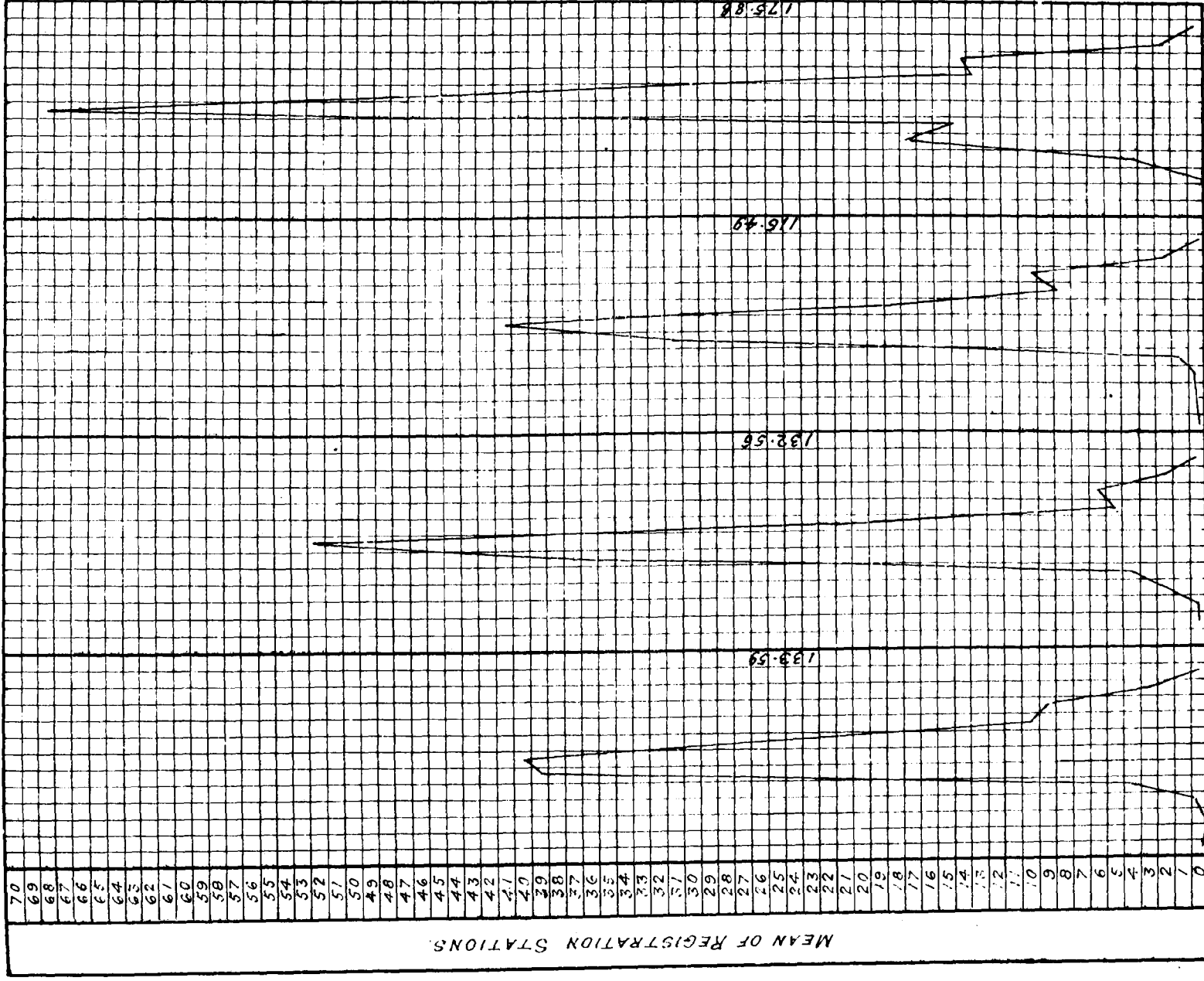
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF SOUTH CANARA & MALABAR.

FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1892. COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

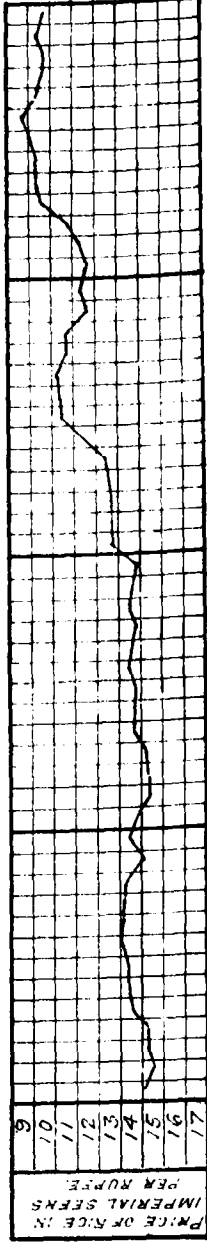
SOUTH CANARA.

DISTRICTS	MONTHS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1890												1891												1892																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

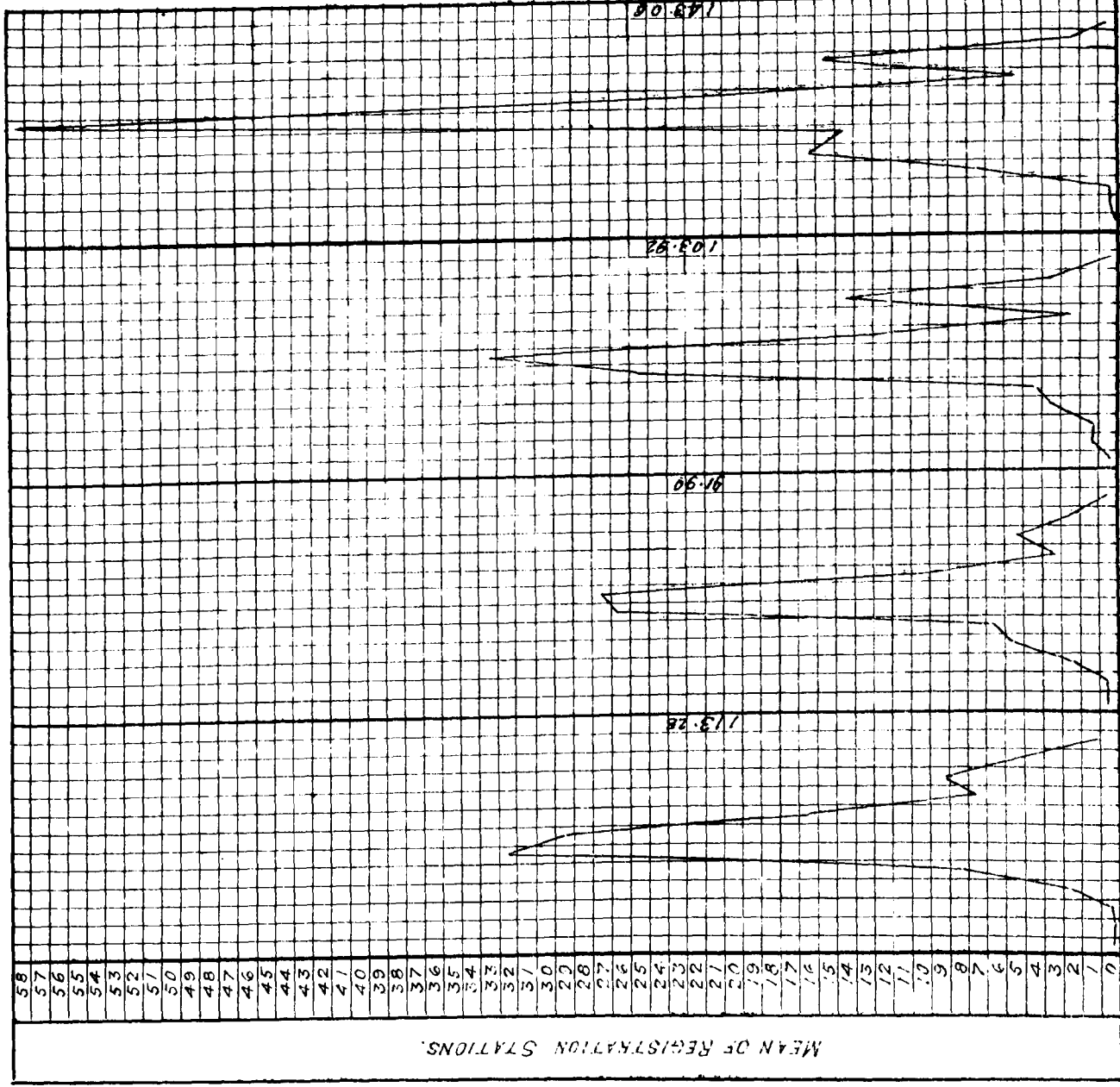
RAINFALL.



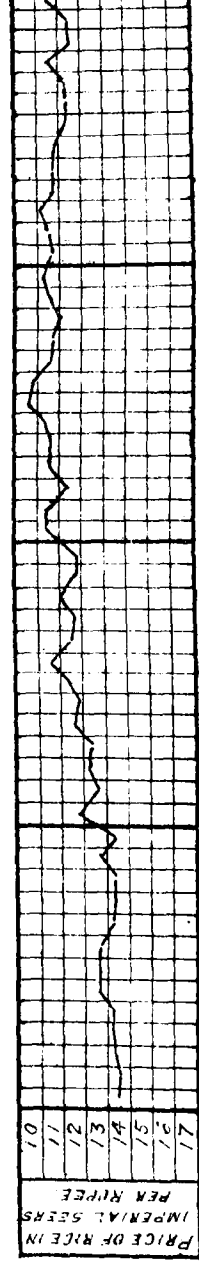
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



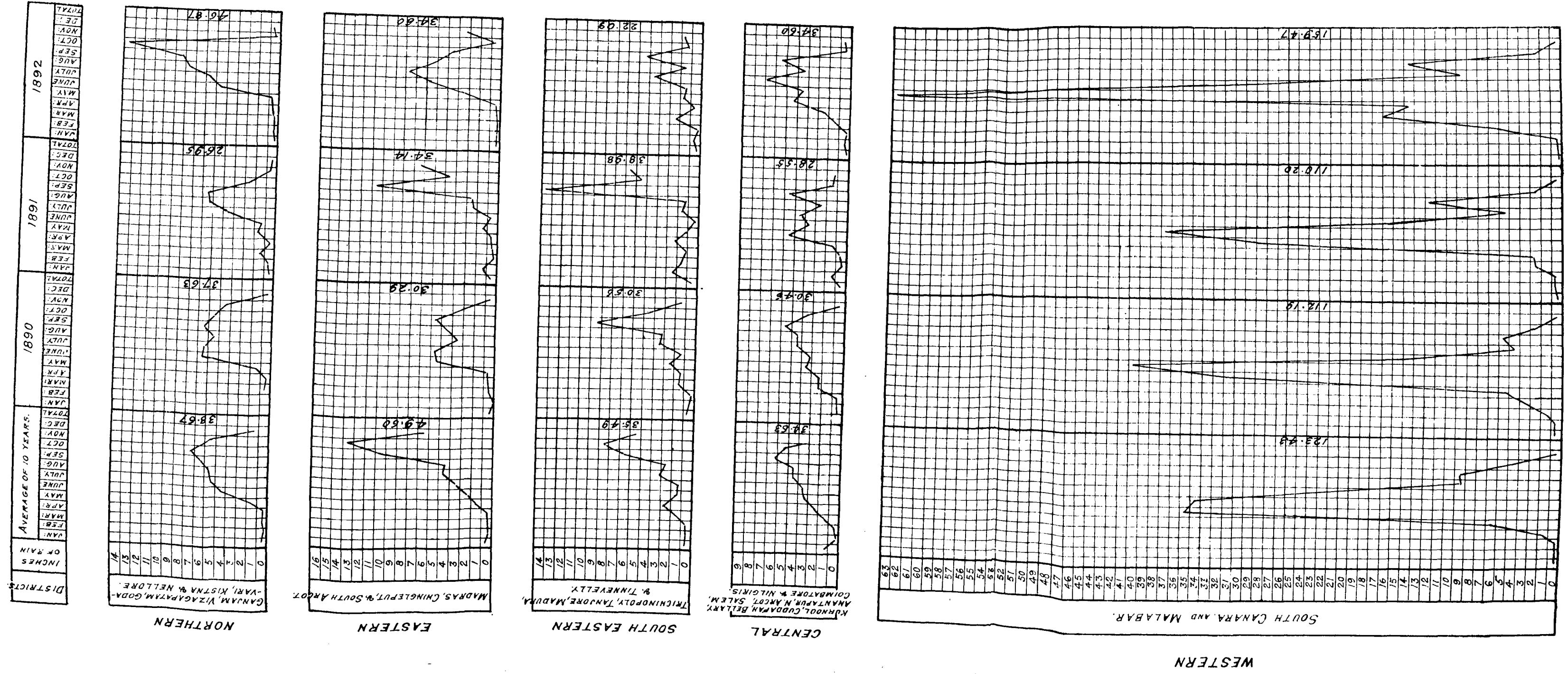
MALABAR RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



62
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF DISTRICTS (NORTHERN, EASTERN, SOUTH EASTERN, CENTRAL & WESTERN) OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1892 COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS AND THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS ENDING 1889.



PRICES OF FOOD.

Table showing the Average Quantities of Food Grains, in seers of 10 tola, procurable for a Rupee in the Madras Presidency during 1890, 1891 and 1892, compared with the average of previous ten years ending 1889—continued.

Grain.		Ganjam.	Vizagapatnam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Chingleput.	N. Arcot.	S. Arcot.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevely.	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	Salem.	S. Canara.	Malabar.	
January	Average of 10 years...	29.3	29.5	29.5	15.3	25.6	29.4	*	31.6	30.5	16.3	13.2	27.9	33.4	25.3	40.8	36.4	25.8	24.7	21.2	26.1	...	...	
	1890	23.1	27.0	28.0	21.9	22.4	31.9	32.9	29.2	27.0	21.1	18.4	26.6	23.5	29.8	29.8	22.8	18.8	22.6	22.1	24.8	...	...	
	1891	33.6	36.4	24.1	21.2	20.9	23.9	28.5	27.8	28.8	18.7	17.4	22.2	24.8	26.1	29.8	22.1	16.6	19.4	20.8	...	...		
	1892	17.5	16.5	16.1	14.2	13.0	12.9	13.6	14.4	13.9	11.9	11.1	12.6	18.7	20.2	22.6	12.9	15.0	13.6	11.8	12.3	...	...	
February	Average of 10 years...	32.5	29.5	30.1	25.3	25.6	28.9	32.5	28.3	27.8	20.9	18.4	28.0	24.2	29.3	29.3	23.2	17.9	22.2	21.7	25.0	...	...	
	1890	23.4	25.5	27.9	22.0	24.2	30.7	37.5	28.5	29.0	18.7	18.7	20.9	23.5	23.0	27.4	23.6	15.7	18.5	16.7	20.3	...	...	
	1891	34.4	36.1	25.8	21.9	21.2	24.0	27.7	31.3	30.5	17.6	8.6	27.0	34.8	26.7	29.3	23.2	17.9	22.2	21.7	25.0	...	...	
	1892	18.5	16.7	16.1	14.7	12.8	13.3	14.2	15.3	14.5	11.5	12.2	13.1	17.8	17.8	22.5	13.7	14.8	14.7	12.1	12.9	...	...	
March	Average of 10 years...	32.3	28.7	31.1	25.0	25.6	28.4	31.6	28.0	28.4	18.8	18.4	27.5	23.5	29.1	29.1	23.2	18.0	22.7	20.8	24.7	...	...	
	1890	24.3	24.8	27.5	22.0	21.8	24.4	27.3	28.6	29.0	18.7	18.7	20.4	21.8	26.1	25.1	25.1	16.6	19.4	18.0	20.8	...	...	
	1891	34.0	35.7	27.2	22.0	21.8	24.4	27.3	28.6	29.0	18.7	18.7	20.4	21.8	26.1	25.1	25.1	16.6	19.4	18.0	20.8	...	...	
	1892	18.6	16.4	16.7	15.1	13.3	13.6	14.8	15.2	14.6	11.9	12.5	18.4	17.1	17.4	22.4	15.8	14.6	15.0	12.8	13.4	...	...	
April	Average of 10 years...	32.2	28.7	30.9	26.2	26.2	29.3	32.3	27.2	28.9	18.9	18.4	25.3	23.0	29.1	29.1	23.2	18.0	22.7	20.8	24.7	...	...	
	1890	24.7	25.4	27.2	21.7	23.3	30.3	32.3	27.2	28.9	18.9	18.4	25.3	23.0	29.1	29.1	23.2	18.0	22.7	20.8	24.7	...	...	
	1891	34.5	33.9	27.5	21.6	22.5	26.1	28.0	28.4	29.0	19.2	17.3	20.8	23.6	23.6	29.1	23.2	18.0	22.7	20.8	24.7	...	...	
	1892	17.5	15.9	17.2	15.5	14.9	15.3	15.2	13.6	13.5	12.9	12.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	29.1	23.2	18.0	22.7	20.8	24.7	...	...	
May	Average of 10 years...	29.5	27.8	30.5	24.4	25.3	19.8	15.2	30.6	28.9	19.0	8.4	27.3	24.4	18.2	26.0	20.4	19.8	18.5	18.4	21.2	...	...	
	1890	23.8	24.9	26.1	21.3	22.9	29.7	32.6	26.9	28.3	18.9	18.4	25.3	23.0	25.4	26.0	20.4	19.8	18.5	18.4	21.2	...	...	
	1891	36.5	34.0	26.7	21.9	22.2	27.0	28.4	28.6	28.8	19.4	18.0	21.7	23.5	25.4	26.0	20.4	19.8	18.5	18.4	21.2	...	...	
	1892	16.8	14.6	16.9	15.5	14.9	15.3	16.1	14.1	13.5	13.7	13.0	17.1	13.9	13.9	14.5	18.9	20.1	15.3	18.5	12.4	...	...	
June	Average of 10 years...	30.3	26.6	30.0	23.8	26.4	29.2	30.3	25.0	26.7	18.4	19.1	26.3	21.0	25.1	41.9	34.0	26.4	25.0	20.9	27.7	...	...	
	1890	24.2	24.9	25.8	20.4	23.8	29.6	30.6	25.0	26.7	18.4	19.1	26.3	21.0	25.1	41.9	34.0	26.4	25.0	20.9	27.7	...	...	
	1891	36.6	33.0	26.6	20.9	22.3	25.1	27.7	27.7	27.5	13.9	11.5	19.1	13.3	14.2	26.3	21.0	20.2	18.0	17.6	21.3	...	...	
	1892	15.1	14.2	16.7	15.3	14.4	14.9	15.7	14.0	13.4	13.9	11.5	19.1	13.3	14.2	26.3	21.0	20.2	18.0	17.6	21.3	...	...	
July	Average of 10 years...	27.6	25.5	29.1	24.3	26.1	29.8	29.5	25.8	26.3	18.5	18.4	24.8	19.6	17.5	24.3	18.3	18.9	19.0	20.7	22.6	...	...	
	1890	25.6	24.6	24.6	20.4	25.6	29.8	29.5	25.8	26.3	18.5	18.4	24.8	19.6	17.5	24.3	18.3	18.9	19.0	20.7	22.6	...	...	
	1891	33.7	30.1	25.0	19.4	21.3	23.5	27.7	26.4	26.7	16.5	18.8	17.9	13.7	13.7	22.7	22.9	18.7	17.2	17.4	19.4	...	...	
	1892	15.0	14.9	16.9	15.6	16.3	16.3	18.5	14.6	13.9	13.0	12.0	15.9	13.7	13.7	22.7	22.9	18.7	17.2	17.4	19.4	...	...	
August	Average of 10 years...	25.1	25.9	24.1	21.3	22.6	29.0	27.9	26.0	26.5	18.7	16.0	26.3	19.3	20.5	36.4	31.4	25.7	23.8	20.7	23.4	...	...	
	1890	25.1	25.9	24.1	21.3	22.6	29.0	27.9	26.0	26.5	18.7	16.0	26.3	19.3	20.5	36.4	31.4	25.7	23.8	20.7	23.4	...	...	
	1891	31.6	28.4	23.3	18.4	20.7	20.7	26.0	26.1	26.1	15.6	15.2	17.9	19.3	21.1	22.8	17.9	16.1	14.4	15.0	14.6	...	...	
	1892	15.1	14.5	17.9	16.2	16.7	19.2	19.5	15.2	14.5	12.5	13.5	19.6	15.1	16.7	16.7	16.0	15.0	14.4	15.0	14.6	...	...	
September	Average of 10 years...	24.1	25.8	28.3	24.0	24.3	32.0	27.6	26.8	27.4	19.3	18.1	24.8	15.4	18.3	24.8	16.8	17.6	19.4	20.4	22.7	...	...	
	1890	26.3	29.1	23.6	19.7	22.6	29.5	27.6	26.8	27.4	19.3	18.1	24.8	15.4	18.3	24.8	16.8	17.6	19.4	20.4	22.7	...	...	
	1891	32.2	27.2	21.7	18.0	19.7	18.8	22.4	22.7	21.6	16.3	14.2	17.9	16.9	19.4	16.7	19.2	17.6	15.5	15.2	15.3	...	...	
	1892	15.7	15.8	20.3	17.6	19.2	22.9	20.8	17.0	16.7	14.4	16.4	17.9	16.9	19.4	16.7	19.2	17.6	15.5	15.2	15.3	...	...	
October	Average of 10 years...	25.1	25.5	27.9	23.7	25.3	29.5	29.1	29.0	28.2	18.8	17.8	25.4	23.9	22.1	24.0	15.9	17.0	18.5	21.1	22.0	...	...	
	1890	26.5	28.7	23.2	20.0	22.0	29.1	29.0	27.0	28.2	18.8	17.8	25.4	23.9	22.1	24.0	15.9	17.0	18.5	21.1	22.0	...	...	
	1891	24.9	21.3	20.8	18.4	19.6	17.8	21.0	21.9	21.5	15.1	14.3	16.2	16.1	18.3	20.9	14.9	16.9	16.5	14.5	16.0	...	...	
	1892	17.0	18.4	20.8	18.6	19.7	23.2	20.0	17.5	18.4	18.2	17.5	20.2	18.5	20.3	18.9	19.2	18.2	15.1	15.5	17.3	...	...	
November	Average of 10 years...	25.4	25.2	26.7	24.1	25.4	30.0	27.1	28.0	27.1	17.1	14.4	13.3	15.0	15.2	21.2	20.5	16.0	16.6	18.7	20.9	21.6	...	...
	1890	27.9	30.8	23.4	20.2	21.8	27.1	28.0	27.1	17.1	14.4	13.3	15.0	15.2	21.2	20.5	16.0	16.6	18.7	20.9	21.6	...	...	
	1891	22.5	21.2	19.5	17.5	18.6	16.4	16.6	16.7	18.9	17.8	17.5	19.3	19.4	20.5	18.6	18.0	17.4	14.6	14.1	17.8	...	...	
	1892	17.3	18.8	20.1	17.2	18.5	16.4	16.6	16.7	18.9	17.8	17.5	19.3	19.4	20.5	18.6	18.0	17.4	14.6	14.1	17.8	...	...	
December	Average of 10 years...	27.4	28.0	28.3	24.8	25.3	30.8	27.6	28.0	28.8	18.7	15.2	23.1	21.8	25.2	25.9	19.8	16.1	18.8	20.3	21.6	...	...	
	1890	31.2	34.8	23.2	20.6	21.3	26.0	28.6	28.0	28.8	18.7	15.2	23.1	21.8	25.2	25.9	19.8	16.1	18.8	20.3	21.6	...	...	
	1891	18.2	16.8	17.0	15.1	14.0	12.7	12.4	14.2	13.3	12.7	11.5	11.4	13.7	20.7	19.4	13.1	15.2	13.1	12.6	12.9	...	...	
	1892	21.5	18.4	19.3	15.1	14.0	12.7	12.4	14.2	13.3	12.7	11.5	11.4	13.7	20.7	19.4	13.1	15.2	13.1	12.6	12.9	...	...	
Total	Average of 10 years...	28.3	27.2	29.2	23.8	26.4	28.7	30.9	28.4	28.7	18.7	11.0	20.1	29.5	24.0	40.7	31.7	26.3	24.8	21.3	27.4	...	...	
	1890	28.5	27.2	27.0	20.0	22.8	29.4	30.3	27.2	27.7	19.1	17.7	25.9	22.9	21.5	36.5	28.9	18.9	17.5	17.4	18.9	...	...	
	1891	31.1	29.5	23.8	19.7	20.4	21.7	24.6	24.8	24.8	17.0	13.2	18.4	19.5	20.6	29.9	18.9	17.5	17.4	18.9	18.6	...	...	
	1892	17.1	16.2	17.9	16.1	16.0	18.0	17.4	15.6	15.3	12.6	13.7	16.7	16.3	17.1	17.6	17.3	16.9	14.6	14.8	14.5	...	...	

January	Average of 10 years...	32.7	29.3	31.0	30.6	29.2	32.8	36.1	36.1	30.6	27.3	31.8	36.1	31.0	30.9	31.2	34.1	35.9	30.7	21.7	40.8	21.0	20.8
	1890	25.8	29.3	29																			

* Information not available.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of different Districts comprised preceding it, required by the Government of India,

Districts.	Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Mean humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall in inches.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).	
Anantapur.	1892	708,143	14,427	820	129	2,937	222	...	...	...	...	...	27.87
	1891	708,143	17,560	4,373	254	2,638	244	...	...	...	...	...	29.39
	1890	603,656	15,759	39	789	4,189	266	...	...	...	...	...	20.97
	1889	599,889	14,727	859	1,129	2,185	293	...	...	...	...	...	32.69
	1888	599,889	14,528	826	360	2,212	357	...	...	...	...	...	20.24
Bellary.	1892	909,661	24,979	2,455	364	9,522	1,087	108.5	53.2	79.9	58	158	27.35
	1891	909,661	23,400	3,115	267	7,001	656	106.6	51.0	81.3	54	173	10.02
	1890	732,361	19,155	...	554	7,438	567	106.7	47.2	80.3	50	155	24.47
	1889	736,128	23,118	1,757	2,782	5,829	838	108.1	52.0	81.2	55	159	29.89
	1888	736,128	20,957	1,651	1,296	5,444	867	108.6	51.8	81.5	52	159	20.11
Chingleput.	1892	1,133,901	26,389	1,957	367	7,099	3,646	...	...	...	...	...	36.06
	1891	1,133,901	32,132	4,985	623	7,453	4,088	...	...	...	...	...	31.31
	1890	978,524	23,565	410	684	6,454	2,809	...	...	...	...	...	29.44
	1889	978,524	26,216	1,544	485	5,938	3,964	...	...	...	...	...	38.90
	1888	978,524	25,931	2,561	284	5,393	4,093	...	...	...	...	...	54.39
Coimbatore.	1892	2,003,911	36,515	2,091	2,675	14,676	1,103	100.8	57.0	80.3	86	122	21.25
	1891	2,003,911	43,152	8,394	1,894	13,912	1,445	101.3	58.6	79.8	83	96	21.59
	1890	1,657,144	36,284	2,364	558	15,732	1,136	104.3	58.0	79.6	83	96	25.03
	1889	1,657,144	33,727	2,976	800	12,935	1,541	104.3	58.0	80.5	88	88	20.69
	1888	1,657,144	27,986	1,651	760	11,016	1,161	102.3	...	82.9	...	89	19.85
Cuddapah.	1892	1,271,721	30,731	3,338	405	21,362	728	113.3	58.3	84.1	66	...	35.31
	1891	1,271,721	28,538	6,270	644	16,801	601	109.8	57.3	85.8	63	...	14.79
	1890	1,120,714	27,602	2,073	1,307	19,444	770	109.8	58.3	84.1	72	...	21.17
	1889	1,120,714	24,348	496	2,285	16,642	693	113.3	58.8	84.2	69	...	30.53
	1888	1,120,714	26,758	2,213	1,015	18,258	753	111.4	54.8	84.6	54	...	27.23
Ganjam.	1892	1,896,400	27,153	469	498	20,123	809	97.2	54.5	78.9	82	338	49.65
	1891	1,896,400	18,665	136	198	14,163	329	92.2	52.0	79.5	80	316	35.72
	1890	1,346,545	18,074	60	770	13,876	400	93.2	55.0	80.3	81	314	43.09
	1889	977,341	40,037	13,932	4,290	15,852	563	96.2	57.5	80.9	78	339	59.42
	1888	973,102	17,390	688	2,206	11,414	443	95.7	56.4	79.0	...	311	27.09
Gódsavari.	1892	2,077,858	56,341	13,618	6,211	18,446	1,217	116.1	58.9	83.0	75	...	50.53
	1891	2,077,858	39,922	1,496	4,101	17,753	874	114.1	57.9	83.9	73	...	25.34
	1890	1,790,850	34,514	...	1,716	17,586	686	113.6	58.9	82.9	79	...	41.21
	1889	1,790,850	43,694	9,686	197	17,286	1,121	110.1	57.9	83.1	69	...	46.44
	1888	1,790,850	27,270	2,809	42	12,145	695	110.1	57.7	83.2	66	...	31.46
Kistna.	1892	1,855,024	51,080	4,539	6,438	17,514	1,053	114.7	57.7	82.0	85	138	46.22
	1891	1,855,024	47,397	4,853	8,223	14,655	1,234	112.7	59.6	83.5	82	96	21.20
	1890	1,548,355	35,709	9	1,871	15,446	509	113.7	60.2	82.5	83	72	31.84
	1889	1,548,355	38,353	3,757	323	14,780	526	110.7	58.4	81.8	79	110	36.90
	1888	1,548,355	30,226	3,422	63	11,310	432	100.0	57.7	82.3	73	109	25.93
Kurnool.	1892	817,660	28,701	4,886	421	18,891	428	111.6	51.2	81.2	70	...	38.96
	1891	817,660	22,381	3,286	214	14,915	550	108.6	46.6	82.9	63	...	15.41
	1890	678,464	20,190	127	421	15,560	314	111.6	47.7	81.4	68	...	29.14
	1889	678,464	21,071	339	2,913	13,586	340	107.6	47.1	81.9	68	...	35.76
	1888	678,464	21,111	411	1,609	15,008	331	109.8	46.8	82.7	46	...	20.37
Madras.	1892	436,375	20,287	565	25	6,794	3,863	108.4	62.6	80.8	76	157	38.40
	1891	436,375	23,181	1,806	65	6,635	4,490	107.3	61.7	82.2	75	179	30.43
	1890	389,984	16,647	687	72	4,588	2,620	109.0	61.7	80.9	78	144	27.99
	1889	389,984	16,618	171	42	4,064	2,980	107.0	61.9	81.2	78	148	43.39
	1888	389,984	14,755	521	35	3,306	2,524	104.1	61.1	81.1	77	160	62.47
Madura.	1892	1,573,318	30,687	2,838	2,509	9,499	983	105.5	64.7	83.7	68	66	20.47
	1891	1,563,317	37,515	7,731	3,159	8,770	1,188	104.0	64.2	84.1	69	72	36.19
	1890	1,293,829	30,976	4,015	1,246	9,491	1,023	105.5	62.7	83.8	69	72	28.82
	1889	1,293,829	30,093	4,752	877	7,619	1,281	105.0	64.2	84.4	72	72	28.23
	1888	1,293,829	24,851	859	1,889	7,083	884	106.6	62.2	83.6	59	80	29.91
Madrass.	1892	1,293,829	24,512	23	1,889	7,760	834	104.8	62.9	81.8	58	77	35.48

in the Madras Presidency, together with the prices current of the chief food-grains for 1892 and five years vide G.O., No. 1239L., dated 25th May 1892.

* Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the districts.				Remarks.
Rice (2nd sort).	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	
9.5	15.9	13.0	17.1	In 1892, although the rainfall was less than in 1891, yet it was a little above the average. The prices of food were high, higher than in any of the preceding five years. The number of deaths registered was less than in any of the previous five years. The mortality from fevers was above the average, but in the beginning of the year influenza prevailed in parts of the district. The deaths from small-pox, and also from dysentery and diarrhoea, were less than in any of the preceding five years.
11.1	23.3	19.6	25.6	
13.4	29.4	24.5	29.8	
14.3	31.6	26.3	32.6	
15.3	31.4	26.0	32.7	
15.4	32.6	24.9	32.5	The rainfall in 1892 was above the average and greater than in any of the preceding five years except 1889. The prices of food were higher than in any of the preceding five years. Relief works were opened, but were closed in September. The deaths registered in 1892 were greater than in any of the preceding five years. Cholera prevailed in 1892 for ten months and caused 2,455 deaths, the mortality being greater than in any of the preceding five years except 1891. There was a marked increase under fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, and more deaths were returned from them than in any of the previous five years. Many deaths, at least 1,000 according to the District Surgeon, were entered under fevers, but these in reality were due to influenza which was prevalent in the district during the beginning of the year.
9.2	17.3	14.9	18.3	
11.2	25.2	20.8	25.4	
12.8	28.3	23.4	30.0	
13.3	28.9	21.3	33.9	
13.7	32.9	23.5	36.4	The rainfall in 1892, although below the average, was greater than in either 1891 or 1890. The decrease in the rainfall was due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. The prices of food were high, higher than in any of the previous five years. The mortality, although less than that in 1891, was greater than in any of the other years (1887-90). Cholera was prevalent throughout the year and many deaths were registered from fever.
13.7	28.6	27.1	34.2	
9.1	...	...	15.5	
10.8	...	17.2	19.3	
11.5	...	17.2	24.1	
13.7	...	18.8	25.3	With the exception of 1888 the rainfall was less in 1892 than in any of the previous five years. The prices of food were high. The mortality was less in 1892 than in 1891, but greater than in any of the four years (1887-90). There was an increase in deaths registered from small-pox and fevers.
15.9	...	19.1	25.4	
15.4	...	20.3	26.6	
10.0	16.3	17.4	17.0	
11.1	17.9	18.8	20.6	
12.2	20.6	22.2	26.2	The rainfall in 1892 was greater than in any of the previous five years, and was more than double that registered in 1891. The prices of food were higher than in any of the previous five years. The mortality was greater than in any of the preceding five years and the increase occurred mainly under fevers. This increase under fevers was chiefly due to the heavy rainfall in 1892. In August and October there was heavy rain and the deaths from fevers in September, October, November and December were above the average.
13.4	22.0	24.2	26.3	
14.3	22.2	23.8	26.6	
14.5	22.6	24.2	27.3	
9.3	15.2	16.5	17.8	
10.3	20.7	18.0	21.9	The rainfall in 1892 was greater than in any of the previous five years with the exception of 1889. The prices of food were also higher than in any of the preceding five years with the exception of 1889. Excluding 1889, which was an exceptional year in Ganjam, the mortality was higher than in any of the previous five years, the increase mainly occurring under fevers.
12.9	22.5	25.9	29.4	
13.3	22.7	26.7	30.6	
14.3	25.1	31.1	32.9	
15.2	24.8	28.7	28.3	
11.2	14.5	...	17.8	The rainfall in 1892 was greater than in any of the preceding five years and nearly double the amount registered in 1891. The prices of food were much higher than in any of the preceding five years. Many more deaths were registered in 1892 than in any other year, the increase occurring under all heads, but most marked under cholera and small-pox.
14.8	...	...	28.2	
12.7	...	...	24.4	
10.7	...	...	19.1	
15.1	...	...	26.6	
15.6	...	...	29.2	Rainfall in 1892 was much greater and prices of food higher than in any of the previous five years. The mortality was greater than in any other year and there was a large increase under fevers.
10.9	15.9	17.9	17.3	
13.7	22.4	24.5	25.0	
15.1	24.7	26.2	28.9	
15.2	24.8	23.8	25.6	
16.3	24.8	21.6	27.0	The rainfall in 1892 was greater and prices of food higher than in any of the preceding five years. More deaths were registered in 1892 than in any other year and the increase was mainly under cholera and fevers. At the beginning of the year influenza prevailed and increased the deaths under fevers. In August, September and October heavy rain fell and the deaths registered from fevers during the latter part of the year were above the average.
15.5	23.7	23.4	26.9	
11.0	16.0	...	18.3	
12.5	18.0	...	25.8	
13.6	18.7	...	27.2	
13.2	20.4	...	24.1	Although the rainfall in 1892 was greater than in 1890 and 1891, yet it was less than in the three years (1887-89). The prices of food were higher than in any of the previous five years. The deaths registered in 1892 were less than in 1891, but greater than in any of the four years (1887-90). The mortality from fevers in 1892 was greater than in any of the previous five years.
14.9	21.4	...	25.7	
15.6	19.0	...	29.3	
9.7	16.6	14.9	...	
11.5	24.0	19.9	...	
11.2	26.1	23.8	31.0	The rainfall in 1892 was much less and the prices of food higher than in any of the preceding five years. The mortality in 1892 was less than in 1890 and 1891, but greater than in any of the three years (1887-89).
11.6	24.3	21.6	28.4	
13.0	27.6	23.3	...	
13.0	31.0	26.8	...	
9.3	13.9	14.3	15.8	
10.4	17.3	15.8	19.3	
11.2	18.9	18.1	24.7	
12.8	19.6	20.9	26.6	
13.0	23.0	23.3	27.8	
13.5	23.0	23.2	27.6	The rainfall in 1892 was much less and the prices of food higher than in any of the preceding five years. The mortality in 1892 was less than in 1890 and 1891, but greater than in any of the three years (1887-89).
9.9	14.3	14.3	15.7	
11.2	17.1	16.6	19.4	
10.8	18.9	17.8	22.1	
13.1	24.1	21.7	26.0	
14.1	24.5	23.5	26.5	
14.0	25.0	24.3	28.5	

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics

Districts.	Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Mean humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall in inches.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).	
Malabar.	1892	2,636,674	61,770	8,225	11,695	20,118	6,116	93.4	66.3	80.3	80	212	143.06
	1891	2,636,674	50,332	5,385	6,485	17,808	5,103	93.9	64.8	80.8	80	130	103.92
	1890	2,351,152	41,250	4,603	391	18,158	4,227	94.0	64.5	80.0	80	126	91.90
	1889	2,351,152	38,168	489	1,267	17,993	4,403	95.3	66.0	80.7	80	156	125.53
	1888	2,351,152	46,312	6,143	2,005	18,617	4,749	94.7	64.0	79.9	79	161	128.94
Nellore.	1892	2,351,152	37,169	175	3,013	17,311	3,780	93.6	64.8	79.2	80	...	105.50
	1891	1,463,357	29,252	1,818	1,345	12,894	887	115.7	62.1	84.4	77	164	34.65
	1890	1,463,357	25,038	1,754	316	11,539	660	111.3	61.1	85.3	75	192	19.18
	1889	1,219,883	19,911	39	230	10,415	549	112.8	61.1	84.1	75	166	23.95
	1888	1,219,883	19,009	1,623	327	7,940	748	110.3	60.6	83.7	79	168	29.07
Nilgiris.	1892	1,184,765	19,902	1,363	444	8,708	694	...	...	...	...	...	29.47
	1891	1,184,765	20,278	1,203	860	9,481	594	...	...	...	...	...	46.88
	1890	96,765	2,463	21	75	1,715	163	81.2	35.7	61.9	72	71	58.77
	1889	96,765	2,250	97	75	1,498	179	79.5	35.6	61.9	73	67	65.50
	1888	88,324	2,158	7	53	1,502	128	80.2	36.2	61.7	69	61	62.46
North Arcot.	1892	88,324	1,421	12	38	980	111	81.4	38.2	62.6	70	63	77.40
	1891	88,324	1,430	...	48	1,050	107	81.2	38.0	62.0	70	68	60.18
	1890	88,324	1,433	5	178	931	97	80.2	37.9	60.7	72	78	71.91
	1889	2,179,585	40,362	3,327	2,072	15,898	1,621	...	...	...	...	...	36.84
	1888	2,179,585	47,934	7,355	3,094	16,097	2,160	...	...	...	...	...	27.96
North Arcot.	1892	1,822,312	41,372	2,304	3,545	17,275	1,586	...	...	...	...	...	30.43
	1891	1,822,312	38,260	3,799	1,725	14,686	1,452	...	...	...	...	...	39.79
	1890	1,822,312	38,685	4,970	2,205	13,839	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	37.99
	1889	1,822,312	40,361	1,582	3,241	16,901	1,166	...	...	...	...	...	46.97
	1888	1,822,312	40,361	1,582	3,241	16,901	1,166	...	...	...	...	...	46.97
Salem.	1892	1,961,784	36,388	3,861	1,598	14,540	885	107.3	58.1	80.8	66	88	30.48
	1891	1,961,784	40,470	5,896	1,180	15,129	1,391	106.0	58.0	81.6	67	78	43.74
	1890	1,592,274	40,545	2,548	1,388	19,545	935	106.3	56.3	80.6	69	60	30.21
	1889	1,592,274	35,640	2,919	1,607	14,517	976	106.0	56.4	81.5	69	77	36.12
	1888	1,592,274	35,141	3,117	1,433	13,810	800	107.7	56.6	82.1	68	80	29.68
South Arcot.	1892	1,592,274	34,824	609	802	16,142	847	104.7	55.4	79.2	72	87	32.78
	1891	2,162,336	40,615	3,831	1,601	12,546	1,000	106.3	62.8	81.9	86	78	29.34
	1890	2,162,336	40,615	3,831	1,601	12,546	1,000	106.3	62.8	81.9	86	78	29.34
	1889	1,815,916	48,797	2,043	8,166	15,216	1,103	107.8	62.2	82.1	80	64	33.45
	1888	1,815,916	45,490	6,377	4,010	12,644	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	33.19
South Canara.	1892	1,815,916	39,660	2,957	1,530	12,797	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	47.92
	1891	1,815,916	36,546	32	847	13,075	691	...	...	...	...	...	62.67
	1890	1,052,002	23,447	1,266	485	8,766	1,563	95.3	64.5	80.3	83	62	175.88
	1889	1,052,002	19,721	357	147	7,618	1,359	96.8	63.5	81.1	83	48	116.49
	1888	955,595	25,333	...	63	10,303	2,439	94.8	65.0	80.2	82	72	132.56
Tanjore.	1892	955,595	20,013	353	354	6,005	1,779	93.6	60.5	80.4	83	68	168.90
	1891	955,595	24,184	1,427	1,429	6,890	2,202	93.8	61.9	80.0	78	78	147.26
	1890	955,595	19,993	78	609	6,866	1,681	97.8	65.5	78.2	76	79	148.58
	1889	2,227,081	57,277	9,093	713	4,916	1,782	106.7	65.2	83.0	74	180	28.68
	1888	2,227,081	58,395	6,565	1,201	4,885	1,829	103.2	64.7	83.3	74	120	48.41
Tinnevely.	1892	2,129,538	51,953	5,717	1,992	4,101	1,856	104.1	64.2	82.1	77	144	39.89
	1891	2,129,538	50,603	6,545	1,787	3,171	1,663	100.8	66.2	82.5	77	128	36.18
	1890	2,129,538	54,903	9,120	1,278	3,196	1,634	101.6	64.9	82.1	74	128	46.74
	1889	2,129,538	48,477	3,551	619	3,556	1,724	102.8	63.9	81.1	76	135	59.30
	1888	1,915,702	42,360	4,458	2,125	5,893	1,291	...	...	...	...	...	15.36
Trichinopoly.	1892	1,915,702	45,050	4,096	3,690	5,868	1,938	...	...	...	...	...	40.61
	1891	1,699,056	43,042	5,825	999	6,421	1,536	...	...	...	...	...	18.78
	1890	1,699,056	37,416	4,575	228	5,047	1,506	...	...	...	...	...	22.86
	1889	1,699,056	39,451	7,281	461	4,932	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	35.64
	1888	1,699,056	35,527	609	1,881	5,550	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	34.56
Vizagapatam.	1892	1,371,726	27,401	2,328	419	5,540	644	108.8	62.8	83.1	60	138	23.86
	1891	1,371,726	35,288	5,197	373	6,790	907	106.4	62.4	83.1	63	158	30.71
	1890	1,214,485	31,671	2,415	515	7,802	755	109.0	60.5	83.2	60	153	33.90
	1889	1,214,485	27,302	1,994	652	6,066	642	106.3	62.1	83.7	62	155	33.11
	1888	1,214,485	30,188	4,430	1,023	6,132	856	107.4	60.5	83.6	62	142	28.62
Vizagapatam.	1892	1,214,485	29,277	4,883	328	6,194	712	105.8	61.6	81.9	66	172	39.78
	1891	1,942,195	42,130	3,229	1,587	32,138	1,205	97.9	62.9	81.0	73	46	53.29
	1890	1,942,195	25,153	30	314	20,773	688	99.9	59.9	82.1	69	70	33.32
	1889	1,493,352	25,887	3	762	22,363	394	96.0	60.5	82.6	68	58	48.11
	1888	1,390,330	35,854	7,065	1,029	24,457	572	96.8	60.0	82.9	67	61	53.56
Vizagapatam.	1892	1,232,074	15,396	257	452	12,211	408	101.1	59.5	83.6	65	32	34.94
	1891	1,424,400	27,372	718	799	22,011	848	97.6	65.8	82.6	68	68	49.22

of different Districts comprised in the Madras Presidency, &c.—continued.

* Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the districts.				Remarks.
Rice (2nd sort).	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	
10.2	...	...	17.8	The rainfall was much greater and the prices of food higher than in any of the preceding five years. Many more deaths were registered in 1892 than in any of the previous five years and the increased mortality was chiefly due to the prevalence of small-pox, cholera and also fevers. Small-pox was very prevalent during the first four months of the year, and in the taluk of Ponani alone, with its large Moplah population, 3,356 deaths were recorded. At the close of the year the epidemic was declining.
10.6	...	...	20.8	
10.9	...	...	22.0	
12.3	...	...	20.4	
13.7	...	...	22.3	
14.4	...	...	22.4	The rainfall in 1892 was higher than in any of the previous five years with the exception of 1887. The prices of food were higher than in any of the previous five years. The mortality was greater than in any of the preceding five years, and there was an increase under all heads, especially under small-pox and fevers.
9.9	14.5	12.8	15.7	
11.0	15.2	18.6	18.9	
12.9	22.2	22.9	25.2	
13.5	23.0	21.7	27.0	
15.3	24.3	22.8	28.3	Rainfall in 1892 was less and prices of food higher than in any of the previous five years. More deaths were recorded in 1892 than in any of the preceding five years, the increase being under fevers.
14.6	25.4	23.1	28.8	
8.2	18.3	13.2	13.7	
8.8	15.8	14.4	15.6	
9.6	20.0	16.0	19.6	
10.7	19.8	16.9	20.4	Although the rainfall was greater in 1892 than in either 1890 or 1891, yet it was less than the amount registered in any of the three years (1887-89). The prices of food were higher. The mortality was less in 1892 than in either 1890 or 1891.
11.5	21.0	16.6	20.1	
12.1	21.3	18.1	21.2	
10.1	16.2	12.6	16.7	
10.3	17.1	15.0	21.4	
11.6	23.7	21.6	28.7	The rainfall in 1892 was below the average and much less than in 1891. The prices of food were higher than in any of the previous five years. Fewer deaths were registered in 1892 than in either 1890 or 1891.
13.1	27.7	24.5	32.8	
15.3	...	...	35.2	
14.6	...	32.2	34.6	
9.3	15.7	15.4	17.4	
10.7	18.8	19.4	21.5	The rainfall in 1892 was much less and the prices of food were higher in 1892 than in any of the previous five years. The mortality was less in 1892 than in any of the previous three years and the deaths from fever were fewer than in any of the previous five years.
12.8	22.7	24.4	28.7	
13.4	26.1	23.5	30.3	
14.2	26.7	24.8	31.2	
14.7	28.6	27.3	31.4	
10.8	16.8	18.5	17.2	The rainfall was greater and prices of food higher in 1892 than in any of the preceding five years. More deaths were registered in 1892 than in 1891 and the increase occurred chiefly under cholera and fevers.
11.4	15.4	19.0	18.3	
11.5	16.8	20.4	21.9	
14.1	20.2	23.5	24.1	
15.2	23.7	25.4	25.6	
15.4	23.5	26.9	26.1	The rainfall in 1892 was much below the average, being due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. The prices of food were also higher than in any of the preceding five years. The mortality, although less in 1892 than in 1891, was yet greater than in any of the four years (1887-90). Cholera was very prevalent in this district from January to August.
11.5	...	...	16.6	
12.1	...	...	19.0	
13.3	...	...	21.6	
12.5	...	...	21.4	
15.5	...	...	22.7	The rainfall in 1892 was less than in any of the previous five years and was due to a deficiency during October, November and December. The prices of food were high. The mortality was less than in either of the two previous years, but greater than in any of the three years (1887-89).
15.7	...	...	23.3	
10.7	...	16.3	17.8	
12.5	25.4	20.5	21.2	
13.3	18.1	21.7	22.1	
14.4	20.5	25.7	27.5	In 1892 the rainfall was much less, especially during the months of October, November and December, and the prices of food higher than in any of the preceding five years. The mortality was less than in any of the previous five years with the exception of 1889.
17.3	...	26.1	29.2	
16.4	19.1	26.8	29.4	
9.9	...	...	...	
10.5	...	...	...	
10.3	...	...	...	In 1892 the rainfall was greater than in any of the preceding five years with the exception of 1889. The prices of food were dearer than in any of the previous five years. More deaths were registered in 1892 than in any other year, and there was an increase under all heads. In 1891 there was a failure of the north-east monsoon and in February 1892 cholera broke out in this district and prevailed in nine out of the fourteen taluks. More deaths from cholera were registered in 1892 than in any of the previous five years with the exception of 1889. There was good rain in 1892 in September and October, and cholera then began to disappear, only seven deaths being recorded in November and none in December.
12.5	...	...	...	
13.1	...	...	...	
13.0	...	...	...	
9.4	15.0	15.2	15.9	
10.6	17.0	17.3	19.0	
10.6	18.4	19.1	21.5	
12.5	21.5	21.9	25.4	
18.9	22.1	22.8	25.4	
14.2	22.4	26.5	27.5	
9.8	16.2	19.1	17.2	
11.6	24.7	27.2	23.7	
11.4	26.1	29.1	26.2	
10.7	22.1	22.9	20.6	
10.8	21.9	22.7	21.5	
10.2	23.0	24.6	22.6	

GENERAL POPULATION.

4. The first regular census which was taken on the night of the 14th November 1871 returned the population of the Madras Presidency, excluding the Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Pudukóta, as 31,281,177. In the next census which was taken on the night of the 17th and on the morning of the 18th February 1881, the population had fallen to 30,868,504, showing a decrease of 412,673. In the last enumeration, however, made on the night of the 26th February 1891 the figure rose to 35,677,324. The total area of the Presidency being 141,605 square miles, the average population per square mile is 251.9. The following table shows the density of population for the different districts:—

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.
Madras	452,518	29	15,604.1
Tanjore	2,228,114	3,709	600.7
Malabar	2,652,565	5,585	474.9
South Arcot	2,162,851	5,217	414.6
Chingleput	1,136,928	2,842	400.0
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	3,631	378.0
Tinnevelly	1,916,095	5,387	355.7
Madura	2,608,404	8,808	295.3
North Arcot	2,180,487	7,616	286.3
South Canara	1,056,081	3,902	270.6
Godávári	2,078,782	7,857	264.6
Salem	1,962,591	7,529	260.7
Coimbatore	2,004,839	7,860	255.1
Ganjam	1,896,803	8,370	226.8
Kistna	1,855,582	8,397	221.0
Nellore	1,463,736	8,765	167.0
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	17,242	162.6
Bellary	911,514	6,136	148.5
Cuddapah	1,272,072	8,722	145.8
Anantapur	708,549	5,275	134.3
Kurnool	853,307	7,769	109.8
Nilgiris	99,797	957	104.3
Total	*35,677,324	141,605	251.9

* Includes the European and Eurasian population.

The most thickly populated district is Madras, where 15,604 persons live in each square mile. Next to this stands Tanjore followed by Malabar, South Arcot and Chingleput. In all these districts the density varied from 600 to 400 per square mile. The most sparsely inhabited tracts of country are Kurnool and the Nilgiris.

5. The subjoined table compares the results of the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 exhibiting the increase in population for each district and the percentage it bore to the 1881 figure:—

Districts.	Population		Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	As per Census of 1881.	As per Census of 1891.		
Anantapur	599,889	708,549	108,660	18.11
Bellary	736,807	911,514	174,707	23.71
Chingleput	981,381	1,136,928	155,547	15.85
Coimbatore	1,657,690	2,004,839	347,149	20.94
Cuddapah	1,121,038	1,272,072	151,034	13.47
Ganjam	1,749,604	1,896,803	147,199	8.41
Godávári	1,791,512	2,078,782	287,270	16.03
Kistna	1,548,480	1,855,582	307,102	19.83
Kurnool	709,305	853,307	144,002	20.30
Madras	405,848	452,518	46,670	11.49
Madura	2,168,680	2,608,404	439,724	20.28
Malabar	2,365,035	2,652,565	287,530	12.16
Nellore	1,220,236	1,463,736	243,500	19.95
Nilgiris	91,034	99,797	8,763	9.63
North Arcot	1,817,814	2,180,487	362,673	19.95
Salem	1,599,595	1,962,591	362,996	22.69
South Arcot	1,814,738	2,162,851	348,113	19.18
South Canara	959,514	1,056,081	96,567	10.06
Tanjore	2,130,383	2,228,114	97,731	4.59
Tinnevelly	1,699,747	1,916,095	216,348	12.73
Trichinopoly	1,215,033	1,372,717	157,684	12.98
Vizagapatam	2,485,141	2,802,992	317,851	12.79
Total	* 30,868,504	* 35,677,324	4,808,820	15.58

* Includes Europeans and Eurasians.

6. The total increase for the Presidency was 4,808,820 yielding a percentage of 15.58 on the previous census. In every district there had been an increase, but it varied considerably from 4.59 in Tanjore to 23.71 in Bellary. In 12 districts the rise in population was great being more than 15 per cent. In only 3 districts the increase was below 10 per cent. The increase in population may have been due to one or all of the following causes:—

- (1) Greater accuracy of enumeration in one census than in another.
- (2) Migration of people.
- (3) Natural increase in population as measured by the excess of births over deaths.

7. With regard to the first cause some part of the increase may, I think, be attributed to greater accuracy in enumeration, as from the condition of things in India it is natural to expect that successive enumerations should have been marked by increasing accuracy and that greater accuracy should have been attained in 1881 than in 1871 and in 1891 than in 1881. In this connection the Superintendent of Census Operations states in his letter No. 490, dated 13th March 1891, that "part of the increase is possibly due to more accurate enumeration and does not, therefore, represent a real addition to the population; but it was the general opinion of the officers who took part in the census of 1881 that the enumeration was fairly accurate, so there seems no reason to doubt that the real increase in numbers has been considerably greater than was anticipated."

As regards the effect of migration on population it would appear that the Presidency, as a whole, has not gained by immigration to any great extent.

Turning to the last of the causes alluded to above, viz., the number of births exceeding the number of deaths, this may be stated to have been the chief reason of the increase observed in the population of 1891 as compared with that of 1881. The following table shows the excess of births over deaths in the districts during the ten years ending February 1891 and the proportion it bore to the 1881 population:—

Number.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received according to the Census of 1881.	Births from 1st March 1881 up to 28th Feb. 1891.	Deaths from 1st March 1881 up to 28th Feb. 1891.	Increase of column 4 over column 5.	Percentage of increase.	Population (as per Census of 1891) for which returns were received.	Percentage of increase of population in 1891 over that of 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anantapur ...	599,889	203,559	124,671	78,888	13.15	708,549	18.11
2	Bellary ...	736,807	296,262	172,653	123,604	16.77	911,514	23.71
3	Chingleput ...	981,381	382,890	239,208	143,594	14.63	1,136,928	15.85
4	Coimbatore ...	1,657,690	475,309	298,030	182,279	10.99	2,004,839	20.94
5	Cuddapah ...	1,121,038	332,170	226,419	105,751	9.43	1,272,072	13.47
6	Ganjam ...	1,749,604	230,784	201,558	29,226	1.67	1,896,808	8.41
7	Godavari ...	1,791,512	378,723	356,388	22,335	1.24	2,078,782	16.03
8	Kistna ...	1,548,480	501,370	330,062	171,308	11.06	1,855,582	19.83
9	Kurnool ...	678,551	264,510	173,209	91,301	13.45	817,811	20.52
10	Madras ...	405,848	161,681	157,851	3,830	0.94	452,518	11.49
11	Madura ...	1,294,382	402,433	259,704	142,729	11.02	1,563,886	20.81
12	Malabar ...	2,354,234	559,080	442,034	117,046	4.97	2,641,928	12.22
13	Nellore ...	1,220,236	299,618	176,020	123,598	10.12	1,463,736	19.95
14	Nilgiris ...	91,034	15,815	14,969	846	0.92	99,797	9.63
15	North Arcot ...	1,817,814	547,675	352,232	195,443	10.75	2,180,487	19.95
16	Salem ...	1,599,595	545,135	311,002	234,133	14.64	1,962,591	22.69
17	South Arcot ...	1,814,738	505,999	380,838	125,161	6.89	2,162,851	19.18
18	South Canara ...	955,842	283,105	214,158	68,947	7.21	1,052,359	10.09
19	Tanjore ...	2,130,383	598,603	517,904	80,699	3.79	2,228,114	4.59
20	Tinnevely ...	1,699,747	488,824	388,739	95,085	5.59	1,916,095	12.73
21	Trichinopoly ...	1,215,033	368,581	274,566	94,015	7.73	1,372,717	12.98
22	Vizagapatam ...	1,790,468	309,555	237,390	72,165	4.03	1,943,211	8.53
	Total ...	* 29,254,306	8,146,681	5,844,698	2,301,983	7.87	* 33,723,120	15.28

* Includes Europeans and Eurasians.

8. The above table shows that taking the Presidency as a whole the births exceeded the deaths by 2,301,983 or at the rate of 7.87 per cent., while according to the results of the 2 census tabulations the increase was 4,468,814 or at the rate of 15.28 for every 100 of population. In every district there is an increase shown both according to the results of registration of vital statistics and according to the results of the 2 census tabulations. The difference between the two rates of increase obtained for the districts is as per margin. In a few districts the differences are very slight and where they are great they

District.	Difference in the two rates of increase.	Districts.	Difference in the two rates of increase.
Tanjore ...	0.80	Malabar ...	7.25
Chingleput ...	1.22	Salem ...	8.05
S. Canara ...	2.88	Nilgiris ...	8.71
Cuddapah ...	4.04	Kistna ...	8.77
Vizagapatam ...	4.50	N. Arcot ...	9.20
Anantapur ...	4.96	Madura ...	9.79
Trichinopoly ...	5.25	Nellore ...	9.83
Ganjam ...	6.74	Coimbatore ...	9.95
Bellary ...	6.94	Madras ...	10.55
Kurnool ...	7.07	S. Arcot ...	12.29
Tinnevely ...	7.14	Godavari ...	14.79

may be attributed in part to defective registration, especially in the registration of births.

9. The rate of increase of population in the municipal towns is given in the following statement:—

Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1881.	Total Births from 1st March 1881 up to 28th February 1891.	Total Deaths from 1st March 1881 up to 28th February 1891.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Anantapur ...	4,907	2,300	1,472	+ 828	16.87	6,994	42.53
Bellary ...	53,460	13,790	+ 14,539	- 749	- 1.40	59,467	11.23
Adoni ...	22,441	8,535	5,185	+ 3,350	14.90	26,243	16.94
Conjeeveram ...	37,275	14,520	12,350	+ 2,170	5.82	42,548	14.14
Coimbatore ...	38,967	15,372	11,526	+ 3,846	9.86	46,383	19.03
Erode ...	9,864	3,465	2,323	+ 1,142	11.57	12,330	24.94
Karur ...	9,205	4,116	3,049	+ 1,067	11.59	10,750	16.78
Cuddapah ...	18,982	4,615	+ 6,207	- 1,592	- 8.38	17,379	- 8.44
Chicacole ...	18,302	4,107	3,976	+ 131	0.71	18,241	- 0.09
Berhampore ...	23,599	7,555	+ 8,727	- 1,172	- 4.96	25,653	8.79
Rajahmundry ...	24,555	6,982	+ 7,273	- 291	- 1.18	28,397	15.65
Ellore ...	25,092	6,786	+ 6,905	- 119	- 0.47	29,382	17.10
Cocanada ...	30,441	8,058	7,196	+ 952	3.13	40,553	33.22
Masulipatam ...	35,056	8,940	5,688	+ 3,252	9.23	38,809	10.71
Guntur ...	19,646	4,860	4,309	+ 551	2.80	23,359	18.89
Kurnool ...	20,329	6,912	6,378	+ 534	2.63	24,376	19.91
Madras ...	405,848	164,209	160,364	+ 3,845	0.95	452,518	11.50
Madura ...	76,847	26,830	23,278	+ 3,552	4.62	87,428	13.77
Dindigul ...	14,182	6,220	3,665	+ 2,555	18.72	20,203	42.45
Tellicherry ...	24,581	7,719	5,900	+ 1,819	7.40	27,196	10.63
Calicut ...	57,085	21,396	19,639	+ 1,757	3.07	66,078	15.78
Palghat ...	36,339	13,104	10,951	+ 2,153	5.92	39,481	8.65
Cochin ...	15,698	6,232	5,763	+ 469	2.99	17,601	12.12
Cannanore ...	26,386	8,943	6,736	+ 2,207	8.36	27,418	3.91
Nellore ...	27,505	7,065	5,867	+ 1,198	4.36	29,336	6.66
Ongole ...	9,200	3,324	2,297	+ 1,027	11.16	10,860	18.04
Ootacamund ...	12,335	3,722	3,283	+ 439	3.56	15,053	22.03
Coonoor ...	4,778	1,018	+ 1,168	- 150	- 3.14	6,049	26.60
Vellore ...	40,958	12,637	9,029	+ 3,608	8.81	44,925	9.69
Wárajápet ...	10,387	4,066	3,088	+ 978	9.41	10,485	0.94
Salem ...	59,631	17,798	13,245	+ 4,553	7.64	67,710	13.55
Cuddalore ...	43,545	11,619	7,761	+ 3,858	8.86	47,355	18.75
Chidambaram ...	19,837	4,098	+ 4,601	- 503	- 2.54	18,640	- 6.03
Mangalore ...	32,099	10,740	8,862	+ 1,878	5.85	40,922	27.48
Tanjore ...	54,745	12,770	+ 13,654	- 884	- 1.61	54,390	- 0.65
Kumbakonam ...	50,098	13,987	+ 16,636	- 2,649	- 5.28	54,307	8.40
Máyavaram ...	23,044	6,733	+ 6,906	- 173	- 0.75	23,765	3.13
Negapatam ...	53,776	10,596	+ 14,464	- 3,868	- 7.19	59,221	10.12
Mannargudi ...	19,400	5,634	5,058	+ 576	2.97	20,395	5.08
Tinnevely ...	23,221	6,483	+ 7,148	- 665	- 2.00	24,768	6.66
Palamcottah ...	17,964	5,678	5,255	+ 423	2.35	18,686	4.02
Tuticorin ...	16,281	5,785	5,751	+ 34	0.21	25,107	54.21
Trichinopoly ...	84,449	16,694	+ 22,285	- 5,591	- 6.62	90,009	7.29
Srirangam ...	19,778	6,486	+ 6,806	- 320	- 1.62	21,632	9.40
Vizagapatam ...	30,291	9,304	9,151	+ 153	0.50	34,487	13.85
Bimlipatam ...	8,582	2,499	2,215	+ 284	3.31	9,827	14.61
Visianagram ...	22,577	7,239	6,435	+ 804	8.51	30,881	36.78
Anakáppalle ...	13,841	4,249	3,064	+ 1,185	8.89	17,010	27.50
Total ...	* 1,746,913	565,790	* 527,238	+ 38,552	2.21	* 1,965,207	12.49

* Includes Europeans and Eurasians.

10. The natural increase or the excess of births over deaths amounted to 38,552 or 2.21 per cent., but the results of the enumeration of 1891 show that the population advanced during the last intercensal period at the rate of 12.49 per 100. In 3 towns (Cuddapah, Chidambaram and Tanjore) there had been a decrease in population both according to the results of registration of vital statistics and the census of 1891. Taking vital statistics alone into consideration in 11 + more towns the population decreased. The fluctuations in the rates of increase in either case are very marked. Taking the census of 1891 they varied from 54.21

per cent. in Tuticorin to -8.44 per cent. in Cuddapah and according to the results of registration the range was from 18.72 in Dindigul to -8.38 in Cuddapah. The great differences observed between the two sets of figures exhibited in the above table must, in the case of vital statistics, be set down partly to defective registration and partly to immigration.

11. There has been no change in the system of registering births and deaths—being as heretofore carried on in municipal towns by a separate agency (Registrars) employed specially for the purpose, and in villages and rural towns by Kurnams.

As has been the practice in this Presidency since 1879 the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination while travelling through the districts are required to examine the birth and death registers maintained by village officials. Although the work of registration is still imperfectly carried on in many parts there seems no reason to suppose that it retrograded in 1892; and until it is made compulsory in rural tracts the returns cannot be expected to be accurate.

12. The record of births and deaths for 1892 does not extend to the whole population as ascertained at the census of 1891. There are some tracts of zemindari estates, &c., for which no vital statistical returns are received. The total population for which returns were furnished in 1892 was 33,693,179, being 1,943,977 short of the total population, viz., 35,637,156, excluding the European and Eurasian population.

13. In calculating the birth and death-rates the population of 1891 has been adopted.

BIRTHS.

14. The total births registered during the year 1892 amounted to 845,029 against 924,238 in 1891 showing a decrease of 79,209. Considered with the population they were in the proportion of 25.9 per mille against 27.4 in 1891. As before mentioned these rates have been calculated on the census figures of 1891. The following table shows the births registered during the past 21 years :—

Table showing the births for a series of years and their ratios per 1,000 of population.

Years.	Population for which returns were received.	Births.	Birth-ratio per mille.
1872	30,147,779	543,325	18.02
1873	30,287,842	527,363	17.4
1874	30,360,221	569,631	18.7
1875	30,278,903	625,953	20.6
1876	29,157,056	619,748	21.2
1877	29,209,542	467,543	16.01
1878	29,127,205	341,388	11.7
1879	28,991,267	467,938	16.1
1880	28,778,097	641,769	22.3
1881	28,676,375	716,672	24.9
1882	28,887,111	743,777	25.7
1883	28,503,100	774,754	27.2
1884	28,151,952	810,102	28.8
1885	28,118,178	807,105	28.7
1886	28,043,538	837,077	29.8
1887	27,907,840	849,551	30.4
1888	27,852,474	833,345	29.9
1889	28,050,087	867,523	30.9
1890	28,522,313	893,645	31.3
1891	33,683,178	924,238	{ * 27.4 † 32.4
1892	33,693,179	845,029	25.1

* Calculated on the census population of 1891.

† This is the figure given in the report for 1891 and was calculated on the census of 1881.

The figures given above show that there was a progressive increase in the number of births registered from 1889 up to 1891, but that in the year under report there was a great diminution in the number of children born. This sudden fall cannot, however, be ascribed to less correct registration in 1892, but must be regarded as the natural result of the distress which prevailed in the Presidency during 1891 and 1892. It is an admitted fact that the fecundity of a population is directly dependent on, and largely influenced by, the general prosperity of the people and that high prices of articles of food and their insufficiency in quantity and inferiority in quality even when not carried to the extent of starvation and famine have a decided effect in lowering the birth-rate. In many parts of the Presidency in both 1891 and 1892, distress prevailed owing to scanty rainfall and the prices of food were in consequence high.

15. The subjoined table shows the births in each district of the presidency contrasted with those of 1891 and the mean of ten years :—

No.	Districts.	Ratio of births per mille of population.		Average of births ratio for previous ten years.
		1892.	1891.	
1	Madras	36.8	{ * 39.9 † 44.7	40.9
2	Bellary	32.5	{ * 36.8 † 40.0	37.9
3	South Canara	31.9	{ * 29.3 † 32.2	30.3
4	Kurnool	31.2	{ * 33.5 † 40.4	38.4
5	Kistna	29.6	{ * 30.5 † 36.4	33.5
6	Madura	28.8	{ * 31.8 † 38.5	32.3
7	Anantapur	27.6	{ * 28.2 † 40.0	37.9
8	Tanjore	27.0	{ * 29.5 † 30.9	28.7
9	Tinnevely	27.0	{ * 25.8 † 29.1	30.6
10	Trichinopoly	26.7	{ * 29.7 † 33.5	30.9
11	Chingleput	26.4	{ * 33.2 † 38.4	39.5
12	Salem	25.8	{ * 32.8 † 40.5	34.9
13	Coimbatore	25.5	{ * 29.3 † 35.5	29.9
14	South Arcot	23.9	{ * 29.2 † 34.7	29.0
15	Cuddapah	23.6	{ * 26.5 † 30.0	29.3
16	Nilgiris	23.4	{ * 25.8 † 28.3	18.8
17	North Arcot	22.6	{ * 28.8 † 34.5	28.8
18	Gódvári	22.1	{ * 19.5 † 22.7	23.5
19	Nellore	21.9	{ * 23.9 † 28.7	25.9
20	Vizagapatam	21.5	{ * 22.2 † 29.6	22.6
21	Malabar	20.4	{ * 21.1 † 23.6	34.1
22	Ganjam	17.8	{ * 18.7 † 25.8	22.1
Total, Madras Presidency ..		25.1	{ * 27.4 † 32.4	29.8

* These ratios were calculated on the census population of 1891.

† These ratios are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population of 1881.

‡ This is the rate for Anantapur-Bellary.

From the above table it will be seen that the birth-rates varied in the different districts, ranging from 17.8 per 1,000 of population in Ganjam to 36.8 in Madras. In no district was the birth-rate above 40 per mille, in four it was between 30 and 40, in seventeen it was between 20 and 30, and in one district, viz., Ganjam, it was below 20 per mille. In some districts which return low birth-rates registration is defective. A high birth-rate is not peculiar to any one part of the presidency, but chiefly depends upon the interest taken in this subject by the officials whose duty it is to do so. In all the districts, with the exception of South Canara and Nilgiris, the birth-rates were lower than the average for previous ten years. Comparing the birth-rates of 1892 with those of 1891 it is observed that in only three districts (Gódvári, South Canara and Tinnevely) the birth-rates were higher, while in the remaining nineteen districts they were lower. The decrease was most

marked in the districts of Salem, Chingleput and North Arcot. The highest birth-rates were obtained by Madras (36·8), Bellary (32·5) and South Canara (31·9), and the lowest by Ganjam (17·8), Malabar (20·4) and Vizagapatam (21·5).

As has been before remarked the decrease in the number of births registered may be put down to the distress which prevailed in 1891 and 1892. Although there was a decrease in all the districts, with the exception of three (Górávari, South Canara and Tinnevely), in the birth-rates of 1892 when compared with those of 1891, yet those districts in which distress was most severely felt show the greatest diminution in the birth-rate. In 1891 and 1892 it was found necessary to open relief camps or relief works in nine districts, and the following table shows the birth-rates in these districts compared with those of the remaining thirteen :—

Births in the Districts where Relief Camps were opened.

Districts.	Number of births.		Ratio per mille.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Anantapur	19,992	19,536	28·2	27·6
Bellary	33,456	29,588	36·8	32·5
Chingleput	37,644	29,879	33·2	26·4
Coimbatore	58,791	51,029	29·3	25·5
Cuddapah	33,687	30,074	26·5	23·6
Kurnool	27,407	25,575	33·5	31·2
Nellore	34,981	32,070	23·9	21·9
North Arcot	62,878	49,251	28·8	22·6
Salem	64,458	50,863	32·8	25·8
Total	373,294	317,665	30·0	25·5

Births in the Districts where Relief Camps were not opened.

Districts.	Number of births.		Ratio per mille.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Madras	17,445	16,082	39·9	36·8
Ganjam	35,538	33,739	18·7	17·8
Górávari	40,570	45,896	19·5	22·1
Kistna	56,504	64,933	30·5	29·6
Madura	49,752	45,193	31·8	28·8
Malabar	55,536	53,833	21·1	20·4
Nilgiris	2,502	2,260	25·8	23·4
South Arcot	63,114	51,537	29·2	23·9
South Canara	30,795	33,570	29·3	31·9
Tanjore	65,832	60,151	29·5	27·0
Tinnevely	49,446	51,810	25·8	27·0
Trichinopoly	40,720	36,634	29·7	26·7
Vizagapatam	43,190	41,726	22·2	21·5
Total	550,944	527,364	25·9	24·8

This table shows that in the nine districts in which relief works were opened the birth-rate fell off considerably, being 25·5 per mille in 1892 or 4·5 less than that obtained for 1891, while in the remaining thirteen districts the decrease was very little, the ratio per mille for 1892 being 24·8 or 1·1 less than the ratio for 1891.

16. Of the 845,029 births registered during 1892 there were 430,997 males and 414,032 females, or in a proportion of 104·0 male to every 100 female births. In 1891 the number of males born to every 100 females was 103·9.

17. The following table shows the birth-rates according to the months of the year compared with 1891 and the monthly mean of the previous ten years :—

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean of 10 years	2·1	1·9	2·1	2·2	2·4	2·5	2·9	2·8	2·8	2·8	2·6	2·5	29·8
1891	*1·8	*1·7	*1·8	*2·0	*2·3	*2·4	*2·7	*2·8	*2·6	*2·6	*2·4	*2·3	*27·4
1892	†2·1	†1·9	†2·1	†2·4	†2·8	†2·9	†3·2	†3·3	†3·1	†3·1	†2·8	†2·7	†32·4
	2·0	1·8	1·9	1·8	1·9	2·1	2·4	2·3	2·2	2·4	2·2	2·1	25·1

* These ratios have been calculated on the census population of 1891.

† These ratios are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population of 1881.

As is generally the case in this presidency, more births were registered in 1892 during the third and fourth quarters of the year than in the first and second. The highest monthly birth-rate was 2·4 and was recorded for the months of July and October, the lowest (1·8) for the months of February and April. In every month the birth-rates were lower than the averages of ten years.

18. As in past years the births exceeded the deaths, but for 1892 the excess was only at the rate of 2·8 per 1,000 of population. In 1890 and 1891 the rates of excess were 8·5 and 5·2 respectively. In 1892 in fifteen districts the births registered were more numerous than the deaths, the excess per 1,000 of population ranging from 1·3 in Tanjore district to 9·6 in South Canara district. In seven districts (Cuddapah, Górávari, Madras, Malabar, Kurnool, Nilgiris and Vizagapatam) there was an excess of deaths over births registered. The greatest excess in the death-rates over the birth-rates was in Madras and Górávari.

19. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the rural and urban population in each district during 1892 and 1891 is given in the subjoined table :—

No.	Districts.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	
		1892.	1891.
1	Anantapur { Urban ..	19·3	† 29·5
	{ Rural ..	27·8	§ 34·6
2	Bellary { Urban ..	30·2	† 30·4
	{ Rural ..	32·9	§ 37·5
3	Chingleput { Urban ..	28·2	† 29·1
	{ Rural ..	26·3	§ 28·1
4	Coimbatore { Urban ..	33·3	† 33·4
	{ Rural ..	25·2	§ 39·0
5	Cuddapah { Urban ..	32·7	† 33·9
	{ Rural ..	23·5	§ 40·3
6	Ganjam { Urban ..	31·4	† 29·2
	{ Rural ..	17·3	§ 35·3
7	Górávari { Urban ..	27·6	† 21·3
	{ Rural ..	21·6	§ 19·3
8	Kistna { Urban ..	29·0	† 32·0
	{ Rural ..	29·6	§ 33·6

† Calculated on the census of 1891.

§ These ratios are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population, 1881.

|| Urban rate for Anantapur-Bellary.

¶ Rural rate for Anantapur-Bellary.

No.	District.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	
		1892.	1891.
9	Kurnool	Urban ..	26.3
		Rural ..	31.5
10	Madras	Urban ..	36.8
		Rural ..	31.5
11	Madura	Urban ..	31.4
		Rural ..	28.3
12	Malabar	Urban ..	30.8
		Rural ..	19.7
13	Nellore	Urban ..	25.3
		Rural ..	21.8
14	Nilgiris	Urban ..	30.3
		Rural ..	21.6
15	North Arcot	Urban ..	27.0
		Rural ..	22.3
16	Salem	Urban ..	27.8
		Rural ..	25.7
17	South Arcot	Urban ..	25.5
		Rural ..	23.7
18	South Canara	Urban ..	32.4
		Rural ..	31.9
19	Tanjore	Urban ..	26.8
		Rural ..	27.2
20	Tinnevelly	Urban ..	29.7
		Rural ..	26.7
21	Trichinopoly	Urban ..	22.3
		Rural ..	27.1
22	Vizagapatam	Urban ..	28.2
		Rural ..	20.9
Total ..		Urban ..	28.3
		Rural ..	24.9

† Calculated on the census of 1891.

§ These ratios are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population, 1881.

In the year under report the rural birth-rate for the presidency was lower than the urban, the ratios being 24.9 and 28.3 respectively. This may be attributed not only to registration being better carried on in municipal towns, but also to the distress which prevailed in 1891 and 1892 having been more severely felt among the rural than the town population. Nearly three-fifths of the population depend primarily for their subsistence upon the produce of the soil, so that failure of the

monsoons attacks their means of existence and thus distress ensues, causing a decrease in the number of births. In six districts (Anantapur, Bellary, Kistna, Kurnool, Tanjore and Trichinopoly) the rural birth-rates were higher than the urban, but in the remaining fifteen they were lower. In the Ganjam and Malabar districts the difference between rural and urban birth-rates was very marked, the rural birth-rates being 17.3 and 19.7 and the urban 31.4 and 30.8, respectively. These marked differences are due to the defective state of the registration of births in the rural tracts of these districts.

20. The following table shows the births registered in the fifty-five municipal towns and in the districts, exclusive of municipal towns, proportionally considered with the population:—

Table showing the Birth-rates of Districts and Municipalities arranged in order of sequence.

Districts exclusive of Municipal towns.			Municipalities.		
Birth-rate.			Birth-rate.		
No.	Districts.	Ratio per mille.	No.	Municipalities.	Ratio per mille for 1892.
1	Madras	36.8	1	Bellary	26.6
2	Bellary	32.7	2	Adoni	38.4
3	South Canara	31.9	3	Mangalore	32.4
4	Kurnool	31.2	4	Kurnool	35.4
5	Kistna	29.6	5	Masulipatam	28.6
6	Madura	28.1	6	Guntur	30.2
7	Anantapur	27.5	7	Bezwada	25.1
8	Tanjore	27.1	8	Madura	33.6
9	Trichinopoly	27.1	9	Periyakulam	31.0
10	Tinnevely	26.9	10	Dindigul	40.8
11	Chingleput	25.9	11	Palni	34.8
12	Salem	25.6	12	Anantapur	33.4
13	Coimbatore	25.2	13	Tanjore	25.4
14	South Arcot	23.6	14	Kumbakonam	25.6
15	Cuddapah	23.5	15	Máyavaram	30.8
16	North Arcot	22.2	16	Negapatam	24.4
			17	Maunargudi	26.7
			18	Trichinopoly	20.9
			19	Srirangam	27.7
			20	Tinnevely	35.9
			21	Palamcottah	31.0
			22	Tuticorin	27.5
			23	Conjeeveram	35.5
			24	Salem	26.3
			25	Vaniyambadi	41.3
			26	Tiruppattur	31.8
			27	Coimbatore	34.3
			28	Erode	25.5
			29	Karur	37.4
			30	Cuddalore	33.0
			31	Chidambaram	25.2
			32	Cuddapah	32.7
			33	Vellore	33.5
			34	Gudiyattam	34.1
			35	Walajapet	33.6
			36	Tirupati	22.4

Table showing the Birth-rates of Districts and Municipalities arranged in order of sequence—cont.

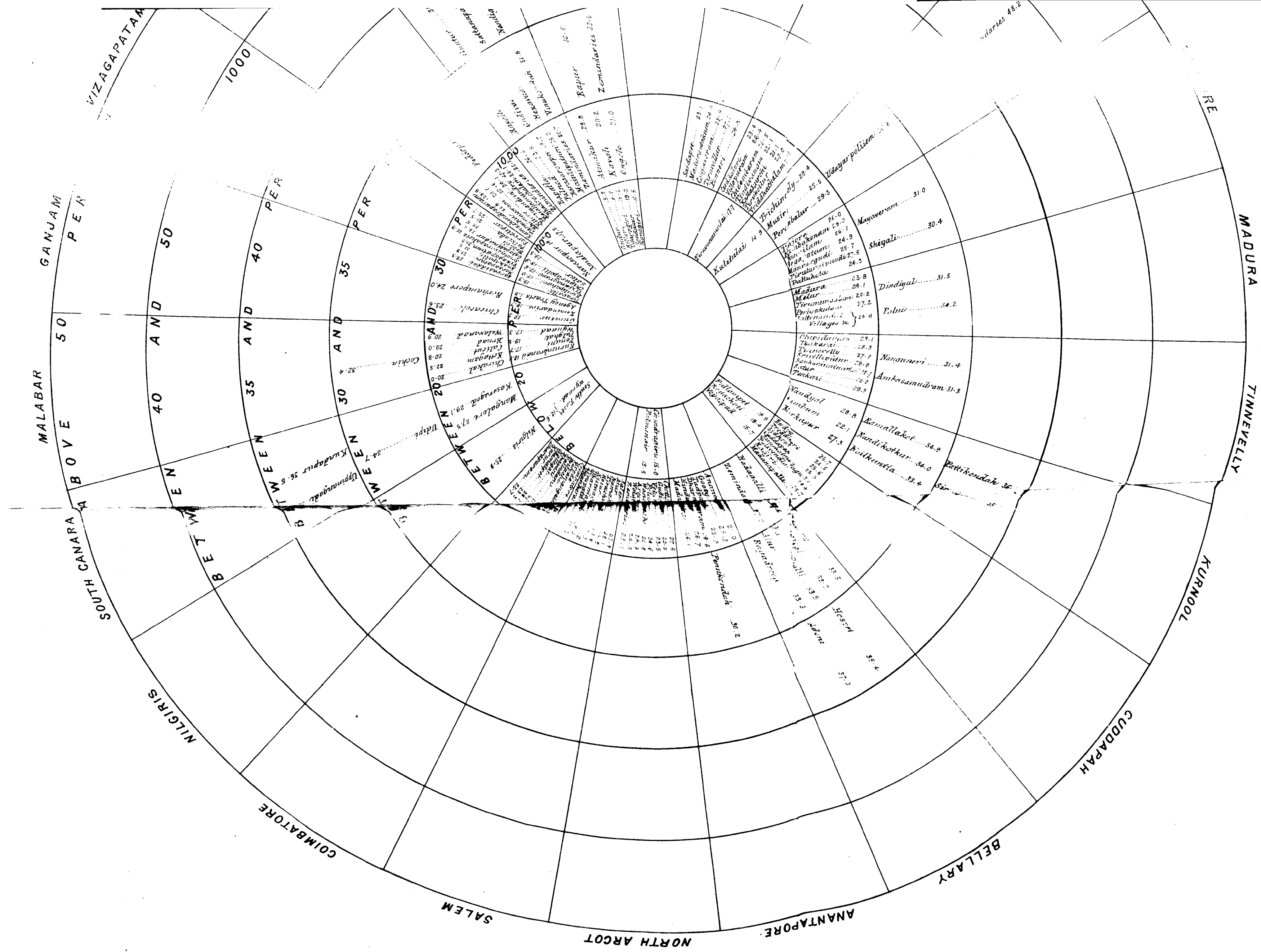
Districts exclusive of Municipal Towns.			Municipalities.		
Birth-rate.			Birth-rate.		
No.	Districts.	Ratio per mille.	No.	Municipalities.	Ratio per mille for 1892.
17	Nellore	21·8	37	Nellore	24·2
			38	Ongole	28·2
18	Góddávari	21·6	39	Cocanada	30·4
			40	Rajahmundry	35·5
			41	Ellore	27·9
19	Nílگیرis	21·6	42	Ootacamund	29·4
			43	Coonoor	32·6
					31·1
20	Vizagapatam	21·1	44	Vizagapatam	34·3
			45	Bimlipatam	20·9
			46	Vizianagram	33·2
			47	Anakápallo	30·4
					30·2
21	Malabar	19·7	48	Tellicherry	31·8
			49	Calicut	31·8
			50	Palghat	30·6
			51	Cochin	27·4
			52	Cannanore	32·3
					34·6
22	Ganjam	17·3	53	Chicacole	29·9
			54	Berhampore	
			55	Parlakimedi	
	Total ..	24·8		Total ..	

The total birth-rate for municipal towns is 29·9 per mille for 1892 against 30·0 for 1891. In only two towns in 1892 was the birth-rate above 40 per mille, in thirty-three it was between 30 and 40, and in twenty it was between 20 and 30. The rates in the various municipalities varied, ranging from 20·9 per mille in Vizianagram and Trichinopoly to 41·3 in Vániyambádi. The average birth-rate of the fifty-five municipal towns was 5·1 higher than the district-rate. In only nine municipalities (Bellary, Bezwada, Masulipatam, Mannárgudi, Kumbakónam, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Vizianagram) the birth-rates were lower than the district-rate. In some towns registration of births is still carried on in an inefficient manner, but, on the whole, there has been found on personal inspection evidence of improvement.

21. The birth-rate for each taluk is shown in the diagram on the opposite page according to the suggestions of the Army Sanitary Commission in para. 10 of its Memorandum on the Indian Sanitary Reports for 1889, and in table I in appendix the birth-rate according to each registration circle is given. In one circle a birth-rate of over 40 per 1,000 of population was recorded, while thirty-six circles returned rates ranging from 30 to 40. In 115 registration circles the birth-rate was between 20 and 30, and in twenty-seven it was below 20 per mille. The rates varied in each district and in some, such as the Chingleput and Ganjam districts, the rates ranged from 2·2 to 35·5 and 1·8 to 34·6 per 1,000 of population, respectively.

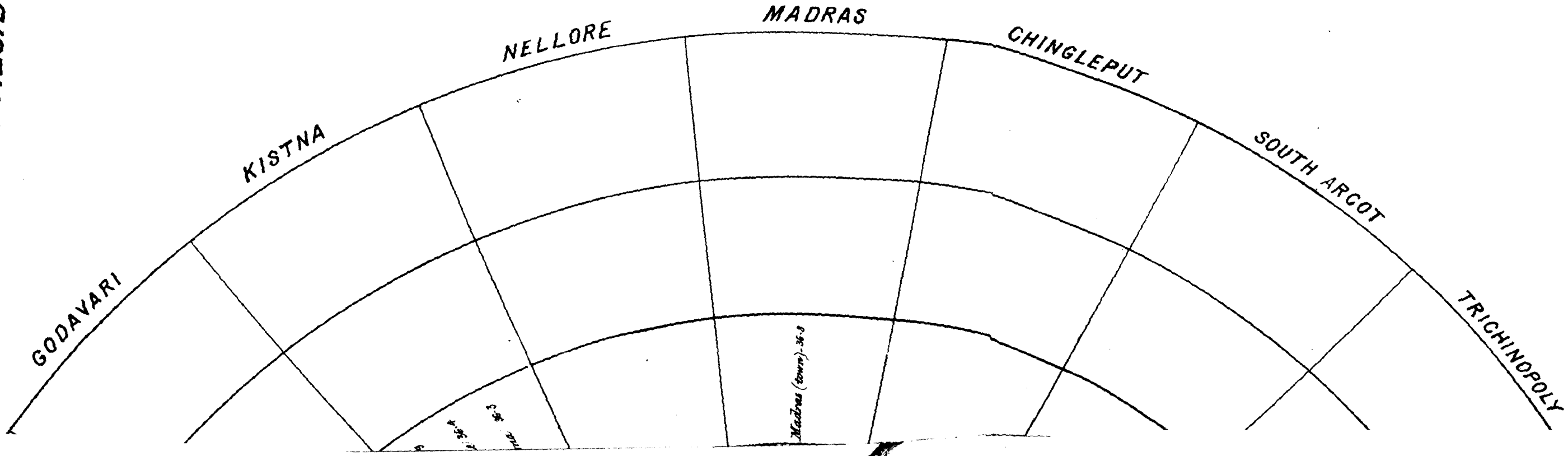
DEATHS.

22. In a population of 33,693,179, for which returns were received, the deaths numbered 750,755, being at the rate of 22·3 per 1,000 of population against 22·2 per mille in 1891 and 19·5, the average of five years. The year under report was an unhealthy one, the death-rate being higher than any rate that has been recorded since 1878, and being chiefly due to the exceptional amount of mortality registered



1892. 26637
 BIRTH RATE 22.7
 IN EACH REGISTRATION CIRCLE
 (Revenue Taluks (exclusive of M.T. & R.T. circles) and Zemindaris in
 in the

PRESIDENCY



under "Fevers." The following abstract shows the chief causes of death during 1892 compared with the results of the previous twenty years :—

Years.	Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Years.
1872	501,482	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,397	15,150	180,476	1872
1873	506,894	840	51,784	222,843	36,392	14,251	180,784	1873
1874	516,848	313	48,313	225,220	37,993	13,065	190,914	1874
1875	641,260	94,546	24,775	252,042	37,484	12,421	219,992	1875
1876	680,384	148,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	11,175	229,279	1876
1877	1,556,312	357,430	88,321	469,241	133,366	16,460	491,494	1877
1878	810,921	47,167	56,360	374,443	48,083	15,007	269,861	1878
1879	549,390	13,296	17,840	285,477	23,218	12,619	196,940	1879
1880	454,101	613	14,529	209,940	19,622	10,845	198,552	1880
1881	465,682	9,446	15,776	203,542	18,961	11,527	206,430	1881
1882	470,700	23,604	20,159	188,561	19,958	11,611	206,807	1882
1883	541,930	36,284	37,975	203,786	22,098	11,509	230,278	1883
1884	650,335	75,476	61,247	215,977	28,775	11,502	257,358	1884
1885	615,449	58,109	34,726	218,786	31,209	11,659	260,960	1885
1886	553,927	12,417	17,129	221,679	27,379	13,103	262,220	1886
1887	604,775	28,359	21,472	240,860	26,679	11,328	276,077	1887
1888	597,015	58,677	21,858	204,561	27,721	11,401	272,797	1888
1889	661,178	76,020	29,138	230,172	29,122	11,506	285,220	1889
1890	650,394	35,288	28,092	262,855	26,608	10,402	287,149	1890
1891	747,553	98,773	41,322	247,029	* 34,223	10,542	315,064	1891
1892	750,755	79,033	43,757	280,627	* 32,293	11,312	303,733	1892

* Dysentery and diarrhoea only.

There was an increase in 1892, as compared with the previous year, in the number of deaths registered from fevers, small-pox and injuries, but a decrease in the deaths recorded under cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea and other causes.

23. Of the 750,755 deaths registered, 385,162 occurred among males and 365,593 among females, the annual death-rates per 1,000 of population being 23·1 for males and 21·5 for females. In only four districts the female death-rate was greater than the male death-rate. For every 100 females who died, 105·3 deaths of males were registered, and the proportion varies considerably in some districts.

The subjoined table shows the total deaths in 1892 under different ages :—

No.	Ages.	Deaths.	Percentage on total deaths.
1	Under 1 year	146,948	19·6
2	1 year and under 5 years	113,430	15·1
3	5 years and under 10 years	48,189	6·4
4	10 years and under 15 years	27,084	3·6
5	15 years and under 20 years	33,629	4·5
6	20 years and under 30 years	72,683	9·7
7	30 years and under 40 years	70,423	9·4
8	40 years and under 50 years	63,330	8·4
9	50 years and under 60 years	63,536	8·5
10	60 years and upwards	111,503	14·8
Total		750,755	100·0

24. The mortality amongst infants under one year of age is, as a rule, high. Out of a total death roll of 750,755, there were 146,948 or 19·6 per cent. of the deaths amongst children under one year of age, and if, as is the rule in England, the death-rate is calculated on the number of children born during the year, it will be found that the death-rate of infants was 173·9 per mille. The deaths in children under five years of age formed 34·7 per cent. of the total deaths against 37·3 in 1891. Fewer deaths were registered, in 1892, in children under one year than in 1891, and this was doubtless due to a less number of children having been born in 1892. Although a high death-rate among infants is in a great measure due to defective sanitary arrangements, yet there are also several other causes which are to blame for the high mortality, such as, the habits and mode of living of the people themselves and their management of children, unsuitable and insufficient food, early marriages and feeble mothers, &c.

25. With regard to the influence of sex on mortality (*vide* Form IV in the appendix), it appears that from infancy up to fifteen years of age the death-rate was greater among males than females, but that between fifteen and twenty years the

death-rate among males was less. From thirty years and upwards females had again the advantage as regards expectation of life.

26. The deaths according to classes are given in Form V in the appendix. The death-rate among Muhammadans was 22·8 per mille, amongst Hindus 22·4, amongst Native Christians 16·8, and amongst Other Classes 11·4. The highest rates of Hindu and Muhammadan mortality appear against Madras. In thirteen districts (Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Gódvári, Kurnool, Madura, Nellore, Nilgiris, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam) no deaths were recorded among Other Classes.

27. In table III of appendix the number of deaths which occurred in each month of the year is given, and in the subjoined table the death-rates during each month in 1892 are contrasted with those of 1891 and the mean of ten years:—

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean of 10 years ..	2·2	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·9	2·4	21·5
1891	{ * 1·8 † 2·2	{ * 1·5 † 1·8	{ * 1·4 † 1·6	{ * 1·4 † 1·7	{ * 1·5 † 1·7	{ * 1·6 † 1·9	{ * 1·9 † 2·2	{ * 2·2 † 2·6	{ * 1·9 † 2·2	{ * 1·9 † 2·2	{ * 2·2 † 2·7	{ * 2·9 † 3·4	{ * 22·2 † 26·2
1892	2·6	1·8	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·6	2·2	2·2	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·7	22·3

* These rates have been calculated on the census population of 1891.

† These rates are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population of 1881.

The minimum death period in this presidency is usually the hottest and driest period of the year (March, April and May), and the greatest mortality generally occurs in the cold weather, viz., in the months of December and January. The year 1892 was, however, an exceptional one, the highest death-rates occurring in January, July and August and the lowest in June, October and November. The unusual high mortality in the months of July and August was due to the prevalence of cholera in certain districts during these months, especially in the Gódvári, Kistna, Kurnool, Malabar and Cuddapah districts.

28. The death-rate for each district in 1892 is given in the subjoined table:—

No.	Districts.	Ratio of death per mille of population.		Average of death-rates for previous ten years.
		1892.	1891.	
1	Madras	46·5	{ * 53·1 † 59·4	41·7
2	Kurnool	35·1	{ * 27·8 † 32·9	25·7
3	Bellary	27·5	{ * 25·7 † 30·6†	23·0
4	Kistna	27·5	{ * 25·5 † 30·6	22·9
5	Gódvári	27·1	{ * 19·2 † 22·3	20·8
6	Tanjore	25·7	{ * 26·2 † 27·4	24·9

* These ratios were calculated on the census population of 1891.

† These ratios are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population of 1881.

‡ This is the rate for Anantapur-Bellary.

No.	Districts.	Ratio of death per mille of population.		Average of death-rates for previous ten years.
		1892.	1891.	
7	Nilgiris	25·5	{ * 23·2 † 25·4	17·9
8	Cuddapah	24·2	{ * 22·4 † 25·4	20·7
9	Malabar	23·4	{ * 19·1 † 21·4	19·4
10	Chingleput	23·3	{ * 28·3 † 32·8	25·7
11	South Canara	22·3	{ * 18·7 † 20·6	22·6
12	Tinnevely	22·1	{ * 23·5 † 26·5	23·4
13	Vizagapatam	21·7	{ * 12·9 † 17·3	16·9
14	Anantapur	20·4	{ * 24·8 † 30·6	23·0
15	Trichinopoly	20·0	{ * 25·7 † 29·0	23·4
16	Nellore	20·0	{ * 17·1 † 20·5	15·7
17	Madura	19·5	{ * 24·0 † 29·0	21·4
18	South Arcot	18·8	{ * 29·6 † 35·3	22·8
19	North Arcot	18·5	{ * 22·0 † 26·3	20·2
20	Salem	18·5	{ * 20·6 † 25·4	20·5
21	Coimbatore	18·2	{ * 21·5 † 26·0	18·8
22	Ganjam	14·3	{ * 9·8 † 13·5	19·2
Total ..		22·3	{ * 22·2 † 26·2	21·5

* These ratios were calculated on the census population of 1891.

† These ratios are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population of 1881.

‡ This is the rate for Anantapur-Bellary.

The highest death-rate (46·5) occurred in Madras and was due to the high death-rate from other causes, fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea when compared with the ratios of other districts. The death-rate varied greatly in the different districts and, excluding Madras, it ranged from 14·3 per mille in the Ganjam district to 35·1 in the Kurnool district. The low rate returned for Ganjam is due to imperfect registration in parts of this district. The death-rates were lower than the ratios for the previous ten years in eleven districts (Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Ganjam, Madura, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, South Canara, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly), and in the remaining eleven they were higher. In eleven districts the death-rates in 1892 were also higher than in 1891 and in eleven lower. The largest

increase in the mortality took place in the Vizagapatam district, the death-rate in 1892 being 21·7 per mille of population, while in 1891 it was 12·9. In 1892 greater attention was given to registration in this district, and allowing for this the increase was due to the prevalence of cholera in 1892, and also to many deaths having been registered from fevers and small-pox. In Górávari district the death-rate in 1892 was also much greater than that of 1891, and was due to a large mortality being recorded under cholera and small-pox. The greatest decrease in the mortality occurred in the South Arcot district, the death-rate for 1892 being 18·8 per mille against 29·6 in 1891, and was mainly due to the deaths registered from cholera and small-pox being much less than those in the preceding year. In Madras there was also a marked decrease in the mortality in 1892, the death-rate in 1892 being 46·5 against 53·1 in 1891, and was chiefly due to the deaths recorded under all other causes, cholera and dysentery and diarrhoea being less than in 1891.

29. The death-rates per 1,000 of population among the rural and urban population in each district of the presidency during 1892 as compared with 1891 are given in the subjoined table:—

No.	Districts.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
		1892.	1891.
1	Anantapur { Urban ..	23·9	* 28·8
	{ Rural ..	20·3	†† 34·3
2	Bellary { Urban ..	31·9	* 30·2
	{ Rural ..	26·8	†§ 30·4
3	Chingleput { Urban ..	27·6	* 29·6
	{ Rural ..	23·1	† 28·6
4	Coimbatore { Urban ..	25·7	* 30·5
	{ Rural ..	18·0	† 25·9
5	Cuddapah { Urban ..	38·6	* 29·6
	{ Rural ..	24·0	† 25·4
6	Ganjam { Urban ..	24·2	* 19·3
	{ Rural ..	13·9	† 20·3
7	Górávari { Urban ..	29·8	* 19·2
	{ Rural ..	26·9	† 22·1
8	Kistna { Urban ..	33·2	* 29·2
	{ Rural ..	27·2	† 36·0
9	Kurnool { Urban ..	54·9	* 25·4
	{ Rural ..	34·2	† 30·3
10	Madras { Urban ..	46·5	* 27·9
	{ Rural ..		† 33·3
11	Madura { Urban ..	26·8	* 27·4
	{ Rural ..	18·7	† 32·9

* Calculated on the census of 1891.

† These rates are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population of 1881.

‡ Urban rate for Anantapur-Bellary.

§ Rural rate for Anantapur-Bellary.

No.	Districts.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
		1892.	1891.
12	Malabar { Urban ..	35·7	* 31·6
	{ Rural ..	22·5	† 33·4
13	Nellore { Urban ..	20·9	* 18·1
	{ Rural ..	19·9	† 20·4
14	Nilgiris { Urban ..	27·2	* 31·4
	{ Rural ..	25·1	† 34·2
15	North Arcot { Urban ..	23·8	* 16·7
	{ Rural ..	18·2	† 20·0
16	Salem { Urban ..	18·4	* 22·5
	{ Rural ..	18·5	† 25·7
17	South Arcot { Urban ..	18·1	* 23·4
	{ Rural ..	18·8	† 24·4
18	South Canara { Urban ..	30·8	* 26·4
	{ Rural ..	21·9	† 28·2
19	Tanjore { Urban ..	27·7	* 21·7
	{ Rural ..	25·5	† 26·1
20	Tinnevely { Urban ..	26·1	* 21·7
	{ Rural ..	21·7	† 27·3
21	Trichinopoly { Urban ..	26·5	* 20·4
	{ Rural ..	19·4	† 25·2
22	Vizagapatam { Urban ..	27·6	* 33·0
	{ Rural ..	21·2	† 29·4
Total .. { Urban ..		27·6	* 27·4
{ Rural ..		21·9	† 30·0

* Calculated on the census of 1891.

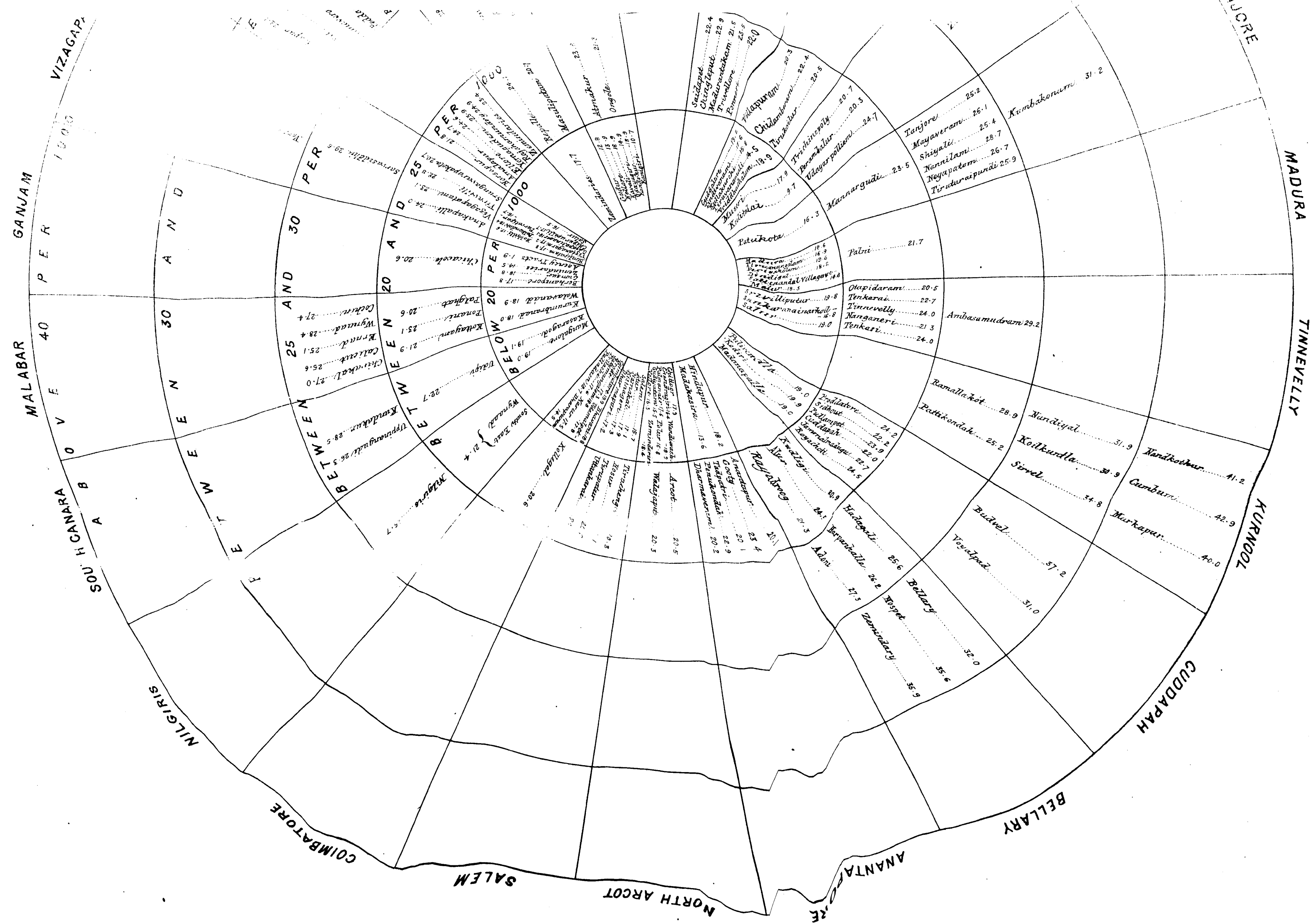
† These rates are those given in the annual report for 1891 and were calculated on the census population of 1881.

The death-rate in 1892 among the urban population was higher than among the rural, the ratios being 27·6 and 21·9, respectively, against 27·4 and 21·9 in 1891. In all the districts, with the exception of Salem and South Arcot, the urban death-rates were higher than the rural. Judging from the death-rates amongst the rural population, the most unhealthy district in 1892, excluding Madras, was Kurnool, where fevers prevailed to a great extent.

30. In the following table are given the deaths registered in the fifty-five municipal towns and in the districts, exclusive of municipal towns, proportionally considered with the population:—

Table showing the Death-rates of Districts and Municipalities arranged in order of sequence.

Districts exclusive of Municipal towns.				Municipalities.			
Death-rate.				Death-rate.			
No.	Districts.	Ratio per mille, 1892.		No.	Municipalities.	Ratio per mille, 1892.	
1	Madras	46.5		1	Kurnool	55.2	
2	Kurnool	34.5		2	Masulipatam	26.8	
3	Kistna	27.3		3	Guntur	37.4	
4	Gó dávari	26.8		4	Rezwada	40.9	
5	Bellary	26.7		5	Cocanada	35.9	
6	Tanjore	25.4		6	Rajahmundry	32.8	
7	Nílگیرis	25.1		7	Ellore	31.2	
8	Cuddapah	24.0		8	Bellary	35.2	
9	Chingleput	22.9		9	Adóni	34.6	
10	Malabar	22.5		10	Tanjore	29.3	
11	South Canara	21.9		11	Kumbakónam	29.1	
12	Tinnevelly	21.8		12	Máyavaram	31.2	
13	Vizagapatam	21.2		13	Negapatam	27.1	
14	Anantapur	20.2		14	Mannárgudi	24.2	
15	Nellore	19.9		15	Ootacamund	23.1	
16	Trichinopoly	19.4		16	Coonoor	37.4	
17	South Arcot	18.7		17	Cuddapah	38.6	
18	Madura	18.6		18	Conjeeveram	32.5	
19	Salem	18.4		19	Tellicherry	34.0	
20	North Arcot	18.1		20	Calicut	38.0	
21	Coimbatore	18.0		21	Palghat	32.6	
22	Ganjam	13.9		22	Cochin	50.3	
	Total ..	21.9		23	Cannanore	27.8	
				24	Mangalore	30.8	
				25	Tinnevelly	32.3	
				26	Palamcottah	28.2	
				27	Tuticorin	28.3	
				28	Vizagapatam	33.3	
				29	Bimlipatam	40.7	
				30	Vizianagram	22.2	
				31	Ankápalle	34.2	
				32	Anantapur	36.3	
				33	Nellore	19.7	
				34	Ongole	24.3	
				35	Trichinopoly	25.7	
				36	Srirangam	29.8	
				37	Cuddalore	18.8	
				38	Chidambaram	24.5	
				39	Madura	29.3	
				40	Dindigul	20.5	
				41	Periyakulam	38.2	
				42	Palni	21.4	
				43	Salem	18.3	
				44	Vániyambádi	30.2	
				45	Tiruppattúr	19.2	
				46	Vellore	25.4	
				47	Walajapet	27.0	
				48	Gudiyattám	30.1	
				49	Tirupati	29.6	
				50	Coimbatore	27.3	
				51	Erode	21.7	
				52	Karúr	23.1	
				53	Chicacole	23.8	
				54	Berhampore	26.2	
				55	Parlákimedi	22.9	
	Total ..	21.9		Total ..	29.4		



1892

DEATH RATE

IN EACH REGISTRATION CIRCLE

(Revenue Taluks (exclusive of M. T. & R. T. Circles) and Zemindaries as a whole only)

in the

PRESIDENCY

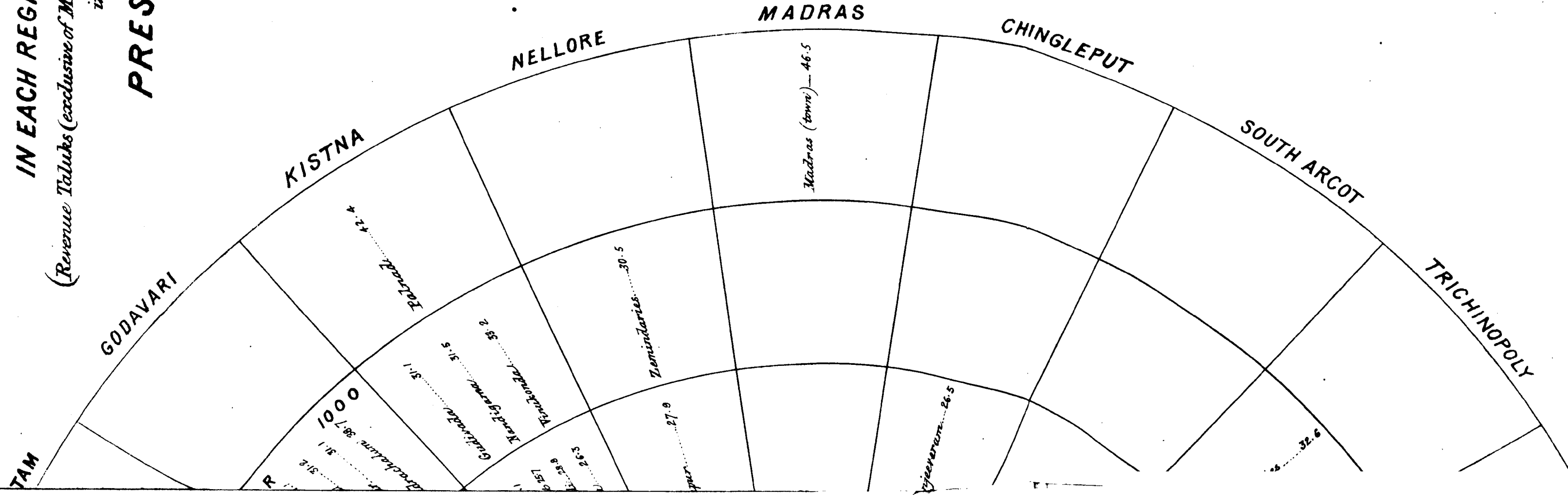


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS
DURING THE YEAR 1892 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

25 B

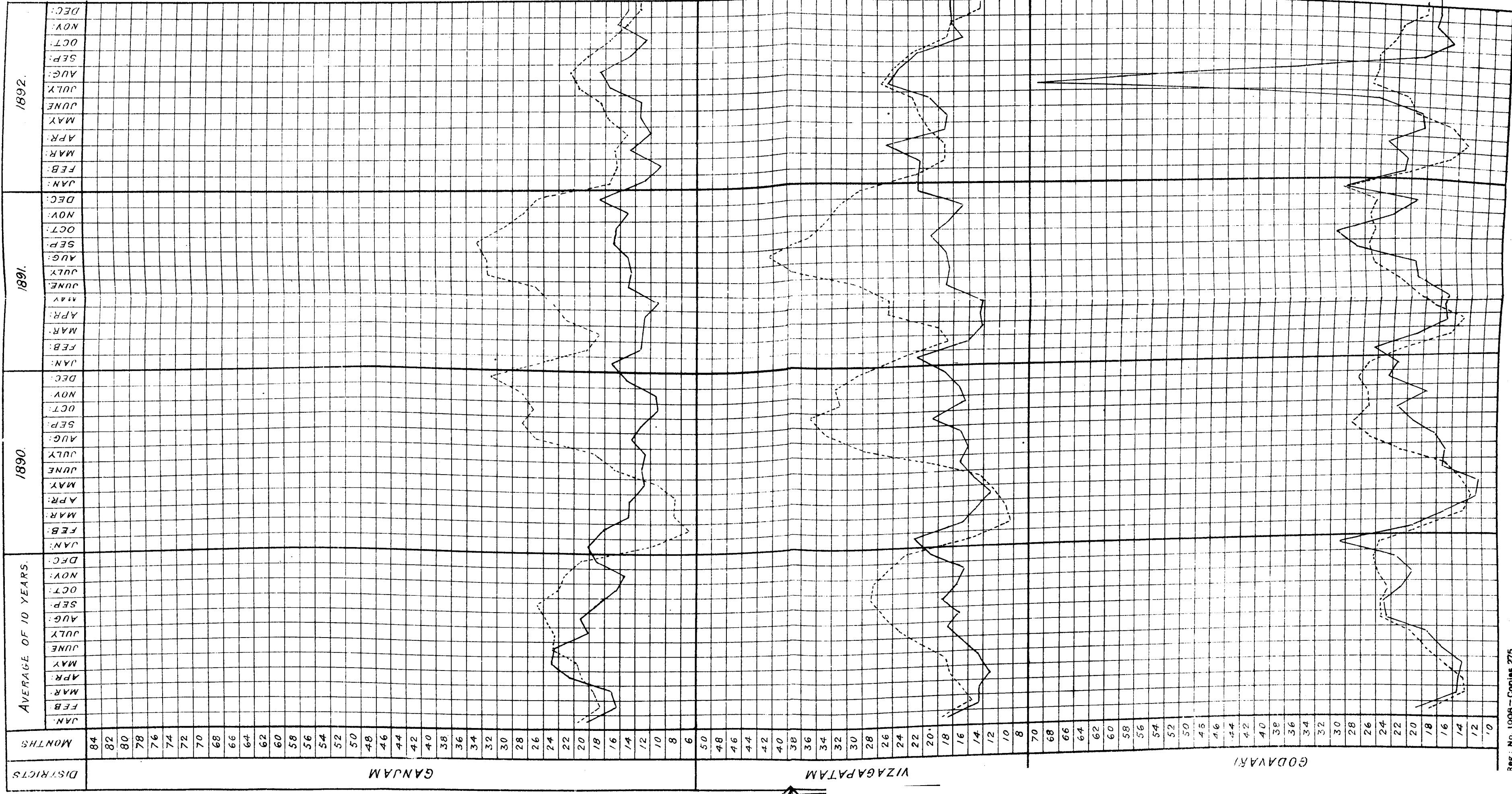
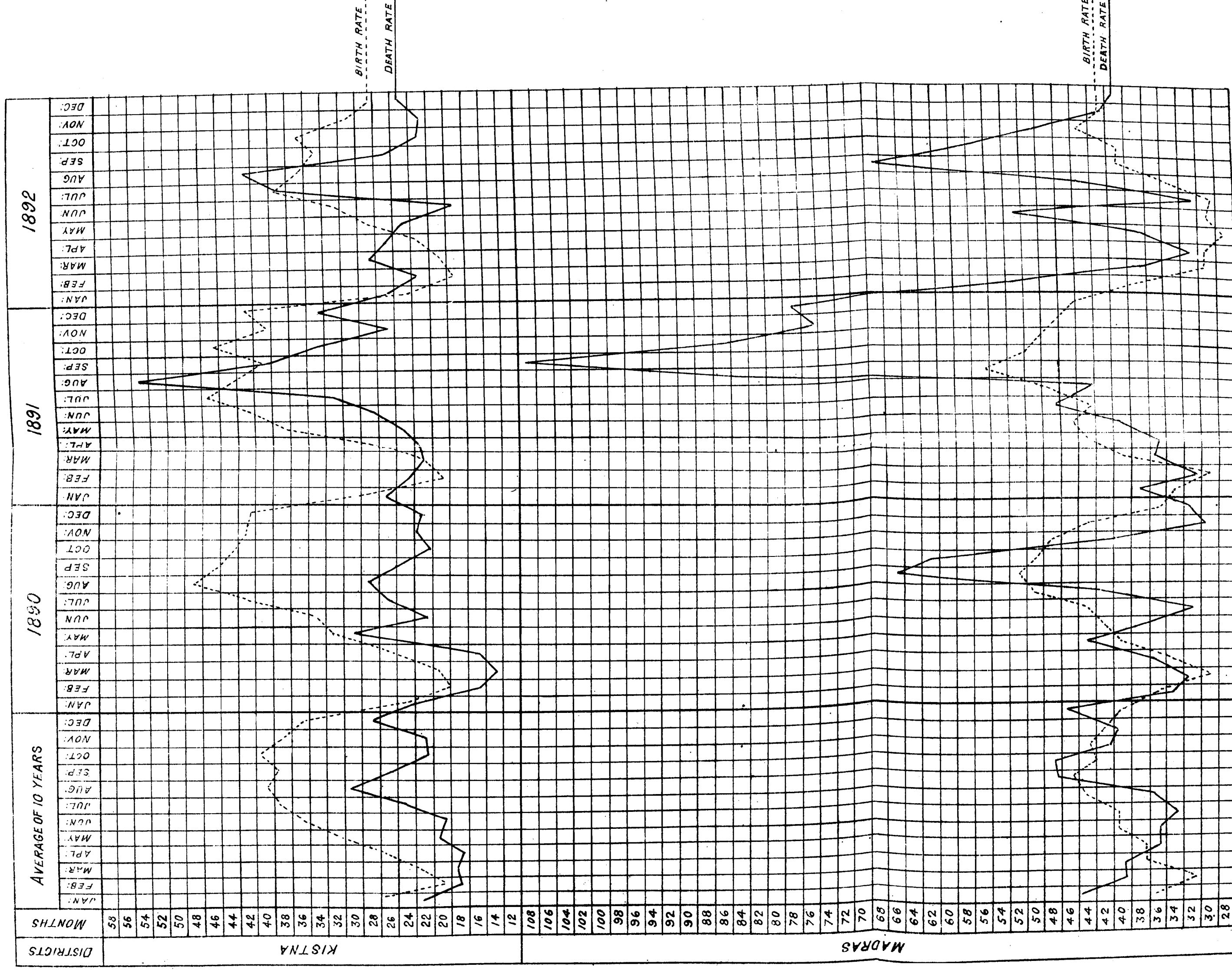


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE POP ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS
 DURING THE YEAR 1892 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS. 280



Q 22

Q 22

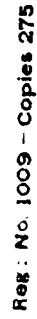


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS
DURING THE YEAR 1892 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

28 E

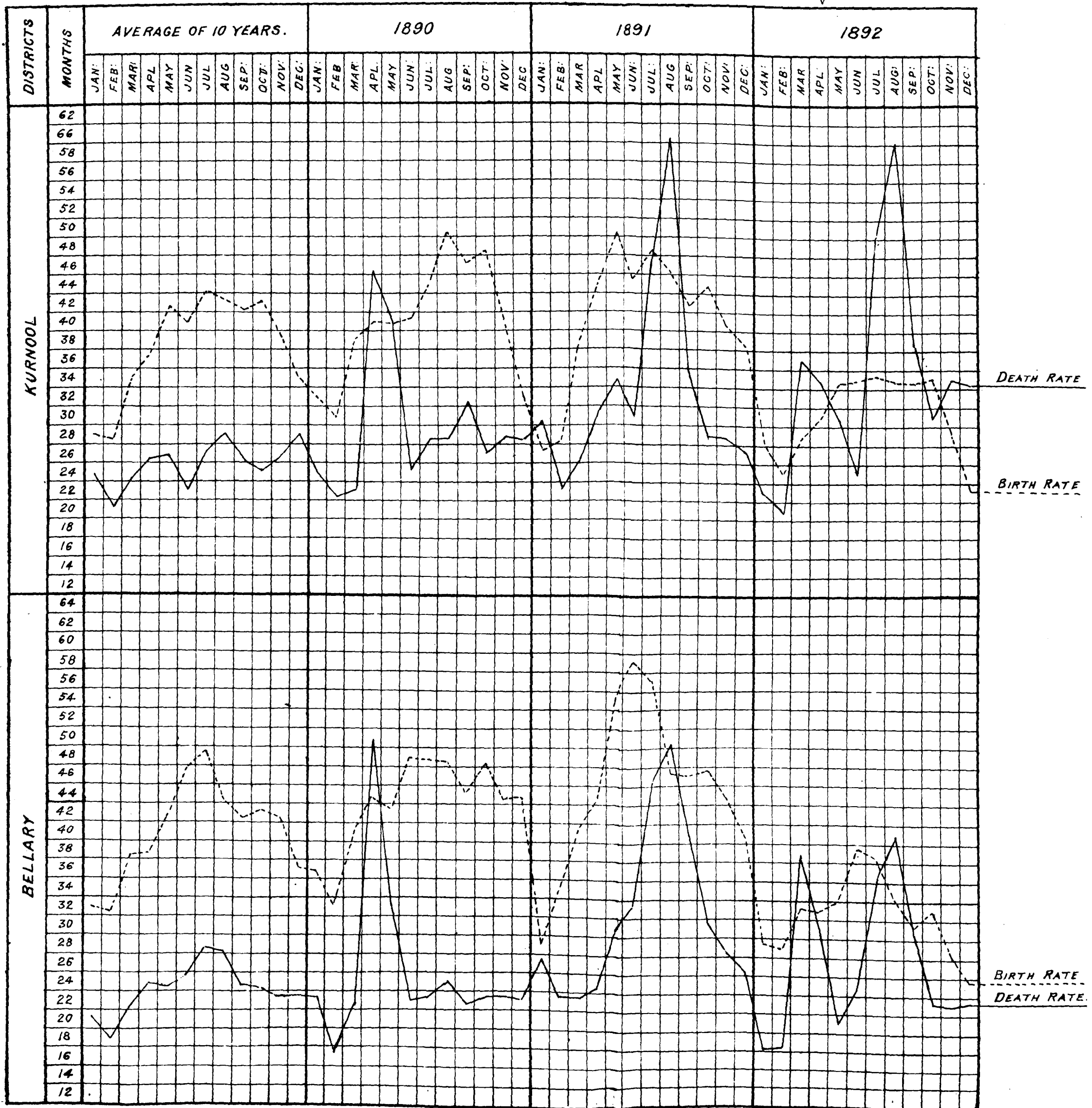


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS
 DURING THE YEAR 1892 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS. 231

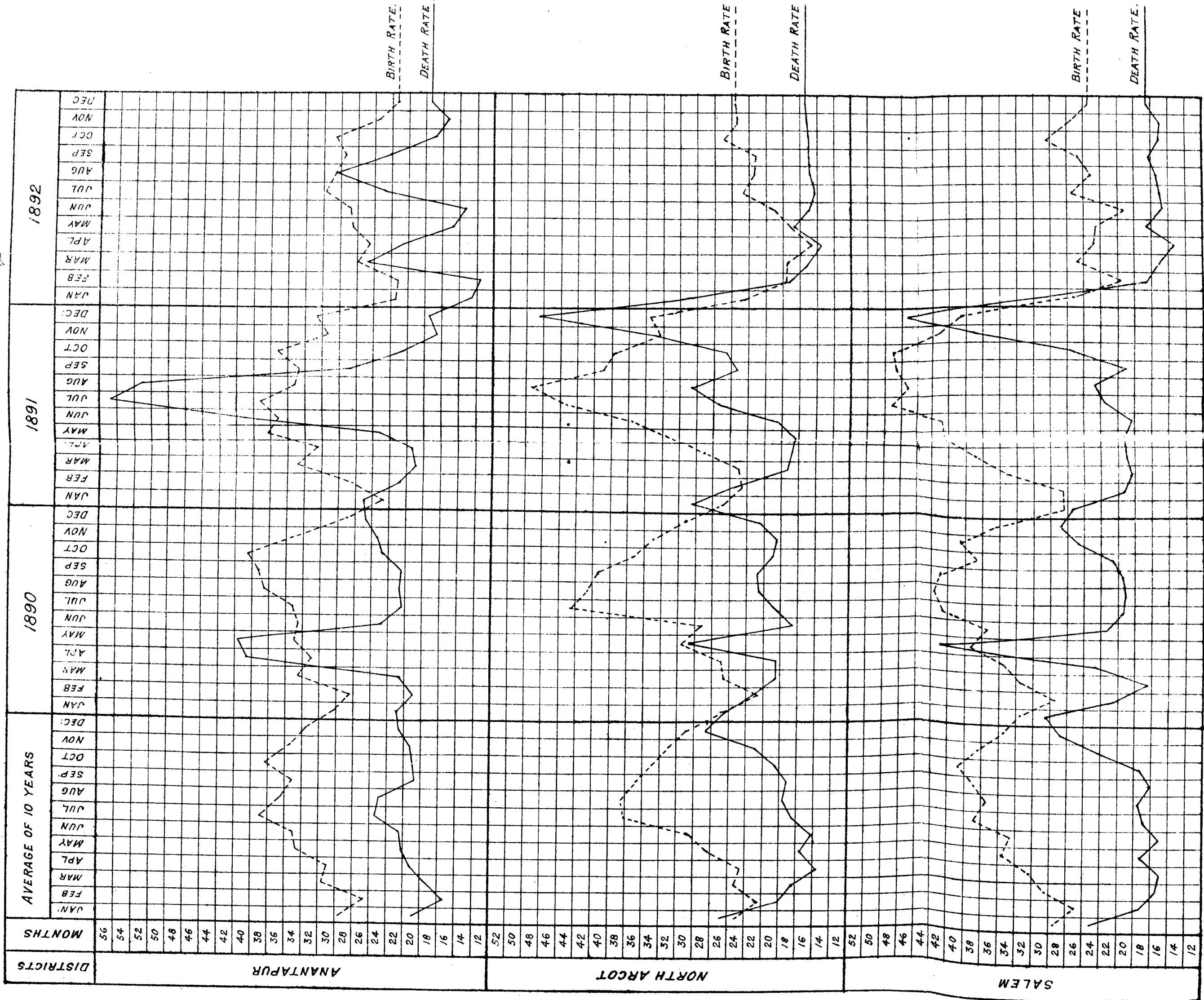
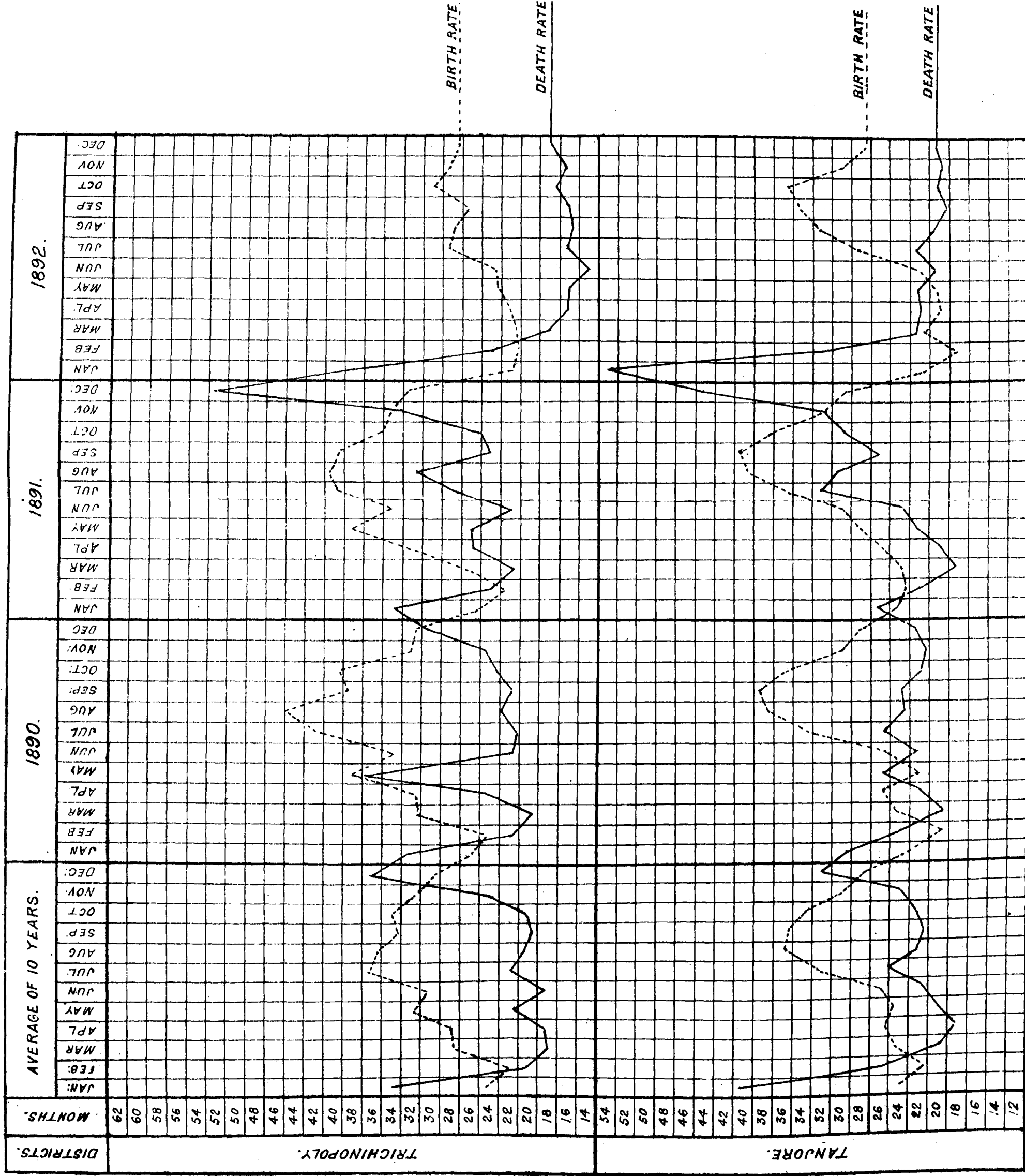


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1892 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

2561



25

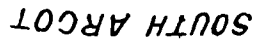
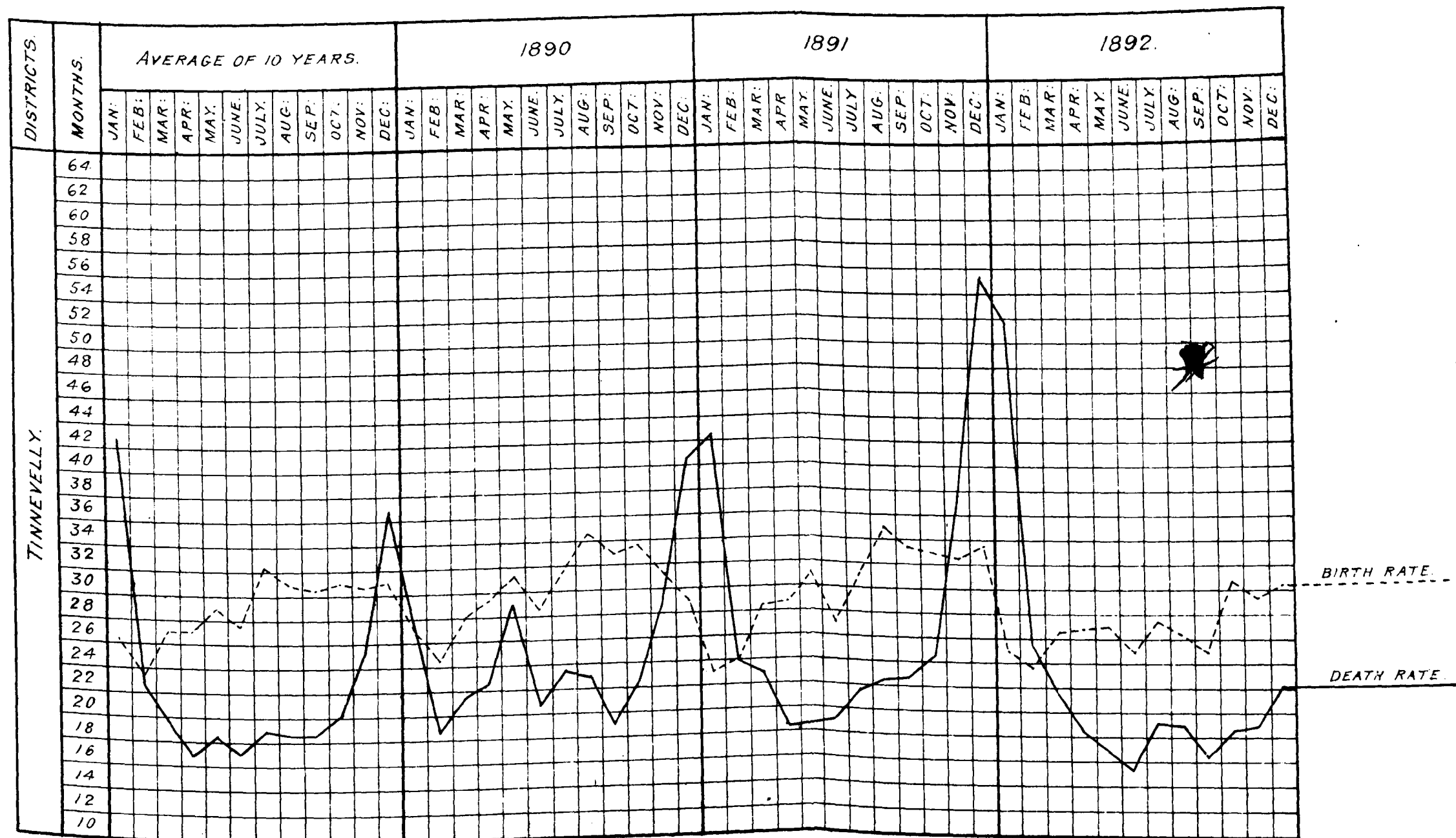


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICT.
DURING THE YEAR 1892. COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

281



The average death-rate of the fifty-five municipal towns was 29·4 per 1,000 of population, or 7·5 higher than the district-rate. The ratios varied in the different municipalities, ranging from 18·2 in Salem to 55·2 in Kurnool. The high mortality in Kurnool was due to the prevalence of cholera and fevers, and in Cochin to many deaths having been registered under small-pox and other causes.

31. The death-rate for each taluk is shown in the diagram on the opposite page according to the suggestions of the Army Sanitary Commission in para. 10 of its Memorandum on the Indian Sanitary Reports for 1889, and in table II in appendix the death-rates according to each registration circle are given. In five circles a high death-rate of above 40 per 1,000 was recorded and in twenty between 30 and 40. In eighty-seven circles the death-rate was between 20 and 30 and in sixty-seven others below 20.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

32. In 1892 there was a decrease in the mortality from cholera when compared with 1891, the deaths registered in 1892 having been 79,033, or 19,740 less than the number (98,773) recorded in 1891.

33. The following table shows the ratios of cholera deaths for the previous twenty years, and for 1892 the death-rate was 2·3 or 0·6 less than that in 1891:—

Years.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.	Years.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.
1872	0·4	1883	1·2
1873	0·02	1884	2·7
1874	0·01	1885	2·06
1875	3·1	1886	0·4
1876	5·08	1887	1·01
1877	12·2	1888	2·1
1878	1·6	1889	2·7
1879	0·4	1890	1·2
1880	0·02	1891	* 2·9
1881	0·3	1892	† 2·3
1882	0·8		

* Calculated on the census population of 1891.

† This is the rate given in the Annual Report for 1891 and was calculated on the census population of 1891.

34. The subjoined table shows the monthly distribution of the deaths from cholera for 1892 and the previous ten years:—

Years.	Deaths from cholera.												Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1883	10,794	4,103	1,081	491	500	843	550	780	644	777	799	2,062	23,604
1884	3,671	1,826	1,392	1,007	497	1,168	2,248	1,298	623	1,247	6,143	15,184	36,294
1885	21,268	7,362	2,374	1,530	2,108	3,975	6,267	3,298	2,677	1,645	3,839	19,313	75,476
1886	22,885	8,366	5,385	3,617	3,883	2,703	4,686	3,077	1,439	728	681	664	58,109
1887	1,224	554	582	1,219	1,507	1,214	1,564	774	640	1,111	1,003	935	12,417
1888	945	679	1,111	483	966	1,445	1,184	2,104	1,718	1,840	2,358	13,626	28,359
1889	18,787	9,399	4,421	2,261	1,894	2,565	4,587	3,551	1,806	1,813	1,494	6,310	58,677
1890	10,547	5,064	3,727	5,724	8,036	11,632	13,184	7,548	2,394	1,656	2,218	4,280	76,020
1891	7,448	5,169	2,441	1,986	1,755	2,868	3,344	2,904	1,780	1,062	1,284	3,245	35,288
1892	5,912	2,837	1,971	2,937	2,702	3,462	9,856	16,258	9,672	7,064	12,280	23,822	98,773
1892	18,676	6,874	4,601	3,652	4,417	5,957	16,739	13,003	3,462	876	490	286	79,033
Ratio per mille of population for 1892.	0·55	0·20	0·14	0·11	0·13	0·18	0·49	0·38	0·10	0·03	0·01	0·006	2·3
Number of districts affected during 1892.	21	20	19	20	20	21	21	20	19	20	15	11	22

In no month of the year was cholera absent from the Madras Presidency; but during the last quarter there was a great decrease in the mortality from this cause. The greatest number of deaths (18,676) was registered in January and the fewest (286) in December.

35. The deaths from cholera in the several districts in the Madras Presidency during each month of the year are given in annual form VII in the appendix. In January deaths from cholera were reported from all the districts with the exception of Bellary, and the number of casualties amounted to 18,676. In February, March and April there was a progressive decrease, but in May the disease again began to increase, and in July as many as 16,739 deaths were recorded. From August the disease began to decline, and in December deaths from cholera were reported from only eleven districts and amounted, as already stated, to 286 in that month.

36. In every district in the presidency deaths from cholera were recorded during the year, and in nine districts (Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Gódvári, Kistna, Kurnool, Madras, Malabar and Salem) deaths were registered during every month of the year. In ten districts (Ganjam, Gódvári, Kistna, Kurnool, Malabar, Nellore, South Canara, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Vizagapatam) the deaths reported were greater than in 1891, and in twelve districts the death-rates were higher than the average of previous five years. The epidemic was most severely felt in the Gódvári, Kurnool and Tanjore districts, the death-rates per 1,000 of population being 6·5 for Gódvári, 6·0 for Kurnool, and 4·1 for Tanjore.

37. In the Gódvári district, during the year under report, the number of registered deaths from cholera amounted to 13,618 against 1,496 in the previous year and an average of 3,533 for five previous years. There were some deaths in this district in January, but the disease increased in May, and in July 8,130 deaths were reported. In August there was a decrease, the deaths recorded being 2,296, and in September, October, November and December the deaths were only 257, 118, 7 and 22 respectively. In 1891 the rainfall was very deficient in this district, only 25·34 inches having been registered against 41·21 in 1890 and 34·71, the average of ten years. In 1892 the rainfall was, however, much above the average, 50·53 inches being registered in that year against 35·75 inches, the average of ten years. In June, July, August and September the rainfall was above the average, and in October there was an unusual rain, 20·02 inches being registered for that month against an average of 6·16 inches. The District Surgeon reports as follows: "This disease prevailed for about six months in the year and was exceedingly fatal. Ellore seems to be its starting point here, being imported from the adjacent Kistna District. On account of the free canal communication the epidemic soon spreads. It affects primarily and principally the delta taluks. The chief source of drinking-water in the delta is the Gódvári and its canals; and these canals are frequently polluted by people throwing corpses of those dying from cholera and other diseases, thus materially aiding the spread of the disease."

38. In the Kurnool district during 1892 there were 4,886 deaths recorded from cholera and is the largest total recorded since 1878. The death-rate from this disease was 6·0 per mille. The District Surgeon, in his annual report, states that cholera, "which was continuing in a sporadic form in the town of Cumbum at the end of the preceding year, began to increase in severity in the month of January and lingered on till the month of June, when the disease assumed an epidemic character and spread throughout the taluk. In the months of July and August the disease was at its height. In September it began to subside and disappeared in October. In the month of April cholera appeared in the Markapur taluk, having been introduced from Cumbum by pilgrims. In May it reached its acme. It then began to decrease in severity, and in the month of October it had entirely subsided. In the month of May cholera of a very virulent type appeared in the town of Nandyal, having been imported from the Cumbum taluk by a railway passenger, who was carried out of the train cholera-stricken and sent to the civil dispensary for treatment. It assumed large dimensions in the months of July and August and disappeared by the end of the year. The total number of attacks in the town was 733 with 391 deaths. The disease also appeared in the remaining taluks of the district, but was of a mild type and calls for no remark. Cholera first appeared in the Kurnool town in the early part of July, having been imported by a man from Nandyal, where the disease was prevailing at the time. Several people living in the street where this man resided were next attacked. It then spread throughout the length and breadth of the town, and in the month of August it was

most virulent, when 77 deaths were recorded. By the end of September it had entirely disappeared. In August it broke out in the jail and also appeared amongst the troops (a wing of the 14th M.I. being stationed here at the time). Three attacks with one death were recorded in the former and two attacks with two deaths in the latter." With regard to the rainfall of this district it will be seen on a reference to table at pages 3 to 5 that in 1891 there was a great deficiency of rain, the rainfall for that year being only 15.41 inches against 29.14 for 1890 and 26.44, the average of ten years. In consequence of the deficient rainfall of 1891, there was great scarcity of drinking-water during the beginning of 1892, and many of the supplies were very impure. In 1892 the rainfall was, however, much above the average, 38.96 inches having been registered against an average of 27.64. In June, July, August and September the rainfall was above the average, and in October as many as 10.51 inches were registered against an average of 5.07 inches.

39. The Tanjore district is the next in order of severity, and the number of deaths registered in 1892 was 9,093 against 6,565 in 1891. The disease was very prevalent in January and February, when 4,549 and 1,946 deaths were registered. It then gradually decreased; in June it again increased, but from August it greatly declined, and in December no deaths were recorded as due to cholera. In this district in 1891 the rainfall was about the average, but in 1892 it was very deficient, only 28.68 inches having been registered against an average of 48.43 inches. The rainfall was above the average in June, July and August, but owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon the rainfall in October, November and December was much below the average. The District Surgeon reports: "The health of the district during the early part of the year, viz., from January to August, was not satisfactory in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in an epidemic form continuing from 1891. During August, the disease abated considerably, and more so in September, when only 52 deaths occurred throughout the district. In October

Kumbakonam	...	...	...	3,669
Tanjore	...	...	...	2,281
Nannilam	...	...	...	1,403
Máyavaram	...	...	...	1,248
Negapatam	...	...	...	1,071
Shiyali	...	...	...	1,046

the figure fell to 10, and in November to 2. There were no deaths in December, as the disease had entirely subsided. The names of the taluks that suffered much are given in the margin with the number of deaths in each taluk. It will be seen from the statement of mortality attached to this report that the epidemic of cholera was severe in the majority of the taluks in the months of January and February 1892; in March there was a sudden fall in the number of deaths, viz., from 4,550 in January and 1,946 in February to 532; in April, May, June and July the mortality ranged between 600 and 400; and in August it fell down to 106. When cholera was epidemic in any taluk the municipality in that taluk did not escape, and the disease showed the same signs of exacerbation and abatement in certain months as already noted above."

40. Out of 44,678 villages in the presidency, 7,840 or 17.5 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Kurnool district, where, out of 802 villages, 289 or 36.0 per cent. were affected.

41. Annual form VI-B shows the mortality from the different causes in the principal towns of the presidency.

In eighty-two out of ninety-one towns deaths from cholera were registered and in the remaining nine no deaths were reported.

42. The following table shows the death-rates from cholera in each of the fifty-three municipal towns which were affected, as compared with the death-rate of the district in which it is situated :—

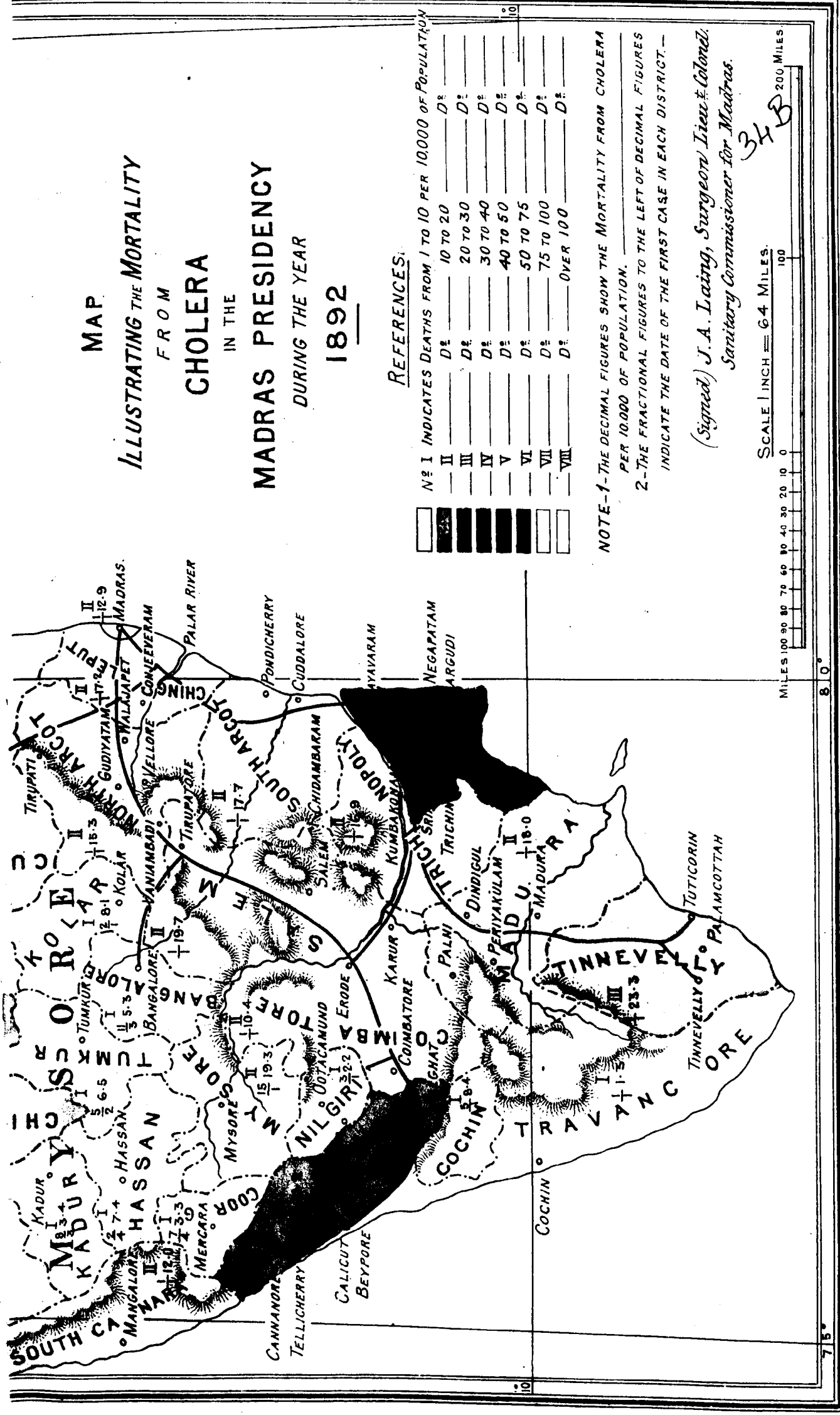
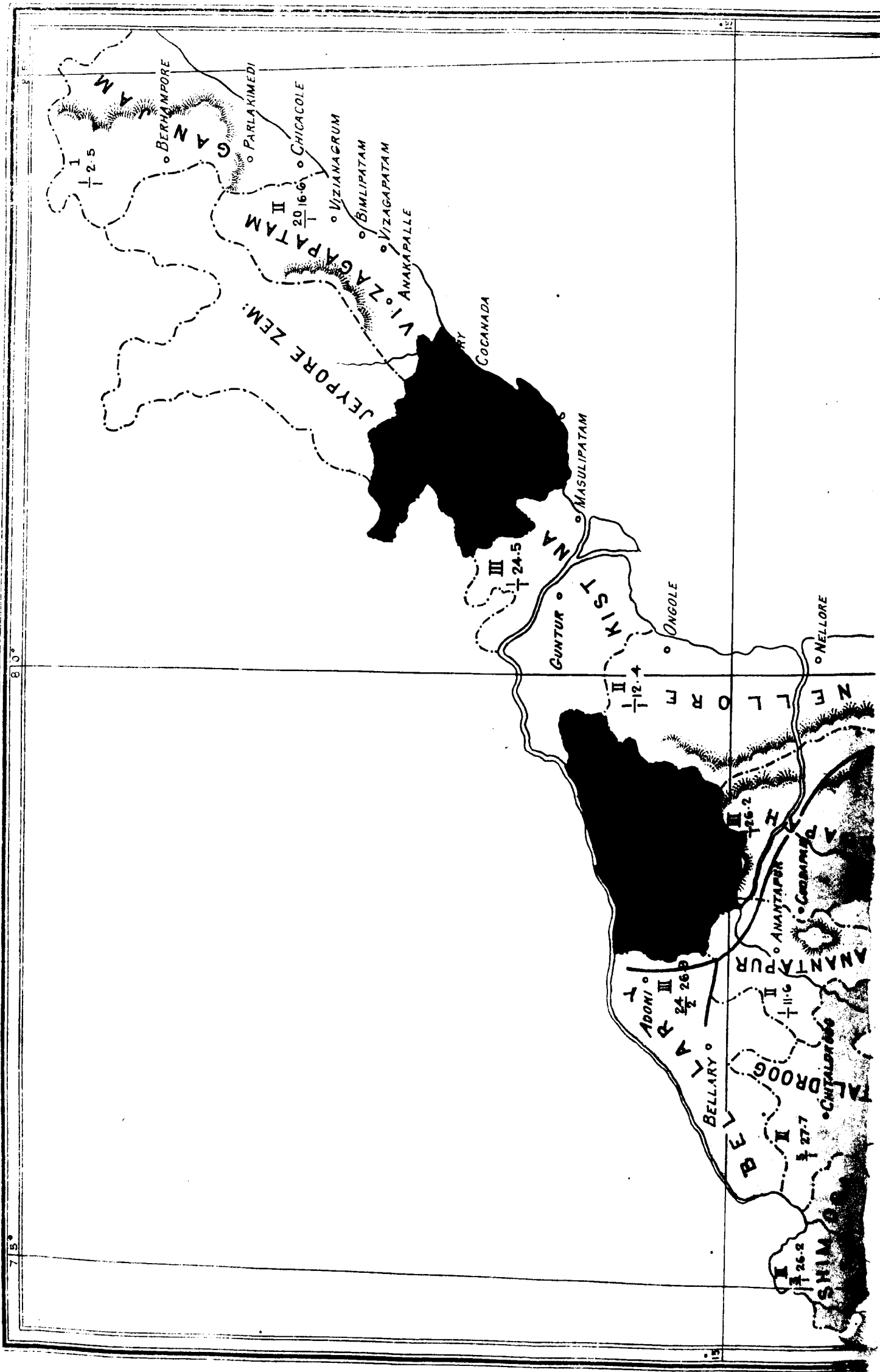
Districts exclusive of Municipal towns.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.	Municipalities.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.
Anantapur	1.1	Anantapur	11.5
Bellary	2.4	Bellary	6.2
Chingleput	1.7	Adóni	4.5
Coimbatore	1.0	Conjeeveram	0.9
Cuddapah	2.6	Coimbatore	0.7
Ganjam	0.2	Erode	2.4
Gódvári	6.5	Karúr	1.9
Kistna	2.4	Cuddapah	4.1
Kurnool	5.9	Chicacole	0.05
Madras	1.3	Berhampore	3.0
Madura	1.8	Parlákimedi	1.1
Malabar	3.0	Cocanada	7.6
Nellore	1.2	Rajahmundry	5.9
Nilgiris	0.3	Ellore	4.8
North Arcot	1.5	Masulipatam	0.1
Salem	1.9	Guntúr	3.5
South Arcot	1.8	Bezwada	8.8
South Canara	1.2	Kurnool	5.5
Tanjore	4.2	Madura	0.2
Tinnevelly	2.3	Dindigul	0.9
		Periyakulam	14.7
		Tellicherry	7.5
		Calicut	6.7
		Palghat	0.5
		Cochin	1.5
		Cannanore	3.2
		Nellore	2.3
		Ongole	0.1
		Coonoor	0.2
		Vellore	1.1
		Walajapet	0.1
		Gudiyáttam	5.8
		Tirupati	1.1
		Salem	2.3
		Vániyambádi	8.4
		Tiruppattúr	0.5
		Cuddalore	1.9
		Chidambaram	1.7
		Mangalore	1.3
		Tanjore	3.7
		Kumbakonam	2.7
		Máyavaram	3.0
		Negapatam	1.7
		Mannárgudi	6.0
		Tinnevelly	2.8
		Palamcottah	7.5
		Tuticorin	1.8

Districts exclusive of Municipal Towns.		Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.	Municipalities.		Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.
Trichinopoly	.. ..	1.5	{	Trichinopoly	3.3
				Srirangam	4.0
Vizagapatam	.. ..	1.6	{	Vizagapatam	2.9
				Bimlipatam	1.2
				Vizianagram	1.5
				Anakápalle	3.9
Total	.. ..	2.3		Total	3.2

Out of a total of 79,033 deaths from cholera for the Presidency 5,116 occurred in municipal towns. In two Municipalities—Palni and Ootacamund—no deaths were recorded. The disease affected the urban more than the rural circles, the death-rate being for municipal towns 3.2, or 0.9 more than that of the district. The death-rates of 28 municipal towns exceeded those of the districts, and in 25 towns they were less.

Although many deaths were registered from cholera in 1892 still the year has been one of subsided activity with regard to this disease in the presidency. No new light has been thrown upon the etiology of the disease, but there is sufficient evidence to show that insanitary conditions tend to localise cholera, and that the best way of preventing the origin and spread of cholera is to remove all local insanitary conditions and carry out the sanitary measures which are known to be antagonistic to the prevalence of the disease.

43. The following is the statement ordered by the Government of India to be appended to the cholera map, and it shows each district affected by cholera, its population, the dates of first and last cases, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 10,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in the district, and the number of those affected and not affected by the disease :—



MAP
ILLUSTRATING THE MORTALITY
FROM
CHOLERA
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
DURING THE YEAR
1892

REFERENCES:

No. I	INDICATES DEATHS FROM 1 TO 10 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION
II	D ¹ 10 TO 20
III	D ² 20 TO 30
IV	D ³ 30 TO 40
V	D ⁴ 40 TO 50
VI	D ⁵ 50 TO 75
VII	D ⁶ 75 TO 100
VIII	D ⁷ OVER 100

NOTE-1-THE DECIMAL FIGURES SHOW THE MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.

2-THE FRACTIONAL FIGURES TO THE LEFT OF DECIMAL FIGURES INDICATE THE DATE OF THE FIRST CASE IN EACH DISTRICT.

(Signed) J. A. Laing, Surgeon/ Lieu & Colord.
 Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

SCALE 1 INCH = 64 MILES.
 100 200 MILES.

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1892, to accompany the Cholera Map.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10		
Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Cholera.		Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Number of those		
						Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.			Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.	
Anantapur.	1	Anantapur ... M.T.C.	6,973	24th July...	4th Sept....	80	114.7	August ...	1	1	...	
	2	Tadpatri ... T. C.	10,275	30th Aug....	30th Oct. ...	21	20.4	October ...	1	1	...	
	3	Anantapur ... R. C.	97,296	4th Aug....	9th Oct. ...	192	19.7	August ...	122	14	108	
	4	Gooty ... R. C.	142,577	1st Jan. ...	23rd Sept....	315	22.1	July ...	153	20	133	
	5	Tadpatri ... R. C.	102,373	2nd Sept....	31st Oct. ...	6	0.5	...	95	3	92	
	6	Penukonda ... R. C.	80,269	13th July ...	28th Aug....	150	18.7	July ...	103	3	100	
	7	Dharmavaram ... R. C.	118,714	15th Aug....	2nd Oct. ...	52	4.4	September.	215	5	210	
	8	Hindápur ... R. C.	81,674	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	101	
	9	Madakasira ... R. C.	67,992	11th July ...	16th Oct. ...	4	0.6	...	150	2	148	
Total, District ...			708,143	1st Jan. ...	31st Oct. ...	820	11.6	August ...	941	49	892	
Bellary.	10	Bellary ... M.T.C.	57,780	14th April .	23rd Aug....	360	62.3	July ...	1	1	...	
	11	Adóni ... M.T.C.	26,216	5th Aug....	31st Aug....	119	45.4	August ...	1	1	...	
	12	Hospet ... T. C.	12,869	— May ...	4th Nov....	58	45.1	June ...	1	1	...	
	13	Kampli ... T. C.	10,528	— Mar. ...	— July ...	62	58.9	March ...	1	1	...	
	14	Ráyadrug ... T. C.	10,378	— Mar. ...	— Oct. ...	115	110.8	Do. ...	1	1	...	
	15	Bellary ... R. C.	120,800	17th June ...	2nd Oct. ...	358	29.6	July ...	129	37	92	
	16	Hospet ... R. C.	69,103	19th May ...	27th Sept....	106	15.3	June ...	77	20	57	
	17	Kádligi ... R. C.	94,295	9th Mar. ...	20th June ...	17	18.0	...	105	5	100	
	18	Hadagalli ... R. C.	104,035	24th Feb. ...	26th Oct. ...	266	25.6	April ...	85	18	67	
	19	Harpanahalli ... R. C.	82,240	25th Feb. ...	23rd June ...	314	38.2	Do. ...	83	21	62	
	20	Alúr ... R. C.	88,076	28th July ...	5th Nov....	160	18.2	August ...	91	15	76	
	21	Adóni ... R. C.	134,551	23rd June ...	12th Oct. ...	293	21.8	Do. ...	129	40	89	
	22	Rayadrug ... R. C.	87,419	— Mar. ...	18th Oct. ...	205	23.4	Do. ...	91	21	70	
	23	Zemindari ...	11,371	21st June ...	15th Aug....	22	19.3	July ...	24	3	21	
Total, District ...			909,661	24th Feb. ...	5th Nov....	2,455	26.9	August ...	819	185	634	
Chingleput.	24	Conjeeveram ... M.T.C.	42,543	16th Jan. ...	9th July ...	37	8.7	...	1	1	...	
	25	St. Thomas' Mount ... T. C.	12,140	9th Oct. ...	21st Oct. ...	7	5.7	...	1	1	...	
	26	Saidápet ... R. C.	209,477	1st Jan. ...	15th Dec. ...	417	19.9	August ...	275	87	188	
	27	Chingleput ... R. C.	137,176	2nd Jan. ...	7th Dec. ...	177	12.9	January ...	300	47	253	
	28	Madurántakam ... R. C.	263,130	1st Jan. ...	7th Oct. ...	376	14.3	Do. ...	514	84	430	
	29	Conjeeveram ... R. C.	176,121	Do. ...	21st Dec. ...	582	33.0	Do. ...	372	96	276	
	30	Tiruvallúr ... R. C.	170,916	Do. ...	13th Sept....	226	13.2	February ...	294	55	239	
Coimbatore.	31	Ponnéri ... R. C.	122,398	Do. ...	7th Dec....	135	11.0	January ...	240	37	203	
	Total, District ...			1,133,901	1st Jan. ...	21st Dec. ...	1,957	17.2	January ...	1,997	408	1,589
	32	Coimbatore ... M.T.C.	46,007	1st Jan. ...	23rd July...	34	7.4	January ...	1	1	...	
	33	Erode ... M.T.C.	12,238	Do. ...	17th July ...	30	24.5	May ...	1	1	...	
	34	Karúr ... M.T.C.	10,740	— Jan. ...	12th Nov....	20	18.6	January ...	1	1	...	
	35	Coimbatore ... R. C.	260,421	1st Jan. ...	19th Aug....	527	20.2	Do. ...	263	83	180	
	36	Erode ... R. C.	234,677	Do. ...	13th Sept....	195	8.3	May ...	202	27	175	
	37	Satyamangalam ... R. C.	184,088	Do. ...	21st Sept....	192	10.4	January ...	191	20	171	
	38	Pollachi ... R. C.	183,650	9th Jan. ...	15th Sept....	7	0.4	...	161	3	158	
	39	Palladam ... R. C.	270,384	1st Jan. ...	22nd Oct....	150	5.5	January ...	195	25	170	
	40	Bhaváni ... R. C.	119,867	Do. ...	28th Dec. ...	314	26.2	April ...	63	30	33	
	41	Kollegal ... R. C.	88,524	18th April .	31st Aug. ...	34	3.8	Do. ...	130	6	124	
	42	Udamalpet ... R. C.	143,056	2nd Jan. ...	13th Mar....	70	4.9	January ...	93	12	81	
	43	Karúr ... R. C.	201,043	1st Jan. ...	18th Aug....	338	16.8	Do. ...	95	47	48	
	44	Dhárápúram ... R. C.	249,216	Do. ...	25th June .	180	7.2	Do. ...	82	29	53	
Total, District ...			2,008,911	1st Jan. ...	28th Dec....	2,091	10.4	January ...	1,478	285	1,193	
Cuddapah.	45	Cuddapah ... M.T.C.	17,211	31st Jan. ...	1st Oct....	70	40.7	August ...	1	1	...	
	46	Badvel ... R. C.	93,150	1st Jan. ...	22nd Oct. ...	1,300	139.6	July & Aug.	120	64	56	
	47	Proddatur ... R. C.	98,417	16th July ...	26th Nov....	261	26.5	Aug. & Sept.	91	31	60	
	48	Sidhout ... R. C.	66,809	1st Jan. ...	15th Sept....	236	35.3	August ...	79	30	49	
	49	Pullampet ... R. C.	149,093	Do. ...	1st Oct. ...	406	27.2	January ...	135	40	95	
	50	Cuddapah ... R. C.	137,455	17th Jan. ...	28th Dec. ...	433	31.5	September...	151	35	116	
	51	Jammalamadugu ... R. C.	101,273	28th Mar....	23rd Dec. ...	129	12.7	Aug. & Nov.	127	30	97	
	52	Pulivendla ... R. C.	105,842	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	0.7	...	106	2	104	
	53	Ráyachóti ... R. C.	113,234	1st Jan. ...	8th Nov....	189	16.7	July & Aug.	94	14	80	
	54	Kadiri ... R. C.	134,892	6th Feb. ...	2nd Oct....	45	3.3	August ...	142	5	137	
	55	Vayalpad ... R. C.	127,035	2nd Mar....	15th Sept....	254	20.0	June ...	125	22	103	
	56	Madanapalle ... R. C.	127,310	26th Jan. ...	11th Aug....	8	0.6	...	105	2	103	
Total, District ...			1,271,721	1st Jan. ...	28th Dec....	3,338	26.2	August ...	1,276	276	1,000	
Ganjam.	57	Chicacole ... M.T.C.	18,204	15th May...	15th May...	1	0.5	...	1	1	...	
	58	Berhampore ... M.T.C.	25,493	2nd Aug. ...	6th Nov....	76	29.8	August ...	1	1	...	
	59	Parlákimedi ... M.T.C.	16,379	9th Nov. ...	21st Nov....	18	11.0	November.	1	1	...	
	60	Chicacole ... R. C.	194,330	17th Aug....	17th Aug....	5	0.2	...	305	2	303	

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1892, to accompany the Cholera Map—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Cholera.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Number of those
						Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Ganjam—cont.	61	Berhampur R. C.	297,736	1st Jan. ...	17th Dec. ...	204	6.9	November...	543
	62	Goomsur R. C.	185,831	28th Sept. ...	25th Dec. ...	39	2.1	Do. ...	710
	63	Zemindarias ...	851,109	5th Mar. ...	9th Dec. ...	126	1.5	Do. ...	2,630
	64	Agency Tracts ...	307,318	...	...	...	...	...	1,846
	8	Total District ...	1,896,400	1st Jan. ...	25th Dec. ...	469	2.5	November ...	6,037
Górávari.	65	Cocanada M. T. C.	40,068	2nd June ...	17th Aug. ...	304	75.9	June ...	1
	66	Rajahmundry M. T. C.	28,279	29th Jan. ...	27th Dec. ...	166	58.7	July ...	1
	67	Ellore M. T. C.	29,296	30th Jan. ...	30th Dec. ...	140	47.8	Do. ...	1
	68	Pithápuram T. C.	13,731	13th May ...	25th Aug. ...	19	13.8	...	1
	69	Peddápuram T. C.	13,652	5th Mar. ...	3rd Aug. ...	22	16.1	...	1
	70	Samalkot T. C.	13,409	8th July ...	— Aug. ...	34	25.3	July ...	1
	71	Dowlaiswaram T. C.	10,454	25th Jan. ...	5th Aug. ...	100	95.6	Do. ...	1
	72	Rámachandrapuram R. C.	261,183	30th Jan. ...	9th Sept. ...	2,465	94.3	Do. ...	164
	73	Narsapur R. C.	230,315	1st Mar. ...	30th Oct. ...	1,563	67.9	Do. ...	139
	74	Analápuram R. C.	256,072	18th Feb. ...	20th Sept. ...	2,294	89.6	Do. ...	170
	75	Tanuku R. C.	204,040	19th Jan. ...	6th Sept. ...	1,753	85.9	Do. ...	176
	76	Bhimavaram R. C.	121,990	1st Mar. ...	15th Oct. ...	1,351	110.7	Do. ...	138
	77	Ellore R. C.	142,585	1st Jan. ...	24th Dec. ...	359	25.2	Do. ...	219
	78	Yernagudem R. C.	136,204	21st Feb. ...	6th Oct. ...	677	49.7	Do. ...	137
	79	Rajahmundry R. C.	106,866	20th Mar. ...	20th Sept. ...	531	49.7	Do. ...	116
	80	Peddápuram R. C.	124,028	3rd Mar. ...	6th Nov. ...	611	49.3	August ...	123
	81	Bhadrachalam R. C.	42,317	16th April ...	5th July ...	40	9.4	April ...	283
	82	Zemindarias ...	* 303,369	26th Feb. ...	16th Oct. ...	1,189	39.2	July ...	931
	18	Total, District ...	2,077,858	1st Jan. ...	30th Dec. ...	13,618	65.5	July ...	2,603
Kistna.	83	Masulipatam M. T. C.	38,667	9th Feb. ...	10th Feb. ...	3	0.8	...	1
	84	Guntúr M. T. C.	23,267	1st July ...	6th Sept. ...	82	35.2	August ...	1
	85	Bezavada M. T. C.	20,611	1st Jan. ...	14th Dec. ...	182	88.3	January ...	1
	86	Chirála T. C.	10,581	...	...	...	...	...	1
	87	Répalle R. C.	222,756	12th Jan. ...	22nd Dec. ...	136	6.1	Jan. & Feb. ...	151
	88	Bápatla R. C.	171,345	2nd Jan. ...	13th Dec. ...	141	8.2	Mar. & Aug. ...	116
	89	Guntúr R. C.	143,367	11th Jan. ...	22nd Aug. ...	123	8.6	August ...	112
	90	Palnad R. C.	142,005	16th Mar. ...	7th Oct. ...	1,203	86.8	July ...	98
	91	Narasaraopet R. C.	156,364	7th Jan. ...	8th Dec. ...	324	20.7	August ...	115
	92	Gudiváda R. C.	118,308	18th Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	421	35.6	April ...	213
	93	Sattenapalle R. C.	138,611	21st Jan. ...	27th Dec. ...	266	19.2	August ...	176
	94	Masulipatam R. C.	159,547	7th Jan. ...	4th Sept. ...	287	17.9	July ...	188
	95	Nandigáma R. C.	120,698	13th Jan. ...	18th Nov. ...	329	25.9	April ...	169
	96	Bezavada R. C.	85,731	9th Jan. ...	27th Dec. ...	94	10.9	August ...	108
	97	Vinukonda R. C.	82,431	13th Feb. ...	29th Dec. ...	645	78.2	July ...	72
	98	Zemindarias ...	214,735	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	303	14.1	Do. ...	326
	16	Total, District ...	1,855,024	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	4,539	24.5	August ...	1,848
Kurnool.	99	Kurnool M. T. C.	24,306	7th July ...	29th Sept. ...	135	55.5	August ...	1
	100	Nandyál M. T. C.	10,704	26th May ...	4th Nov. ...	386	360.6	July ...	1
	101	Ramallakot R. C.	100,590	3rd July ...	11th Nov. ...	290	28.8	August ...	106
	102	Pattikonda R. C.	138,703	8th Aug. ...	14th Dec. ...	199	14.3	Do. ...	107
	103	Nandikotkur R. C.	88,559	— June ...	1st Dec. ...	62	7.0	...	113
	104	Nandyál R. C.	85,542	26th June ...	31st Dec. ...	392	45.8	July & Aug. ...	100
	105	Koilkuntla R. C.	86,543	8th July ...	24th Nov. ...	226	26.1	August ...	85
	106	Sirvel R. C.	65,164	23rd June ...	5th Dec. ...	138	21.2	September ...	87
	107	Cumbum R. C.	117,578	1st Jan. ...	3rd Oct. ...	1,916	162.9	July & Aug. ...	108
	108	Markapur R. C.	99,971	6th April ...	4th Oct. ...	1,142	114.2	May, July & August ...	94
	10	Total, District ...	817,660	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	4,886	59.7	July & Aug. ...	802
Madras.	109	Madras M. T. C.	436,375	1st Jan. ...	30th Dec. ...	565	12.9	May & Aug. ...	1
	110	Madura M. T. C.	87,121	2nd Jan. ...	8th Jan. ...	20	2.3	...	1
Madura.	111	Dindigul M. T. C.	20,115	3rd Jan. ...	21st Mar. ...	18	8.9	...	1
	112	Periyakulam M. T. C.	16,363	1st Jan. ...	1st April ...	241	147.3	March ...	1
	113	Palni M. T. C.	16,940	...	...	...	...	...	1
	114	Ramnád T. C.	13,589	6th Jan. ...	26th June ...	8	5.9	...	1
	115	Aruppukóttai T. C.	12,673	1st Jan. ...	7th Feb. ...	157	123.9	January ...	1
	116	Kilakarai T. C.	12,396	6th Jan. ...	10th Feb. ...	10	8.1	...	1
	117	Paramagudi T. C.	10,001	...	...	...	...	...	1
	118	Madura R. C.	173,755	2nd Jan. ...	31st July ...	351	20.2	January ...	280

* Includes Agency Tracts.

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1892, to accompany the Cholera Map—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Cholera.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Number of those
						Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Madura—cont.	119	Mélúr R. C.	148,650	1st Jan. ...	31st Mar. ...	242	16.3	March ...	100
	120	Tirumangalam R. C.	264,620	Do. ...	31st Oct. ...	105	4.0	January ...	273
	121	Periyakulam R. C.	246,845	4th Jan. ...	7th July ...	426	17.2	March ...	85
	122	Dindigul R. C.	370,857	1st Jan. ...	31st Mar. ...	831	22.4	January ...	213
Madura.	123	Palni R. C.	178,110	Do. ...	28th Mar. ...	429	24.1	Do. ...	115
	124	Sattenandal Villages, &c.	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	4
	15	Total, District ...	1,573,318	1st Jan. ...	31st Oct. ...	2,838	18.0	January ...	1,078
Malabar.	125	Tellicherry M.T.C.	26,631	25th Apr. ...	17th Sept. ...	199	74.7	June ...	1
	126	Calicut M.T.C.	64,798	6th Feb. ...	21st Oct. ...	435	67.1	April ...	1
	127	Palghat M.T.C.	89,367	2nd Jan. ...	19th June ...	20	5.1	...	1
	128	Cochin M.T.C.	16,147	5th Jan. ...	16th July ...	25	15.5	...	1
	129	Cannanore M.T.C.	26,653	15th Jan. ...	17th Oct. ...	86	32.3	August ...	1
	130	Chirakkal R. C.	283,471	1st Jan. ...	Do. ...	2,817	99.4	Do. ...	282
	131	Kottayam R. C.	168,260	Do. ...	31st Aug. ...	537	31.9	July ...	220
	132	Kurumbanád R. C.	304,011	15th May ...	19th Oct. ...	1,284	42.2	August ...	340
	133	Calicut R. C.	171,582	2nd Jan. ...	8th Nov. ...	754	43.9	Do. ...	191
	134	Ernad R. C.	339,187	3rd Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	1,080	31.8	April ...	233
	135	Ponnáni R. C.	449,253	1st Jan. ...	20th Nov. ...	519	11.5	March ...	460
	136	Walavanad R. C.	332,334	Do. ...	8th Nov. ...	424	12.7	April ...	317
	137	Palghat R. C.	832,627	3rd Jan. ...	23rd Nov. ...	22	0.6	...	136
	138	Wynaad R. C.	76,865	22nd May ...	30th June ...	22	2.9	...	58
	139	Cochin R. C.	5,988	31st Dec. ...	31st Dec. ...	1	1.7	...	3
	15	Total, District ...	2,636,674	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	8,225	31.2	August ...	2,245
Nellore.	140	Nellore M.T.C.	29,128	3rd Jan. ...	14th June ...	66	22.7	February ...	1
	141	Angole M.T.C.	10,832	12th Sept. ...	12th Sept. ...	1	0.9	...	1
	142	Gudur R. C.	135,985	3rd Jan. ...	11th Aug. ...	48	3.6	...	148
	143	Rápúr R. C.	61,805	30th Jan. ...	25th Sept. ...	81	13.2	July ...	113
	144	Nellore R. C.	168,548	12th Jan. ...	19th Sept. ...	62	3.7	April ...	150
	145	Atmakur R. C.	101,148	Do. ...	30th Sept. ...	209	20.6	August ...	113
	146	Kávali R. C.	83,102	10th Jan. ...	16th Sept. ...	65	7.8	Do. ...	79
	147	Udayagiri R. C.	100,219	1st Jan. ...	26th Sept. ...	220	21.9	Do. ...	134
	148	Kandukur R. C.	148,463	6th Jan. ...	17th Sept. ...	120	8.1	Do. ...	167
	149	Kanigiri R. C.	131,221	15th Jan. ...	14th Nov. ...	152	11.6	Do. ...	190
	150	Angole R. C.	214,361	10th Jan. ...	27th Sept. ...	117	5.5	Do. ...	167
	151	Zemindarias ...	279,045	1st Jan. ...	4th Nov. ...	677	24.3	Do. ...	530
	12	Total, District ...	1,463,357	1st Jan. ...	14th Nov. ...	1,818	12.4	August ...	1,793
Nílgiris.	152	Ootacamund M.T.C.	13,991	...	...	...	...	...	1
	153	Coonoor M.T.C.	5,586	3rd Jan. ...	3rd Jan. ...	1	1.6	...	1
	154	Nílgiris R. C.	52,168	...	...	...	...	...	38
	155	South-East Wynaad R. C.	25,020	3rd Jan. ...	3rd Feb. ...	20	8.0	...	12
	4	Total, District ...	96,765	3rd Jan. ...	3rd Feb. ...	21	2.2	...	52
North Arcot.	156	Vellore M.T.C.	44,724	1st Jan. ...	8th Sept. ...	49	10.9	January ...	1
	157	Wálanjápet M.T.C.	10,485	13th Feb. ...	13th Feb. ...	1	0.9	...	1
	158	Gudiyáttam M.T.C.	18,745	3rd Feb. ...	27th June ...	109	58.1	June ...	1
	159	Tirupati M.T.C.	14,238	25th Feb. ...	20th June ...	16	11.2	...	1
	160	Kálahasti T. C.	11,715	15th Feb. ...	17th May ...	24	20.5	...	1
	161	Arcot T. C.	10,928	1st Jan. ...	27th Feb. ...	20	18.3	...	1
	162	Ambúr T. C.	10,563	2nd May ...	2nd May ...	1	0.9	...	1
	163	Chittoor R. C.	200,186	1st Jan. ...	4th Aug. ...	391	19.5	January ...	337
	164	Chendragiri R. C.	100,030	2nd Jan. ...	6th Aug. ...	121	12.1	May ...	281
	165	Palmanér R. C.	48,131	21st Jan. ...	31st Aug. ...	73	15.2	June ...	83
	166	Gudiyáttam R. C.	157,863	1st Jan. ...	5th Sept. ...	336	21.3	January ...	183
	167	Vellore R. C.	137,367	Do. ...	18th Sept. ...	253	18.4	Do. ...	149
	168	Polur R. C.	131,368	Do. ...	31st July ...	111	8.4	Do. ...	158
	169	Wandiwash R. C.	177,719	Do. ...	15th July ...	107	6.0	Do. ...	285
	170	Arcot R. C.	165,948	Do. ...	21st Aug. ...	160	9.0	Do. ...	258
	171	Wálanjápet R. C.	228,630	Do. ...	25th Sept. ...	437	19.1	Do. ...	250
	172	Zemindarias ...	710,925	Do. ...	14th Oct. ...	1,128	15.9	Jan. & June ...	2,514

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1892, to accompany the Cholera Map—continued.

Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Cholera.		Period of Maximum Intensity of Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Number of those	
						Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.			Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Salem cont.	181	Tiruchengódu R.C.	248,667	1st Jan. ...	27th Dec. ...	969	39.0	May ...	168	105	63
	182	Hosúr R.C.	155,693	4th Jan. ...	2nd Nov. ...	91	5.8	Sept. ...	757	19	738
	183	Krishnagiri R.C.	152,116	5th Jan. ...	7th Dec. ...	439	32.1	April ...	510	62	448
	184	Dharmapuri R.C.	178,420	1st Jan. ...	30th Sept. ...	132	7.4	June ...	575	20	555
	185	Tiruppattūr R.C.	150,295	Do. ...	3rd Oct. ...	414	26.5	January ...	322	73	249
	186	Úttangarai R.C.	138,112	Do. ...	19th Sept. ...	120	8.7	Do. ...	452	18	434
	14	Total, District ...	1,961,784	1st Jan. ...	27th Dec. ...	3,861	19.7	January ...	3,811	494	3,317
South Arcot.	187	Cuddalore M.T.C.	47,025	1st Jan. ...	18th Mar. ...	88	18.7	January ...	1	1	...
	188	Chidambaram M.T.C.	18,634	7th Jan. ...	29th April ...	31	16.6	...	1	1	...
	189	Porto Novo T.C.	14,045	1st Jan. ...	12th April ...	44	31.3	January ...	1	1	...
	190	Tiruvannámalai T.C.	12,148	28th Jan. ...	6th Mar. ...	14	11.5	...	1	1	...
	191	Cuddalore R.C.	289,908	1st Jan. ...	17th Oct. ...	417	14.4	January ...	231	69	162
	192	Villupuram R.C.	301,690	Do. ...	24th Sept. ...	379	12.5	Do. ...	305	76	229
	193	Chidambaram R.C.	249,569	Do. ...	20th Oct. ...	695	27.9	Do. ...	437	126	311
	194	Tindivanam R.C.	315,994	Do. ...	17th Aug. ...	400	12.6	Do. ...	474	86	388
	195	Kallakurohi R.C.	240,179	Do. ...	18th June ...	569	23.7	Do. ...	383	77	306
	196	Tirukkóyilūr R.C.	257,115	Do. ...	11th Aug. ...	531	20.6	Do. ...	354	77	277
	197	Tiruvannámalai R.C.	193,238	Do. ...	21st July ...	181	9.0	Do. ...	402	42	360
	198	Vridhachalam R.C.	222,791	Do. ...	12th Sept. ...	432	21.6	Do. ...	307	87	220
	12	Total, District ...	2,162,336	1st Jan. ...	20th Oct. ...	3,831	17.7	January ...	2,897	644	2,253
S. Canara.*	199	Mangalore M.T.C.	40,620	May ...	—Sept. ...	53	13.0	August ...	1	1	...
	200	Mangalore R.C.	237,974	January ...	—Dec. ...	67	2.9	July ...	307	26	281
	201	Kasaragod R.C.	280,655	Do. ...	—Do. ...	843	30.0	August ...	243	38	205
	202	Uppinangadi R.C.	118,804	June ...	—Aug. ...	65	5.5	June ...	277	13	264
	203	Udipi R.C.	253,699	January ...	—Nov. ...	238	9.4	August ...	259	42	217
	204	Coondapoor R.C.	120,250	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	190
	6	Total, District ...	1,052,002	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	1,266	12.0	August ...	1,277	120	1,157
Tanjore.	205	Tanjore M.T.C.	54,258	1st Jan. ...	23rd Mar. ...	202	37.2	January ...	1	1	...
	206	Kumbakonam M.T.C.	54,254	Do. ...	24th Feb. ...	146	26.9	Do. ...	1	1	...
	207	Máyavaram M.T.C.	23,754	2nd Jan. ...	29th Mar. ...	70	29.5	February ...	1	1	...
	208	Negapatam M.T.C.	58,573	1st Jan. ...	8th Aug. ...	98	16.7	January ...	1	1	...
	209	Mannárgudi M.T.C.	20,392	Do. ...	20th July ...	123	60.3	Do. ...	1	1	...
	210	Tiruválūr T.C.	12,934	—Jan. ...	—Oct. ...	13	10.0	...	1	1	...
	211	Tanjore R.C.	350,021	1st Jan. ...	15th Nov. ...	1,588	44.6	January ...	426	185	241
	212	Kumbakonam R.C.	323,350	Do. ...	12th Sept. ...	2,635	81.5	Do. ...	519	287	232
	213	Máyavaram R.C.	220,977	Do. ...	20th Oct. ...	514	23.2	Do. ...	338	77	261
	214	Shiyali R.C.	119,801	Do. ...	18th Aug. ...	391	32.6	Do. ...	191	71	120
	215	Nannilam R.C.	215,905	Do. ...	22nd Oct. ...	979	45.3	Do. ...	388	147	241
	216	Negapatam R.C.	148,177	12th Jan. ...	8th Oct. ...	609	41.1	June ...	317	103	214
	217	Mannárgudi R.C.	167,033	1st Jan. ...	20th Aug. ...	705	42.2	January ...	308	120	188
	218	Tirutturaiappandi R.C.	180,293	Do. ...	8th Sept. ...	829	46.0	May ...	226	111	115
	219	Pattukkótai R.C.	271,359	Do. ...	26th July ...	191	7.0	Feb. & Jan. ...	831	84	797
	15	Total, District ...	2,227,081	1st Jan. ...	15th Nov. ...	9,093	40.8	January ...	3,550	1141	2,409
Tinnevely.	220	Tinnevely M.T.C.	24,756	1st Jan. ...	1st Mar. ...	70	28.3	January ...	1	1	...
	221	Palamcottah M.T.C.	18,612	Do. ...	23rd July ...	140	75.2	Do. ...	1	1	...
	222	Tuticorin M.T.C.	24,964	2nd Jan. ...	20th Aug. ...	44	17.6	...	1	1	...
	223	Srivilliputtūr T.C.	21,448	1st Jan. ...	22nd April ...	4	1.9	...	1	1	...
	224	Kulasékarapatnam T.C.	15,910	Do. ...	19th Sept. ...	128	80.4	June & July ...	1	1	...
	225	Virudupatti T.C.	14,075	Do. ...	6th April ...	7	5.0	...	1	1	...
	226	Viravanallur T.C.	13,951	Do. ...	18th Mar. ...	86	61.6	January ...	1	1	...
	227	Rajahpollyam T.C.	13,301	4th May ...	4th May ...	1	0.7	...	1	1	...
	228	Tenkási T.C.	12,861	1st Jan. ...	11th May ...	59	45.9	April ...	1	1	...
	229	Sivakási T.C.	12,184	Do. ...	31st Mar. ...	29	23.8	...	1	1	...
	230	Káyalpatnam T.C.	11,464	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	231	Kalladakurohi T.C.	11,096	1st Jan. ...	—June ...	144	129.7	March ...	1	1	...
	232	Ottappidáram R.C.	316,990	Do. ...	29th Aug. ...	152	4.8	January ...	395	38	357
	233	Tenkárai R.C.	260,196	Do. ...	31st Oct. ...	934	35.9	Do. ...	146	99	47
	234	Tinnevely R.C.	141,252	Do. ...	30th July ...	642	45.4	Do. ...	120	69	51
	235	Srivilliputtūr R.C.	155,761	4th Jan. ...	27th May ...	138	8.8	April ...	98	19	79
	236	Sankaranayinárkoyil R.C.	213,798	1st Jan. ...	21st July ...	101	4.7	Jan. & Feb. ...	127	19	108
	237	Nángunéri R.C.	174,410	Do. ...	14th Aug. ...	225	12.9	January ...	236	51	185

* Dates of first and last cases available for each taluk.

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1892, to accompany the Cholera Map—continued.

Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Cholera.		Period of Maximum Intensity of Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Number of those	
						Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.			Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Tinnevely—cont.	238	Ambásamudram R.C.	158,552	1st Jan. ...	10th July ...	862	54.4	January ...	94	65	29
	239	Sáttúr R.C.	158,046	Do. ...	21st April ...	111	7.0	Do. ...	209	23	186
	240	Tenkási R.C.	142,075	Do. ...	25th May ...	581	40.9	Do. ...	101	48	53
	21	Total, District ...	1,915,702	1st Jan. ...	31st Oct. ...	4,458	23.3	January ...	1,538	442	1,096
Trichinopoly.	241	Trichinopoly M.T.C.	89,666	1st Jan. ...	14th June ...	300	33.4	January ...	1	1	...
	242	Srirangam M.T.C.	21,632	Do. ...	10th May ...	86	39.7	Do. ...	1	1	...
	243	Trichinopoly R.C.	248,561	Do. ...	2nd June ...	448	18.0	Do. ...	364	122	242
	244	Musiri R.C.	282,615	Do. ...	13th June ...	361	12.8	Do. ...	223	50	173
	245	Kulittalai R.C.	243,685	Do. ...	4th June ...	148	6.7	Do. ...	246	33	213
	246	Perambalur R.C.	195,004	Do. ...	23rd Aug. ...	186	9.5	Do. ...	219	84	185
	247	Udaiyárpálaiyam R.C.	201,530	Do. ...	1st July ...	482	23.9	Do. ...	335	68	267
	248	Zamindari R.C.	89,033	Do. ...	31st May ...	317	35.6	Do. ...	113	44	69
	8	Total, District ...	1,371,726	1st Jan. ...	23rd Aug. ...	2,328	16.9	January ...	1,502	353	1,149
Vizagapatam.	249	Vizagapatam M.T.C.	83,961	15th April ...	23rd Oct. ...	100	29.4	July ...	1	1	...
	250	Bimlipatam M.T.C.	9,696	7th Aug. ...	4th Oct. ...	12	12.4	...	1	1	...
	251	Vizianagram M.T.C.	30,735	11th June ...	30th July ...	46	15.0	July ...	1	1	...
	252	Anakápallo M.T.C.	17,001	1st Mar. ...	11th Sept. ...	67	39.4	May ...	1	1	...
	253	Bobbili T.C.	14,448	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	254	Sáldra T.C.	12,910	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	255	Palkonda T.C.	10,364	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	256	Párvatipuram T.C.	10,053	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	257	Sarvasiddhi R.C.	154,950	3rd Mar. ...	17th Oct. ...	1,005	64.9	July ...	145	100	45
	258	Narasapatnam or Golconda R.C.	118,512	25th Feb. ...	12th Sept. ...	863	72.9	March ...	176	69	107
	259	Anakápallo R.C.	135,145	29th Feb. ...	25th Sept. ...	433	32.0	June ...	142	50	92
	260	Vizagapatam R.C.	62,806	9th Mar. ...	9th Sept. ...	210	33.4	Do. ...	74	35	49
	261	Viravilli R.C.	197,865	28th Feb. ...	15th Aug. ...	252	12.7	March ...	240	35	205
	262	Bimlipatam R.C.	105,456	31st Mar. ...	14th Nov. ...	54	5.1	July ...	117	20	97
	263	Srungavarapukota R.C.	129,319	8th Mar. ...	14th June ...	25	1.9	...	181	3	178
	264	Vizianagram R.C.	135,718	20th Jan. ...	2nd Oct. ...	98	6.8	June ...	193	10	183
	265	Gajapatnagar R.C.	123,795	...	...	...	...	...	222	...	222
	266	Chipurupalle R.C.	156,826	26th May ...	15th Sept. ...	70	4.5	July ...	268	10	258
	267	Sáldra R.C.	70,782	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	159
	268	Bobbili R.C.	114,312	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169
	269	Palkonda R.C.	198,444	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	371
	270	Párvatipuram R.C.	99,097	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	203
	22	Total, District ...	1,942,195	20th Jan. ...	14th Nov. ...	3,229	16.6	June & July ...	2,068	326	2,342

44. The following statement gives daily records of Meteorological observations and reported deaths from cholera at Madras, Calicut, Bellary and Trichinopoly during the prevalence of the disease in 1892:—

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at MADRAS during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Mean wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							Midnight to Noon.	Noon to Midnight.		
JANUARY.										
1		82.3	66.3	16.0	59	61	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	169	21
2		82.3	65.7	16.6	68	60	N. by E.	N.N.E.	199	
3		85.3	70.2	15.1	52	62	N.E. by E.	N.E. by N.	176	
4		84.1	74.6	9.5	69	72	N.E.	N.E.	305	
5		83.9	71.1	12.8	83	68	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	181	
6		84.2	68.5	15.7	68	67	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	176	
7		82.5	67.8	14.7	66	67	N.N.E.	N.E. by N.	153	
8		82.6	66.0	16.6	76	66	N. by E.	N.N.E.	156	
9		84.9	66.1	18.8	73	68	N. by E.	N.N.E.	136	
10		85.4	66.4	19.0	75	68	N. by E.	N.E. by N.	116	
11		84.1	64.9	19.2	70	63	N. by E.	N.E.	126	
12		85.1	65.1	20.0	63	67	N.E.	N.E.	145	
13		85.5	64.3	21.2	50	54	N.E. by N.	N.E. by N.	146	
14		84.0	68.1	15.9	66	56	N. by E.	N.E. by N.	144	
15		85.4	64.9	20.5	64	66	N.N.E.	N.E. by N.	145	
16		85.5	66.9	18.6	65	69	N.E. by N.	N.E.	126	
17		85.8	67.4	18.4	61	64	N.E. by E.	E.N.E.	130	
18	0.01	85.4	66.9	18.5	70	71	N.E. by E.	N.E. by E.	168	
19		85.0	67.8	17.2	63	61	N.E.	N.E. by N.	219	
20		85.2	70.6	14.6	68	71	N.E.	N.E.	232	
21		85.7	67.3	18.4	67	68	N.E. by E.	E.N.E.	135	
22		85.3	66.4	18.9	62	61	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	157	
23	0.12	86.6	66.1	20.5	67	74	N.E. by N.	N.E. by E.	115	
24		86.1	73.8	12.3	76	64	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	247	
25		86.4	73.0	13.4	71	61	E.N.E.	N.E.	152	
26		86.7	68.3	18.4	68	58	N.E.	N.E.	141	
27		84.8	72.8	12.0	64	67	N.E.	N.E. by E.	147	
28		85.3	66.3	19.0	62	67	N.N.E.	N.E. by N.	175	
29		85.6	67.0	18.6	62	67	N.N.E.	N.E.	165	
30		86.2	65.6	20.6	67	64	N.N.E.	N.E.	141	
31		85.4	66.8	18.6	66	65	N.E. by N.	N.E. by N.	187	
FEBRUARY.										
1		84.6	66.8	17.8	68	61	N.N.E.	N.E. by N.	182	27
2		85.8	65.8	20.0	63	60	N.E. by N.	N.E. by N.	136	
3		86.4	63.7	22.7	61	58	N.N.E.	N.E.	98	
4		89.0	63.5	25.5	73	38	S. by W.	E. by N.	84	
5		87.3	64.2	23.1	67	75	S. by E.	E. by S.	119	
6		84.9	65.7	19.2	69	63	S.	E. by S.	112	
7		85.1	65.7	19.4	68	63	S.E. by E.	E. by S.	95	
8		86.0	64.7	21.3	60	55	S.S.W.	E. by N.	100	
9		85.7	64.4	21.3	65	57	S.W.	E.N.E.	93	
10		86.3	63.8	22.5	59	58	S. by E.	E.	98	
11		87.0	67.0	20.0	64	67	S. by E.	E. by N.	135	
12		87.5	71.1	16.4	61	57	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	162	
13		88.0	70.1	17.9	58	61	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	176	
14		87.6	70.2	17.4	70	75	N.E. by N.	E.S.E.	145	
15		87.7	73.9	13.8	72	71	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	157	
16		90.7	73.9	16.8	65	61	E. by N.	N.E.	207	
17		89.3	76.6	12.7	60	62	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	254	
18		87.8	74.0	13.8	55	54	N.E. by N.	N.E.	227	
19		87.8	65.8	22.0	59	61	N.N.E.	N.E. by N.	148	
20		87.5	65.7	21.8	61	56	N. by E.	N.E. by E.	119	
21		86.9	64.5	22.4	57	58	N.E. by N.	E.	80	
22		86.8	62.6	24.2	71	66	E.	E.S.E.	102	
23		88.3	67.8	20.5	61	63	S.E. by S.	S.E. by E.	137	
24		88.8	70.3	18.5	62	71	S.E.	E.S.E.	139	
25		90.0	69.6	20.4	65	64	E.S.E.	E.	131	
26		88.9	73.7	15.2	67	75	E.	E. by S.	129	
27		90.6	73.6	17.0	74	73	E.	E. by S.	138	
28		89.0	72.7	16.3	72	70	E.S.E.	S.E. by E.	128	
29		92.3	72.8	19.5	66	66	S. by E.	S.E. by E.	182	

NOTE.—The deaths from cholera recorded for each day are not available for the Town of Madras for 1892. They are, therefore, shown for the month as a whole.

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at MADRAS during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Mean wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							Midnight to Noon.	Noon to Midnight.		
MARCH.										
1	...	88.3	72.7	15.6	63	63	S.E.	S.E. by E.	150	3
2	...	88.2	71.9	16.3	65	71	S.E.	S.E.	170	
3	...	92.5	71.7	20.8	56	64	S.	S.E. by S.	195	
4	...	89.5	72.6	16.9	72	72	S.	S.E.	210	
5	...	89.3	71.6	17.7	67	64	S.S.E.	S.E. by E.	126	
6	...	90.6	71.0	19.6	68	65	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	127	
7	...	89.2	71.6	17.6	70	58	S.E.	E.	110	
8	...	89.5	69.5	20.0	56	64	E. by S.	E. by S.	91	
9	...	88.9	66.5	22.4	58	54	E.	E.N.E.	111	
10	...	89.0	67.0	22.0	58	52	N.E.	N.E. by E.	119	
11	...	89.4	67.8	21.6	56	59	N.N.E.	N.E. by N.	101	
12	...	90.3	67.8	22.5	62	61	N.	E.	99	
13	...	90.4	68.1	22.3	68	66	E.	E. by S.	81	
14	...	88.9	68.4	20.5	64	61	S.E.	E.S.E.	106	
15	...	89.9	68.8	21.1	68	59	S. by E.	S.E. by E.	128	
16	...	89.0	71.5	17.5	64	71	S.S.E.	E.S.E.	139	
17	...	90.2	71.7	18.5	65	65	S.E. by S.	E. by S.	121	
18	...	94.1	68.1	26.0	58	45	S.E. by E.	E. by S.	132	
19	...	93.1	71.8	21.3	61	58	S.E.	S.E. by E.	117	
20	...	90.4	70.7	19.7	49	59	S.E. by S.	S.E. by E.	152	
21	...	88.8	73.0	15.8	67	63	S.E.	S.E.	179	
22	...	90.2	71.1	19.1	74	66	S.E. by S.	S.E.	189	
23	...	90.4	73.8	16.6	69	70	S.S.E.	S.E. by E.	171	
24	...	102.0	76.4	25.6	60	69	S.S.W.	S.S.E.	208	
25	...	100.3	72.1	28.2	45	65	S. by W.	S.E. by S.	189	
26	...	94.3	78.1	16.2	60	78	S.	S.E. by S.	270	
27	...	92.8	79.2	13.6	54	72	S.	S.E. by S.	272	
28	...	98.7	75.9	22.8	53	67	S.	S.E. by S.	216	
29	...	101.4	80.9	20.5	47	60	S.S.W.	S.E.	208	
30	...	92.2	82.7	9.5	69	79	S. by E.	S.E. by S.	284	
31	...	92.0	81.0	11.0	70	78	S. by E.	S.E.	262	
APRIL.										
1	...	90.2	76.9	13.3	66	75	S.E.	S.E.	204	83
2	...	91.4	75.8	15.6	69	70	S.E. by S.	S.E.	176	
3	...	92.3	75.8	16.5	59	74	S. by E.	S.E.	185	
4	...	93.9	80.0	13.9	55	62	S. by E.	S.E.	211	
5	...	91.4	76.8	14.6	72	73	S.S.E.	S.E. by S.	210	
6	...	91.7	76.7	15.0	66	63	S. by E.	S.E. by S.	208	
7	...	93.6	74.8	18.8	52	65	S. by E.	S.E. by S.	205	
8	...	91.9	78.0	13.9	60	73	S.S.E.	S.E. by S.	221	
9	...	93.1	80.7	11.4	69	74	S.S.E.	S.E. by E.	234	
10	...	91.9	79.6	12.3	68	74	S.E.	S.E. by E.	196	
11	...	90.7	77.7	13.0	66	72	S.E.	S.E.	186	
12	...	91.3	75.6	15.7	63	67	S.E.	S.E. by E.	159	
13	...	90.6	74.2	16.4	59	63	S.E. by S.	S.E. by E.	134	
14	...	92.4	76.0	16.4	62	74	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	126	
15	...	92.3	78.4	13.9	67	69	S.E. by E.	E.S.E.	149	
16	...	93.5	79.5	14.0	65	74	S.E. by E.	S.E.	174	
17	...	93.7	78.6	15.1	62	68	S.S.E.	S.E. by S.	169	
18	...	93.5	77.9	15.6	60	71	S.S.E.	S.E. by S.	201	
19	...	94.5	78.8	15.7	68	69	S.	S.E.	175	
20	...	95.4	79.8	15.6	73	76	S.S.E.	S.E.	177	
21	...	94.2	80.1	14.1	61	78	S. by E.	S.E. by E.	148	
22	...	95.7	80.7	15.0	61	74	S. by E.	S.E. by E.	165	
23	...	94.2	79.9	14.3	66	66	S.E. by S.	E.S.E.	109	
24	0.69	89.6	78.4	11.2	86	78	S.E. by E.	S.E.	108	
25	...	93.4	76.7	15.7	64	70	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	222	
26	...	98.7	79.5	19.2	51	63	S. by W.	S.E. by S.	269	
27	...	101.1	79.7	21.4	51	58	S.	S.E.	192	
28	...	95.2	83.7	11.5	59	58	S.	S.E. by S.	208	
29	...	104.2	82.7	21.5	47	64	S.S.W.	S.E. by S.	277	
30	...	103.1	82.7	20.4	51	63	S. by W.	S.S.E.	231	

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at MADRAS during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Mean wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							Midnight to Noon.	Noon to Midnight.		
MAY.										
1	...	99.6	83.7	15.9	38	62	S.S.W.	E.S.E.	180	157
2	...	100.1	81.4	18.7	38	56	W.S.W.	S.E. by E.	179	
3	...	93.3	79.6	13.7	62	68	S.	S.E. by S.	202	
4	...	92.2	79.1	13.1	67	69	S.S.E.	S.E.	197	
5	...	93.0	80.0	13.0	68	67	S.E.	S.E.	197	
6	...	91.6	79.8	11.8	60	64	S.E.	S.E.	224	
7	...	92.8	81.3	11.5	53	67	S. by E.	S.E. by S.	306	
8	...	92.7	80.9	11.8	63	67	S. by E.	S.E. by S.	297	
9	...	92.8	81.8	11.0	62	72	S. by E.	S.E. by S.	269	
10	...	102.0	81.7	20.3	51	55	S.	S.E. by S.	231	
11	...	105.7	82.3	23.4	39	57	S. by W.	S.S.E.	252	
12	...	99.6	81.9	17.7	39	53	S.S.W.	S.E. by S.	251	
13	...	106.2	82.4	23.8	33	58	S.S.W.	S.S.E.	232	
14	...	106.6	82.7	23.9	39	47	S.W. by S.	S.E. by S.	220	
15	...	105.3	82.7	22.6	33	59	S. by W.	S.E. by S.	225	
16	...	107.5	82.2	25.3	34	58	S.W.	S.E. by S.	218	
17	...	97.1	82.7	14.4	61	75	S.S.W.	S.E. by S.	199	
18	...	95.0	82.7	12.3	60	63	S. by E.	S.E. by S.	253	
19	...	99.2	81.7	17.5	54	60	S.	S.E. by S.	217	
20	...	101.0	81.8	19.2	45	67	S.S.W.	S.E.	183	
21	...	105.8	83.5	22.3	40	53	S.W. by S.	S.E. by S.	230	
22	...	108.4	84.0	24.4	32	49	S.W.	S.E. by S.	240	
23	...	106.7	84.1	22.6	31	53	S.W. by W.	S.E.	261	
24	...	108.8	84.0	19.8	38	64	S.W.	S.E. by E.	207	
25	...	103.5	82.4	21.1	39	56	S. by W.	S.E. by S.	170	
26	...	107.0	84.0	23.0	38	50	S.W. by W.	S. by E.	226	
27	...	100.9	85.8	15.1	38	51	W. by S.	S.E.	225	
28	...	108.2	83.5	24.7	41	51	S.W. by S.	S.S.E.	231	
29	...	101.9	85.1	16.8	34	57	W. by S.	S.S.E.	250	
30	...	103.6	85.0	18.6	37	48	W.S.W.	S.	275	
31	...	98.8	82.8	16.0	40	55	S.W.	S.E. by S.	186	
JUNE.										
1	...	97.0	83.2	13.8	39	62	S.W. by W.	S.E. by S.	236	15
2	0.01	101.2	83.8	17.4	47	60	S.W.	S.E. by S.	206	
3	0.04	87.4	76.2	11.2	59	70	S.W.	S.E. by E.	131	
4	1.10	96.1	79.0	17.1	58	96	S.W.	S.E. by E.	135	
5	...	97.3	76.6	20.6	61	77	S.W. by S.	S.S.E.	143	
6	...	101.2	80.2	21.0	47	38	S.W. by W.	S. by E.	214	
7	0.21	100.1	83.3	16.8	47	52	S.W. by W.	W.	241	
8	...	101.2	79.2	22.0	48	34	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	263	
9	...	95.8	83.3	12.5	45	44	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	224	
10	...	100.5	83.4	17.1	46	33	W.S.W.	S.W. by W.	228	
11	...	101.7	83.8	17.9	42	56	S.W.	S.	241	
12	...	103.9	81.8	22.1	42	53	S.W.	S. by E.	213	
13	...	101.4	83.5	17.9	42	50	W.S.W.	S.E.	208	
14	0.01	103.0	81.9	21.1	53	66	S. by W.	S.S.E.	203	
15	0.23	95.7	76.7	19.0	78	75	S.W. by S.	S.S.E.	175	
16	0.11	93.9	77.0	16.9	71	73	S.S.W.	S. by W.	189	
17	1.60	98.2	77.7	20.5	67	76	S.W.	S. by W.	181	
18	0.21	98.8	72.7	21.1	80	55	S.W. by W.	S.S.W.	141	
19	...	95.0	77.1	17.9	69	68	W.S.W.	S.S.E.	174	
20	...	98.7	75.5	23.2	56	68	S.W.	S.S.E.	195	
21	...	98.4	80.7	12.7	68	66	S.	E. by S.	120	
22	0.31	91.0	72.7	18.3	88	67	S.S.E.	S. by E.	156	
23	...	92.1	78.9	13.2	73	70	S.W. by W.	E. by N.	109	
24	0.13	91.7	75.6	16.1	74	71	S.S.W.	S.E. by S.	144	
25	...	92.8	78.9	13.9	66	73	S.	S.E.	202	
26	...	90.4	78.5	11.9	66	81	S.S.E.	S.E. by S.	190	
27	...	93.0	78.0	15.0	58	63	S.	E.S.E.	131	
28	0.06	91.3	80.3	11.0	63	69	S.E. by S.	S.E. by E.	141	
29	...	96.2	78.6	17.6	62	66	S.W. by S.	S.E.	116	
30	...	93.4	79.9	13.5	66	69	S.E. by E.	S.E.	125	

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at MADRAS during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Mean wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							Midnight to Noon.	Noon to Midnight.		
JULY.										
1	...	...	98.8	77.5	21.3	49	57	S.W.	E. by S.	110
2	...	0.51	94.7	74.4	20.3	83	63	S.	S.S.E.	102
3	...	...	93.9	79.5	14.4	68	70	N.E.	E.N.E.	98
4	...	1.50	92.6	74.2	18.4	73	83	W. by S.	E. by N.	92
5	...	2.36	84.1	74.3	9.3	93	80	W.S.W.	S.W.	125
6	...	0.81	86.5	78.4	8.1	73	74	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	116
7	...	0.06	88.3	76.3	12.0	76	68	S.W. by W.	S.W.	130
8	...	0.03	86.1	77.7	8.4	75	75	S.W. by S.	S.W.	159
9	...	0.06	86.6	77.5	9.1	71	71	S.W.	S.W. by S.	172
10	...	...	90.8	78.1	12.7	63	55	S.W. by S.	S.W. by S.	168
11	...	0.09	92.6	78.3	14.3	64	52	S.W.	W.S.W.	173
12	...	...	92.5	77.8	14.7	61	48	S.W. by W.	S.W. by W.	259
13	...	0.02	94.6	79.3	15.3	60	56	S.W. by W.	S.S.W.	140
14	...	0.11	96.9	79.4	17.5	56	47	S.W.	S.W. by S.	132
15	...	0.01	97.2	78.4	18.8	68	67	S.W.	S. by E.	150
16	...	0.04	96.3	80.9	17.3	57	70	S.W.	S. by W.	179
17	...	...	98.8	78.5	20.3	52	61	S.W.	S.W. by S.	182
18	...	...	96.4	83.0	13.4	57	50	W. by S.	S.W. by W.	206
19	...	...	96.5	80.3	16.2	50	44	S.W. by W.	S.W. by S.	176
20	...	...	95.0	82.5	12.5	55	44	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	234
21	...	...	94.0	80.9	13.1	63	47	S.W. by W.	S.W.	218
22	...	1.33	98.4	81.3	17.3	51	91	S.W. by W.	S.W.	219
23	...	0.06	96.4	71.0	25.4	61	49	S.W. by W.	S.W. by S.	106
24	...	0.59	94.8	78.0	16.8	61	50	S.W. by W.	S.W.	146
25	...	0.27	96.0	75.2	20.8	62	46	S. by W.	S.W. by S.	126
26	...	0.11	94.1	75.1	19.0	71	53	S.W.	S.W. by S.	145
27	...	0.02	89.4	75.9	13.5	65	64	S.W.	W. by S.	132
28	...	0.02	92.0	78.9	13.1	66	90	W.S.W.	S.W. by W.	165
29	...	0.01	91.5	76.3	15.3	61	55	S.W. by W.	W.S.W.	149
30	...	0.01	94.3	78.7	15.6	60	69	S.W.	S.S.W.	126
31	...	0.30	92.1	78.6	13.5	64	63	S.W.	S. by W.	158
AUGUST.										
1	...	0.02	90.8	77.8	13.0	76	60	S. by W.	S. by W.	118
2	...	...	94.6	76.6	18.0	64	48	S.W. by W.	S.W. by W.	153
3	...	0.04	97.3	78.1	19.1	56	64	S.W.	S. by W.	172
4	...	...	93.3	77.3	16.1	57	79	S.W. by S.	S.S.E.	128
5	...	0.80	92.5	77.3	15.3	64	66	S.W. by S.	S.S.E.	130
6	...	...	90.1	75.3	14.8	67	77	S.W. by S.	S.E. by S.	77
7	...	0.42	86.3	75.3	13.0	85	88	S. by W.	S. by W.	109
8	...	0.58	89.7	78.3	16.4	80	74	S.W. by S.	S. by W.	119
9	...	0.17	89.3	73.1	17.1	79	79	S.W. by S.	S. by E.	106
10	...	0.02	89.6	74.5	15.1	74	66	S.W. by W.	S. by W.	159
11	...	0.02	92.1	76.2	15.9	79	72	S. by W.	S.S.E.	115
12	...	...	93.1	76.7	16.4	65	79	S.W. by S.	S.E. by E.	114
13	...	...	93.2	75.1	18.1	69	63	S.W.	S.E.	137
14	...	0.61	90.0	78.4	11.6	68	91	S. by W.	S.S.E.	53
15	...	1.46	90.8	76.2	14.6	74	89	S.W.	S.E. by S.	97
16	...	0.60	86.4	70.9	15.5	78	68	W.	W.S.W.	97
17	...	...	90.4	76.0	14.5	74	59	S.W. by W.	W.S.W.	89
18	...	...	92.4	77.0	15.4	61	64	W.S.W.	E. by S.	109
19	...	...	93.5	78.9	14.6	68	68	S.S.W.	S.E.	112
20	...	0.08	95.3	79.2	16.1	80	79	S.	S. by E.	95
21	...	0.03	91.7	77.3	14.5	73	56	W. by S.	W.	97
22	...	0.21	92.6	79.2	13.4	68	70	S.W. by W.	S. by E.	80
23	...	1.33	86.9	76.5	10.4	80	74	W. by S.	W.S.W.	70
24	...	0.21	86.6	75.5	11.1	95	77	S.W. by W.	S.W.	67
25	...	2.25	92.0	75.3	16.7	70	73	S.W. by S.	S.W. by W.	129
26	...	1.56	90.7	73.4	17.3	71	64	S.W.	S.	117
27	...	0.20	83.2	75.3	7.9	79	82	S.S.W.	S.W. by S.	97
28	...	0.13	81.5	76.3	5.2	88	73	S.W.	S.W. by W.	110
29	...	0.01	87.6	74.0	13.6	75	78	S.W.	S.W. by W.	122
30	...	0.09	90.7	76.3	14.4	73	59	S.W.	S.W. by W.	145
31	...	...	89.5	76.3	12.7	65	63	S.W. by S.	S.W.	112

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at MADRAS during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Mean wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							Midnight to Noon.	Noon to Midnight.		
SEPTEMBER.										
1	...	92.5	76.6	15.9	58	53	S.W.	S.W.	126	60
2	...	92.1	77.4	14.7	62	50	S.W. by W.	S.S.W.	156	
3	...	92.9	77.0	15.9	55	54	S. by W.	S. by W.	181	
4	...	91.8	77.0	14.8	61	61	S.S.W.	S. by W.	152	
5	...	89.8	76.8	13.0	58	72	S.W. by S.	S.	132	
6	0.03	89.7	75.4	14.3	70	59	W.S.W.	S.W. by W.	87	
7	...	93.3	73.7	19.6	62	48	S.W. by S.	S.W.	155	
8	...	92.0	76.7	15.3	68	54	S.W. by W.	W.	159	
9	0.18	91.7	78.0	13.7	60	48	W.S.W.	S.W. by W.	147	
10	0.09	92.5	77.3	15.2	66	52	S.W. by W.	S.W. by W.	148	
11	...	93.3	75.5	17.8	56	45	S.W. by W.	S. by W.	187	
12	...	95.5	75.7	19.8	55	46	S.W.	S.S.W.	144	
13	...	93.9	77.1	16.8	54	61	S.W.	E.S.E.	110	
14	...	95.2	76.8	18.4	53	54	S.W. by S.	E. by N.	75	
15	...	95.9	76.5	19.4	50	64	S.W. by S.	E.N.E.	81	
16	...	90.9	78.5	12.4	63	59	S. by W.	N.W. by N.	68	
17	0.47	91.0	75.7	15.3	66	80	S.E. by S.	S. by W.	77	
18	...	88.9	74.9	14.0	73	65	S.W.	S.W. by W.	83	
19	0.26	84.2	73.5	10.7	73	82	W. by N.	W.	152	
20	0.48	76.2	73.5	2.7	95	95	W. by S.	W. by N.	166	
21	...	89.0	74.7	14.3	76	60	W. by S.	W.S.W.	96	
22	...	91.5	75.5	16.0	67	73	S.S.W.	S.E. by E.	75	
23	0.03	88.8	77.1	11.7	76	74	S.E. by S.	S. by E.	56	
24	...	92.1	74.4	17.7	68	69	S.W.	S.E. by S.	83	
25	...	89.9	73.6	16.3	74	79	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	82	
26	0.74	89.9	76.1	13.8	72	87	S.S.W.	N.W. by W.	62	
27	2.25	90.4	73.0	17.4	81	81	S.W. by W.	S. by W.	112	
28	1.51	89.9	74.1	15.8	82	89	S.W. by W.	S.S.W.	154	
29	0.11	91.5	72.5	19.0	82	79	S.S.W.	W.	113	
30	0.14	89.3	75.0	14.3	83	70	S. by W.	S.S.W.	89	
OCTOBER.										
1	...	91.8	76.3	15.5	73	76	S. W. by S.	S.S.E.	92	16
2	...	91.2	76.5	14.7	76	69	S.	S.E.	82	
3	...	91.3	77.1	14.2	66	70	S. by W.	E.S.E.	62	
4	...	90.2	76.0	14.2	67	68	S. by E.	S.E. by E.	70	
5	...	90.1	75.8	14.3	66	68	E.S.E.	E. by N.	71	
6	...	90.9	74.4	16.5	65	62	E.N.E.	N.E. by N.	93	
7	...	91.0	73.2	17.8	62	54	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	113	
8	...	91.0	70.0	21.0	58	67	N.	E.N.E.	91	
9	...	93.2	66.6	26.6	56	45	N.N.W.	N.E. by E.	80	
10	...	92.3	70.4	21.9	54	56	N. by W.	N.N.E.	109	
11	0.16	87.0	74.6	12.4	75	66	N.N.W.	N. by W.	133	
12	...	88.9	75.0	13.9	84	69	N.N.W.	N.N.E.	131	
13	2.30	82.3	73.2	9.1	99	80	N. by W.	N. by W.	100	
14	0.01	86.2	72.6	13.6	79	83	N.N.W.	N.N.E.	88	
15	...	88.4	73.3	15.1	76	68	N. by E.	N.N.E.	126	
16	0.17	82.8	74.1	8.7	69	84	N.N.W.	N.W. by N.	196	
17	0.01	86.0	73.4	12.6	76	59	S.S.W.	S.E.	220	
18	0.71	88.1	74.1	14.0	77	77	S.E.	E.	101	
19	...	88.5	75.6	12.9	72	76	N.N.E.	N.E.	50	
20	...	90.8	78.3	12.5	60	65	S. by E.	S.W.	154	
21	...	90.0	74.6	15.4	67	79	S.	S.S.E.	172	
22	...	90.4	77.1	13.3	67	74	S.	S.E. by S.	177	
23	...	88.0	76.1	11.9	85	76	N.W.	N. by W.	59	
24	1.00	87.8	73.3	14.5	76	82	S.W. by W.	E. by N.	86	
25	0.09	91.6	76.3	15.3	73	87	S.S.W.	N. by E.	75	
26	0.50	89.3	73.1	16.7	77	79	W. by N.	N.N.E.	78	
27	0.65	85.9	71.3	14.6	80	77	N.N.E.	N.N.W.	172	
28	0.63	80.7	73.2	7.5	87	86	N.W.	N.W.	167	
29	...	89.0	74.5	14.5	72	80	S. W. by S.	S.E. by S.	207	
30	0.21	89.9	74.5	15.4	69	78	S.W. by S.	S.E. by S.	96	
31	...	89.8	75.4	14.4	61	71	S. by W.	S. by E.	138	

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at MADRAS during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Mean wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							Midnight to Noon.	Noon to Midnight.		
NOVEMBER.										
1	0.16	90.1	77.1	13.0	80	72	S.W.	W.N.W.	118	4
2		91.0	75.3	15.7	74	72	W. by S.	N.E.	76	
3		91.2	76.7	14.5	68	81	S.E. by S.	N.E.	62	
4		90.4	75.7	14.7	70	72	N.E. by E.	N.E. by N.	98	
5		89.4	74.1	15.3	68	63	N.E. by N.	N.N.E.	93	
6		89.4	73.7	15.7	64	61	N. by E.	N.N.E.	183	
7		88.7	72.0	16.7	71	58	N.	N. by E.	134	
8		84.4	74.8	9.6	82	60	N. by W.	N. by W.	164	
9		85.2	74.1	11.1	71	66	N. by W.	N.	179	
10		85.1	71.7	13.4	65	62	N. by E.	N. by E.	204	
11		87.6	66.9	20.7	59	62	N.	N. by E.	203	
12		87.6	71.4	16.2	91	62	N.N.W.	N.	183	
13		83.1	68.4	14.7	65	65	N. by W.	N.	191	
14		86.1	69.2	16.9	65	91	N. by W.	N.	235	
15	0.29	83.2	73.5	9.7	66	77	N. by W.	N. by W.	252	
16	0.67	82.2	71.2	11.0	76	64	N.	N. by E.	185	
17		83.5	68.4	15.1	69	67	N. by W.	N.	209	
18		85.1	67.7	17.4	69	58	N. by W.	N. by E.	163	
19		85.2	68.3	16.9	64	63	N. by W.	N.	195	
20		84.7	72.0	12.7	73	70	N. by W.	N.	209	
21		84.5	71.9	12.6	79	59	N. by W.	N.	202	
22		85.1	68.1	17.0	67	66	N.	N.N.E.	148	
23		86.0	66.1	19.9	67	56	N.N.E.	N.E. by N.	115	
24		85.9	66.8	19.1	60	54	N. by E.	N.N.E.	134	
25		87.1	67.1	20.0	61	57	N.	N.N.E.	135	
26		86.9	66.3	20.6	58	56	N.	N. by E.	157	
27		86.1	67.3	18.8	56	59	N.	N. by E.	202	
28		85.9	66.3	19.6	65	67	N.	N. by E.	164	
29		85.2	70.1	15.1	64	56	N.	N. by E.	209	
30		85.6	66.0	19.6	56	53	N.	N. by E.	163	

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at CALICUT during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.	Wind.		Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.		Direction.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
						8 A.M.		
FEBRUARY.								
1	...	89.8	70.6	19.2	70	E.N.E.	192	...
2	...	88.8	70.1	18.7	65	E.S.E.	192	...
3	...	89.3	69.1	20.2	71	E.N.E.	192	...
4	...	88.8	69.6	19.2	76	E.N.E.	192	...
5	...	88.3	70.1	18.2	76	E.N.E.	192	1
6	...	88.3	70.6	17.7	76	E.N.E.	216	1
7	...	88.3	73.0	15.3	83	N.E.	216	...
8	...	88.8	73.0	15.8	77	E.S.E.	264	1
9	...	89.3	73.0	16.3	75	E.S.E.	288	...
10	...	88.3	72.6	15.7	81	Calm.	264	...
11	...	89.3	73.0	16.3	81	E.	216	...
12	...	88.8	73.0	15.8	76	E.N.E.	216	...
13	...	88.8	72.6	16.2	75	Calm.	288	...
14	...	89.3	73.0	16.3	72	Calm.	264	...
15	...	88.3	73.0	15.3	67	N.	336	...
16	...	88.3	76.5	11.8	68	N.	288	...
17	...	89.8	74.5	15.3	74	E.S.E.	312	...
18	...	89.3	73.0	16.3	64	S.E.	216	...
19	...	89.3	72.6	16.7	75	N.E.	192	...
20	...	89.8	71.6	18.2	71	N.N.E.	216	...
21	...	89.3	70.1	19.2	74	E.	216	1
22	...	88.8	71.6	17.2	75	E.	240	1
23	...	88.8	72.6	16.2	80	E.	192	...
24	...	88.8	73.5	15.3	81	E.N.E.	192	1
25	...	89.3	75.0	14.3	77	E.	192	1
26	...	89.3	74.5	14.8	77	N.N.E.	192	...
27	...	89.3	76.0	13.3	77	N.N.E.	192	1
28	...	89.8	77.5	12.3	73	N.E.	240	2
29	...	89.8	76.5	13.3	71	N.N.E.	192	...
MARCH.								
1	...	92.3	77.0	15.3	78	Calm.	192	...
2	...	91.8	75.0	16.8	85	N.E.	192	...
3	...	89.3	73.5	15.8	72	N.N.W.	312	...
4	...	88.8	71.1	17.7	73	N.N.E.	408	...
5	...	87.8	74.0	13.8	74	E.N.E.	288	...
6	...	89.3	74.5	14.8	75	N.N.E.	192	...
7	...	89.3	76.0	13.3	73	E.N.E.	192	...
8	...	90.3	76.0	13.7	71	N.N.E.	216	...
9	...	90.3	75.5	14.8	73	E.N.E.	216	...
10	...	90.8	75.0	15.8	71	E.	168	...
11	...	90.8	74.0	16.8	71	E.S.E.	240	...
12	...	90.8	76.0	14.8	75	N.	192	...
13	...	89.3	75.0	14.3	76	E.N.E.	288	...
14	...	88.8	75.0	13.8	76	N.E.	264	1
15	...	89.8	74.5	15.3	76	E.N.E.	216	1
16	...	89.3	75.0	14.3	73	N.E.	192	1
17	...	89.8	75.5	14.3	74	N.N.E.	288	...
18	...	90.3	75.5	14.8	76	N.E.	312	1
19	...	90.8	75.0	15.8	76	E.S.E.	216	1
20	...	89.8	78.0	11.8	73	N.N.W.	192	2
21	...	90.3	76.5	13.8	71	N.	312	1
22	...	90.3	78.0	12.3	75	N.N.W.	264	...
23	...	90.3	79.5	10.8	75	Calm.	216	1
24	...	90.3	79.0	11.3	75	N.N.W.	264	1
25	...	89.8	78.5	11.3	73	N.N.E.	288	...
26	...	91.3	83.0	8.3	76	N.N.W.	264	1
27	...	92.3	83.5	8.8	71	S.W.	216	1
28	...	93.4	80.0	13.4	85	Calm.	216	1
29	...	89.3	80.5	8.8	81	N.	456	2
30	...	91.3	80.0	11.3	74	N.N.W.	288	2
31	...	90.3	81.5	8.8	75	N.N.W.	312	2

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at CALICUT during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.	Wind.		Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.		Direction.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
					8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
APRIL.								
1	...	91.3	82.0	9.3	73	N.N.W.	264	...
2	0.05	90.3	76.5	13.8	79	N.N.E.	216	1
3	...	91.8	78.0	13.8	77	N.	192	2
4	...	90.3	80.5	9.8	72	N.N.W.	264	1
5	...	90.3	80.0	10.3	75	N.	264	1
6	...	89.8	79.0	10.8	79	N.	240	3
7	...	90.8	79.5	11.3	74	N.	216	6
8	...	90.8	77.0	13.8	68	N.N.E.	264	2
9	0.22	91.8	76.0	15.8	82	N.N.E.	288	...
10	...	89.8	75.5	14.3	77	N.W.	264	1
11	...	90.8	80.0	10.8	83	E.	264	...
12	0.23	91.3	78.0	13.3	81	E.	168	3
13	0.09	90.3	79.5	10.8	83	N.E.	264	6
14	0.03	90.3	78.0	12.3	75	N.	288	6
15	0.10	89.3	76.5	12.8	79	N.E.	240	1
16	0.12	91.3	80.0	11.3	85	Calm.	192	5
17	0.07	90.8	76.5	14.3	83	E.N.E.	216	3
18	0.16	89.3	74.5	14.8	85	E.N.E.	192	4
19	0.03	90.3	77.0	12.7	77	S.E.	240	3
20	0.01	91.8	79.0	12.8	81	N.E.	168	11
21	0.31	91.3	79.0	12.3	83	N.E.	240	5
22	0.61	90.8	74.5	16.3	79	N.N.E.	264	17
23	0.77	90.8	73.0	17.8	81	Calm.	336	3
24	0.03	90.3	78.5	11.8	87	N.	192	2
25	0.44	89.3	75.0	14.3	69	S.E.	192	3
26	0.04	87.8	77.0	10.8	78	E.S.E.	312	1
27	...	88.8	77.0	11.8	79	E.	192	5
28	0.01	91.8	77.0	14.8	83	W.	240	2
29	0.36	89.8	73.5	16.3	79	N.	312	4
30	0.22	91.3	73.5	17.8	73	W.N.W.	456	6
MAY.								
1	...	89.3	77.0	12.3	73	Calm.	384	4
2	0.04	90.3	78.5	11.8	79	N.	336	2
3	...	91.8	79.5	12.3	81	Calm.	288	3
4	...	91.8	78.0	13.8	79	S.S.E.	192	3
5	0.01	92.3	77.5	14.8	79	N.	168	2
6	1.18	93.4	74.5	18.9	79	E.N.E.	192	4
7	0.56	89.3	77.0	12.3	83	Calm.	240	3
8	0.32	87.3	78.0	9.3	83	Calm.	144	2
9	0.01	89.3	78.5	10.8	81	E.S.E.	144	2
10	2.19	91.3	74.0	17.3	86	E.	240	4
11	...	88.8	75.5	13.3	73	N.E.	144	2
12	2.50	90.8	73.5	17.3	93	N.	240	8
13	...	88.8	74.0	14.8	75	N.N.W.	336	2
14	...	91.3	76.5	14.8	82	N.	384	4
15	...	90.3	79.5	10.8	85	Calm.	240	2
16	1.07	91.8	72.6	19.2	86	N.N.W.	360	4
17	...	87.8	76.5	11.3	83	Calm.	264	2
18	...	90.3	78.0	12.3	70	N.N.E.	360	3
19	...	89.8	80.0	9.8	77	N.N.W.	240	4
20	0.59	91.3	75.0	16.3	79	N.N.W.	312	1
21	...	89.3	79.0	10.3	78	N.N.W.	192	2
22	0.07	89.3	78.0	11.3	83	N.N.W.	168	3
23	0.05	90.3	78.5	11.8	83	Calm.	168	1
24	1.28	87.3	74.5	12.8	88	N.W.	192	2
25	0.03	84.8	75.0	9.8	82	E.S.E.	168	...
26	0.95	86.8	73.5	13.3	94	S.E.	192	2
27	2.78	79.2	72.6	6.6	89	N.	288	2
28	0.17	87.3	73.5	13.8	83	N.N.W.	216	...
29	0.15	85.3	75.0	10.3	86	E.N.E.	216	2
30	2.27	85.3	73.0	12.3	97	N.N.W.	144	2
31	3.55	78.2	72.6	5.6	98	S.E.	192	2

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at CALICUT during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.	Wind.		Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.		Direction.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
JUNE.								
1	0.93	81.3	73.5	7.8	93	S.E.	144	1
2	0.63	80.8	75.5	5.3	95	N.E.	144	...
3	1.03	78.2	73.5	4.7	95	S.	144	1
4	0.43	82.8	74.0	8.8	93	N.E.	288	2
5	0.01	84.3	75.0	9.3	87	E.N.E.	168	1
6	0.03	87.8	76.0	11.8	84	E.S.E.	168	2
7	0.41	82.3	74.5	7.8	91	E.N.E.	120	2
8	0.22	86.8	78.5	8.3	87	W.	216	...
9	0.01	87.8	81.0	6.8	83	S.W.	264	...
10	2.46	87.3	74.0	13.3	95	N.E.	264	...
11	1.34	82.8	73.5	9.3	89	S.S.E.	168	1
12	0.14	82.8	75.0	7.8	93	S.E.	192	1
13	0.05	80.8	75.5	5.3	87	Calm.	96	1
14	0.27	86.3	77.0	9.3	93	Calm.	144	...
15	0.12	87.3	77.5	9.8	85	Calm.	192	1
16	0.14	88.3	78.0	10.3	83	Calm.	168	...
17	0.15	87.8	77.0	10.8	93	E.N.E.	168	...
18	0.50	85.8	75.0	10.8	90	W.N.W.	168	...
19	0.36	84.3	74.0	10.3	94	E.N.E.	192	...
20	0.68	84.3	74.5	9.8	92	S.S.W.	192	...
21	0.27	83.8	73.0	10.8	85	E.N.E.	216	...
22	...	87.3	76.0	11.3	85	E.S.E.	144	...
23	0.01	87.8	75.0	12.8	88	E.	120	...
24	...	88.8	76.0	12.8	81	Calm.	144	1
25	0.02	88.3	77.5	10.8	83	Calm.	216	1
26	0.06	89.8	77.5	12.3	86	N.N.E.	192	1
27	1.29	89.3	75.0	14.3	82	Calm.	216	2
28	0.52	86.8	76.5	10.3	89	E.N.E.	168	2
29	0.50	86.8	75.0	11.8	90	W.N.W.	192	...
30	0.03	87.3	75.5	11.8	87	W.N.W.	264	...
JULY.								
1	3.00	87.8	74.0	13.8	87	N.N.W.	336	...
2	1.40	85.8	75.0	10.8	94	S.W.	336	5
3	1.41	80.8	74.5	6.3	94	Calm.	168	2
4	0.98	80.3	74.0	6.3	94	S.S.E.	120	2
5	4.05	78.7	73.5	5.2	97	S.E.	216	1
6	2.11	77.2	72.6	4.6	94	E.N.E.	192	2
7	4.30	77.2	73.0	4.2	97	N.N.W.	216	...
8	2.28	81.3	72.6	8.7	94	N.N.W.	240	1
9	4.07	77.2	73.0	4.2	97	E.N.E.	264	3
10	0.78	79.7	73.5	6.2	94	N.W.	168	...
11	1.12	81.8	72.1	9.7	92	N.N.E.	168	1
12	0.45	80.8	75.5	5.3	92	W.S.W.	168	1
13	0.93	85.3	72.6	12.7	92	Calm.	144	3
14	2.57	81.3	73.5	7.8	94	E.N.E.	144	2
15	0.27	85.8	75.0	10.8	88	W.N.W.	120	6
16	0.50	84.8	73.0	11.8	92	N.E.	168	2
17	0.25	85.3	74.5	10.8	90	N.E.	168	2
18	0.95	85.8	71.6	14.2	92	N.E.	216	1
19	0.19	85.3	76.0	9.3	87	S.S.W.	192	...
20	5.99	78.2	73.0	5.2	94	S.S.W.	288	3
21	2.13	78.2	72.6	5.6	94	S.S.E.	312	2
22	0.89	78.7	74.0	4.7	94	S.S.E.	216	2
23	0.71	81.3	72.1	9.2	97	Calm.	144	5
24	1.08	79.2	72.1	7.1	94	W.N.W.	144	4
25	2.35	78.2	72.1	6.1	94	W.	168	5
26	3.39	78.2	71.1	7.1	94	N.E.	216	4
27	5.51	77.2	71.6	5.6	94	S.E.	120	3
28	1.51	76.2	71.6	4.6	97	N.N.E.	168	3
29	0.88	79.2	71.1	8.2	94	N.N.W.	168	3
30	0.75	79.2	73.0	6.2	92	Calm.	120	3
31	0.30	83.8	73.0	10.8	92	N.N.E.	168	5

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at CALICUT during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.				Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.	Wind.		Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
					Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.		Direction.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
AUGUST.								8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
1	...	...	...	1.20	82.8	73.5	9.3	94	Calm.	168	6
2	...	...	...	0.48	83.8	73.0	10.3	92	E.	120	6
3	...	...	...	0.04	84.8	72.6	12.2	87	E.N.E.	96	2
4	...	...	...	1.04	83.8	72.1	11.7	92	N.N.E.	240	2
5	...	...	...	0.76	81.3	73.0	8.3	93	Calm.	192	6
6	...	...	...	0.73	82.8	73.5	9.3	92	Calm.	168	1
7	...	...	...	2.98	82.3	73.5	8.8	94	N.E.	144	5
8	...	...	...	0.59	81.3	72.6	8.7	94	Calm.	96	6
9	...	...	...	0.28	76.7	73.0	3.7	94	N.E.	96	4
10	...	...	...	0.02	83.3	74.5	8.8	87	N.N.W.	240	4
11	...	...	...	0.02	81.8	75.0	6.8	91	S.W.	240	6
12	...	...	...	1.27	82.8	72.6	10.2	97	N.	264	1
13	...	...	...	0.05	80.8	73.5	7.3	94	N.W.	168	1
14	...	...	...	0.19	80.3	73.5	6.8	90	N.N.W.	192	4
15	...	...	...	0.08	83.3	74.0	9.3	92	N.W.	192	2
16	...	...	...	2.03	80.8	72.1	8.7	87	N.N.E.	144	...
17	...	...	...	0.61	81.3	72.6	8.7	92	W.S.W.	168	3
18	...	...	...	0.13	79.7	73.0	6.7	92	N.N.W.	192	4
19	...	...	...	0.80	83.8	74.5	9.3	94	E.S.E.	168	3
20	...	...	...	0.12	82.8	74.5	8.3	94	W.N.W.	312	4
21	...	...	...	0.13	79.2	73.0	6.2	92	N.W.	288	4
22	...	...	...	1.09	78.7	72.1	6.6	94	N.E.	288	5
23	...	...	...	2.60	75.2	71.6	3.6	94	N.N.W.	240	3
24	...	...	...	1.28	80.8	72.6	8.2	97	W.	216	2
25	...	...	...	1.90	75.2	72.6	2.6	94	W.N.W.	144	3
26	...	...	...	1.54	81.3	71.6	9.7	95	N.N.W.	192	5
27	...	...	...	0.68	79.2	72.6	6.6	94	Calm.	192	6
28	...	...	...	1.66	76.7	71.6	5.1	97	N.N.W.	288	6
29	...	...	...	0.62	78.7	73.0	5.7	95	Calm.	96	4
30	...	...	...	0.53	81.3	73.0	8.3	94	Calm.	120	1
31	...	...	...	0.54	83.3	74.5	8.8	94	Calm.	120	...
SEPTEMBER.											
1	...	...	...	...	81.8	75.5	6.3	94	Calm.	144	1
2	...	...	...	0.01	82.3	77.0	5.3	90	N.W.	216	1
3	...	...	...	...	84.3	77.0	7.3	88	W.N.W.	192	2
4	...	...	...	0.11	83.8	76.5	7.3	87	W.	216	1
5	...	...	...	0.04	85.8	75.0	10.8	88	Calm.	192	...
6	...	...	...	1.30	85.8	73.0	12.8	92	N.W.	168	1
7	...	...	...	0.15	84.3	74.5	9.8	88	N.W.	144	...
8	...	...	...	...	84.3	74.0	10.3	85	N.N.W.	192	1
9	...	...	...	...	82.3	73.5	8.8	90	N.N.W.	144	...
10	...	...	...	0.48	83.3	72.6	10.7	94	N.W.	144	...
11	...	...	...	0.23	79.2	72.6	6.6	87	N.W.	96	...
12	...	...	...	0.11	83.3	73.0	10.3	83	W.N.W.	96	1
13	...	...	...	0.46	85.3	73.5	11.8	94	N.N.W.	144	...
14	...	...	...	0.02	83.8	72.6	11.2	87	N.N.W.	144	2
15	...	...	...	...	84.3	74.5	9.8	83	N.W.	168	...
16	...	...	...	...	84.3	74.0	10.3	83	N.N.W.	144	1
17	...	...	...	0.04	83.8	73.5	10.3	87	N.N.W.	144	...
18	...	...	...	0.19	85.8	73.0	12.3	88	Calm.	96	...
19	...	...	...	...	83.3	72.6	10.7	83	N.N.W.	120	1
20	...	...	...	0.09	83.8	72.1	11.7	90	N.N.W.	216	...
21	...	...	...	0.05	82.8	75.0	7.8	94	N.W.	144	1
22	...	...	...	0.05	81.3	74.0	7.3	88	Calm.	96	...
23	...	...	...	...	84.3	73.5	10.8	83	Calm.	120	...
24	...	...	...	...	86.3	73.5	12.8	82	Calm.	168	...
25	...	...	...	0.34	86.3	73.5	12.8	90	N.W.	168	...
26	...	...	...	0.25	83.8	74.0	9.8	92	Calm.	168	...
27	...	...	...	0.36	81.8	74.0	7.8	92	W.N.W.	168	1
28	...	...	...	0.08	83.8	74.0	9.8	90	E.	120	...
29	...	...	...	...	84.3	73.5	10.8	85	Calm.	120	...
30	...	...	...	...	85.3	74.5	12.7	87	E.N.E.	144	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at CALICUT during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.	Wind.		Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.		Direction.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
						8 A.M.	8 A.M.	
OCTOBER.								
1	...	83.8	72.1	11.7	81	Calm.	120	...
2	...	86.3	71.6	14.7	81	N.E.	192	...
3	...	86.8	75.0	11.8	74	N.N.W.	216	...
4	...	87.3	76.0	11.3	80	N.W.	264	...
5	...	86.3	75.0	13.3	85	Calm.	192	...
6	...	86.8	76.5	11.3	85	N.N.E.	168	...
7	0.23	86.8	75.0	11.8	88	S.S.E.	168	...
8	...	84.3	74.5	9.8	85	E.N.E.	168	...
9	...	87.3	72.9	14.4	78	E.N.E.	144	...
10	...	87.8	73.0	14.8	81	E.	168	...
11	...	87.8	73.0	14.8	81	E.N.E.	168	...
12	...	88.3	75.0	13.3	81	E.N.E.	144	...
13	0.95	86.8	72.6	14.2	95	Calm.	216	...
14	...	85.3	75.0	10.3	85	E.	192	...
15	0.21	86.3	71.6	14.7	81	E.	192	...
16	0.22	85.3	73.5	11.8	88	S.E.	216	1
17	1.44	84.8	74.5	10.3	87	Calm.	168	3
18	1.17	82.3	73.5	8.8	90	S.E.	312	...
19	0.92	82.8	72.6	10.2	79	E.S.E.	240	...
20	0.02	82.8	74.0	8.8	91	N.N.E.	192	...
21	3.20	84.8	73.5	11.3	92	S.S.W.	312	1
22	3.77	79.2	72.6	6.6	94	E.	216	...
23	0.09	80.2	72.6	7.6	94	E.N.E.	144	...
24	0.37	82.3	73.0	9.3	90	E.	144	...
25	1.71	82.8	71.6	11.2	94	E.N.E.	144	...
26	2.14	77.7	72.6	5.1	94	E.	144	...
27	0.54	82.8	73.5	9.3	90	E.	192	...
28	...	84.8	74.0	10.8	90	E.N.E.	144	...
29	0.11	85.8	75.5	10.3	86	N.	240	...
30	0.66	84.8	72.6	12.2	87	E.N.E.	288	...
31	0.63	84.8	72.6	12.2	87	E.N.E.	168	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at BELLARY during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							10 A.M.	4 P.M.		
APRIL.										
1	...	106.3	75.3	31.0	29	19	N.	C.	74	...
2	...	105.5	78.9	26.6	40	22	C.	C.	37	...
3	...	106.2	79.4	26.8	36	19	C.	C.	85	...
4	...	105.8	81.1	24.7	37	18	C.	C.	90	...
5	...	105.7	78.1	27.6	36	15	C.	E.	75	...
6	...	105.7	76.5	29.2	27	15	C.	N.	76	...
7	...	105.5	80.9	24.6	36	20	C.	E.	100	...
8	...	104.5	79.3	25.2	42	36	C.	W.	113	...
9	...	102.3	74.4	27.9	30	26	C.	W.	174	...
10	...	105.1	78.5	26.6	47	25	C.	S.W.	126	...
11	...	104.5	77.4	27.1	39	45	C.	N.E.	53	...
12	...	104.9	76.9	28.0	45	20	C.	C.	109	...
13	...	104.7	78.9	25.8	38	16	C.	E.	86	...
14	...	104.3	78.3	26.0	36	22	C.	C.	95	1
15	...	102.3	75.9	26.4	39	21	C.	E.	110	...
16	...	105.0	78.9	26.1	37	19	S.W.	E.	87	...
17	...	104.7	78.2	26.5	39	23	C.	C.	80	...
18	...	105.3	78.9	26.4	45	18	E.	E.	66	...
19	...	105.7	80.9	24.8	42	21	N.W.	C.	123	...
20	...	104.3	70.0	34.3	43	20	N.W.	C.	254	...
21	...	102.3	80.1	22.2	36	28	N.W.	C.	162	...
22	...	106.8	80.9	25.9	37	18	N.W.	N.W.	191	...
23	...	107.1	82.9	24.2	36	29	N.W.	S.	118	...
24	...	103.7	79.1	24.6	33	25	E.	E.	153	...
25	...	102.5	78.6	23.9	43	23	S.	S.E.	248	...
26	...	105.5	80.9	24.6	35	30	S.W.	N.	184	...
27	...	102.8	76.9	25.9	49	25	N.W.	W.	299	...
28	...	103.2	78.1	25.1	39	21	N.W.	C.	312	...
29	...	104.5	74.1	30.4	38	23	N.W.	C.	317	...
30	...	103.5	75.9	27.6	53	37	N.W.	N.W.	234	...
JUNE.										
1	...	95.4	72.9	22.5	48	41	W.N.W.	S.W.	284	...
2	...	98.7	75.9	22.8	53	34	W.	W.N.W.	184	...
3	...	95.4	77.9	17.5	57	45	W.	C.	191	...
4	...	91.6	74.3	16.8	62	44	N.W.	S.W.	154	...
5	...	93.4	75.1	18.3	56	43	W.	W.N.W.	245	1
6	...	95.4	74.9	20.5	48	82	W.	C.	258	...
7	...	92.2	74.9	17.3	53	69	W.	W.S.W.	289	...
8	...	83.4	74.5	8.9	70	78	S.W.	W.	230	...
9	...	86.0	73.4	12.6	71	76	S.W.	S.W.	215	...
10	...	90.8	74.9	15.9	59	59	S.W.	W.S.W.	350	...
11	...	95.7	73.9	21.8	58	38	W.	W.	261	...
12	...	97.2	73.1	24.1	52	35	W.	W.S.W.	215	...
13	...	98.5	75.7	22.8	53	32	W.	W.	202	1
14	...	97.8	75.9	21.9	50	38	W.	W.	241	...
15	...	98.5	76.9	21.6	52	34	N.W.	W.	279	...
16	...	98.2	76.1	22.1	55	33	W.	W.N.W.	162	...
17	...	98.5	77.7	20.8	58	50	C.	W.	281	...
18	...	97.6	76.8	20.8	53	58	N.W.	S.W.	269	...
19	...	96.4	75.8	20.6	56	33	N.W.	C.	244	...
20	...	96.4	76.1	20.3	54	52	W.	C.	172	1
21	...	90.4	74.1	16.3	71	51	N.W.	C.	110	...
22	...	91.4	71.9	19.5	59	99	C.	C.	141	...
23	...	88.6	71.9	16.7	89	56	W.	C.	97	...
24	...	96.2	72.3	23.9	62	35	C.	C.	102	2
25	...	96.0	74.3	21.7	67	56	C.	C.	73	1
26	...	94.8	74.9	19.9	59	43	N.W.	C.	90	1
27	...	92.9	71.9	21.0	69	61	C.	N.W.	141	...
28	...	95.4	73.9	21.5	68	67	C.	C.	83	2
29	...	87.7	73.9	13.8	77	63	N.	C.	76	3
30	...	94.4	72.9	21.5	60	56	C.	N.W.	80	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at BELLARY during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.	
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.		
							10 A.M.	4 P.M.			
JULY.											
1	...	0.09	95.9	75.4	20.5	65	46	W.	C.	104	3
2	...	...	95.4	78.9	21.5	62	43	C.	S.W.	123	2
3	...	0.43	92.4	74.7	17.7	76	54	C.	S.	99	3
4	...	0.09	93.2	74.3	18.9	76	45	C.	C.	89	9
5	...	...	93.4	75.7	17.7	72	64	C.	C.	80	5
6	...	...	93.6	74.4	19.2	58	56	C.	S.W.	170	11
7	...	0.22	87.8	72.9	14.9	68	66	W.S.W.	S.W.	275	5
8	...	...	85.4	75.1	10.3	68	61	W.	W.	232	11
9	...	0.03	86.4	73.8	12.6	75	61	W.S.W.	W.	288	8
10	...	...	85.0	75.1	9.9	70	59	W.	W.	332	12
11	...	...	86.2	74.7	11.5	71	71	W.	W.N.W.	372	16
12	...	...	88.1	75.5	12.6	59	54	W.	W.S.W.	374	17
13	...	...	88.7	75.1	13.6	59	58	W.	W.	314	10
14	...	...	91.6	75.9	15.7	60	53	W.	W.	264	12
15	...	...	93.4	75.5	17.9	60	41	W.	W.S.W.	256	22
16	...	...	91.7	72.9	18.8	55	55	W.	W.	270	7
17	...	...	92.6	73.7	18.9	63	52	W.	W.	301	17
18	...	...	88.4	75.3	13.1	73	63	W.	W.	346	27
19	...	...	86.9	76.9	10.0	64	63	W.	W.	351	20
20	...	...	89.6	74.2	15.4	64	53	W.	W.	304	15
21	...	...	88.8	74.9	13.9	61	49	W.	S.W.	535	7
22	...	...	89.3	76.5	12.8	59	50	W.	W.	481	14
23	...	...	87.7	76.5	11.2	58	49	W.	W.	456	10
24	...	...	89.7	74.4	15.3	63	49	W.	W.	340	14
25	...	...	91.4	73.9	17.5	59	47	W.	W.	308	6
26	...	...	91.8	71.9	19.9	62	46	W.	W.	278	7
27	...	...	92.2	74.1	18.1	55	61	W.N.W.	W.	326	10
28	...	0.11	88.4	73.9	14.5	65	86	W.	W.	252	11
29	...	0.15	86.2	71.9	14.3	69	61	S.W.	W.	242	11
30	...	...	90.9	73.9	17.0	63	50	W.	W.	318	10
31	...	...	89.6	75.1	14.5	63	53	W.	W.	307	1
AUGUST.											
1	...	...	86.7	74.7	12.0	67	52	W.	W.S.W.	274	...
2	...	...	88.8	74.8	14.0	62	54	S.W.	S.W.	255	3
3	...	...	89.7	73.3	16.4	63	48	W.	W.	234	2
4	...	...	91.2	78.4	17.8	65	49	S.W.	W.	295	...
5	...	...	93.0	73.9	19.1	55	38	W.	W.	305	1
6	...	...	90.3	74.9	15.4	60	52	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	260	4
7	...	...	87.3	70.8	16.5	66	48	W.N.W.	W.	214	...
8	...	...	93.6	74.1	19.5	52	45	W.	N.W.	253	2
9	...	...	92.2	73.9	18.3	54	44	W.S.W.	W.	258	2
10	...	...	91.6	72.9	18.7	57	42	W.N.W.	W.	284	1
11	...	0.01	89.5	73.8	15.7	53	52	N.W.	C.	292	1
12	...	1.31	88.2	71.9	16.3	77	63	N.W.	C.	194	1
13	...	0.19	86.2	71.8	14.4	71	58	S.W.	W.	174	1
14	...	...	85.6	73.7	11.9	65	58	N.W.	W.N.W.	265	1
15	...	0.36	86.4	73.1	13.3	72	58	N.W.	N.W.	165	...
16	...	...	84.9	72.7	12.2	73	67	C.	N.W.	235	4
17	...	0.18	87.2	72.1	15.1	67	62	N.W.	W.	212	...
18	...	...	88.9	70.0	18.9	63	49	W.	S.W.	226	...
19	...	...	91.9	74.9	17.0	61	44	W.	W.	237	...
20	...	1.20	90.4	68.8	21.6	73	57	C.	C.	167	...
21	...	...	86.2	72.9	13.3	68	53	N.W.	C.	289	1
22	...	...	85.1	72.7	12.4	69	56	C.	C.	202	1
23	...	...	85.0	72.3	12.7	68	58	N.W.	C.	162	4
24	...	...	84.4	72.4	12.0	66	73	N.	C.	138	...
25	...	0.60	89.2	71.9	17.3	62	54	C.	C.	102	...
26	...	...	89.0	72.9	16.1	64	56	C.	W.	166	...
27	...	...	87.6	74.7	12.9	70	61	W.	W.	302	...
28	...	0.91	83.4	71.2	12.2	82	90	W.	C.	303	...
29	...	0.72	79.0	70.2	8.8	86	75	S.W.	W.	200	...
30	...	0.98	81.3	70.0	11.3	75	74	C.	W.	223	...
31	...	0.02	80.0	71.8	8.2	80	78	W.	W.	261	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at BELLARY during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							10 A.M.	4 P.M.		
SEPTEMBER.										
1	0.12	83.7	71.8	11.9	71	71	W.	W.	277	...
2	...	85.4	73.5	11.9	67	60	W.	W.	330	...
3	...	86.6	73.9	12.7	66	66	W.	W.	304	...
4	...	88.3	73.4	14.9	62	61	W.	W.	334	...
5	0.02	84.8	71.9	12.9	60	88	W.	W.	231	...
6	0.24	86.2	71.0	15.2	71	66	W.	N.W.	205	...
7	...	88.2	71.9	16.3	70	49	W.	W.S.W.	307	...
8	...	87.2	72.4	14.8	70	59	W.	W.N.W.	333	...
9	0.05	84.4	71.9	12.5	71	59	W.N.W.	W.	306	...
10	...	82.6	71.0	11.6	77	67	W.	W.	299	...
11	...	87.9	69.9	18.0	60	42	W.	W.	312	...
12	...	86.9	67.4	19.5	63	58	W.	W.S.W.	234	...
13	...	90.1	67.2	22.9	60	42	W.N.W.	W.	224	1
14	...	90.4	67.3	23.1	56	38	N.W.	C.	203	...
15	0.07	90.4	71.9	18.5	76	58	N.W.	W.N.W.	242	...
16	0.88	84.9	69.0	15.9	95	83	N.W.	N.W.	290	...
17	0.05	84.2	71.4	12.8	78	68	W.N.W.	W.	214	...
18	...	85.8	71.9	13.9	71	63	N.W.	N.W.	246	...
19	0.15	84.3	71.2	13.1	72	67	N.W.	W.	328	...
20	0.01	84.4	71.0	13.4	74	79	N.W.	C.	268	...
21	0.10	80.8	70.7	10.1	81	75	W.	W.N.W.	204	...
22	...	88.3	72.6	15.7	70	60	W.	W.	175	...
23	0.38	88.7	70.3	18.4	68	57	C.	W.S.W.	96	...
24	0.12	87.7	71.0	16.7	82	58	C.	C.	89	...
25	...	88.9	70.5	18.4	73	56	C.	C.	119	...
26	0.16	88.0	70.5	17.5	68	55	N.W.	C.	128	...
27	0.75	88.3	71.8	16.5	66	58	N.W.	C.	216	...
28	0.32	86.9	71.0	15.9	77	50	W.	C.	201	...
29	...	87.2	71.9	15.3	65	61	C.	N.W.	100	...
30	0.07	88.0	71.1	16.9	67	59	C.	S.W. by W.	113	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at TRICHINOPOLY during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							10 A.M.	4 P.M.		
JANUARY.										
1	...	84.3	69.9	14.4	70	61	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	188	5
2	...	86.0	68.6	17.4	64	52	N.E.	N.E.	196	3
3	...	85.4	64.9	20.5	65	49	N.N.E.	N.E.	149	4
4	...	85.1	70.9	14.2	72	67	N.E.	N.E.	179	4
5	...	85.9	71.5	14.4	70	59	N.E.	E.N.E.	199	4
6	...	86.2	69.9	16.3	65	54	N.N.E.	N.E.	166	4
7	...	86.6	67.9	18.7	61	53	N.E.	E.N.E.	164	4
8	...	85.1	65.2	19.9	68	57	N.E.	N.E.	147	4
9	...	86.3	67.0	19.3	72	54	N.E.	N.E.	176	4
10	...	86.0	70.2	15.8	67	55	N.E.	E.N.E.	186	4
11	...	87.2	67.7	19.5	59	50	N.E.	C.	130	6
12	...	87.0	62.9	24.1	54	47	C.	N.E.	81	3
13	...	86.6	63.7	22.9	51	47	N.W.	N.N.E.	119	4
14	...	86.3	62.8	23.5	53	44	N.	N.	148	8
15	...	87.6	68.6	19.0	56	48	N.E.	N.E.	149	6
16	...	87.3	70.0	17.3	54	46	N.E.	N.E.	165	7
17	...	88.1	68.9	19.2	59	54	N.	E.N.E.	159	9
18	...	87.6	69.6	18.0	52	50	N.E.	N.E.	164	7
19	...	88.2	68.3	19.9	47	47	N.N.E.	N.E.	172	10
20	...	86.4	70.7	16.7	54	54	N.E.	N.E.	192	8
21	...	87.2	70.6	16.6	54	58	N.E.	E.N.E.	171	7
22	...	86.8	70.8	16.0	55	54	E.N.E.	E.	145	11
23	...	87.9	65.7	22.2	51	47	N.N.E.	E.N.E.	137	10
24	0.03	87.7	71.1	16.6	73	69	N.E.	E.N.E.	116	7
25	...	87.7	69.0	18.7	62	51	N.N.E.	E.N.E.	102	10
26	...	88.3	67.0	21.3	58	47	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	104	9
27	...	88.2	66.9	21.3	59	45	E.N.E.	E.S.E.	93	6
28	...	88.7	69.3	19.4	54	50	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	99	8
29	...	88.8	71.2	17.6	55	49	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	110	11
30	...	88.5	69.5	19.0	47	47	N.E.	E.	102	12
31	...	89.7	68.2	21.5	47	47	N.E.	E.S.E.	115	10
FEBRUARY.										
1	...	88.9	67.2	21.7	50	51	N.E.	N.E.	137	1
2	...	89.0	66.9	22.1	43	43	N.	N.E.	133	8
3	...	90.8	66.2	24.6	37	37	N.E.	N.E.	134	6
4	...	91.6	63.7	27.9	29	34	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	108	5
5	...	90.1	64.5	25.6	44	40	E.S.E.	E.N.E.	91	3
6	...	89.5	65.1	24.4	49	42	N.E.	E.	119	3
7	...	90.0	66.2	23.8	46	45	E.S.E.	E.	111	3
8	...	90.6	66.9	23.7	49	43	N.N.E.	E.N.E.	106	2
9	...	90.6	66.2	24.4	58	44	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	89	4
10	...	90.2	65.9	24.3	56	44	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	101	6
11	...	91.6	71.2	20.4	55	42	N.N.E.	N.E.	106	1
12	...	93.6	74.1	19.5	58	43	N.E.	N.E.	110	1
13	...	93.3	72.6	20.7	54	43	N.E.	N.E.	116	2
14	...	93.5	73.2	20.3	54	38	E.N.E.	N.E.	118	...
15	...	95.3	73.4	21.9	57	43	E.S.E.	S.E.	112	1
16	...	95.0	74.9	20.1	65	50	E.S.E.	S.E.	113	2
17	...	91.6	74.2	17.4	62	48	E.N.E.	N.E.	169	3
18	...	90.0	71.2	18.8	57	51	N.E.	N.E.	166	4
19	...	92.0	69.1	22.9	58	38	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	152	3
20	...	94.4	69.9	24.5	49	38	N.	E.N.E.	159	...
21	...	93.1	67.2	25.9	53	35	N.E.	N.E.	134	...
22	...	93.3	65.2	28.1	55	38	N.E.	N.E.	141	...
23	...	94.3	72.6	21.7	53	39	E.N.E.	E.	116	2
24	...	96.4	74.6	21.8	57	36	S.S.W.	N.N.E.	129	3
25	...	95.2	73.6	21.6	57	37	E.N.E.	S.S.E.	113	1
26	...	96.5	74.0	22.5	59	37	E.N.E.	E.S.E.	97	...
27	0.26	94.8	77.1	17.7	61	86	E.N.E.	E.	139	...
28	...	95.3	75.3	20.0	68	44	N.E.	S.E.	133	...
29	...	97.7	74.2	23.5	62	37	S.W.	E.S.E.	105	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at TRICHINOPOLY during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							10 A.M.	4 P.M.		
MARCH.										
1	...	96.4	74.6	21.8	64	36	S.S.W.	S.E.	70	...
2	...	96.2	70.4	25.8	60	31	N.E.	E.S.E.	83	...
3	...	98.9	69.6	29.3	48	31	S.E.	E.	75	2
4	...	100.3	69.9	30.4	40	25	S.S.W.	E.S.E.	62	1
5	...	98.1	74.5	23.6	49	34	S.E.	N.E.	83	...
6	...	98.3	72.9	25.4	52	31	S.S.E.	C.	80	1
7	...	97.1	72.6	24.5	55	32	S.	E.N.E.	98	1
8	...	96.2	70.8	25.4	48	31	N.N.E.	S.E.	107	...
9	...	96.2	69.9	26.3	43	30	E.	E.S.E.	102	1
10	...	94.4	67.9	26.5	45	26	W.S.W.	N.E.	112	4
11	...	95.6	69.9	25.7	52	30	E.S.E.	N.E.	101	...
12	...	96.8	68.9	27.9	49	29	C.	N.E.	79	2
13	...	97.7	69.4	28.3	54	28	C.	N.N.E.	79	1
14	...	97.4	67.7	27.7	51	26	C.	E.	86	1
15	...	97.3	70.7	26.6	55	36	N.N.W.	N.E.	98	...
16	...	99.1	72.6	26.5	62	30	C.	E.S.E.	120	2
17	...	98.3	72.9	25.4	59	30	W.S.W.	N.E.	118	...
18	...	97.3	69.1	28.2	51	31	N.N.E.	N.E.	116	...
19	...	98.3	73.1	25.2	45	28	N.W.	E.N.E.	99	...
20	...	101.4	74.9	26.5	43	28	N.N.E.	E.S.E.	93	1
21	...	100.5	76.4	24.1	44	28	S.	S.E.	97	...
22	...	100.7	74.5	26.2	51	26	E.S.E.	C.	68	...
23	...	102.9	75.2	27.7	42	27	W.N.W.	E.N.E.	104	...
24	...	105.8	77.1	28.7	42	23	W.N.W.	E.	113	...
25	...	108.3	79.4	28.9	36	24	N.W.	W.	103	...
26	...	104.4	77.2	27.2	46	29	W.	S.E.	96	...
27	...	103.9	77.4	26.5	45	24	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	123	...
28	...	107.8	78.8	29.0	39	24	N.W.	W.N.W.	147	...
29	...	107.0	81.0	26.0	41	26	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	145	...
30	...	106.5	81.8	24.7	38	24	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	155	...
31	...	104.2	81.5	22.7	42	33	S.	S.S.E.	150	...
APRIL.										
1	...	102.8	81.6	21.2	49	31	S.S.W.	S.E.	139	...
2	...	102.3	81.1	21.2	49	30	S.S.W.	S.E.	116	...
3	...	103.4	78.5	24.9	48	30	S.S.W.	E.S.E.	114	...
4	...	103.2	79.5	23.7	49	31	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	123	...
5	...	102.7	80.6	22.1	48	30	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	96	...
6	...	102.9	75.5	27.4	48	29	S.E.	S.E.	116	...
7	...	105.2	76.5	28.7	46	26	S.S.E.	S.	107	...
8	...	105.5	78.1	27.4	39	23	W.S.W.	E.S.E.	75	...
9	...	105.4	80.0	25.4	40	25	W.N.W.	N.N.E.	101	...
10	...	103.5	81.8	21.7	42	32	W.	N.E.	127	...
11	...	102.5	82.0	20.5	46	28	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	130	...
12	...	101.1	80.2	20.9	47	32	N.E.	E.S.E.	125	...
13	...	100.1	75.9	24.2	52	31	S.E.	N.E.	118	...
14	...	101.7	79.8	21.9	49	27	N.N.E.	E.S.E.	110	...
15	...	100.9	79.6	21.3	57	48	S.E.	E.S.E.	132	...
16	...	96.3	79.4	16.9	50	40	E.N.E.	E.S.E.	120	...
17	...	99.5	79.8	19.7	49	36	C.	S.E.	111	...
18	...	101.3	78.8	22.5	45	36	S.E.	S.S.E.	119	...
19	...	105.4	79.5	25.9	45	28	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	139	...
20	...	107.2	81.2	26.0	45	27	N.W.	S.	157	...
21	...	108.8	83.5	25.3	47	26	W.N.W.	E.N.E.	179	...
22	...	106.4	79.2	27.2	48	25	W.N.W.	S.S.W.	142	...
23	...	105.5	82.1	23.4	44	32	E.	S.E.	117	...
24	0.67	90.2	76.8	13.4	71	65	E.	E.S.E.	108	3
25	...	96.1	76.8	19.3	60	41	S.S.W.	S.S.E.	155	1
26	...	102.1	77.1	25.0	58	29	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	174	...
27	...	106.8	81.1	25.7	43	26	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	178	1
28	...	104.4	77.8	26.6	42	29	W.	W.	159	...
29	...	105.4	79.2	26.2	43	25	W.S.W.	W.	165	1
30	...	105.3	79.0	26.3	35	27	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	169	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at TRICHINOPOLY during the prevalence of the Disease in the year 1892—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
		Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
							10 A.M.	4 P.M.		
MAY.										
1	...	105.2	80.8	24.4	45	27	W.	W.S.W.	192	...
2	...	105.4	79.5	25.9	45	29	W.N.W.	N.W.	143	1
3	0.05	102.9	79.8	23.1	41	29	W.	S.S.W.	97	1
4	...	105.6	80.4	25.2	44	30	C.	E.	92	2
5	...	103.2	81.7	21.5	51	51	C.	S.E.	100	...
6	...	101.7	80.4	21.3	50	36	S.S.W.	S.S.E.	127	...
7	...	102.7	79.8	22.9	48	31	E.S.E.	S.E.	158	...
8	...	105.2	80.8	24.4	42	27	W.S.W.	S.W.	131	...
9	...	106.8	82.0	24.8	48	32	W.N.W.	S.W.	118	1
10	...	106.2	78.5	27.7	45	28	W.	W.N.W.	141	...
11	...	106.7	81.6	25.1	47	29	W.	N.W.	165	...
12	...	104.9	77.1	27.8	43	32	W.N.W.	N.W.	207	...
13	...	107.2	81.0	26.2	48	30	N.W.	W.S.W.	252	...
14	0.04	105.2	76.6	28.6	43	31	N.W.	N.W.	214	...
15	0.05	108.7	80.8	27.9	47	30	W.	W.N.W.	239	...
16	0.77	106.7	73.9	32.8	57	38	W.	W.	208	...
17	...	105.3	80.5	24.8	52	32	W.	N.W.	180	...
18	...	105.5	77.8	27.7	40	28	W.	W.	187	...
19	...	103.3	81.7	21.6	48	40	W.	N.W.	206	...
20	...	103.8	76.8	27.0	47	36	W.	N.	201	...
21	...	104.4	81.4	23.0	44	33	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	227	...
22	...	103.8	82.8	21.0	45	32	W.	N.W.	291	...
23	...	102.2	82.0	20.2	46	33	W.	N.W.	301	...
24	...	102.3	81.6	20.7	43	33	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	255	...
25	...	104.1	80.9	23.2	39	30	W.	N.W.	220	...
26	0.75	103.1	77.4	25.7	57	36	W.N.W.	W.	248	...
27	...	100.4	79.0	21.4	50	35	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	277	...
28	...	101.8	81.2	20.6	46	32	W.N.W.	W.	307	...
29	...	100.9	81.6	19.3	46	35	W.	W.N.W.	330	...
30	...	103.2	81.5	21.7	43	38	W.	W.	315	...
31	...	97.3	79.3	18.0	40	42	W.S.W.	W.	306	...
JUNE.										
1	...	100.1	80.8	19.3	45	39	S.S.W.	N.W.	212	...
2	...	101.1	80.8	20.3	45	43	W.	N.W.	143	...
3	0.08	95.3	76.8	18.5	46	45	W.	N.W.	119	...
4	0.43	96.1	74.6	21.5	72	52	W.N.W.	S.S.W.	131	...
5	...	99.3	77.4	21.9	51	41	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	161	...
6	...	100.4	78.5	21.9	46	36	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	223	...
7	...	102.1	79.8	22.3	44	31	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	296	...
8	...	100.5	81.9	18.6	47	38	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	307	...
9	...	97.9	81.3	16.6	50	38	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	231	...
10	...	99.1	79.8	19.3	54	43	S.W.	W.	208	...
11	...	100.3	77.8	22.5	43	39	C.	W.S.W.	178	...
12	...	104.3	78.8	25.5	44	49	S.W.	S.W.	172	...
13	...	103.8	78.2	25.6	43	32	W.	W.	173	...
14	...	105.4	80.5	24.9	43	33	W.N.W.	S.W.	160	1
15	...	105.2	81.1	24.1	45	29	W.N.W.	N.W.	130	...
16	...	104.2	77.6	26.6	46	38	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	104	...
17	0.13	103.1	79.0	24.1	51	40	W.N.W.	S.S.W.	138	...
18	...	100.4	80.0	20.4	50	33	W.	W.N.W.	154	...
19	...	104.2	80.8	23.4	49	40	W.N.W.	S.S.W.	141	...
20	1.77	100.3	75.9	24.4	59	36	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	126	...
21	...	100.4	77.8	22.6	54	34	W.	W.S.W.	97	...
22	...	100.2	79.8	20.4	56	44	N.W.	N.W.	80	...
23	...	98.7	80.1	18.6	48	41	W.S.W.	N.W.	98	...
24	...	99.2	78.9	20.3	54	51	C.	C.	99	...
25	...	100.1	77.5	22.6	51	40	N.N.W.	C.	72	...
26	...	100.3	79.5	20.8	52	45	W.N.W.	C.	70	...
27	...	101.3	78.1	23.2	54	44	N.W.	W.	87	...
28	0.52	97.1	74.1	23.0	69	45	W.	N.W.	109	...
29	...	98.2	77.4	20.8	59	41	W.N.W.	N.W.	130	...
30	...	99.1	80.4	18.7	59	40	N.W.	N.W.	129	...

SMALL-POX.

45. During the year under review there was an increase in the mortality from small-pox, the deaths in 1892 having amounted to 43,757 against 41,322 in 1891. In the Malabar district the disease prevailed with great severity and caused a little over one-fourth of the total deaths.

46. The number of deaths registered from small-pox in each year since 1872 is given in the table on page 23, and in the subjoined table the ratios per mille of population are given:—

Table showing the ratios of small-pox deaths for a series of years.

Years.	Ratio of small-pox deaths per mille of population.	Years.	Ratio of small-pox deaths per mille of population.
1872	1.2	1883	1.3
1873	1.7	1884	2.1
1874	1.5	1885	1.2
1875	0.8	1886	0.6
1876	0.8	1887	0.7
1877	3.0	1888	0.8
1878	1.9	1889	1.0
1879	0.6	1890	1.0
1880	0.5	1891	* 1.2
1881	0.5	1891	† 1.4
1882	1.6	1892	1.3

47. The small-pox death-rate for the presidency in 1892 was 1.3 per 1,000 of population against 1.2, the rate for 1891.

48. In form VIII in the appendix is given the monthly distribution of deaths from small-pox in the different districts of the presidency. The largest number of deaths (6,872) occurred in March and the fewest (1,619) in November. The maximum mortality from small-pox in this presidency is usually attained during the dry months and the minimum during the rainy months, and it would appear that rainfall is unfavorable to the prevalence of small-pox and drought favorable to the development of the disease. In both 1890 and 1891 the rainfall was deficient and in each year following these there was a great increase in the small-pox mortality.

49. There were 6,092 children under one year of age and 14,314 over one and under twelve years of age who died from small-pox in 1892. The largest number of deaths from small-pox occurred, as is usually the case, among infants and children under twelve years of age, 46.6 per cent. of the total mortality being borne by them. Compared with 1890 and 1891 it is found that the proportion of children who died in 1892 was less than in either of the two preceding years.

50. In all the districts there were deaths registered from small-pox in 1892. In ten districts (Anantapur, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Kistna, Madras, Madura, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevely) there was a decrease in the deaths from small-pox in 1892 when contrasted with 1891; in eleven there was an increase and in one (Nilgiris) the number of deaths was the same. Although the mortality from this disease was greater in 1892 than in 1891, yet it will be seen that the increase is chiefly due to the great prevalence of small-pox in the Malabar and Godavari districts, where 7,320 more deaths were registered in 1892 than in 1891. As regards the excessive death-rate (4.4) in the Malabar district, vaccination has always been opposed by the people and its practice is carried on under many disadvantages. In this district the houses, as a rule, are scattered and are not collected together as in other districts forming villages and towns, and the females (whose influence on the household is greater in Malabar than in other parts of the presidency) are greatly opposed to vaccination. Further the Moplah population is very conservative and ignorant and resist any new practice. The District Surgeon, in his report for 1892, states: "Small-pox which had prevailed in epidemic form throughout 1891 continued throughout 1892 causing great havoc; it was present in virulent form throughout the whole district causing 10,467 deaths against 5,092 in the previous year; the taluk of Ponani, with its crowded Moplah population and

* Calculated on the Census population of 1891.

† Calculated on the Census population of 1891.

1892 than in 1891. The highest death-rate (22·8) occurred, as usually happens, in the Kurnool district and the lowest (2·2) in the Tanjore district. The rates of fever mortality were also high in the Nilgiris, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam and Madras districts.

57. In table IX in appendix the monthly distribution of deaths from fevers is shown. The largest number of deaths (25,789) was recorded in the month of August and the fewest (19,822) in June.

58. The subjoined table shows the deaths and death-rates from fevers in districts and municipalities :—

No.	Districts, exclusive of municipal towns.	Number of deaths from fevers.	Ratio per mille of population.	No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from fevers.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	Kurnool	17,929	22·6	1	Kurnool	762	31·4
2	Nilgiris	1,532	19·8	2	Coonoor	99	17·7
3	Vizagapatam ..	31,279	16·9	3	Ootacamund ..	84	6·0
4	Cuddapah	21,071	16·8	4	Anakápallo ..	196	11·5
5	Madras	6,794	15·6	5	Bimlipatam ..	73	7·5
6	Ganjam	19,677	10·7	6	Vizagapatam ..	354	10·4
7	Bellary	8,691	10·5	7	Vizianagrum ..	236	7·7
8	Kistna	16,820	9·5	8	Cuddapah	291	16·9
9	Godávari	17,758	8·9	9	Berhampore ..	153	6·0
10	Nellore	12,666	8·9	10	Chicacole	137	7·5
11	South Canara ..	8,417	8·3	11	Parlákimedi ..	156	9·5
12	Malabar	19,274	7·8	12	Adóni	347	13·2
13	Coimbatore ..	14,286	7·4	13	Bellary	484	8·4
14	Salem	13,863	7·4	14	Bezvada	169	8·2
15	North Arcot ..	15,155	7·2	15	Guntur	279	12·0
16	Chingleput ..	6,766	6·2	16	Masulipatam ..	246	6·3
17	South Arcot ..	12,217	5·8	17	Cocanada	223	5·5
18	Madura	7,937	5·5	18	Ellore	241	8·2
19	Anantapur ..	2,915	4·2	19	Rajahmundry ..	224	7·9
20	Trichinopoly ..	4,821	3·8	20	Nellore	153	5·2
21	Tinnevely ..	5,488	3·0	21	Ongole	75	6·9
22	Tanjore	3,732	1·8	22	Mangalore ..	349	8·6
				23	Cannanore ..	225	8·4
				24	Calicut	246	3·8
				25	Cochin	38	2·4
				26	Pálghat	250	6·3
				27	Tellicherry ..	85	3·2
				28	Coimbatore ..	282	5·0
				29	Erode	77	6·3
				30	Karur	81	7·5
				31	Salem	337	4·9
				32	Tirupatúr ..	154	9·4
				33	Vániyambádi ..	186	11·7
				34	Gudiyátam ..	158	8·4
				35	Tirupati	176	12·4
				36	Vellore	279	6·2
				37	Wárajápet ..	130	12·4
				38	Conjeeveram ..	333	7·8
				39	Chidambaram ..	134	7·2
				40	Cuddalore ..	195	4·1
				41	Dindigul	31	1·5
				42	Madura	408	4·7
				43	Palni	37	2·2
				44	Periyakulam ..	86	5·2
				45	Anantapur ..	22	3·2
				46	Srírangam ..	105	4·9
				47	Trichinopoly ..	614	6·9
				48	Palamecottah ..	47	2·5
				49	Tinnevely ..	132	5·3
				50	Tuticorin ..	226	9·1
				51	Kumbakonam ..	318	5·8
				52	Mannárgudi ..	75	3·7
				53	Máyavaram ..	130	5·4
				54	Negapatam ..	558	6·1
				55	Tanjore	303	5·6
	Total ..	269,088	8·4		Total ..	11,539	7·0

The presidency district rate was 8·4 per mille of population or 1·4 greater than the municipal presidency rate (7·0). In 23 municipal towns the death-rates were higher than those of the district and in the remaining 32 municipalities they were lower.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

59. The Government of India having directed that the designation of diseases entered in the annual form No. X be changed from "bowel-complaints" to "dysentery and diarrhoea," all diseases which are not included under "dysentery and diarrhoea" and which used to come under bowel-complaints are now registered under "all other causes."

60. There were 32,293 deaths recorded under "dysentery and diarrhoea" in 1892 or 1,930 less than the number (34,223) registered in 1891.

61. The subjoined table shows the death-rates under "bowel-complaints" from 1883 to 1890 and those for 1891 and 1892 under "dysentery and diarrhoea" :—

Years.	Ratio per mille of population.	Years.	Ratio per mille of population.
1883	0·7	1889	1·0
1884	1·0	1890	0·9
1885	1·1	1891	* 1·0
1886	0·9	1892	† 1·2
1887	0·9		
1888	1·0		

62. The death-rate for 1892 was 1·0. There is no doubt that many of the deaths from "dysentery and diarrhoea" may be attributed to the people having to resort to unwholesome kinds of food owing to failure of crops and the high prices of food. The district which recorded the highest mortality from "dysentery and diarrhoea" was Madras with a death-rate of 8·9 per 1,000 and following it comes Chingleput with a ratio of 3·2 per 1,000. These two districts usually return the highest death ratios from "dysentery and diarrhoea." The lowest ratios were recorded in the Anantapur (0·3), Ganjam (0·4) and Salem (0·4) districts. In eight districts (Bellary, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Godávari, Malabar, Nellore, South Canara and Vizagapatam) there were more deaths recorded in 1892 than in 1891, while in the remaining fourteen they were less. Table X in appendix shows the deaths from "dysentery and diarrhoea" during each month of the year. The largest number of deaths (4,481) was recorded in January and the smallest (1,830) in April.

63. The following table shows the number of deaths registered from "dysentery and diarrhoea" in each district and municipality during 1892 :—

* Calculated on the Census population of 1891.

† Calculated on the Census population of 1891.

No.	Districts, exclusive of municipal towns.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea.	Ratio per mille of population.	No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	Madras	3,863	8.9	1	Conjeeveram ..	169	4.0
2	Chingleput	3,477	3.2	2	Cannanore ..	74	2.8
3	Malabar	5,445	2.2	3	Calicut ..	356	5.5
4	South Canara ..	1,362	1.3	4	Cochin ..	86	5.3
5	Bellary	966	1.2	5	Pálghat ..	92	2.3
6	Nilgiris	87	1.1	6	Tellicherry ..	63	2.4
7	Cuddapah	705	0.6	7	Mangalore ..	201	4.9
8	Nellore	843	0.6	8	Adóni ..	27	1.0
9	North Arcot ..	1,234	0.6	9	Bellary ..	94	1.6
10	Coimbatore ..	931	0.5	10	Coonoor ..	28	5.0
11	Kurnool	384	0.5	11	Ootacamund ..	48	3.4
12	Tinnevelly ..	1,033	0.5	12	Cuddapah ..	23	1.3
13	Godávári ..	744	0.4	13	Ongole ..	33	3.0
14	Kistna	765	0.4	14	Nellore ..	11	0.4
15	Madura	644	0.4	15	Gudiyátam ..	94	5.0
16	Salem	779	0.4	16	Tirupati ..	43	3.0
17	South Arcot ..	881	0.4	17	Vellore ..	210	4.7
18	Vizagapatam ..	807	0.4	18	Wárajápet ..	40	3.8
19	Anantapur ..	218	0.3	19	Coimbatore ..	110	2.4
20	Ganjam	606	0.3	20	Erode ..	16	1.3
21	Tanjore	711	0.3	21	Karúr ..	46	4.3
22	Trichinopoly ..	294	0.2	22	Kurnool ..	44	1.8
				23	Palamcottah ..	37	2.0
				24	Tinnevelly ..	106	4.3
				25	Tuticorin ..	115	4.6
				26	Cocanada ..	229	5.7
				27	Ellore ..	97	3.3
				28	Rajahmundry ..	147	5.2
				29	Bezváda ..	123	6.0
				30	Guntúr ..	88	3.8
				31	Masulipatam ..	77	2.0
				32	Dindigul ..	6	0.3
				33	Madura ..	255	2.9
				34	Palni ..	9	0.5
				35	Periyakulam ..	69	4.2
				36	Salem ..	83	1.2
				37	Tirupatúr ..	19	1.2
				38	Vániyambádi ..	4	0.3
				39	Chidambaram ..	47	2.5
				40	Cuddalore ..	72	1.5
				41	Anakápallo ..	45	2.6
				42	Bimlipatam ..	104	10.7
				43	Vizagapatam ..	229	6.8
				44	Vizianagrum ..	20	0.6
				45	Anantapur ..	4	0.6
				46	Berhampore ..	62	2.4
				47	Chicacole ..	58	3.2
				48	Parlákimedi ..	83	5.1
				49	Kumbakónam ..	211	3.9
				50	Mannárgudi ..	75	3.7
				51	Máyavaram ..	99	4.2
				52	Negapatam ..	235	4.0
				53	Tanjore ..	451	8.3
				54	Srirangam ..	29	1.3
				55	Trichinopoly ..	318	3.6
	Total ..	26,779	0.8		Total ..	5,514	3.4

The district presidency rate was 0.8 per 1,000 of population and was 2.6 less than the municipal presidency rate (3.4). In 51 municipal towns the death-rates were higher than in the districts and in 4 they were lower.

The highest death-rate in municipal towns from "dysentery and diarrhoea" is reported to have occurred at Bimlipatam, where it attained the ratio of 10.7 and next to it comes Tanjore with a death-rate of 8.3. The lowest death-rate (0.3) was registered at Dindigul and Vániyambádi.

INJURIES.

64. The deaths registered in 1892 from injuries amounted to 11,312, or 770 more than the number (10,542) recorded in 1891. The death-rate per 1,000 of population was 0.3 in 1892.

The following table shows the deaths from injuries for the past twenty years:—

Years.	Suicides.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	Years.
1873 ..	2,077	9,185	2,889	14,251	1873
1874 ..	1,876	8,590	2,899	13,065	1874
1875 ..	1,811	8,057	2,553	12,421	1875
1876 ..	1,715	7,083	2,377	11,175	1876
1877 ..	2,575	11,797	2,088	16,460	1877
1878 ..	2,464	10,554	1,989	15,007	1878
1879 ..	1,926	8,324	2,369	12,619	1879
1880 ..	1,487	6,985	2,373	10,845	1880
1881 ..	1,603	7,532	2,392	11,527	1881
1882 ..	1,644	7,665	2,302	11,611	1882
1883 ..	1,477	7,714	2,318	11,509	1883
1884 ..	1,514	7,498	2,290	11,502	1884
1885 ..	1,573	7,716	2,370	11,659	1885
1886 ..	1,628	9,057	2,418	13,103	1886
1887 ..	1,784	7,339	2,205	11,328	1887
1888 ..	2,483	6,587	2,331	11,401	1888
1889 ..	2,392	6,768	2,346	11,506	1889
1890 ..	1,991	6,369	2,042	10,402	1890
1891 ..	1,916	6,322	2,304	10,542	1891
1892 ..	2,120	7,094	2,098	11,312	1892

There was an increase in the number of deaths registered from suicides and wounds and accidents in 1892 when compared with 1891 and a decrease in the number of deaths from "snake-bite" and "killed by wild beasts." Excluding towns, the death-rates in the various districts only varied from 0.2 per 1,000 of population in the Ganjam district to 0.5 in the Chingleput, Cuddapah and South Canara districts. As is generally the case, there were more suicides among females than males. The largest number of suicides occurred in Tinnevelly and in the Nilgiris, no deaths from this cause were recorded. There were 7,094 deaths recorded as due to wounds and accidents, and as frequently happens the largest number of deaths occurred in the North Arcot district. Snakes and wild beasts caused 2,098 deaths, the largest number (231) occurring in the Tanjore district.

ALL OTHER CAUSES.

65. The registered mortality from "all other causes" in 1892 amounted to 303,733 against 315,664 in 1891, giving a death-rate of 9.0 per mille for the year under report against 9.4 for the preceding year. The death-rates under this head during the last ten years are shown in the subjoined table:—

Years.	Ratio per mille of population.	Years.	Ratio per mille of population.
1883 ..	8.0	1889 ..	10.1
1884 ..	9.1	1890 ..	10.1
1885 ..	9.2	1891 ..	* 9.4
1886 ..	9.3	1892 ..	† 11.1
1887 ..	9.8		9.0
1888 ..	9.8		

66. The following statement showing the ratios of deaths from cholera, small-pox, fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea per mille of population in 1892 in each circle of registration is given as required by Government of India—vide G.O., Mis. No. 2366, dated 12th November 1886, Public:—

* Calculated on the Census population of 1891.

† Calculated on the Census population of 1881.

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population.			
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
Anantapur.	1	Anantapur ... M. T. C.	6,973	11.5	...	3.2	0.6
	2	Tadpatri ... T. C.	10,275	2.0	...	...	0.2
	3	Anantapur ... R. C.	97,296	1.8	0.1	2.9	0.1
	4	Gooty ... R. C.	142,577	2.2	0.1	3.6	0.3
	5	Tadpatri ... R. C.	102,373	0.05	0.05	0.6	0.3
	6	Penukonda ... R. C.	80,269	1.9	0.2	8.4	0.3
	7	Dharmavaram ... R. C.	118,714	0.4	0.3	7.5	0.4
	8	Hindupur ... R. C.	81,674	...	0.4	3.7	0.4
	9	Madakasira ... R. C.	67,992	0.06	0.3	2.7	0.4
	9	Total ...	708,143	1.2	0.2	4.1	0.3
Bellary.	10	Bellary ... M. T. C.	57,780	6.2	0.3	8.4	1.6
	11	Adoni ... M. T. C.	26,216	4.5	...	13.2	1.0
	12	Hospet ... T. C.	12,869	4.5	...	19.3	0.3
	13	Kampli ... T. C.	10,528	5.9	0.1	16.7	0.1
	14	Rayadurg ... T. C.	10,378	11.1	...	11.6	...
	15	Bellary ... R. C.	120,800	3.0	0.2	9.7	0.8
	16	Hospet ... R. C.	69,103	1.5	0.2	26.3	0.6
	17	Kadligi ... R. C.	94,295	1.8	0.8	9.3	0.3
	18	Hadagalli ... R. C.	104,035	2.6	1.7	6.3	3.7
	19	Harpanahalli ... R. C.	82,240	3.8	0.3	10.7	2.0
	20	Alur ... R. C.	88,076	1.8	0.02	6.5	0.8
	21	Adoni ... R. C.	134,551	2.2	0.04	5.3	0.7
	22	Rayadurg ... R. C.	87,419	2.3	0.1	12.8	0.2
	23	Zemindary ...	11,371	1.9	...	29.3	0.3
	14	Total ...	909,661	2.7	0.4	10.5	1.2
Chingleput.	24	Conjeeveram ... M. T. C.	42,543	0.9	0.5	7.8	4.0
	25	St. Thomas' Mount ... T. C.	12,140	0.6	...	2.5	2.4
	26	Saidapet ... R. C.	209,477	2.0	0.3	7.0	3.3
	27	Chingleput ... R. C.	137,176	1.3	0.1	5.2	4.3
	28	Madurantakam ... R. C.	263,130	1.4	0.3	4.9	2.7
	29	Conjeeveram ... R. C.	176,121	3.3	0.6	6.2	4.4
	30	Tiruvallur ... R. C.	170,916	1.3	0.2	7.6	2.1
	31	Ponnéri ... R. C.	122,398	1.1	0.4	7.3	2.6
	8	Total ...	1,133,901	1.7	0.3	6.3	3.2
Coimbatore.	32	Coimbatore ... M. T. C.	46,007	0.7	4.5	5.0	2.4
	33	Erode ... M. T. C.	12,238	2.4	...	6.3	1.3
	34	Karur ... M. T. C.	10,740	1.9	0.1	7.5	4.3
	35	Coimbatore ... R. C.	260,421	2.0	1.5	10.1	0.4
	36	Erode ... R. C.	234,677	0.8	0.9	5.1	0.7
	37	Satyamangalam ... R. C.	184,088	1.0	1.0	10.3	0.3
	38	Pollachi ... R. C.	183,650	0.04	0.4	10.3	0.4
	39	Palladam ... R. C.	270,384	0.5	2.1	7.2	0.7
	40	Bhavani ... R. C.	119,867	2.6	2.0	9.4	0.3
	41	Kollegal ... R. C.	88,524	0.4	2.5	10.4	1.1
	42	Udamalpet ... R. C.	143,056	0.5	0.3	7.2	0.4
	43	Karur ... R. C.	201,043	1.7	1.4	4.8	0.2
	44	Dharapuram ... R. C.	249,216	0.7	0.9	3.2	0.4
	13	Total ...	2,003,911	1.0	1.3	7.3	0.5
Cuddapah.	45	Cuddapah ... M. T. C.	17,211	4.1	0.1	16.9	1.3
	46	Badvel ... R. C.	93,150	14.0	0.03	19.3	0.5
	47	Proddatur ... R. C.	98,417	2.6	0.01	14.8	0.4
	48	Sidhont ... R. C.	66,809	3.5	0.1	15.5	0.4
	49	Pullampet ... R. C.	149,093	2.7	0.4	17.9	0.4
	50	Cuddapah ... R. C.	137,455	3.1	0.1	14.5	0.4
	51	Jammalamadugu ... R. C.	101,273	1.3	0.3	13.9	0.4
	52	Pulivendla ... R. C.	105,842	0.07	0.02	14.6	0.3
	53	Raya-chóti ... R. C.	113,234	1.7	0.1	19.5	0.8
	54	Kadiri ... R. C.	134,892	0.3	0.1	14.9	0.7
	55	Vayalpad ... R. C.	127,035	2.0	1.5	24.4	0.9
	56	Madanapalle ... R. C.	127,310	0.06	0.5	14.7	0.9
	12	Total ...	1,271,721	2.6	0.3	16.8	0.6

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population.			
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
Ganjam.	57	Chicacole ... M. T. C.	18,204	0.05	...	7.5	3.2
	58	Berhampur ... M. T. C.	25,493	3.0	...	6.0	2.4
	59	Parlakimedi ... M. T. C.	16,379	1.1	0.2	9.5	5.1
	60	Chicacole ... R. C.	194,330	0.02	0.2	16.3	0.4
	61	Berhampur ... R. C.	297,736	0.7	0.4	13.5	0.7
	62	Goomsur ... R. C.	185,831	0.2	0.3	13.7	0.3
	63	Zemindaries ...	851,109	0.1	0.3	11.1	0.3
	64	Agency Tracts ...	307,318	...	0.01	17.2	0.01
	8	Total ...	1,896,400	0.2	0.3	10.6	0.4
Goddavari.	65	Cocanada ... M. T. C.	40,068	7.6	0.9	5.5	5.7
	66	Rajahmundry ... M. T. C.	28,279	5.9	0.7	7.9	5.2
	67	Ellore ... M. T. C.	29,296	4.8	1.7	8.2	3.3
	68	Pithapuram ... T. C.	13,731	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.7
	69	Peddapuram ... T. C.	13,652	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.2
	70	Samurlakotah ... T. C.	13,409	2.5	1.9	14.7	0.3
	71	Dowlaisheram ... T. C.	10,454	9.6	1.4	0.2	0.3
	72	Ramachandrapuram ... R. C.	261,183	9.4	3.3	9.5	0.4
	73	Narsapur ... R. C.	230,315	6.8	2.0	2.6	0.1
	74	Amalapuram ... R. C.	256,072	9.0	2.7	5.6	0.2
	75	Tanuku ... R. C.	204,040	8.6	5.8	7.9	0.3
	76	Bhimavaram ... R. C.	121,990	11.1	2.4	4.3	0.8
	77	Ellore ... R. C.	142,585	2.5	3.9	11.5	0.3
	78	Yernagudem ... R. C.	136,204	5.0	2.4	12.1	0.4
	79	Rajahmundry ... R. C.	106,866	5.0	1.8	12.5	0.4
	80	Peddapuram ... R. C.	124,028	4.9	1.9	16.8	0.7
	81	Bhadrachalam ... R. C.	42,317	0.9	8.6	6.6	0.9
	82	Zemindaries ...	303,369	8.9	2.8	12.2	0.4
	18	Total ...	2,077,858	6.5	3.0	8.9	0.6
Kistna.	83	Masulipatam ... M. T. C.	38,667	0.08	0.05	6.3	2.0
	84	Guntur ... M. T. C.	23,267	3.5	0.1	12.0	3.8
	85	Bezawada ... M. T. C.	20,611	8.8	0.2	8.2	6.0
	86	Chirala ... T. C.	10,581	...	4.3	9.2	1.7
	87	Répallo ... R. C.	222,756	0.6	3.6	3.1	0.2
	88	Bápatla ... R. C.	171,345	0.8	4.7	8.8	0.7
	89	Guntur ... R. C.	143,367	0.9	2.0	9.3	0.6
	90	Palnad ... R. C.	142,005	8.7	7.0	18.2	0.3
	91	Narasaraopet ... R. C.	156,364	2.1	5.4	13.3	0.6
	92	Gudiváda ... R. C.	118,308	3.6	3.5	3.0	0.4
	93	Sattenapalle ... R. C.	138,611	1.9	3.3	14.0	0.4
	94	Masulipatam ... R. C.	159,547	1.8	2.8	2.7	0.2
	95	Nandigama ... R. C.	126,698	2.6	4.3	11.2	0.5
	96	Bezawada ... R. C.	85,731	1.1	1.2	14.5	0.5
	97	Vinukonda ... R. C.	82,431	7.8	2.5	14.7	0.3
	98	Zemindaries ...	214,735	1.4	2.2	8.9	0.3
	16	Total ...	1,855,024	2.4	3.5	9.4	0.6
Kurnool.	99	Kurnool ... M. T. C.	24,306	5.5	...	31.4	1.3
	100	Nandyal ... T. C.	10,704	36.1	...	15.7	0.4
	101	Ramallakot ... R. C.	100,590	2.9	0.1	22.8	0.3
	102	Pattikonda ... R. C.	188,703	1.4	0.1	18.0	0.3
	103	Nandikotkur ... R. C.	88,559	0.7	0.2	32.9	0.3
	104	Nandyal ... R. C.	85,542	4.6	0.1	21.3	1.0
	105	Koilkuntla ... R. C.	86,543	2.6	0.1	20.1	0.6
	106	Sirvel ... R. C.	65,164	2.1	0.3	22.4	0.8
	107	Cumbum ... R. C.	117,578	16.3	2.0	21.2	0.5
	108	Markapur ... R. C.	99,971	11.4	1.0	24.9	0.4
	10	Total ...	817,660	6.0	0.5	22.8	0.5
Madras.	109	Madras ... M. T. C.	436,375	1.3	0.06	15.6	8.9
	110	Madura ... M. T. C.	87,121	0.2	2.9	4.7	2.9
	111	Dindigul ... M. T. C.	20,115	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.3
	112	Periyakulam ... M. T. C.	16,363	14.7	0.7	5.2	4.2
	113	Palni ... M. T. C.	16,940	...	0.5	2.3	0.5
	114	Ramnad ... T. C.	13,589	0.6	...	0.4	...
	115	Aruppukóttai ... T. C.	12,673	12.4	0.1	4.1	2.2
	116	Kilakarai ... T. C.	12,396	0.8	...	7.7	1.7
	117	Paramakudi ... T. C.	10,001	...	...	4.7	...

* Includes Agency tracts.

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population.			
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
Madura-cont.	118	Madura R.C.	173,755	2.0	1.5	6.3	0.3
	119	Mélor R.C.	148,650	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.1
	120	Tirumangalam R.C.	261,620	0.4	2.3	6.4	0.6
	121	Periyakulam R.C.	246,845	1.7	2.7	8.5	0.5
	122	Dindigul R.C.	370,857	2.2	0.8	5.6	0.5
	123	Palni R.C.	178,110	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.3
	124	Sattenandal villages, &c.	1,283	...	...	7.0	...
	15	Total ...	1,573,318	1.8	1.6	5.4	0.6
Malabar.	125	Tellicherry M.T.C.	26,631	7.5	6.9	3.2	2.4
	126	Calicut M.T.C.	64,798	6.7	5.6	3.8	5.5
	127	Palghat M.T.C.	39,367	0.5	8.7	6.3	2.3
	128	Cochin M.T.C.	16,147	1.5	19.9	2.4	5.3
	129	Cannanore M.T.C.	26,653	3.2	0.7	8.4	2.8
	130	Chirakkal R.C.	283,471	9.9	2.5	8.1	1.3
	131	Kottayam R.C.	168,260	3.2	4.0	9.4	1.0
	132	Kurumbanad R.C.	304,011	4.2	1.0	9.2	1.8
	133	Calicut R.C.	171,582	4.4	4.1	8.4	2.5
	134	Ernad R.C.	339,187	3.2	4.7	8.9	3.3
	135	Ponnani R.C.	448,253	1.1	7.5	3.8	3.6
	136	Walavanad R.C.	332,334	1.3	2.7	7.4	2.4
	137	Palghat R.C.	332,627	0.06	4.9	8.2	0.8
	138	Wynaad R.C.	76,365	0.8	10.2	15.8	0.5
	139	Cochin R.C.	5,988	0.2	1.3	2.5	3.3
	15	Total ...	2,636,674	3.1	4.4	7.6	2.3
Nellore.	140	Nellore M.T.C.	29,128	2.3	0.3	5.2	0.4
	141	Ongole M.T.C.	10,832	0.09	1.5	6.9	3.0
	142	Gudur R.C.	135,983	0.3	0.3	5.6	0.5
	143	Rapur R.C.	61,306	1.3	0.8	13.3	0.5
	144	Nellore R.C.	168,548	0.4	0.4	5.8	0.6
	145	Atmakuru R.C.	101,148	2.1	0.5	11.8	0.6
	146	Kavali R.C.	83,102	0.8	0.5	6.4	0.6
	147	Udayagiri R.C.	100,219	2.2	0.6	5.8	0.6
	148	Kandukur R.C.	148,463	0.8	1.3	9.2	0.5
	149	Kanigiri R.C.	131,221	1.2	0.6	4.5	0.5
	150	Ongole R.C.	214,361	0.5	1.9	9.0	0.4
	151	Zemindaries	279,045	2.4	1.2	6.9	0.9
	12	Total ...	1,463,357	1.2	0.9	8.8	0.6
Nilgiris.	152	Ootacamund M.T.C.	13,991	...	0.3	6.0	3.4
	153	Coonoor M.T.C.	5,586	0.2	0.5	17.7	5.0
	154	Nilgiris R.C.	52,168	...	0.7	23.0	0.8
	155	South-East Wynaad R.C.	25,020	0.8	1.2	13.3	1.8
	4	Total ...	96,765	0.2	0.8	17.7	1.7
North Arcot.	156	Vellore M.T.C.	44,724	1.1	2.1	6.2	4.7
	157	Wárajápet M.T.C.	10,485	0.09	...	12.4	3.8
	158	Gudiyáttam M.T.C.	18,745	5.8	0.6	8.4	5.0
	159	Tirupati M.T.C.	14,238	1.1	1.1	12.4	3.0
	160	Kálabasti T.C.	11,715	2.1	0.1	5.9	...
	161	Arcot T.C.	10,928	1.8	...	0.4	0.2
	162	Ambúr T.C.	10,583	0.09	...	4.5	0.3
	163	Chittoor R.C.	200,186	1.9	1.5	8.8	0.4
	164	Chendragiri R.C.	100,030	1.2	1.1	7.6	0.2
	165	Palmanér R.C.	48,131	1.5	0.4	10.9	0.1
	166	Gudiyáttam R.C.	157,863	2.1	0.6	9.0	0.4
	167	Vellore R.C.	137,367	1.8	0.8	8.0	0.5
	168	Pólúru R.C.	131,368	0.8	0.5	6.5	0.7
	169	Wandiwash R.C.	177,719	0.6	0.9	2.4	0.8
	170	Arcot R.C.	165,948	0.9	1.3	4.3	0.9
	171	Wárajápet R.C.	228,630	1.9	1.2	4.4	1.0
	172	Zemindaries	710,925	1.6	0.9	9.1	0.5
	17	Total ...	2,179,585	1.5	0.9	7.3	0.7
Salem.	173	Salem M.T.C.	67,640	2.3	0.5	4.9	1.2
	174	Vániyambádi M.T.C.	15,838	8.4	...	11.7	0.3
	175	Tiruppattúr M.T.C.	16,463	0.5	0.2	9.4	1.2
	176	Sendamangalam T.C.	13,354	1.5	0.5	0.5	...
	177	Rasipuram T.C.	10,539	0.2	...	0.1	...
	178	Salem R.C.	338,759	1.3	1.2	6.4	0.2

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population.			
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
Salem-cont.	179	Atur R.C.	183,202	1.5	0.7	8.5	0.3
	180	Námakkal R.C.	286,686	2.1	0.5	5.9	0.3
	181	Tiruchengódu R.C.	248,667	3.9	1.0	7.9	0.4
	182	Hosúr R.C.	155,693	0.6	0.4	8.5	0.5
	183	Krishnagiri R.C.	152,116	3.2	0.3	5.9	0.7
	184	Dharmapuri R.C.	178,420	0.7	1.3	5.8	0.3
	185	Tiruppattúr R.C.	156,295	2.6	0.6	9.7	0.7
	186	Úttangarai R.C.	138,112	0.9	1.1	12.5	0.7
	14	Total ...	1,961,784	2.0	0.8	7.4	0.4
South Arcot.	187	Cuddalore M.T.C.	47,025	1.9	0.7	4.1	1.5
	188	Chidambaram M.T.C.	18,634	1.7	0.2	7.2	2.5
	189	Porto Novo T.C.	14,045	3.1	0.1	2.8	0.1
	190	Tiruvannámalai T.C.	12,148	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.1
	191	Cuddalore R.C.	289,908	1.4	1.2	4.9	0.2
	192	Villupuram R.C.	301,690	1.2	1.2	4.2	0.5
	193	Chidambaram R.C.	249,569	2.8	0.9	5.4	0.3
	194	Tindivanam R.C.	315,994	1.3	0.7	3.8	1.1
	195	Kallakurichi R.C.	240,179	2.4	0.03	9.3	0.1
	196	Tirukkóyilúr R.C.	257,115	2.1	1.0	5.6	0.2
	197	Tiruvannámalai R.C.	193,238	0.9	0.4	7.9	0.5
	198	Vriddhachalam R.C.	222,791	2.2	0.3	7.6	0.2
	12	Total ...	2,162,336	1.8	0.7	5.8	0.5
S. Canara.	199	Mangalore M.T.C.	40,620	1.3	0.05	8.6	4.9
	200	Mangalore R.C.	237,974	0.3	0.4	7.6	0.9
	201	Káasaragod R.C.	280,655	3.0	0.6	5.7	1.3
	202	Uppinangadi R.C.	118,804	0.5	0.8	10.7	1.0
	203	Udipi R.C.	253,699	0.9	0.4	6.9	1.8
	204	Coondapoor R.C.	120,250	...	0.1	16.5	2.1
	6	Total ...	1,052,002	1.2	0.5	8.3	1.5
Tanjore.	205	Tanjore M.T.C.	54,258	3.7	0.3	5.6	8.3
	206	Kumbakónam M.T.C.	54,254	2.7	0.4	5.8	3.9
	207	Máyavaram M.T.C.	23,754	3.0	0.1	5.4	4.2
	208	Negapatam M.T.C.	58,573	1.7	0.2	6.1	4.0
	209	Mannárgudi M.T.C.	20,392	6.0	0.2	3.7	3.7
	210	Tiruválúr T.C.	12,934	1.0	...	1.6	0.5
	211	Tanjore R.C.	356,021	4.5	0.3	2.2	0.3
	212	Kumbakónam R.C.	323,350	8.1	0.3	2.0	0.3
	213	Máyavaram R.C.	220,977	2.3	0.4	3.2	0.7
	214	Shiyali R.C.	119,801	3.3	0.9	1.6	0.3
	215	Nannilam R.C.	215,905	4.5	0.7	1.0	0.3
	216	Negapatam R.C.	148,177	4.1	0.2	1.6	0.5
	217	Mannárgudi R.C.	167,033	4.2	0.1	1.5	0.2
	218	Tirutturaippóndi R.C.	180,293	4.6	0.01	1.3	0.3
	219	Pattukkóttai R.C.	271,359	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.1
	15	Total ...	2,227,081	4.1	0.3	2.2	0.8
Tinnevely.	220	Tinnevely M.T.C.	24,756	2.8	0.4	5.3	4.3
	221	Palamcottah M.T.C.	18,612	7.5	0.4	2.5	2.0
	222	Tuticorin M.T.C.	24,964	1.8	2.4	9.1	4.6
	223	Srivilliputtúr T.C.	21,448	0.2	1.2	1.6	...
	224	Kulasékarapatnam T.C.	15,910	8.0	2.0	5.8	0.1
	225	Virudupatti T.C.	14,075	0.5	0.1	2.8	1.2
	226	Viravanallur T.C.	13,951	6.2	0.2	2.1	...
	227	Rajahpollyam T.C.	13,301	0.07	...	0.2	...
	228	Tenkási T.C.	12,861	4.6	6.3	3.5	2.0
	229	Sivakási T.C.	12,184	2.4	...	4.8	0.2
	230	Káyalpatnam T.C.	11,464	...	1.7	9.3	...
	231	Kulladakuruchi T.C.	11,096	13.0	1.0	0.5	...
	232	Ottappidáram R.C.	316,990	0.5	1.3	5.2	1.1
	233	Tenkárai R.C.	260,196	3.6	0.9	2.6	0.4
	234	Tinnevely R.C.	141,253	4.5	0.6	1.2	0.7
	235	Srivilliputtúr R.C.	155,761	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.4
	236	Sankaransayinarkóyil R.C.	213,798	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.1
	237	Nángunéri R.C.	174,410	1.3	0.5	2.8	0.3
	238	Ambásamudram R.C.	158,552	5.4	1.3	3.4	0.6
	239	Sáttúr R.C.	158,046	0.7	1.0	5.0	0.5
	240	Tenkási R.C.	142,075	4.1	1.0	2.3	0.6
	21	Total ...	1,915,702	2.3	1.1	3.1	0.7

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population.			
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
Trichinopoly.	241	Trichinopoly M.T.C.	89,666	3.3	1.5	6.9	3.6
	242	Srirangam M.T.C.	21,632	4.0	0.3	4.9	1.3
	243	Trichinopoly R.C.	248,561	1.8	0.3	2.8	0.3
	244	Musiri R.C.	282,615	1.3	0.1	2.9	0.2
	245	Kulittalai R.C.	243,685	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.2
	246	Perambalur R.C.	195,004	0.9	0.1	4.2	0.1
	247	Udaiyarpalayam R.C.	201,530	2.4	0.2	4.5	0.3
	248	Zemindaries	89,033	3.6	0.6	13.7	0.4
	8	Total ...	1,371,726	1.7	0.3	4.0	0.5
Vizagapatam.	249	Vizagapatam M.T.C.	33,961	2.9	0.03	10.4	6.8
	250	Bimlipatam M.T.C.	9,696	1.2	0.5	7.5	10.7
	251	Vizianagram M.T.C.	30,735	1.5	0.1	7.7	0.6
	252	Anakapalle M.T.C.	17,001	3.9	3.4	11.5	2.6
	253	Bobbili T.C.	14,448	...	0.3	6.7	...
	254	Sálúru T.C.	12,910	...	...	17.1	5.6
	255	Palkonda T.C.	10,364	...	...	21.1	...
	256	Parvatipuram T.C.	10,053	...	...	21.7	0.2
	257	Sarvasiddhi R.C.	154,950	6.5	1.8	18.8	0.7
	258	Narasapatnam or Golconda R.C.	118,512	7.3	0.5	22.9	1.0
	259	Anakapalle R.C.	135,145	3.2	1.3	17.3	0.7
	260	Vizagapatam R.C.	62,806	3.3	0.8	15.0	0.9
	261	Viravalli R.C.	197,865	1.3	1.5	18.9	0.3
	262	Bimlipatam R.C.	105,456	0.5	1.4	14.6	0.3
	263	Srungavarapukota R.C.	129,319	0.2	1.3	18.9	0.2
	264	Vizianagram R.C.	135,718	0.6	0.3	14.4	0.4
	265	Gajapatinagaram R.C.	123,795	...	1.1	14.6	0.3
	266	Chipurapalle R.C.	156,826	0.4	0.5	14.3	0.3
	267	Sálúru R.C.	70,782	...	0.4	15.0	0.2
	268	Bobbili R.C.	114,312	...	0.2	15.7	0.2
	269	Palkonda R.C.	198,444	...	0.2	17.0	0.2
	270	Parvatipuram R.C.	99,097	...	0.1	17.8	1.2
	22	Total ...	1,942,195	1.7	0.8	16.5	0.6

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS—CIVIL.

MUNICIPALITIES.

67. The number of municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 continued the same as in the previous year, viz., 55. The affairs of each municipal town were looked after by a council consisting of not less than 12 members and presided over by a chairman, in whom the executive administration is vested. In the City of Madras, however, Madras Act I of 1884, as amended by Acts VII of 1884 and II of 1892, was in operation.

68. *Sanitary works.*—The appended statement gives a short description of the works undertaken and carried out by the municipal councils, together with a brief account of each town in respect of its water-supply, drainage and conservancy. The sanitary works executed during the year under report may be brought under one or other of the following heads:—

- (a) Sinking, repairing and cleansing wells, &c.
- (b) Construction and repair of drains, public latrines, cinerators, dust-bins, markets, slaughter-houses, &c.
- (c) Improvement of village-sites, &c.

69. Detailed information regarding drainage and water-supply works will be found furnished in the report of the Sanitary Engineer printed as Part II of this volume. As has been pointed out in previous reports the drinking water supplies and drainage of towns remain, as a rule, in a very defective and insanitary condition and, as often remarked, until they are put in a satisfactory condition a marked decrease in the mortality of our towns cannot be hoped for. In the matter of conservancy there has been improvement in many cases and particulars of the establishments maintained and material employed for conservancy purposes in the various towns are given in the subjoined statement:—

Establishment.	1891.	1892.	Material.	1891.	1892.
Inspectors, Overseers, &c. ...	198	204	Carts	1,149	1,223
Maistries	108	116	Dust-bins	8,175	8,905
Peons	213	257	Public latrines	1,191	1,164
Sweepers, &c.	2,860	2,317	Private latrines	22,918	27,082
Toties for public and private latrines.	1,670	1,897			
Tank watchers	161	178			

Under all heads with the exception of "Sweepers, &c.," and "Public latrines," there was an increase in 1892 as compared with 1891. The staff employed in each town worked under the immediate supervision of the chairman assisted by the divisional councillors. In most towns the servants were more closely looked after in 1892, while in a few the control exercised was indifferent or lax. The cleanliness of towns depends not only on the numerical strength of the staff employed but chiefly on the degree of care and interest evinced by the authorities concerned in the cause.

70. The public latrine accommodation provided in the various towns is exhibited in the annexed table :—

Name of Municipality.	Population per census of 1891.	Number of public latrines.	Proportion of latrines to population.	Name of Municipality.	Population per census of 1891.	Number of public latrines.	Proportion of latrines to population.
Coonoor ...	5,586	10	1 to 558	Tinnevelly ...	24,756	20	1 to 1,238
Anantapur ...	6,973	8	1 to 872	Tuticorin ...	24,964	15	1 to 1,664
Bimlipatam ...	9,696	3	1 to 3,232	Berhampore ...	25,493	22	1 to 1,158
Wárajápet ...	10,485	9	1 to 1,165	Adóni ...	26,216	14	1 to 1,873
Karúr ...	10,740	13	1 to 826	Tellicherry ...	26,631	29	1 to 918
Ongole ...	10,832	7	1 to 1,547	Cannanore ...	26,653	11	1 to 2,423
Erode ...	12,238	14	1 to 874	Rajahmundry ...	28,279	18	1 to 1,571
Ootacamund ...	13,991	44	1 to 318	Nellore ...	29,128	24	1 to 1,214
Tirupati ...	14,238	11	1 to 1,294	Ellore ...	29,296	21	1 to 1,395
Vániyambádi ...	15,838	12	1 to 1,320	Vizianagram ...	30,735	22	1 to 1,397
Cochin ...	16,147	10	1 to 1,614	Vizagapatam ...	33,961	73	1 to 465
Periyakulam ...	16,363	9	1 to 1,818	Masulipatam ...	38,667	13	1 to 2,974
Parlákimedi ...	16,379	114	1 to 144	Palghat ...	39,367	13	1 to 3,028
Tirupatúr ...	16,463	4	1 to 4,115	Cocanada ...	40,068	19	1 to 2,109
Palni ...	16,940	5	1 to 3,388	Mangalore ...	40,620	12	1 to 3,385
Anakápalle ...	17,001	19	1 to 895	Conjeeveram ...	42,543	23	1 to 1,850
Cuddapah ...	17,211	42	1 to 410	Vellore ...	44,724	21	1 to 2,130
Chicacole ...	18,204	6	1 to 3,034	Coimbatore ...	46,007	29	1 to 1,586
Palamcottah ...	18,612	8	1 to 2,326	Cuddalore ...	47,025	21	1 to 2,239
Chidambaram ...	18,634	9	1 to 2,070	Kumbakónam ...	54,254	34	1 to 1,596
Gudiyátam ...	18,745	12	1 to 1,562	Tanjore ...	54,258	28	1 to 1,938
Dindigul ...	20,115	17	1 to 1,183	Bellary ...	57,780	26	1 to 2,222
Mannárgudi ...	20,392	8	1 to 2,549	Negapatam ...	58,573	17	1 to 3,445
Bezwada ...	20,611	15	1 to 1,374	Calicut ...	64,798	10	1 to 6,479
Srirangam ...	21,632	18	1 to 1,202	Salem ...	67,640	48	1 to 1,409
Guntúr ...	23,287	18	1 to 1,293	Madura ...	87,121	10	1 to 8,712
Máyavaram ...	23,754	8	1 to 2,969	Trichinopoly ...	89,666	80	1 to 1,120
Kurnool ...	24,306	38	1 to 640				
				Total ...	1,634,616	1,164	1 to 1,404

71. It will be seen from the above that in no less than 30 towns the number of latrines allowed is out of all proportion to the population. In some towns latrines are not freely made use of by the people, owing either to their inconvenient location or to their not being kept in a satisfactory condition. In putting up latrines due care should be taken to see that the sites selected for the purpose are conveniently situated—not far away from dwellings. As a rule there ought to be at least one latrine for every 1,000 of the people living, and until this proportion is reached and the penal sections of the Municipal Act are properly enforced, the streets and by-lanes of towns will continue to be the resort for purposes of nature.

72. The system of cleaning private privies by municipal agency was in force in 53 towns against 48 in the previous year, but in a great many of these the number of houses served formed only a small fraction of the total number of houses in them. According to the census of 1891 there were in all 288,622 occupied houses in the towns, and of these, only 27,082 houses have as yet been cleaned by municipal

agency. The subjoined table shows the extent to which the service was taken advantage of by the townsfolk :—

Name of Municipality.	Number of occupied houses as per census of 1891.	Number of houses served by the municipality.	Proportion per cent. of columns 3 to 2.	Name of Municipality.	Number of occupied houses as per census of 1891.	Number of houses served by the municipality.	Proportion per cent. of columns 3 to 2.
Coonoor ...	1,464	128	9	Tinnevelly ...	5,912	129	2
Anantapur ...	1,372	117	9	Tuticorin ...	4,649	731	16
Bimlipatam ...	1,998	289	14	Berhampore ...	5,554	582	10
Wárajápet ...	2,167	270	12	Adóni ...	4,784	740	16
Karúr ...	1,741	73	4	Tellicherry ...	3,477	389	11
Ongole ...	2,062	246	12	Cannanore ...	4,243	300	7
Erode ...	1,950	120	6	Rajahmundry ...	4,831	874	18
Ootacamund ...	3,500	144	4	Nellore ...	6,377	580	9
Tirupati ...	2,918	170	6	Ellore ...	5,226	247	5
Vániyambádi ...	2,844	...	...	Vizianagram ...	6,566	1,031	16
Cochin ...	2,570	243	9	Vizagapatam ...	7,020	420	6
Periyakulam ...	3,142	63	2	Masulipatam ...	7,960	189	2
Parlákimedi ...	3,366	70	2	Palghat ...	6,810	450	7
Tirupatúr ...	2,823	...	...	Cocanada ...	4,308	250	5
Palni ...	2,659	100	4	Mangalore ...	7,128	2,500	35
Anakápalle ...	3,626	59	2	Conjeeveram ...	6,430	2,116	33
Cuddapah ...	4,057	501	12	Vellore ...	6,707	398	6
Chicacole ...	3,693	250	7	Coimbatore ...	6,875	552	8
Palamcottah ...	3,694	70	2	Cuddalore ...	8,422	40	...
Chidambaram ...	3,648	86	2	Kumbakónam ...	7,946	550	7
Gudiyátam ...	3,275	121	4	Tanjore ...	9,742	648	7
Dindigul ...	3,183	133	4	Bellary ...	11,565	1,497	13
Mannárgudi ...	3,592	120	3	Negapatam ...	9,793	1,416	14
Bezwada ...	2,466	25	1	Calicut ...	9,839	827	8
Srirangam ...	15,785	1,670	10	Salem ...	10,865	500	5
Guntúr ...	4,243	178	4	Madura ...	13,439	514	4
Máyavaram ...	4,585	253	6	Trichinopoly ...	4,163	3,064	74
Kurnool ...	5,074	50	1				
				Total ...	288,622	27,082	9

73. It will thus be seen that in the majority of towns the system is very indifferently worked. It has been repeatedly urged by the Inspecting Officers that the cleansing of private latrines in India can be better and more efficiently done by a municipal than a private agency. In giving effect to this suggestion the authorities concerned should not be swayed by considerations other than what would secure the cleanliness of towns. In five towns, viz., Tirupati, Anakápalle, Mannárgudi, Ellore and Madura, the system was for the first time introduced during the year. In twenty-eight towns it had progressed, the increase in the number of latrines brought under municipal management being most marked in Conjeeveram (1,799), Trichinopoly (1,454), Negapatam (308), Palghat (230), Vizagapatam (210), Cocanada (156), Wárajápet (130), Calicut (117) and Salem (115). In seventeen towns there was a retrogression in this direction, the greatest decrease occurring in Kurnool, Tuticorin and Vizianagram, where the number of latrines fell by 1,150, 559 and 242 respectively.

Statement showing the Conservancy Establishment in each Municipality of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1891.	Number of inspectors.	Number of super-visors.	Number of over-seers.	Number of malis-tries.	Number of peons.	Number of sweep-ers, &c.	Number of toties for cleaning public latrines.	Number of toties for private scavenger-ing.	Number of latrines scavenged by the municipality.	Number of carts.	Number of latrines.				Number of dust-bins.			Number of tank watchers.
												Pucka built.	Brick-wall enclosures.	Mud-wall enclosures.	Tatty.	Wooden.	Masonry.	Iron.	
Coonoor ...	5,586	1	...	...	1	...	18	7	7	128	16	10	...	...	...	2	...	45	...
Anantapur ...	6,973	1	...	...	...	2	14	8	3	117	4	3	...	4	3	...	26	46	...
Bimlipatam ...	9,696	1	...	2	...	2	37	9	24	288	2	3	...	...	...	...	30	...	1
Walajapet ...	10,485	1	...	1	3	...	14	3	3	270	7	9	...	...	...	...	50	480	7
Karūr ...	10,740	2	...	...	1	2	27	7	2	73	7	3	...	...	5	...	31	33	...
Ongole ...	10,832	1	...	...	...	2	20	4	6	246	3	...	6	...	1	...	63	...	1
Erode ...	12,238	1	...	...	...	4	24	16	2	120	23	4	...	...	9	1	76	85	1
Ootacamund ...	13,991	3	...	3	4	...	65	25	20	144	26	44	...	...	...	55	...	36	...
Tirupati ...	14,238	1	1	...	2	...	37	5	6	170	18	...	1	...	10	...	145	20	3
Vaniyambādi ...	15,838	...	...	...	2	...	40	11	...	63	20	1	...	...	5	6	...	90	7
Periyakulam ...	16,368	1	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	8	1	...	13	23
Parlakimedi ...	16,379	1	...	...	...	3	32	6	16	70	5	4	10	100	...	...	...	...	1
Tirupatūr ...	16,463	1	...	...	2	...	32	8	...	...	13	1	...	...	3	...	32	55	1
Palni ...	16,940	1	...	...	...	2	10	4	2	100	11	...	1	4	...	...	23	10	3
Cochin ...	16,147	1	...	4	1	...	21	24	15	243	3	4	8	...	3	...	...	5	...
Anakāpalle ...	17,001	...	...	1	3	...	54	21	3	59	5	2	2	14	1	50	...	20	23
Cuddapah ...	17,211	2	...	...	...	6	29	29	...	501	16	14	21	7	...	...	166	7	...
Chicacole ...	18,204	...	1	...	1	4	38	5	15	250	6	1	4	...	1	...	28	10	3
Palamcottah ...	18,612	1	...	...	1	2	7	6	4	70	13	6	2	...	...	...	106	...	3
Chidambaram ...	18,634	1	...	4	...	...	20	6	2	86	12	...	3	...	6	...	262	54	4
Gudiyātām ...	18,745	1	...	...	5	...	16	10	3	121	17	3	4	4	1	...	100	91	11
Dindigul ...	20,115	2	...	...	...	6	28	17	4	133	30	2	...	15	...	...	28	18	3
Mannārgudi ...	20,392	2	...	...	2	...	34	2	4	120	20	...	2	1	5	28	18	36	9
Bezwada ...	20,611	1	2	1	...	5	36	10	1	25	25	11	4	...	...	...	...	129	...
Srirangam ...	21,632	3	...	...	...	10	13	21	18	1,670	23	...	8	...	10	...	84	1	1
Guntūr ...	23,267	...	...	5	1	5	36	34	12	178	30	18	...	...	...	...	7	18	4
Māyavaram ...	23,754	3	...	...	...	5	15	5	9	3,253	21	4	...	...	4	...	150	22	6
Kurnool ...	24,306	...	...	1	8	36	13	2	50	7	38	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	...
Tinnevely ...	24,756	4	...	...	6	39	10	3	129	22	...	5	1	10	...	...	53	74	1
Tuticorin ...	24,964	2	...	...	...	5	16	18	...	731	16	4	1	10	...	...	43	43	2
Berhampore ...	25,493	4	...	...	...	...	83	21	26	582	19	...	5	17	...	...	120	...	4
Adóni ...	26,216	...	1	2	...	8	30	20	13	740	6	8	...	6	...	...	74	51	8
Tellicherry ...	26,631	3	...	1	2	...	25	16	17	389	15	5	...	...	24	12	40	...	...
Cannanore ...	26,653	3	...	1	2	18	14	8	300	12	11	...	...	...	9	...	11	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	28,279	2	...	1	1	6	46	22	33	574	8	3	4	5	6	46	188	5	2
Nellore ...	29,128	2	...	...	6	13	45	24	13	580	28	...	13	1	10	...	95	74	...
Ellore ...	29,296	5	...	...	4	...	29	23	15	247	11	...	9	...	12	...	60	45	1
Vizianagram ...	30,735	4	7	6	...	36	113	11	63	1,031	32	22	...	...	...	148	25	12	7
Vizagapatam ...	33,961	14	...	...	14	...	115	55	21	420	10	...	46	...	25	243	180	30	1
Masulipatam ...	38,667	5	...	1	1	...	44	8	8	189	23	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palghat ...	39,367	1	...	...	8	2	42	16	14	450	30	9	...	...	4	...	...	151	...
Cocanada ...	40,068	1	...	2	...	6	47	42	12	250	9	9	...	...	10	...	...	187	7
Mangalore ...	40,620	1	7	...	...	...	24	...	32	2,500	5	7	5	...	...	...	88	15	...
Conjeeveram ...	42,543	4	1	...	...	...	40	12	28	2,116	31	14	9	...	...	...	376	73	4
Vellore ...	44,724	5	...	...	...	9	35	58	12	398	47	21	...	...	...	...	387	210	6
Coimbatore ...	46,007	2	...	...	7	...	78	28	28	552	39	17	8	4	...	2	...	112	1
Cuddalore ...	47,025	7	...	...	...	6	51	24	9	40	30	12	...	...	9	...	187	38	...
Kumbakonam ...	54,254	6	...	...	6	24	20	28	550	38	13	20	...	1	5	...	170	93	2
Tanjore ...	54,258	6	...	6	24	88	35	20	648	34	...	28	...	...	...	...	203	30	13
Bellary ...	57,780	10	...	1	2	19	66	47	28	1,497	68	15	...	11	...	...	285	95	4
Negapatam ...	58,573	6	...	1	9	...	80	16	80	1,416	41	2	15	...	...	...	519	28	11
Calicut ...	64,798	1	...	1	8	...	60	17	27	827	17	5	5	...	...	...	22	...	...
Salem ...	67,640	2	...	11	...	192	55	14	500	50	4	42	...	2	...	...	47	156	...
Madura ...	87,121	6	...	1	13	56	41	11	514	79	8	...	...	2	...	...	28	327	1
Trichinopoly ...	89,666	14	...	...	6	16	70	96	80	3,064	110	2	4	74	...	...	212	100	27
Total ...	1,634,616	154	17	33	116	257	2,317	1,070	827	27,082	1,223	383	304	197	280	604	5,126	3,175	178
Madras ...	436,375	2	...	20	50	144	1,326	455	15	15	661	...	220	...	...	...	3,001	1,593	...

The total estimated receipts of the towns for 1892-93 were Rs. 25,51,800 against Rs. 26,52,995 for the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 15,39,485 or 60.3 per cent. was assigned for expenditure on sanitation, and the actual outlay incurred during the first nine months of that year was Rs. 7,85,927 or 51.1 per cent. In the following towns less than 75 per cent. of the allotment was utilized in the period under notice:—

Towns.	Percentage of expenditure.
Anantapur	74.1
Calicut	73.4
Walajapet	73.4
Vizianagram	72.7
Madura	72.3
Gudiyatam	72.3
Karur	71.2
Tellicherry	70.5
Guntur	70.3
Anakapalle	70.0
Bellary	68.8
Negapatam	68.3
Cuddapah	67.7
Coonoor	66.3
Palamcottah	65.7
Adóni	65.3
Vizagapatam	64.5
Dindigul	62.7
Kumbakonam	62.2
Bimlipatam	61.5
Erode	61.2
Berhampore	60.8
Vaniyambadi	60.0
Máyavaram	59.6
Vellore	59.2
Rajahmundry	59.1
Tirupatūr	58.5
Tuticorin	58.1
Cuddalore	53.7
Cannanore	53.6
Salem	51.8
Nellore	50.9
Ongole	50.5
Chidambaram	49.8
Periyakulam	48.5
Palghat	45.9
Palni	44.9
Mannargudi	44.3
Tanjore	43.7
Srirangam	42.8
Trichinopoly	14.9

74. The annexed statement shows in detail the expenditure for the first nine months in 1892-93 under each item of sanitation and the transactions for the full year 1891-92:—

	1891-92 (for the full year).		1892-93.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending December 1891.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
For conservancy	4,30,288	4,13,767	4,72,590	3,55,154
For improvement of village or town sites	1,89,750	1,84,832	2,21,826	1,50,297
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	2,70,656	62,611	5,86,019	1,72,309
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	11,890	13,175	13,520	6,661
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	31,060	22,441	47,408	13,808
For other sanitary objects	2,55,646	1,13,366	2,48,122	87,698
Total	11,89,290	8,10,192	15,39,485	7,85,927

Statement showing the Estimated Income and Allotment for Sanitary Purposes in each Municipality during the year 1892-93.

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1891.	Estimated income, 1892-93.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	1892-93.														
					Sanitary allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c.		
					Allotment.	Expenditure during the 9 months ending December 1892.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
Anantapur	6,973	23,770	15.8	74.1	Rs. 3,769	2,786	Rs. 2,430	1,797	Rs. 920	1,114	Rs. 20	17	Rs. 40	8	Rs. 360	350	Rs. 1,930	1,371	
Adoni	26,216	26,930	40.6	65.3	12,660	8,207	8,320	5,449	2,000	3,008	4,290	3,200	200	186	5,800	5,800	1,184	1,184	
Bellary	57,780	72,670	59.9	68.8	43,050	30,018	27,380	23,360	6,000	7,237	580	883	1,270	1,190	900	2,534	2,534	2,534	
Conjeevaram	42,543	33,050	42.5	98.1	14,060	13,788	8,510	7,848	1,386	1,386	600	80	61	450	370	1,150	580	580	
Cumbalure	46,007	43,230	29.9	79.8	12,950	9,330	11,150	8,900	150	41	400	112	80	51	150	395	280	280	
Erode	12,238	12,280	34.5	61.2	4,240	2,503	2,910	2,300	1,700	1,430	220	150	...	...	100	50	100	50	
Karur	10,740	15,610	35.1	71.2	5,480	3,900	3,460	2,300	1,700	1,430	220	150	...	...	100	50	100	50	
Cuddapah	17,211	16,020	47.5	67.7	31,372	21,222	7,500	4,430	3,820	1,866	200	163	...	...	400	19	330	11	
Berhampore	26,493	26,890	39.7	60.8	10,080	6,488	5,480	4,430	1,866	1,866	200	163	...	...	400	19	330	11	
Chitradurga	18,204	20,550	39.5	81.9	6,070	4,972	3,070	2,468	1,830	1,319	880	843	...	...	100	...	410	345	
Farakimedi	16,379	11,900	24.4	60.0	2,620	2,080	1,928	1,228	...	...	360	320	...	...	450	19	330	11	
Cocanada	40,008	40,710	50.2	82.7	20,470	17,535	7,000	6,106	7,560	5,304	1,320	1,022	...	...	2,180	300	2,400	477	
Ellore	29,296	23,170	45.4	84.7	10,080	8,518	7,000	5,023	2,600	1,747	70	102	...	...	350	350	800	150	
Rajahmundry	28,270	34,170	59.5	59.1	17,360	10,259	10,040	7,008	5,516	1,328	1,328	323	...	...	2,138	2,138	1,397	1,397	
Boiwada	20,611	51,620	69.3	83.5	35,285	20,475	9,330	7,282	18,500	2,468	5,360	4,148	...	...	1,000	872	2,370	431	
Guntur	23,267	36,720	58.7	70.3	21,680	15,109	8,020	7,250	4,000	248	1,200	922	...	...	250	275	750	675	
Masulipatam	38,667	46,050	23.6	75.8	10,080	8,080	8,100	5,063	3,250	3,250	90	561	...	...	300	295	90	112	
Kurnool	24,306	33,790	31.9	97.9	10,780	10,551	7,050	6,540	3,250	1,500	2,000	1,670	...	...	850	300	1,160	878	
Dindigul	20,115	24,270	54.0	62.7	13,110	8,223	5,690	3,874	3,420	1,555	6,200	4,200	2,500	842	1,000	770	4,000	3,170	
Madura	87,121	1,19,280	39.4	72.3	46,985	33,905	33,280	23,410	1,000	227	210	75	50	4	1,150	250	100	38	
Palni	16,940	12,000	38.0	44.9	4,950	2,239	2,480	1,853	1,630	281	70	51	...	...	200	525	800	155	
Periyakulam	16,363	12,000	31.0	48.5	4,585	2,235	2,235	1,730	1,630	6,743	190	712	...	...	810	...	60	...	
Calicut	64,708	26,550	39.8	73.4	19,410	10,500	8,000	4,918	2,720	1,208	30	20	...	...	80	28	170	320	
Cannanore	26,653	20,430	50.5	63.6	10,500	5,630	6,730	4,018	1,430	1,208	30	20	...	...	80	28	170	320	
Cochin	16,147	20,430	47.2	77.8	6,220	4,837	4,560	3,343	1,430	1,208	30	20	...	...	80	28	170	320	
Palghat	38,367	74,430	29.4	45.9	35,150	16,147	7,510	4,036	15,310	10,851	350	35	90	83	12,000	1,890	540	540	
Tellicherry	26,631	45,080	30.6	70.5	13,270	9,354	8,020	6,186	3,500	2,533	601	300	400	100	61	700	700	700	
Ellore	29,128	44,550	45.2	80.9	13,650	6,954	8,050	5,785	3,300	18	880	128	...	...	950	925	800	120	
Onole	10,832	12,620	11.6	50.5	5,700	2,878	2,680	1,909	350	101	201	140	...	...	170	109	120	88	
Gudiyatam	18,745	16,270	20.2	72.3	4,270	3,080	3,490	2,459	1,050	55	201	140	...	...	1,015	91	06,000	245	
Tirupati	74,238	1,10,480	89.1	86.7	1,02,806	2,730	4,540	2,508	10,387	18,290	10,400	1,400	393	...	900	245	1,600	215	
Vellore	44,724	52,350	89.8	80.2	30,560	21,639	14,670	10,387	18,290	10,400	1,400	393	...	...	900	245	1,600	215	
Walajapet	10,485	13,220	24.1	73.4	3,180	2,335	2,480	1,853	1,630	6,743	190	712	...	...	300	160	190	41	
Coonor	5,546	26,070	122.3	89.3	44,850	26,727	5,530	5,034	3,300	3,053	592	395	...	...	200	63	34,828	31,130	
Ootacamund	13,901	77,780	129.7	89.3	1,00,980	89,138	20,230	21,712	15,050	15,004	48,080	38,616	...	...	16,000	...	13,902	13,902	
Salem	67,640	45,850	51.7	51.8	34,027	17,638	10,940	13,063	3,020	1,642	2,215	1,309	...	...	2,615	...	5,337	722	
Tirupatūr	16,403	14,870	32.1	58.5	4,705	2,751	2,550	1,801	1,400	438	80	66	...	...	...	...	585	385	
Vaniyambadi	16,838	10,890	33.4	60.0	3,630	2,177	2,000	1,090	1,090	30	30	100	...	...	150	163	550	54	
Chidambaram	19,634	16,790	38.4	49.8	6,520	3,245	3,070	2,752	...	...	880	301	100	72	80	12	1,820	1,049	
Cuddalore	47,025	43,480	46.4	53.2	20,180	10,840	10,740	6,218	...	...	840	426	8,000	3,000	10	...	690	240	
Mangalore	40,820	45,140	43.0	78.5	19,420	15,243	7,540	5,595	8,000	7,005	1,000	200	...	...	200	205	2,680	1,800	
Kumbakonam	54,254	87,470	67.0	62.2	59,160	36,783	14,480	9,724	8,650	8,482	1,230	448	...	...	80	...	34,600	18,081	
Mannargudi	20,392	21,990	61.2	44.3	13,460	5,063	3,050	2,814	8,220	2,105	1,000	700	...	...	173	250	88	81	
Mayavaram	23,754	32,080	35.6	69.6	11,220	6,684	5,800	4,247	2,400	1,278	470	334	130	138	900	221	1,430	473	
Nerapattam	59,673	69,760	61.9	98.3	37,640	25,701	21,030	16,408	10,820	5,074	3,100	2,533	300	99	1,330	605	1,000	962	
Tanjore	54,228	2,57,440	82.2	43.7	2,11,710	92,570	12,610	8,116	1,000	967	1,00,600	80,263	...	...	1,300	300	6,290	2,980	
Palamcottah	18,612	10,750	24.8	63.7	4,890	3,214	3,240	2,258	1,230	765	100	80	...	...	160	25	160	80	
Tinnevely	24,756	22,120	43.6	88.4	9,840	5,524	5,100	4,081	2,600	1,896	600	205	70	50	100	647	1,000	1,145	
Tuticorin	24,964	29,100	47.7	58.1	16,800	9,709	6,340	4,228	6,850	3,670	1,540	766	...	...	100	74	1,970	1,051	
Srirangam	21,632	25,800	40.7	42.8	12,820	5,492	5,000	4,469	3,400	830	50	117	600	...	750	31	640	603	
Trichinopoly	89,696	3,23,200	80.4	14.0	2,79,100	41,655	34,180	25,302	11,750	9,447	2,23,780	4,324	...	...	8,350	1,382	2,100	1,190	
Anakapalle	17,001	14,790	52.3	70.0	7,740	5,415	5,800	2,968	2,600	1,006	100	30	...	...	500	354	650	197	
Bimlipatam	9,999	12,200	48.3	61.5	5,800	3,621	2,890	2,191	1,700	482	800	802	...	...	2,500	45	4,650	310	
Vizagapatam	33,361	42,230	55.6	61.5	23,499	15,146	10,510	6,845	4,200	4,009	1,639	820	...	...	2,500	45	4,650	310	
Vizianagaram	30,785	28,240	61.4	72.7	17,340	12,612	9,070	8,207	5,400	2,340	270	492	...	...	120	90	2,480	1,463	
Total	1,634,616	25,51,800	60.3	51.1	15,39,485	7,95,927	4,72,590	3,55,154	1,21,826	1,50,297	5,36,019	17,23,009	13,520	6,061	47,408	13,508	2,43,123	87,006	87,006
Madras	486,375	12,00,060	28.5	81.5	3,07,908	2,98,779	2,98,606	2,10,266	57,532	55,823	6,452	13,682	...	34	1,079	1,679	13,729	1,636	1,636

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

4	Chingleput.	Confereeram.	42,543	32.5	No system. By side-cuttings. House sewage flows into back-yards, where it soaks into the soil. A few cess-pools exist and they are cleaned when necessary. New cess-pools are not allowed to be constructed.	Obtained from wells, tanks and springs in the river Vagavay and spring channels. Quality sufficient. Water obtained from the quarters close to the Vagavay is good in quality. The rain-fed tanks and those fed by the Lakshmi channel are subject to contamination. Four tanks outside temples are reserved for drinking and watched over, but the quality of the water is inferior. A few of the drinking-water wells are provided with parapets, platforms, &c.	From step-wells and springs. These are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen. The new water-supply scheme will come into operation from 1st April.	Mainly from the Mainwaring tank and the fort ditch, but also from some wells. Quality reported to be wholesome. Watchmen are appointed to guard these sources and the supply channels of the tanks and fort ditch are carefully looked after.	The garbage from streets and houses is removed in carts to the depôts outside town limits, where it is stored and periodically sold to ryots. There are 23 public latrines, 14 of which are of corrugated iron, the rest being brick-wall enclosures. The night-soil from public and private latrines is removed in night-soil carts to the rubbish depôts and buried in pits in the manner indicated by the Sanitary Commissioner. Private scavenging is in force.	Rs. 3,327-12-0	Rs. 11,582-6-0
3	Bellary.	Bellary.	67,780	35.9	No system. By side channels. House drainage bad. Cess-pools abound. The house sewage is allowed to flow into cess-pools under the road-ways, but restrictions are now being placed over this objectionable practice, and the cess-pools are regularly emptied by municipal agency.	Obtained from the Mainwaring tank and the fort ditch, but also from some wells. Quality reported to be wholesome. Watchmen are appointed to guard these sources and the supply channels of the tanks and fort ditch are carefully looked after.	From step-wells and springs. These are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen. The new water-supply scheme will come into operation from 1st April.	Mainly from the Mainwaring tank and the fort ditch, but also from some wells. Quality reported to be wholesome. Watchmen are appointed to guard these sources and the supply channels of the tanks and fort ditch are carefully looked after.	The rubbish is removed daily in carts to selected places where, after rotting, it is sold as manure. There are 26 public latrines which are freely used, but this accommodation is insufficient.	Rs. 2,609-13-11	Rs. 29,047-10-11
2	Bellary.	Adoni.	26,216	34.6	No system. By side channels. House drainage bad. Cess-pools abound. The house sewage is allowed to flow into cess-pools under the road-ways, but restrictions are now being placed over this objectionable practice, and the cess-pools are regularly emptied by municipal agency.	Obtained from wells and a tank. The wells are reserved for drinking purposes, but the tank is not conserved. Scarcity was felt in the months of March, April and May.	From step-wells and springs. These are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen. The new water-supply scheme will come into operation from 1st April.	Mainly from the Mainwaring tank and the fort ditch, but also from some wells. Quality reported to be wholesome. Watchmen are appointed to guard these sources and the supply channels of the tanks and fort ditch are carefully looked after.	The refuse from streets and houses are collected in dust-bins and carted twice daily to the rubbish depôt. The night-soil is removed in iron trucks and buried in trenches at some distance from the rubbish depôt. There are 8 public latrines (one pukka built) which are kept fairly clean and freely used by the people.	Rs. 2,679-13-1	Rs. 8,217-3-1
1	Anantapur.	Anantapur.	6,973	36.3	No system. U-shaped drains exist in the principal streets. Elsewhere side-cuttings carry off storm water. Cess-pools abound. They are cleaned once or twice a year.	Obtained from wells and a tank. The wells are reserved for drinking purposes, but the tank is not conserved. Scarcity was felt in the months of March, April and May.	From step-wells and springs. These are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen. The new water-supply scheme will come into operation from 1st April.	Mainly from the Mainwaring tank and the fort ditch, but also from some wells. Quality reported to be wholesome. Watchmen are appointed to guard these sources and the supply channels of the tanks and fort ditch are carefully looked after.	The town sweepings are collected in dust-bins and removed to a place some distance from the town and sold. There are 14 public latrines which are freely used. Private scavenging is in force. There are also 5 urinals.	Rs. 645-11-6	Rs. 2,909-12-6
										Net receipts from conservancy, 1892-93.	Net expenditure on conservancy, 1892-93.

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—continued.

Number.	Districts.	Municipalities.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts from conservancy, 1892-93.	Net expenditure on conservancy, 1892-93.
5		Colombatore.	46,007	27.3	Defective and without system. By side-cuttings which are, as a rule, kept in a foul condition. A proper system of drainage is a pressing necessity, and one is reported to be under consideration.	Sources same as last reported, viz., wells and tanks. Quantity sufficient, but quality generally bad. The Teppakulam is guarded by a watchman. Most of the public wells, of which there are 27, are provided with parapet walls and platforms, but their surroundings are in an insanitary condition. A few of the private wells contain good drinking water. A water-supply scheme is under consideration.	Indifferent. The house and street sweepings are removed in carts to several depôts and burnt in cinerators. Each depôt has a cinerator, but the cinerators are in a dilapidated condition. There are 29 public latrines freely used, but in bad repair. Streets, lanes, gardens, &c., are also used for purposes of nature. The contents of latrines are removed to a night-soil depôt and buried. The night-soil depôt was in an unsatisfactory condition. Private scavenging is very successfully carried on.	Wells, latrines, drains and a market were repaired (Rs. 1,000), and Rs. 30 were spent in conserving drinking sources.	Rs. 604-10-0	Rs. 3,185-4-1
6		Erode.	12,238	21.7	Defective and without system. Mainly by side-cuttings. A masonry drain exists in Kottumuttu street. Cess-pools abound, but they are never cleaned.	Sources same as last reported, viz., the Calingarayan channel, a tank in the fort, a few wells and the river Canvery. Quality fairly good. As remarked in last year's report the channel is still subject to pollution.	Fairly well attended to. System same as last reported. The streets are swept twice a day and the garbage, &c., carted to a depôt and eventually sold, while the market sweepings are incinerated. There are 14 public latrines which are freely used and fairly well attended to. Their contents are carted away and buried in trenches. Private scavenging is in force and the system is to be extended. There are 161 dust-bins. The streets are swept daily, and the refuse is carted to two depôts outside the town limits where it is either burnt or sold as manure. There are 13 public latrines in good order and fairly clean. They are freely resorted to. The streets are swept morning and evening and the rubbish, &c., removed in country carts to the night-soil depôt. The contents of latrines are taken in covered carts and buried in trenches; the accumulation of rubbish and night-soil is sold annually as manure. There are 42 public latrines on the dry-earth system. They are fairly well attended to and freely used. Private scavenging is in force, but works indifferently.	Rs. 30 were spent on improvements to water-supply. Some dust-bins were repaired (Rs. 50).	Rs. 1,178-7-2	Rs. 7,621-10-0
7		Kartar.	10,740	23.1	No system. By side-cuttings. A masonry drain exists in Kottumuttu street. A drainage scheme is in contemplation.	From the river Amravathy and wells. The river water is good and freely used. Seventeen wells are set apart for drinking and they are provided with parapet walls and platforms.	The streets are swept daily, and the refuse is carted to two depôts outside the town limits where it is either burnt or sold as manure. There are 13 public latrines in good order and fairly clean. They are freely resorted to. The streets are swept morning and evening and the rubbish, &c., removed in country carts to the night-soil depôt. The contents of latrines are taken in covered carts and buried in trenches; the accumulation of rubbish and night-soil is sold annually as manure. There are 42 public latrines on the dry-earth system. They are fairly well attended to and freely used. Private scavenging is in force, but works indifferently.	Rs. 30 were spent on improvements to water-supply. Some dust-bins were repaired (Rs. 50).	Rs. 1,178-7-2	Rs. 7,621-10-0
8		Cuddapah.	17,211	38.6	By side-cuttings; defective and without system. Cess-pools exist, into which the house sewage flows. They are emptied occasionally only.	Same as last reported, the Booga spring water being in use. Wells are not now used by the people.	The streets are swept morning and evening and the rubbish, &c., removed in country carts to the night-soil depôt. The contents of latrines are taken in covered carts and buried in trenches; the accumulation of rubbish and night-soil is sold annually as manure. There are 42 public latrines on the dry-earth system. They are fairly well attended to and freely used. Private scavenging is in force, but works indifferently.	Rs. 30 were spent on improvements to water-supply. Some dust-bins were repaired (Rs. 50).	Rs. 1,178-7-2	Rs. 7,621-10-0

9	Berhampore.	25,498	20.2	Defective. U and V shaped drains exist in the principal streets. Masonry cess-pools exist and they are cleaned daily.	From tanks and wells; the former are subjected to pollution. Three tanks are said to be set apart for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen.	System same as last reported. The sweepings and refuse are collected in dust-bins, whence they are removed to depôts outside the town and incinerated. There are 22 public latrines in good order and the night-soil is removed in covered baskets and buried in trenches outside the town.	Rs. 200 were laid out in improvements to water-supply. Rs. 360 in the construction of latrines, dust-bins and markets, and Rs. 370 in repairs to latrines, cinerators, markets and slaughter-houses.	Rs. 1,127-5-0	Rs. 6,043-13-10
10	Chittoole.	18,204	23.8	Defective. Natural drainage is towards the river on the west. The drainage scheme referred to in last report has been abandoned. There are 40 cess-pools, which are cleaned by municipal agency.	Obtained from tanks, wells and river. The last-named source is subject to contamination from its being used for burning and burying dead bodies. The tanks have raised embankments and are guarded by watchmen. The wells are provided with parapet walls and platforms. Sixteen wells and 3 tanks are reserved for drinking.	The street sweepings, &c., are taken to depôts on the outskirts of the town and finally sold to ryots. The night-soil is removed in covered baskets to depôts situated on the northern and southern extremities of the town and buried in pits. A moveable corrugated iron latrine was provided during the year. The latrines are freely used by the people.	Tanks and wells were repaired and drinking sources conserved (Rs. 843). Prickly-pear and rank vegetation removed (Rs. 182). A few dust-bins were constructed (Rs. 226) and drains repaired (Rs. 116). One portable corrugated iron latrine was purchased (Rs. 78).	Rs. 410-0-0	Rs. 3,100-5-4
11	Parlakimedi.	16,979	22.9	Natural and satisfactory. A few cess-pools exist and they are cleaned out daily.	Sources same as last reported, viz., wells and tanks. Quality fair. Two tanks are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded against pollution.	System same as last reported. The rubbish is taken to the cinerators, where it is burnt and sold as manure. There are 10 latrines in good condition and freely used.	A well was sunk and others repaired (Rs. 206). Drinking sources were conserved (Rs. 114). Some dust-bins and a drain were constructed (Rs. 172). A few latrines of corrugated iron were constructed (Rs. 190).	Rs. 221-8-7	Rs. 2,412-13-3
12	Cocanada.	40,068	35.9	No system. A main sewer runs from the market tank to the salt creek and the main drain leading from this is in an insanitary condition. Recommendations for its improvement have been unheeded by the Municipal Council. Drainage of houses flows into the main sewer. A few private cess-pools exist and they are, as a rule, in a filthy condition.	Sources same as last reported. Canals from the Gôdavari river, wells and tanks. Quantity sufficient, but quality indifferent. Eight tanks and 3 wells are set apart for drinking. The canals and the tanks are subject to pollution, though the latter are watched over. The reservoirs and cisterns also need protection from contamination.	The street sweepings, &c., are burnt in cinerators and the ashes used to mix with the night-soil. There are 19 latrines which are freely used by the people. The night-soil is buried in pits some distance from the cinerators.	Rs. 151 were spent in the construction and repair of tanks. Rs. 1,373 on conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply, such as providing platforms to fresh-water cisterns and tanks and repairing supply channels. Two iron latrines were constructed and others repaired (Rs. 2,342). Rs. 744 in the construction of dust-bins and Rs. 1,034 in repairs to drains, markets and removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.	Rs. 501-4-0	Rs. 9,706-8-0
13	Ellore.	29,296	31.2	Same as last reported. No system. By side-cuttings. Cut-stone drains exist in the main roads. Drains discharge into irrigation channels. House sewage flows into cess-pools, public drains or into streets. Cess-pools exist, but their condition is indifferent, though they are supposed to be cleaned daily.	From the Krishna canal, a tank, wells and irrigation channels. Quality bad; subject to much pollution. Wells have parapet walls and platforms. The tank is guarded by a watchman.	The rubbish is stored in 6 depôts and sold annually. There are 21 public latrines in fair order and freely used by the people. Private scavenging is in force.	Conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply (Rs. 1,038). Construction of dust-bins and a slaughter-house (Rs. 743) and repairs to latrines and drains (Rs. 909).	Rs. 811-6-0	Rs. 6,815-7-5

ABSTRACTS OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—continued.

Number.	Districts.	Municipalities.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts from conservancy, 1892-93.	Net expenditure on conservancy, 1892-93.
14	(Idukvari—cont.)	Rajabmundry.	28,279	32.8	Unsatisfactory and without system. Only the main roads and streets have side-cuttings which are defective. Drainage of houses bad. A good system of drainage is much required for the town.	From the river, a tank and wells. The first-named is the chief source, but it is not conserved in any way. The tank and 21 wells are reserved for drinking purposes. The tank is guarded against pollution.	The refuse is sold to a contractor who is supposed to remove it outside the town. Dry rubbish, which cannot be utilized as manure, is burnt in cinerators. For some months the refuse was used as manure in the municipal garden, but the practice has been abandoned. There are 18 public latrines, but most of them are in dilapidated condition and not well looked after. More latrines are required, but they should be constructed on approved plans and kept clean.	A well was sunk and another repaired (Rs. 96); drinking sources were conserved and other improvements to water supply effected (Rs. 227); and latrines, drain and a market constructed (Rs. 500).	Rs. 173-10-0	Rs. 10,154-4-9
15	Kistna.	Guntur.	23,267	37.4	Natural. House sewage flows into streets and soaks into the ground. Masonry cess-pools exist and they are cleaned daily. The town has been surveyed for a drainage scheme.	Obtained from a reservoir and several municipal and private wells. Quality fair, but insufficient in quantity. The reservoir, which is fed by the black-water tank and under-ground springs, is guarded by a watchman. All municipal wells have parapet walls and platforms, but not drains. Most private wells have only parapet walls.	The streets and lanes are swept daily and the refuse and contents of dust-bins are removed to the rubbish depot, where it is sold annually as manure. There are 18 latrines and their contents are removed in wooden carts to the night-soil depot and buried in trenches. There are 25 dust-bins, but the number is insufficient for the requirements of the town. The latrines are freely used. Private scavenging made progress during the year.	Improvements to water-supply, such as the construction and repair of wells, tanks and reservoirs and conservancy of drinking sources (Rs. 4,148) and repairs to a market (Rs. 872). Rs. 431 were spent in carrying out the preliminary survey for a drainage scheme.	Rs. 870-9-10	Rs. 8,749-11-1
16	Kistna.	Masulipatam.	38,067	26.8	No system. By side-cuttings ...	From the river Kistna and wells. The Kistna water is brought into the town in masonry conduits and distributed to the inhabitants. A scheme for supplying the town with sufficient and wholesome drinking water is in contemplation.	The town is divided into wards for conservancy purposes and the sweepings, &c., are collected outside the town and incinerated. There are 13 public latrines in different parts of the town.	Improvements to water-supply (Rs. 844). Improvement of town-site (Rs. 615) and repairs to latrines, drains, markets and a slaughter-house (Rs. 947).	Rs. 281 0 0	Rs. 7,372-1-11
17	Bezavada.		20,611	40.9	No system. Storm water flows through side channels. House sewage is collected in cess-pools which are cleaned by municipal agency.	From the river Kistna and canals. Unsatisfactory. Wells are not much used except in a few places.	The street sweepings are removed in carts and deposited some distance from the town. There are 15 latrines, 11 being pukka built and 4 brick-wall enclosures.	Rs. 418 were spent in sinking and repairing wells. Rs. 3,524 in the construction of latrines, dust-bins, a drain and a market and Rs. 11 in repairs to dust-bins.	Rs. 284-6-0	Rs. 8,914-9-2

18	Kurnool.	Kurnool.	24,306.	55.2	Masonry drains are provided to ten streets. About 400 cess-pools exist; they are in fair order. The drains are flushed daily.	From the irrigation canal, the water being brought into the town in masonry conduits. Springs dug in the bed of the river Hindri are used by people living near it.	The rubbish, &c., is collected in dust-bins, whence it is removed in carts to a selected spot on the right bank of the Hindri and sold periodically by auction. There are 38 latrines which are swept twice daily. The night-soil is removed to the right bank of the Hindri and buried.	Nothing exceptional. Rs. 351 were spent on improvements to water-supply and Rs. 409 on the construction of a slaughter-house and repairs to latrines, dust-bins and drains. Greater attention is now being paid to the cleansing of private latrines by serving notices on their owners and by prosecuting them in cases of default. A new water-supply scheme is under consideration.	Rs. 1219-4-12-8.	Rs. 2,025-5-5.
19	Madura.	Dindigul.	20,115.	20.5	Some streets are provided with V-shaped drains and greater attention is now being paid to drainage of houses.	No change since last report. From 2 rain-fed tanks and the jubilee well. The tanks are conserved. The jubilee well supplies one of the suburbs of the town. A water project for this town has been sanctioned by Government.	Fairly well attended to. System same as last reported. There are 17 public latrines which are used to some extent. Many people still prefer resorting to fields, &c., for purposes of nature.	Rs. 1,208 were spent in the sinking and repair of wells; Rs. 55 in repairs to tanks; Rs. 345 in conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply; Rs. 279 in the construction and repair of markets; and Rs. 51 in removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation and repairs to a latrine and a slaughter-house. A committee was appointed to select suitable places for 2 night-soil depôts.	Rs. 223-0-0.	Rs. 3,233-6-2.
20	Madura.	Madura.	87,121	29.3	No system. Defective. L-shaped side-cuttings exist, the insanitary condition of which contributes largely to the unhealthiness of the town.	No change since last report. Obtained from the 3 large wells sunk in the bed of the river. From these the water is pumped into reservoirs. There are many wells in the town, but the quality of the water in them is not satisfactory. The new water works are approaching completion.	The street sweepings are stored at some distance from the town and sold by auction. There are 10 public latrines which are freely used by the people. The night-soil is buried in trenches. The latrine accommodation is inadequate and the sanitary condition of the town, on the whole, is unsatisfactory.	Drinking sources were conserved and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 4,209). Latrines and dust-bins were constructed and repaired (Rs. 2,400). Markets repaired and sanitary arrangements made during fairs and festivals (Rs. 1,612).	Rs. 835-8-1.	Rs. 31,189-7-4.
21	Madura.	Palni.	16,940	21.4	Mainly by side-cuttings. Some streets have stone drains. Almost all houses in the main streets have drains. A few cess-pools exist. A drainage scheme is under preparation.	Sources same as last reported, viz., a tank, river and wells. The tank, an unsatisfactory source, is said to be watched over and the wells are provided with parapet walls.	The rubbish is removed in carts to the rubbish depot and finally disposed of by sale. There are 5 double latrines, 1 being masonry built. They are in good order and freely resorted to. Two more are to be added shortly.	Nothing of importance. Rs. 75 were spent on improvements to water-supply. Rs. 250 in the construction of a slaughter-house and Rs. 227 in minor improvements to town-site. A preliminary survey is made to provide for proper drainage scheme for the town.	Rs. 50-2-6	Rs. 2,459-2-3
22	Periyakulam.	Periyakulam.	16,363	38.2	No system. Side-cuttings exist to carry off the drainage of the streets. The Varaganady is the main drain of the town. Cess-pools exist, but they are not on approved plans, nor are they cleaned daily.	From wells and the Varaganady, the latter being the chief source. Two of the wells are provided with parapet walls and platforms, while the rest (5 in number) are in insanitary condition requiring parapets, platforms and drains. The river is subjected to much contamination, though a watchman is employed to guard it.	The rubbish is carted off to the depôts and sold by auction to ryots. There are 9 public latrines which are cleaned once every day and the contents taken to the nearest rubbish depôts and buried in pits. The latrines are freely used. The sanitary condition of the town is unsatisfactory. The number of latrines and dust-bins are insufficient.	Rs. 51 were spent in the conservancy of drinking sources and Rs. 49 on other sanitary works, such as construction and repair of latrines and drains. Some moveable metal dust-bins have been constructed. A sewage cart was engaged to remove contents of cess-pools.	...	Rs. 1,790-12-10

Number.	Districts.	Municipalities.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts from conservancy, 1892-93.	Net expenditure on conservancy, 1892-93.
23		Calicut.	64,798	38.0	No change since last report. The 4 main drains, into which the street drains empty, get blocked frequently and cause considerable nuisance.	Same as last reported. From wells and tanks. Said to be fairly good and sufficient. A scheme for supplying a portion of the town with good drinking-water is under consideration.	One portion of the rubbish is buried and the rest is burnt on the road side and on the beach. Another portion is used to fill up hollows and low-lying places in private compound. There are 5 pukka-built and 6 sentry-box latrines and 2 more metal ones are to be put up. The night-soil is buried. The refuse is collected in dust-bins and removed to a site 3 miles distant from the town, where it is buried. There are 11 pukka-masonry latrines on the dry-earth system and 9 sentry-box latrines on the beach. Private scavenging is in force, but the service does not appear to be popular.	A market was repaired at a cost of Rs. 525.	Rs. 1,370-7-0	Rs. 10,746-5-1
24		Cannanore.	26,653	27.8	No system in the old Moplah town. Laterite stone drains exist in the cantonment bazaar street and Burnacherry. Cess-pools are to be found in the Moplah town, but not in the cantonment.	Obtained from wells. Good and sufficient. Twenty-three wells are used for drinking purposes. The municipal wells are all provided with parapet walls and latrine drains and notices are put up from time to time warning the public against polluting the water-supply. Numerous private wells exist, but the surroundings in some cases are unsatisfactory.	The refuse is collected in dust-bins and the rest is burnt on the road side and on the beach. Another portion is used to fill up hollows and low-lying places in private compound. There are 5 pukka-built and 6 sentry-box latrines and 2 more metal ones are to be put up. The night-soil is buried. The refuse is collected in dust-bins and removed to a site 3 miles distant from the town, where it is buried. There are 11 pukka-masonry latrines on the dry-earth system and 9 sentry-box latrines on the beach. Private scavenging is in force, but the service does not appear to be popular.	No works of importance were undertaken during the year. Some wells, latrines, a market and a slaughter-house were repaired at an aggregate cost of Rs. 314.	Rs. 801-11-9	Rs. 6,081-5-9
25	Malabar.	Cochin.	16,147	50.3	No system. Masonry drains are provided to a few streets whilst side-cuttings carry off storm water in others. House sewage flows into street drains in the better part of the town, elsewhere it soaks into the ground. No cess-pools.	Bad. Obtained from shallow wells. No tanks or wells are set apart for drinking. The well-to-do obtain their supply from Alwaye. Rain water collected in iron tanks is distributed to the poor by the council during the monsoon.	The rubbish and street sweepings, collected in dust-bins, are partly sold as manure and partly burnt at a place some distance from the town. There are 14 latrines in all and they are freely used.	Nothing exceptional. Rs. 331 were spent on other improvements to water-supply and town-sites, such as filling up of hollows, &c., and Rs. 257 on repairs to latrines, dust-bins, drains and markets.	Rs. 796-4-0	Rs. 4,518-8-7
26		Palghat.	39,367.	32.6.	By side channels. No system. seven masonry drains exist. No cess-pools.	Drinking water is obtained exclusively from wells. Each house or group of houses having a well of its own. Quality generally good. The 9 municipal wells are provided with parapet walls and side flooring, but most of the private ones are not so protected. Tanks are used for bathing, &c., purposes.	The town refuse is collected at the depôts and auctioned annually. There are 13 public latrines, 1 being masonry and 8 Crawford's patent, and they are used to some extent. Conservancy received attention during the year and the system of private scavenging was extended.	Rs. 277 were spent on repairs to wells, latrines, drains, burial-grounds, slaughter-house, &c., and Rs. 83 on sanitary improvements during fairs and festivals. Certain public wells were provided with masonry drains; private scavenging was extended to Brahmin villages. Number of night-soil and rubbish carts was increased.	Rs. 900-2-6	Rs. 6,681-8-7
27		Tellicheerry.	26,631.	34.0.		Obtained entirely from public and private wells. Quality good. Twenty public wells and a tank are set apart for drinking. The latter is not much used.	Fairly well attended to. The street sweepings and rubbish are collected in stone dust-bins and eventually removed in carts and buried. The solid contents of latrines are removed in night-soil carts and buried as stated in last report, while the liquid	Repairs to tanks and wells (Rs. 44); construction and repair of latrines (Rs. 148); and repairs to drains and a market (Rs. 443).	Rs. 1,516-10-6	Rs. 8,210-12-2

28	Nellore.	Nellore.	29,128	19.7	Defective and without system. Twenty-two streets are provided with badly constructed drains which discharge into the irrigation channels. In these streets house drains discharge into streets. Elsewhere house sewage flows into cess-pools or into the streets.	From wells, reservoirs, irrigation channels, and the river Pennér. Water from wells within the town is brackish, while that from wells outside is drinkable. The channels, reservoirs and the river are subjected to pollution. Some of the wells have parapet walls, drains, platforms, and a few have pulleys.	Un satisfactory. The great bulk of the rubbish is stored in backyards and unoccupied lands for manurial purposes, a small portion only being taken to the rubbish depôt. There are 169 dust-bins. This number is quite inadequate. There are 24 public latrines. Some of them are not freely resorted to, people preferring to resort to streets, fields, &c., for purposes of nature. The night-soil from public and private latrines is burnt at the rubbish depôt. The pukka latrines require repairing and improvement.	Tanks were dug (Rs. 322); wells repaired (Rs. 294); dust-bins constructed (Rs. 95); and drains repaired (Rs. 12). Rs. 68 were spent on some minor improvements to water-supply.	Rs. 1,609-5-6	Rs. 6,754-8-3
29		Ongele.	10,632	24.3	By side-cuttings. Masonry drains exist in seven streets. No system of house drainage. House sewage flows into street drains here and there. No public cess-pools.	From a tank and 10 wells which are reserved for drinking. Quality fair on the whole. The tank is guarded by a watchman.	The town refuse is collected in dust-bins and removed in carts to 2 depôts, where, after storage, it is sold by auction. There are 7 public latrines in fair condition. The latrines are not much resorted to, but their locality is.	Nothing specially important. The sinking and repairs of some wells, &c., and the construction of latrines and a drain, market and slaughter-house were the only sanitary works undertaken during the year.	Rs. 464-10-3	Rs. 2,558-1-9
30		Coonoor.	5,566	37.4	The new drainage scheme has been completed. No cess-pools.	Obtained from 2 streams and a channel from the Arvenghat river. These are open and subject to pollution. There are also 2 wells in the lower part of the town, but no tanks.	The street sweepings and contents of latrines are taken to a depôt, where they are mixed and the compost sold by auction. There are 47 dust-bins and 10 latrines. The latrines are freely resorted to, but the number is insufficient for the requirements of the town.	Improvements of water-supply (Rs. 395); construction and repair of latrines (Rs. 540); repairs to market and slaughter-house (Rs. 65). Rs. 20,617 were spent on the drainage scheme now completed.	Rs. 2,353-13-0	Rs. 6,151-3-11
31		Ootacamund.	18,991	23.1	Natural. Ootacamund bazaar and the village of Kandal are provided with good stone-lined and cement drains. Elsewhere no artificial drains. No cess-pools. House sewage flows into the nearest drains, natural or artificial, as the case may be.	From 2 reservoirs at Marimund and Dodabetta. The water from both is brought into the town in pipes. There are also wells, some of which contain good drinking water.	Fairly well attended to. The town refuse is deposited at a village 3 miles to the south-west of the town. There are 44 latrines, which are freely used. The night-soil for the greater portion of the year was taken to a farm to the east of the town.	Conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply (Rs. 38,616) and construction and repair of drains (Rs. 13,109); improvement and repair of markets (Rs. 631); and repairs to slaughterhouses (Rs. 66). The south water-supply scheme was completed during the year. New conservancy carts were purchased during the year and the nuisance caused by the old carts thus removed. The Kandal drainage scheme was also completed.	Rs. 4,503-8-0	Rs. 13,546-9-10

ABSTRACTS OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—continued.

Number.	Districts.	Municipalities.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts from conservancy, 1892-93.	Net expenditure on conservancy, 1892-93.
32		Gudiyalam.	18,745	80.1	The main street on the Chittoor road is provided with V-shaped drains. Elsewhere drainage is by side-cuttings. The drains in the northern part of the town flow into a channel, while those in the southern find their way into the fields. The V-shaped drain is flushed daily. House drains in some instances flow into street drains. Some cess-pools exist.	Sources same as last reported. Springs in the river bed, a tank and private wells. Sufficient and fair in quality. The springs and the tank are reserved for drinking and guarded by watchmen, but the watching, as stated in last report, requires stricter supervision.	The town refuse and night-soil are removed daily in carts outside the town and sold as manure. There are 12 public latrines which are fairly well used.	Improvements to water-supply (Rs. 434); removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation (Rs. 86); other sanitary works, such as the construction of dust-bins and drains and sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals (Rs. 64). A site has been selected for the construction of a hospital in the town.	Rs. 164-12-0	Rs. 3,308-1-9
33	North Arcot.	Tirupatt.	14,238	29.6	No system. A few streets have rough stone drains. House drains flow into street drains or into cess-pools. Cess-pools are cleaned when full. The drainage scheme sanctioned by Government will be put in hand shortly.	From tanks and wells. Good. Two tanks are set apart for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen. The tanks are mainly spring-fed.	The streets are swept twice daily and the rubbish, &c., deposited in the several rubbish depôts and sold when a fair demand arises. There are 11 public latrines in fair condition and freely used. Private scavenging is in force.	Nothing exceptional. A well was repaired and drinking sources conserved (Rs. 145) and a market was repaired (Rs. 21).	Rs. 572-7-0	Rs. 3,405-6-0
34	Vellore.	44,724	25.4		Chiefly from tanks, wells and springs in the bed of the river Palar. Quality fair. The Surigunta, which is much used as a drinking-water source, is subject to pollution. Both the tank and its feeder channel are guarded by watchmen. A scheme for the water-supply of the town is now before Government.		The street sweepings, &c., are collected in dust-bins and removed by contractors outside town limits, where they are disposed of as manure. The night soil mixed with dry-earth is carted off to the fields for manure. There are 507 dust-bins, of which 387 are masonry fixture and 210 are zinc moveable ones. Seventeen public latrines exist in the dry-earth system and they are kept fairly cleaned. The system of conservancy requires overhauling.	Improvements to water-supply, such as the repair of tanks and a well and the conservancy of drinking sources (Rs. 392); and other sanitary works, such as the repair of latrines, drains and markets, (Rs. 460).	...	...
35	Walajapet.	10,485	27.0		The main streets are provided with rough stone drains. Elsewhere no system. Mere side channels existing in some streets. Sewage from some of the houses flows into street drains. No cess-pools.	Good and sufficient. Obtained from 6 tanks and 6 wells, reserved for drinking and guarded by watchmen. All wells have parapet walls. Three wells have platforms and 1 a drain.	The rubbish and night-soil are accumulated in heaps outside town limits and sold by public auction. There are 7 public latrines and 2 urinals, and except the market latrine, others are not much used by the people.	Wells were sunk and repaired, drinking sources conserved and other minor improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 427); markets constructed and repaired (Rs. 461); a drain repaired (Rs. 41); and prickly-pear and rank vegetation removed (Rs. 116).	Rs. 1,257-0-9	Rs. 2,544-0-8

MUNICIPALITIES.

36	Balem.	67,640	18.2	19.2	Unsatisfactory and without system. Masonry drains exist in a few places. Elsewhere drainage is by side-cuttings. Much sewage soaks into the soil. Cess-pools abound and they are not systematically cleaned.	Obtained from a river. Numerous draw and step wells and 2 tanks. Scarcity was felt during the first half of the year. Forty-one wells and 2 tanks or reservoirs containing water of good quality are set apart for drinking. The tanks are watched over.	System much the same as last report. Rubbish is collected in dust-bins and removed in carts to depôts. The night-soil is removed in covered carts to selected depôts. There is very little demand for rubbish and night-soil as manure. There are 48 public latrines, but the number is insufficient.	Sinking and repair of wells (Rs. 1,162); repairs to a tank (Rs. 37); conservancy of drinking sources, (Rs. 110). Twelve iron night-soil carts were purchased. Some latrines were constructed and others repaired (Rs. 707). Other sanitary improvements effected (Rs. 15).	Rs. 705-14-0	Rs. 18,180-6-5
37	Balem.	16,463	19.2		No system. Side-cuttings exist to carry off storm water. House drains are connected with street side-cuttings and much sewage soaks into the soil. Cess-pools abound and they are seldom, if ever, cleaned.	Sources same as last reported. A Teppacolam, irrigation tank and wells. Five public draw-wells, 2 step wells and the Chetti Teppacolam are the chief sources of drinking. Quality indifferent. Scarcity was felt during the early part of the year. The Teppacolam is guarded by a watchman. The water in most private wells is brackish.	The streets are swept daily and the rubbish is collected in dust-bins and taken in hand-carts to selected depôts. There are 7 public latrines which are freely used by the people, but they are small and in indifferent condition. The night-soil is removed twice daily and buried in trenches at some distance from the town. Latrine accommodation insufficient.	Nothing of importance. Rs. 68 were spent in the construction of a well and conservancy of drinking sources and Rs. 355 in purchasing material for a double iron latrine. One iron night-soil cart was purchased.	Rs. 81-14-6	Rs. 2,480-5-11
38	Vaniyambadi.	15,838	30.2	30.2	By side-cuttings. No system. Here and there masonry drains exist. House sewage flows into cess-pools or into street drains. Cess-pools abound and they are seldom cleaned. Much sewage soaks into the soil owing to defective drainage.	From wells and the river. The river water and that from 4 of the public wells is good, but the former is subject to pollution. Most of the private wells, which are situated in close proximity to cess-pools, contain brackish water. In the dry weather springs dug in the bed of the river are also used and they are guarded by watchmen.	The rubbish is collected in dust-bins and removed in carts to selected depôts outside town limits. There are 11 public latrines, and they are kept in fair condition and freely used. The latrines are cleaned twice daily and the contents carted away to the depôts. There is no sale for the town sweepings. More latrines are required.	Ra. 217 were spent on repairs to latrines and a slaughter-house, and Rs. 252 on conservancy, drinking sources. A public latrine is under construction.	Rs. 29-14-0	Rs. 2,778-1-8
39	South Arcot.	Chidambaram.	18,534	24.5	No system. House sewage flows into backyards or into cess-pools in the streets. There are 140 cess-pools, 1 of which is on a standard plan. They are said to be cleaned twice a week.	From temple wells and tanks. Four tanks are said to be set apart for drinking and guarded by watchmen. The tanks are river-fed.	Fairly well attended to. The town refuse is carted to 2 depôts and sold from time to time by auction to cultivators. There are 9 public latrines, which are freely used by the people.	Ra. 301 were spent on conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply and Rs. 84 in repairing a market and making arrangements during fairs and festivals. A large pond near the paracheri was acquired to provide the people of the large paracheri with a wholesome supply of drinking-water. A double latrine (brick-wall enclosure) was constructed. An additional night-soil and sewage carts were employed.	Rs. 434-2-0	Rs. 3,711-2-4
40	Cuddalore.	47,025	18.3	18.3	No regular system. Side-cuttings carry off storm water. Masonry drains exist in Old Town and Pudukkottai. House sewage flows into street drains or cess-pools.	The supply of Old Town is brought from the Mount Capper lake, the water of which is good. The water is brought into the town in an open channel, over which watchmen are placed. Some wells, which supplied New Town, have been abandoned, the water having become brackish. Others are to be sunk in their stead. One already sunk contains good water.	Same as last reported. The refuse is sold by auction and carted to the fields for use as manure. The number of latrines is the same as last reported, viz., 12 pukka-built and 9 leaf latrines. They are freely used.	A well was sunk (Rs. 60); latrines were repaired (Rs. 242), and Rs. 366 spent on minor improvements to water-supply. A site for the construction of a new slaughter-house has been acquired and the work put in hand. The delivery fountain at Old Town has been provided with a flight of steps, and a drain and the covering over the fountain replaced by a tiled roofing.	Rs. 2,220-15-8	Rs. 9,352-10-2

ABSTRACTS OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—continued.

Number.	Districts.	Municipalities.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts from conservancy, 1892-93.	Net expenditure on conservancy, 1892-93.
41	South Canara.	Mangalore.	40,620	30.8	No system. The public drains and water courses are maintained in good order. No cess-pools. A preliminary survey of the town has been arranged for preparatory to remedying the defects in drainage. No system. Natural and by side-cuttings. Storm water finds its way into fields and irrigation channels. Many houses are provided with masonry drains, and sewage finds its way into masonry cisterns or into streets, where it soaks into the soil. In some instances it flows into backyards forming filthy puddles. A drainage scheme is under execution. Natural. Masonry drains are provided to town streets. Elsewhere drainage is by side-cuttings. Some streets have not even side-cuttings. Cess-pools exist and they are said to be cleaned occasionally by the owners.	From numerous wells and a tank which is set apart for drinking and guarded by a watchman. The quality of water in most wells is satisfactory, but there are 5 public wells, which contain good water. Sources same as last reported. The Cauvery and the Arasala, wells and a tank. During the hot months holes dug or wells sunk in the bed of rivers are also used. The tank is set apart for drinking and watched. All the sources are fairly conserved and watchmen are appointed over the rivers when the water in them is low. The drinking-water tank should be so protected as to prevent drainage water from finding its way into it. Obtained from the Cauvery, tanks and wells. Quality good. Three tanks are reserved for drinking and guarded by watchmen, but the watching is imperfect; many of the wells have parapet walls and their surroundings are kept clean.	The night-soil and sweepings are removed daily in carts to the depot, where the later are incinerated and the ashes mixed with night-soil in the manufacture of poudrette. The compost is stored and sold to cultivators. There are 12 public latrines which are freely used by the people. The refuse is carted to a depot outside and is sold for filling up pits and holes, low places and as manure for fields. There are 20 public latrines which are freely used, but most of them are too small and the number also is insufficient. The night-soil is taken in covered carts to the rubbish depot and buried in trenches. There was some improvement in conservancy, but a great deal yet remains to be done.	A well was sunk (Rs. 299); some drains constructed (Rs. 1,017) and latrines, dust-bins, drains, a market and a slaughter-house repaired (Rs. 427). Sinking and repair of wells (Rs. 296); conservancy of drinking sources and other minor improvements to water-supply (Rs. 162); improvement of town-sites, such as filling up hollows, &c., (Rs. 1,172); construction of dust-bins and the improvement of a market (Rs. 341); repairs to latrines and a slaughter-house (Rs. 396) and Rs. 17,391 were devoted to the drainage scheme.	Rs. 1,865-0-0	Rs. 7,370 0 0
42		Kumbakonam.	64,254	29.1					Rs. 1,950-10-9	Rs. 18,360 5 2
43	Tanjore.	Mayeravaram.	23,754	31.2	Natural. House sewage flows into backyards and into streets. Cess-pools exist and they are cleaned daily.	Obtained from the river, tanks and wells. Tank and river water is not very good. Five tanks and 5 wells are set apart for drinking, and watchmen are appointed to the reserved tanks. The surroundings of tanks and wells are clean.	Fairly well attended to. The town is divided into 3 divisions for conservancy purposes. The refuse from streets and backyards is collected in dust-bins and removed daily in carts to the 2 rubbish depôts outside the town, where it is disposed of as manure. There are 12 latrines on the dry-earth system, but they are not much resorted to, as the people prefer fields and topes for purposes of nature. The site of the temporary latrines should be changed. The town refuse is removed in carts outside town limits and burnt in cinerators, the residue being sold as manure. There are 20 public latrines, but they are not freely used, the people preferring to resort to fields for purposes of nature. The night-soil of part of the town is removed in carts outside the town and buried in trenches.	Nothing of importance. Rs. 334 were spent in sinking a well and conserving drinking sources. Rs. 693 in the construction of a market, repair of a slaughter-house, and other sanitary objects. Rs. 132 were spent on sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	Rs. 369-2-8	Rs. 6,024-10-2
44		Mannargudi.	20,392	24.2				A well was sunk and another repaired (Rs. 52); tanks conserved and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 664); latrines constructed and repaired (Rs. 164). Dust-bins constructed (Rs. 285).	Rs. 30-4-0	Rs. 4,456-1-3

THIAL

Number.	Districts.	Municipalities.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts from conservancy, 1892-93.	Net expenditure on conservancy, 1892-93.
45	Tanjore—cont.	Nagapetam.	68,673	27.1	No system of drainage. Cess-pools are numerous and some are emptied daily. House sewage is taken away to the rubbish depôt.	Sources same as last reported. Tanks wells and river Uppanar. Five tanks are set apart for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen. Water from a large well in the Jubilee park is pumped and conducted to an iron tank near the market for public use. One part of the town derives its supply from the Sivaganga tank and private wells and another part from the rivers Vadar and Vennar in the rainy season and from wells, tanks and springs dug in the river-bed in the hot season. The water from the Sivaganga tank is brought into the town in covered masonry channels. The tanks reserved for drinking are guarded by watchmen. The new water works sanctioned by Government will shortly be proceeded with.	The roads, streets and lanes are swept and the rubbish taken to the depôts. The cinerator near Hathaway's park is not in use. The rubbish depôts are too close to habitations. There are 18 public latrines, each served by a toty, but the people generally prefer open fields and the beach. The night-soil is carted to the rubbish depôts and buried in trenches. The rubbish and street sweepings are removed by contractors and deposited at the depôts, the contractors being paid according to the quantity removed, and the collection is sold annually by auction. There are 28 public latrines in good condition and freely resorted to. The night-soil is removed daily in carts to a depôt. Private scavenging is in force, but its extension is desirable.	A well was sunk and others repaired (Rs. 310); a tank was repaired and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 2,222); latrines constructed and markets and slaughter-houses repaired. (Rs. 1,586); and Rs. 99 spent on fairs and festivals.	Rs. 2,152-11-0	Rs. 2,950-4-5
46		Tanjore.	64,258	29.3				A well was sunk (Rs. 462); drinking sources conserved and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 801); a latrine and a market constructed (Rs. 420); drains, dust-bin, and a market repaired, (Rs. 1,110); and town-sites improved (Rs. 440); Rs. 79,000 were set apart for the new water-works.	Rs. 2,950-4-5	Rs. 14,021-3-2
47		Palemcottah.	18,612	28.2	Same as last reported. No system. A few masonry drains and side-cuttings carry off the town sewage. House sewage flows into street drains or cess-pools. Many cess-pools exist and many are in an unsatisfactory condition.	Obtained chiefly from Polianichannel, a branch of the Tambraparni, and during the hot weather from tanks fed by the channel and wells. The channel is subject to pollution in its course, but efforts are made to prevent contamination within municipal limits. The wells are watched over and boards also put up warning people against polluting the wells. Quantity sufficient.	Fairly well attended to. The street sweepings and contents of dust-bins are incinerated and the ashes used to mix with the night-soil. There are 8 latrines—6 pucks built and 2 brick-wall enclosures—on the dry earth-system. They are cleaned twice daily and their contents removed to a depôt outside town limits and buried in pits. Private scavenging exists on a small scale, but the system is to be extended.	Ra. 100 were devoted to conservancy of water-supply, and Ra. 320 to repairs to latrines, dust-bins, drains, markets and slaughter-houses.	Rs. 259-4-0	Rs. 3,090-6-9
48	Tinnevely.	Tinnevely.	24,766	32.3	Defective. Masonry drains are provided to many streets, but for a great portion of the town there are only side-cuttings. The drains have not a sufficient gradient. House drains flow into street drains or cess-pools. There are numerous cess-pools which are imperfectly cleaned.	From channels and tanks, and when these fail from the river and wells. The channels and a large tank are open to contamination. The temple tank and another on the eastern side are less contaminated.	Indifferent. The town rubbish is collected in dust-bins, whence it is removed to the night-soil depôt and burnt in a cinerator, the ashes being used to mix with the night-soil. There are 20 latrines and their contents mixed with ashes are sold as manure. The sanitary condition of the town is on the whole unsatisfactory, and the system of conservancy, though somewhat improved, still leaves much to be desired.	Ra. 204 were devoted towards the improvement of water-supply, Ra. 956 towards the construction of latrines and dust-bins, Ra. 736 for repairs to latrines, a drain, markets and a slaughter-house, and Ra. 50 were spent in sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	Rs. 766-2-0	Rs. 6,060-0-4

ABSTRACTS OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—continued.

Number.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net receipts from conservancy, 1892-93.	Net expenditure on conservancy, 1892-93.
49	Tinnevely—cont.	Tuticorin.	24,964	28.3	No system. Generally by side-cuttings. Masonry drains are provided to a few streets. These discharge into the sea, but they are not flushed. House sewage flows into the streets, street drains or into cess-pools. The cess-pools do not appear to be well looked after.	Obtained chiefly from a tank fed by the Tambraparni and a stream. Water from the tank is brought in an open channel to a reservoir, where it is filtered and then distributed in covered conduits. This source is not constant and is subject to much contamination. Wells are used when the ordinary supply fails. The reservoir is guarded by a watchman. The ordinary supply was inadequate.	The sweepings are generally carted to the rubbish depot outside town limits and incinerated, the ashes being used to cover the night-soil. There are 15 public latrines which are freely used and their contents are buried in pits.	Repairs to wells (Rs. 75); conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply (Rs. 1,607); removal of prickly-pear and improvements to town-sites, such as filling up hollows, &c. (Rs. 162); construction of new iron latrines (Rs. 367) and dust-bins (Rs. 120); repairs to latrines and drains (Rs. 99). A water-supply scheme is under investigation.	Rs. 573 8-0	Rs. 6,095 6-4
50	Trichinopoly.	Strirangam.	21,632	29.8	No system. Surface drains carry off storm water. Cess-pools exist. Some objectionable cess-pools were closed during the year.	Sources same as last reported, viz., the Cauvery, Coleroon, Natarvakkai and wells. Six wells were set apart for drinking purposes, but Chemical Analysts having condemned the quality of 3 of them, the use of their water has been prohibited. These 6 wells are provided with platforms. There are no tanks.	Fairly well attended to. The town refuse is collected in dust-bins and sold to a gardener for manure. There are 18 latrines on the dry earth-system which are freely used. The night-soil is removed in carts to a depot some distance from the town and buried in trenches. Private scavenging is in force.	Rs. 117 were spent in the conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply. Rs. 62 in the construction and repair of latrines, and Rs. 14 in repairs to a dust-bin and markets.	Rs. 915 1-6	Rs. 6,566 13-0
51	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	89,666	25.7	No system for the town generally. One or two main roads are provided with masonry drain, but these are in bad condition, being choked with rubbish and covered over in places. A good system of drainage for the town is much required.	Bad, being open to all kinds of pollution. The chief sources are tanks and the Wayacondan channel, a branch of the Cauvery. The supply channels to the tanks are open to contamination. The Wayacondan channel is not reserved for drinking purposes. The new water scheme is now under execution.	The town refuse is collected in dust-bins and removed in carts to the rubbish depots, where it is incinerated, the ashes being sold to ryots as manure. There are 80 public latrines which are in fair order and freely used by the people. The solid and liquid contents of latrines are removed daily to the "French Rocks," where they are buried for some time and eventually sold as manure. Private scavenging is in force.	Improvement of water-supply (Rs. 4,324); construction of latrines, urinals, dust-bins, a drain and a market. (Rs. 1,352); and repairs to latrines, a drain, markets and slaughter-houses (Rs. 961).	Rs. 6,669 6-0	Rs. 31,723 10-7
52	Anakapalle.		17,001	34.2	Same as last reported. No system. A few streets have U and V shaped drains. Houses as a rule have no drains. A few cess-pools exist and they are said to be emptied daily.	Sources same as last reported, viz., the river, 2 tanks and public and private wells. One tank is reserved for drinking and watched by a peon. The tanks are rain-fed.	The town rubbish is carted outside town limits and burnt. There are 19 public latrines, 3 on the trench system. The night-soil is removed and buried at some distance from the town. The latrines are freely used but neither they, nor their surroundings, are kept clean.	Rs. 39 were spent on improvement of water-supply, such as the sinking and repair of wells and tanks, and Rs. 533 on other sanitary works, such as the construction of drains and a slaughter-house and repairs to latrines and drains.	Rs. 58 2-0	Rs. 2,850 0-5

53	Vizagapatnam.	Bhimilipatam.	9,696	40.7	No change since last report. V, U and L shaped drains exist to carry off storm water. They are in good order and flushed daily. The street drainage flows into the sea. Two cess-pools exist and they are cleaned daily.	Good and ample. Chiefly from wells, all of which are set apart for drinking purposes, and provided with parapet walls, platforms and drains. There are 3 tanks, 1 of which is reserved for drinking. The conservancy overseers are supposed to see that the neighbourhood of wells are kept clean.	The street sweepings are partly incinerated and partly thrown into the sea. There are 3 pukka-built public latrines in good condition. They are freely used by the people.	Rs. 862 were spent in improvements to water-supply, such as the sinking and repair of wells and tanks, Rs. 57 in the construction and repair of drains, and Rs. 17 in improvements to town-sites, such as the removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation and the filling up of hollows, &c.	Rs. 501 0-0	Rs. 2,831 1-1
54	Vizagapatnam.	Vizagapatnam.	33,961	33.8	V shaped drains are provided to the streets. There are about 20 cess-pools.	From tanks and wells. Three tanks and 48 public wells are used for drinking, but only 1 tank is guarded. The wells have parapet walls. Scarcity was felt during the year owing to failure of rains.	Refuse is collected and burnt in cinerators. The night-soil is taken to depôts and buried in shallow trenches. There are 73 latrines which are freely used. Private scavenging is in force.	Improvements to water-supply, (Rs. 929); construction and repair of latrines and drains (Rs. 1,465); construction of dust-bins (Rs. 27); repairs to a market and slaughter-house, (Rs. 144); and hire of conservancy carts, &c., and removal of prickly-pear (Rs. 1,204). Estimates for a water-supply scheme are under preparation.	Rs. 779 11-10	Rs. 11,156 2-4
55	Vizagapatnam.	Vizagapatnam.	30,735	22.2	No system. By stone drains and side-cuttings. House sewage flows into side drains. Cess-pools exist and two carts are employed in emptying them.	From tanks and wells. Four tanks are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen.	The town refuse is removed, stored in pits and sold to ryots. There are 24 latrines which are freely used by the people. The night-soil is buried in pits outside the town.	Construction of tanks and wells and conservancy of drinking sources (Rs. 492); construction of dust-bins, (Rs. 71); repairs to latrines and drains (Rs. 441).	Rs. 1,501 14-3	Rs. 10,617 12-7
56	Madras.	Madras.	436,275	46.5	For the greater part of the town there is no system. Masonry surface drains exist in many parts. Some of the town sewage is utilized on grass farms and some finds its way into the river Cooum, which forms a sort of main sewer, and into the sea. Under-ground sewers exist in Black Town and the sewage is pumped to a grass farm some way off. Cess-pools exist, where there are no drains and they are in bad condition.	Chiefly from the Red Hills reservoir. The water reaches the town limits in an open channel and is distributed to the town in pipes. Quality moderately good. Wells are not much in request. There are a few private wells containing good water. Existing wells are provided with parapet walls and in some cases with platforms.	The rubbish is removed in carts to the depôts and there covered with earth. There are 220 public latrines which are mostly in good condition and freely used. No information is given as to the disposal of night-soil, but probably the system is the same as last reported. The general sanitary condition of the town is unsatisfactory.	Conservancy to drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply (Rs. 13,582); construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins and drains (Rs. 18,395); repairs to slaughter-houses (Rs. 1,679). Rs. 596 removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation and other improvements to town-sites and Rs. 34 on sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	Rs. 9,695	Rs. 2,10,266

DISTRICT BOARDS.

75. The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, which has an Act of its own (Act I of 1884 as amended by Acts VII of 1884 and II of 1892). The number of districts administered under the above Act was the same as in the previous year, viz., twenty-one, each being conterminous with the corresponding revenue district. The affairs of each district were managed by a Board, designated the District Board, consisting of not less than 24 members presided over by the Collector who, for purposes of the Act, was styled the President. Each District Board had subordinate to it a number of Taluk Boards and Union Panchayats.

Sanitary Works.—As usual the works undertaken and carried out during the year under report consisted in sinking and repairing wells, construction and repair of tanks, latrines, drains, dust-bins, &c., and improvement of village-sites and water-supply generally. The annexed statement describes the works executed in addition to showing the condition of each district in respect of its water-supply, drainage and conservancy and the death-rate per mille of population.

Water-supply, Drainage and Conservancy.—The sources from whence people had their supply of water were as usual either tanks, wells, ponds, rivers, springs or canals. Over a great many of these sources watchmen were placed to guard them from pollution, and a number of tanks and wells were cleaned and deepened. As regards drainage there had been no change in the system pursued. Side-cuttings, chiefly intended to carry off rain water, were the only means whereby villages were drained. Out of an aggregate of 44,622 villages, 910 were conserved against 862 in 1891. Of these, 330 were unions and 580 other villages, the corresponding numbers of the previous year being 272 and 590. As in the previous year Gódvári took the lead, the number of villages conserved being 118, and the Nilgiris brought up the rear. In the annexed statement the number of villages conserved in each district is given distinguishing the unions from other villages.

76. The total estimated income of the districts for 1892-93 was Rs. 79,04,903 against Rs. 83,04,687 in 1891-92, and of this sum Rs. 6,31,741 or 8 per cent. was allotted for sanitary purposes. During the last nine months of the year 57.4 per cent. of the allotment was utilized. In no less than fourteen districts the assignment for sanitation was not fairly worked up to.

77. In the table appended are given in detail the amounts sanctioned under the several items of sanitation for 1892-93 and the amounts expended during the nine months ending with December 1892, an abstract of which is given below as well as that of the transactions for 1891-92:—

	1891-92 (for the full year).		1892-93.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with December 1892.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
For conservancy	2,69,101	2,46,262	2,91,390	2,00,857
For improvement of village or town sites	53,129	39,386	43,637	20,456
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	2,10,981	2,00,829	1,67,421	1,03,272
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	14,731	12,293	14,788	7,083
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	95,221	52,094	90,433	18,280
For other sanitary objects	40,951	30,908	24,072	12,807
Total ..	6,84,114	5,81,772	6,31,741	3,62,735

Statement showing the estimated Income and Allotment for Sanitation during the year 1892-93 in the District Boards of the Madras Presidency.

District Boards.	Population as per census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages in the circles.	Number of villages con-served.		Estimated income of 1892-93.	Rate per cent. of allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to allotment.	1892-93.			
				Number of unions.	Number of other villages.				Sanitary allotment.		Conservancy.	
									Allotment.	Expenditure for 9 months ending December 1892.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
Anantapur ...	701,170	5,275	940	11	6	RS. 1,15,630	14.0	52.3	RS. 16,210	RS. 8,472	RS. 8,860	RS. 6,070
Arcot, North ...	2,091,393	7,616	4,461	15	24	3,94,650	9.4	61.0	37,094	24,717	21,218	16,087
Arcot, South ...	2,096,677	5,217	2,895	10	20	3,41,385	13.8	57.9	47,067	27,259	16,228	10,075
Bellary ...	825,665	6,136	817	19	27	2,09,990	14.3	51.8	29,956	15,521	17,886	9,440
Canara, South ...	1,011,382	3,902	1,276	...	20	2,16,320	2.6	71.1	5,689	4,045	3,005	2,179
Chingleput ...	1,091,358	2,842	1,096	15	5	2,34,790	7.3	76.4	17,354	13,255	10,293	7,605
Coimbatore ...	1,934,926	7,860	1,475	23	31	3,29,920	9.5	52.7	31,271	16,479	13,967	10,496
Cuddapah ...	1,254,510	8,722	1,275	17	54	2,21,230	11.9	50.0	26,284	13,141	13,490	10,311
Ganjam ...	1,836,324	8,370	6,034	14	24	2,64,630	4.8	115.2	12,577	14,492	9,120	7,054
Gódvári ...	1,980,215	7,857	2,600	14	104	6,28,005	12.4	47.1	77,828	36,654	18,682	10,804
Kistna ...	1,772,479	8,397	1,845	22	25	4,97,520	8.6	51.6	42,490	21,922	19,690	13,998
Kurnool ...	793,354	7,514	801	22	10	1,68,310	9.7	59.6	16,407	9,777	10,336	7,566
Madura ...	1,432,779	5,024	1,074	35	17	4,71,020	15.1	37.6	71,320	26,813	26,620	17,292
Malabar ...	2,463,078	5,585	2,240	...	38	4,66,980	2.3	72.3	10,885	7,873	5,800	4,410
Nellore ...	1,423,397	8,765	1,791	14	19	2,71,803	7.2	96.8	19,622	18,994	5,267	3,791
Nilgiris ...	77,188	957	50	...	7	1,32,620	1.6	91.1	2,190	1,996	1,190	984
Salem ...	1,861,843	7,529	3,808	29	* 21	3,34,150	10.8	60.7	36,007	21,872	20,860	13,162
Tanjore ...	2,015,850	3,709	3,545	18	20	15,89,170	2.9	59.6	33,200	19,797	24,450	16,921
Tinnevelly ...	1,847,370	5,387	1,535	26	68	4,24,060	10.8	62.1	45,638	28,321	22,053	16,392
Trichinopoly ...	1,260,428	3,631	1,500	12	29	2,22,250	12.9	47.0	28,632	13,345	10,455	7,741
Vizagapatam ...	1,850,802	4,619	2,664	14	† 11	3,68,970	6.8	71.1	24,020	17,990	11,920	8,459
Total ...	31,622,188	124,914	44,622	330	580	79,04,903	8.0	57.4	6,31,741	3,62,735	2,91,390	2,00,837

1892-93—continued.											
District Boards.	Improvement of village-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells.		Sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c.		
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
Anantapur ...	RS. 910	RS. 167	RS. 1,820	RS. 1,053	RS. 320	RS. 111	RS. 3,000	RS. 206	RS. 1,300	RS. 865	
North Arcot ...	895	2,016	6,398	5,326	798	266	6,742	644	1,043	378	
South Arcot ...	1,506	1,363	28,090	15,048	835	439	183	133	275	201	
Bellary ...	1,010	170	3,460	3,428	1,220	467	4,620	623	1,760	1,393	
South Canara ...	...	...	720	547	1,029	717	93	61	842	541	
Chingleput ...	2,904	2,188	2,401	1,795	1,341	1,040	...	...	415	627	
Coimbatore ...	1,441	648	9,313	3,613	765	206	4,828	1,136	957	380	
Cuddapah ...	1,150	519	6,686	1,348	310	169	4,010	680	638	114	
Ganjam ...	1,010	462	1,437	6,882	196	6	...	...	814	88	
Gódvári ...	5,125	2,610	32,618	19,004	1,110	616	18,050	3,197	2,243	423	
Kistna ...	3,920	730	17,270	6,567	1,320	311	...	...	290	316	
Kurnool ...	2,295	450	2,741	1,618	745	75	...	...	290	68	
Madura ...	4,940	1,884	5,030	2,159	600	223	32,300	4,800	1,830	455	
Malabar ...	62	62	2,092	1,261	350	235	1,539	1,402	1,042	503	
Nellore ...	949	224	12,404	14,325	564	349	...	...	348	305	
Nilgiris ...	300	402	500	306	...	...	...	...	200	304	
Salem ...	2,365	1,243	8,848	4,863	417	181	2,574	1,709	943	714	
Tanjore ...	1,950	357	5,470	1,661	1,010	731	...	...	320	127	
Tinnevelly ...	6,361	2,658	9,506	4,726	1,198	761	†	†	6,520	3,784	
Trichinopoly ...	1,254	378	4,037	1,883	120	50	11,844	2,818	922	475	
Vizagapatam ...	3,290	1,925	6,490	5,859	540	130	700	871	1,080	746	
Total ...	43,637	20,456	1,67,421	1,03,272	14,788	7,083	90,433	18,280	24,072	12,807	

1892-93—continued.

District Boards.	Improvement of village-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells.		Sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c.	
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anantapur ...	910	167	1,820	1,053	320	111	3,000	206	1,300	865
North Arcot ...	895	2,016	6,398	5,326	798	266	6,742	644	1,043	378
South Arcot ...	1,506	1,363	28,090	15,048	835	439	183	133	275	201
Bellary ...	1,010	170	3,460	3,428	1,220	467	4,620	623	1,760	1,393
South Canara ...	...	...	720	547	1,029	717	93	61	842	541
Chingleput ...	2,904	2,188	2,401	1,795	1,341	1,040	...	...	415	627
Coimbatore ...	1,441	648	9,313	3,613	765	206	4,828	1,136	957	380
Cuddapah ...	1,150	519	6,686	1,348	310	169	4,010	680	638	114
Ganjam ...	1,010	462	1,437	6,882	196	6	...	...	814	88
Gódvári ...	5,125	2,610	32,618	19,004	1,110	616	18,050	3,197	2,243	423
Kistna ...	3,920	780	17,270	6,567	1,320	311	...	...	290	316
Kurnool ...	2,295	450	2,741	1,618	745	75	...	...	290	68
Madura ...	4,940	1,884	5,030	2,159	600	223	32,300	4,800	1,830	455
Malabar ...	62	62	2,092	1,261	350	235	1,539	1,402	1,042	503
Nellore ...	949	224	12,494	14,325	564	349	...	...	348	305
Nilgiris ...	300	402	500	306	...	...	...	...	200	304
Salem ...	2,365	1,243	8,848	4,863	417	181	2,574	1,709	943	714
Tanjore ...	1,950	357	5,470	1,661	1,010	731	...	...	320	127
Tinnevely ...	6,361	2,658	9,506	4,726	1,198	761	†	†	6,520	3,784
Trichinopoly ...	1,254	378	4,037	1,883	120	50	11,844	2,818	922	475
Vizagapatam ...	3,290	1,925	6,490	5,859	540	130	700	871	1,080	746
Total ...	43,637	20,456	1,67,421	1,03,272	14,788	7,083	90,433	18,280	24,072	12,807

* This is exclusive of seven sanitary associations.

† In addition to this five itinerating gangs were employed.

‡ Rs. 4,872 and Rs. 893, the allotment and expenditure on constructing and repairing markets, are respectively shown under miscellaneous public improvements, instead of under sanitation.

Number.	District.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Sanitary works.	General health.
1	Anantapur.	701,170	20.2	No system. By side-cuttings. Houses have no drains. Cess-pools exist.	Obtained from tanks, wells and rivers. Good and abundant. Walls are set apart for drinking and guarded by watchmen. Most wells are provided with parapet walls.	Refuse is collected in carts and deposited at some distance from the town, or sold by auction once a year. In some places they are removed by rickshas to the fields. There are 56 latrines, but they are not much used, the people resorting to fields for purposes of nature. Sanitary condition unsatisfactory.	Nothing exceptional. Rs. 1,053 were spent on improvement to water-supply, Rs. 787 on the construction and repair of latrines and markets; and Rs. 552 on other improvements to village-sites, such as the filling up of hollows, &c. Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals and for arrangements during the prevalence of cholera.	The death-rate was 20.2 against 24.7 in 1891. Cholera was less severe than in the previous year. During the beginning of the year influenza prevailed and caused an increase in the deaths under "fevers."
2	Bellary.	825,665	26.7	No change since last report. No system. Surface drains exist to carry off storm water. House sewage flows into cess-pools. The cleaning of existing drains and cess-pools is attended to.	Same as last reported. Obtained from 2 rivers, tanks and wells. Certain tanks and wells are set apart for drinking purposes and are guarded by watchmen.	System same as last reported. The rubbish is removed outside village limits and periodically sold by auction or otherwise. There are 43 public latrines which are freely used, but in some tanks difficulty is experienced in getting scavengers.	A tank was dug for Rs. 1,873; 2 wells were sunk and 20 others repaired (Rs. 1,355); drinking sources conserved (Rs. 200); latrines, dust-bins, a drain market, and slaughter-house constructed (Rs. 2,016); village-sites improved and sanitary arrangements made during fairs and festivals (Rs. 637).	The death-rate was 26.7 against 25.0 in 1891. Cholera prevailed in 1892 and influenza caused many deaths in the beginning of the year.
3	Chingleput.	1,091,358	22.9	Defective. Solely by side-cuttings. House sewage flows into streets and lanes thus contaminating the soil. There are no cess-pools worth mentioning except the few in Pulicat and a large one at Sembium.	Lakes, tanks, wells, rivers and their channels are the chief sources. It was insufficient in quantity owing to drought. Wells and tanks are set apart for drinking purposes, but in some places they are not guarded against pollution. The surroundings of tanks and wells are on the whole in good condition and fairly free from pollution.	In most towns and villages the refuse is deposited in places some distance from the town and used as manure, but where conservancy establishments are maintained it is removed daily in conservancy carts and sold by auction from time to time. Latrines exist in only 3 unions and they are freely used and kept in good condition.	Several wells were sunk and others repaired (Rs. 1,080); many tanks were repaired, (Rs. 324); drinking sources were conserved and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 381); and sanitary arrangements made during fairs and festivals. A sum of Rs. 627 was spent during the cholera epidemic.	The death-rate was 22.9 in 1892 against 28.1 in 1891. Cholera was prevalent throughout the year.
4	Colimbatore.	1,934,926	18.0	No regular system. The existing drains or side-cuttings are in an unsatisfactory condition with sewage stagnant in them. Cess-pools exist in some villages, but they are never cleaned.	From rivers, wells and tanks. The rivers and tanks are dry for several months of the year. Wells are largely used, but the quality of the water in them is not, as a rule, wholesome. Some of the wells are provided with parapet walls and platforms. Several old wells were improved and new ones sunk.	The rubbish is removed daily in hand-carts by the conservancy establishment to depôts, where it is partly burnt and partly sold as manure. The main thoroughfares are kept fairly clean, but the vacant spaces skirting them are in unsanitary condition.	Sinking and repair of wells (Rs. 3,280); conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply (Rs. 333); removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation (Rs. 648). Construction of dust-bins (Rs. 290); repairs to markets and a latrine (Rs. 1,148); and sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals, (Rs. 206.)	The death-rate in 1892 was only 18.0 against 21.2 in 1891. Cholera prevailed during the first half of the year.

5	Cuddapah.	1,254,510	24.0	No system. By side-cuttings. V and U shaped drains exist in Madanapalle. Drainage water flows into fields. House sewage flows into cess-pools which are said to be emptied by house-owners when full.	From wells, rivers and tanks. Good and abundant. In almost all towns and villages wells or tanks are set apart for drinking purposes. In some villages wells are guarded against pollution.	Sweepings, &c. from streets and latrines are deposited outside the town or village and sold annually by auction. There are 116 latrines kept in good condition and freely used.	Improvement of water-supply. (Rs. 1,348); removal of prickly-pear and other improvements to village-sites, such as filling up of hollows, &c. (Rs. 331); sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals, (Rs. 169); construction of a dust-bin and markets (Rs. 543); and repairs to latrines, dust-bins, drain, markets and a slaughter-house (Rs. 251).	The death-rate was 24.0 in 1892 against 22.3 in 1891. Fever was very prevalent in 1892 and caused many deaths. Cholera also prevailed.
6	Ganjām.	1,836,324	13.9	No system. By side-cuttings. Cess-pools exist and they are not always kept in a good condition.	From tanks, wells and rivers. Fair in quality and abundant in quantity. Twenty-eight wells and 6 tanks are reserved for drinking; some of which are guarded by watchmen.	In conserved villages the refuse is removed outside village limits and sold by auction. Sixteen temporary latrines were provided for the use of the people.	Wells were sunk and repaired (Rs. 2,544); tanks were repaired (Rs. 3,598); drinking sources conserved and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 740); prickly-pear removed and other improvements to village-sites effected (Rs. 322); dust-bins were constructed and repaired and sanitary arrangements made during fairs and festivals (Rs. 94).	The death-rate was 13.9 in 1892 against 9.5 in 1891. Cholera prevailed in 1892 and many deaths were registered from fevers.
7	Godavari.	1,980,215	26.8	Natural. The main roads in some of the unions have side-cuttings to carry off storm water, but they are often choked with rubbish.	From the Godavari and its canals, wells and tanks. A few wells and tanks in the unions are reserved for drinking purposes. The river and canals in some places are subject to pollution by burning and burying dead bodies on their banks.	Same as last report. The village refuse and sweepings are thrown in the fields. Latrines are provided in some of the unions, but most of the latrines are in bad repair and require looking after. Fields and waste lands are used in the villages for purposes of nature. More scavengers are required in some places.	Rs. 19,004 were spent on improvements to water-supply, such as the construction and repair of tanks and wells, conservancy of drinking sources and other minor improvements; Rs. 533 on improvements to village-site, such as removal of prickly-pear and filling up of hollow places, &c.; Rs. 3,284 on the construction of latrines, drains, and markets; and Rs. 75 on repairs to latrines, drains, a dust-bin and a slaughter-house; Rs. 616 were devoted to sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	The health was unsatisfactory. Cholera and small-pox prevailed and proved fatal in many cases.
8	Kistna.	1,772,479	27.3	Natural, and in places where the ground is hilly, very good. Drainage of houses fair. No cess-pools.	The chief source is the river Kistna, and the quality of the water is said to be fairly good. Surface wells and tanks, some of which are reserved for drinking, are also used. Divisional officers and village heads see that drinking sources are not polluted.	In conserved villages and unions the rubbish is removed outside the village or town and sold as manure. In other villages the house refuse, &c., is stored in backyards and removed to the fields. There are 5 public latrines in good condition, but people prefer resorting to fields for purposes of nature.	Some wells were sunk and others repaired (Rs. 3,639); tanks were repaired (Rs. 970); drinking sources were conserved and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 1,958); prickly-pear was removed and other improvements to village-sites, such as the filling up of hollows, &c., effected (Rs. 539); (Rs. 311) were spent on sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	Unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the prevalence of small-pox, cholera and fevers.
9	Kurnool.	793,854	34.5	Except in a part of Nandyal there is no system. In some places drainage is natural. Drainage water finds its way into adjoining nullahs and streams or stagnates in the streets. House sewage finds its way into streets. Some houses have cess-pools.	Obtained from rivers, springs, tanks and wells. Good and abundant. River water is generally used for washing and that from the other sources for drinking and cooking. Precautions are taken to protect wells used for domestic purposes from pollution. Some of the wells have parapet walls and platforms.	The street and house sweepings are collected in depôts outside the town or village and used as manure or burnt. Public latrines exist, most of them for females only as the men prefer the open fields. The night-soil is buried in pits outside the town or village. As a rule the latrines are in bad state of repair.	Improvement of water-supply (Rs. 1,618); repairs to latrines and a drain (Rs. 68) and sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals (Rs. 75).	Unsatisfactory, mainly owing to the prevalence of cholera and fevers.

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS OF LOCAL FUND CIRCLES—continued.

Number.	District.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Sanitary works.	General health.
10	Madura.	1,432,779	18.6	Almost natural. Cess-pools exist, but their number is diminishing yearly.	Obtained from rivers, tanks and wells, but chiefly from tanks. Wells in the southern part of the town are mostly brackish. There is generally a good tank and 2 or 3 wells nominally set apart for drinking in each town. The tanks are usually guarded by watchmen and the drinking-water wells are provided with parapet walls and platforms.	The refuse and sweepings are either first deposited in dust-bins and removed outside the town and sold or deposited in pits outside the town or carried to adjacent waste lands to be eventually used as manure. Latrines exist in some places. In large towns they are freely used, but in small towns and villages people prefer the fields.	Improvement of water-supply, such as the repair of tanks and wells, conservancy of drinking sources, &c. (Rs. 2,159); removal of prickly-pear and other improvements to village-sites (Rs. 176); construction and purchase of dust-bins (Rs. 199); repairs to latrines and markets (Rs. 4,881) and sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals (Rs. 223).	The death-rate in 1892 was 18.6 against 23.0 in 1891. General health on the whole good, with the exception of cholera, which was prevalent in all towns in the early part of the year.
11	Malabar.	2,463,078	22.5	No regular system. Temporary drains are cut on either side of the road to carry off storm water. Drainage of houses flows into backyards where they either soak into the ground or empty into cess-pools.	Is obtained as usual from wells, tanks and river. Water for drinking purposes is obtained from wells, of which there is one in each house, but they undergo pollution, being unprotected. There are 68 public wells and a tank set apart for drinking purposes which are guarded from pollution.	The sweepings of the conserved villages are collected and carried to some selected spots, where they are either burnt or buried to be eventually sold as manure. In non-conserved villages they are stored in backyards by the ryots themselves and removed to fields when required.	A few wells were sunk (Rs. 760); a tank and some wells repaired (Rs. 72); and other improvements to water-supply effected. Rs. 62 were spent in the removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation. A few latrines and markets were constructed (Rs. 748). Some latrines and dust-bins and markets also were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,027.	Unsatisfactory, owing to the prevalence of small-pox, cholera and fevers.
12	Nellore.	1,423,397	19.9	No system. Side-cuttings exist in large villages. House sewage flows into streets or side-cuttings where it is allowed to remain. Cess-pools exist, but they are not on approved plans and contain much filth.	From rivers, tanks, irrigation channels and wells. Quantity abundant.	In union villages the rubbish is carted to convenient places on the outskirts and sold as manure after some time. In other villages it is stored in backyards and taken to the fields when required. Sweepers are employed in unions, but owing to lax supervision their work is very perfunctorily done. Elsewhere street conservancy is left to take care of itself. Latrines exist in only two places, but they are not popular and open fields are resorted to.	Wells were sunk and repaired. (Rs. 5,859); tanks repaired (Rs. 3,440); drinking sources conserved and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 5,026); prickly-pear removed (Rs. 223); latrines constructed and repaired (Rs. 257) and dust-bins constructed and sanitary arrangements made during fairs and festivals (Rs. 397).	The death-rate was 19.9 in 1892 against 16.7 in 1891. Cholera and fevers were prevalent in 1892.

13	Nagris.	77,188	25.1	Natural. No cess-pools ...	From streams, springs and wells. Quality indifferent on the whole. A spring at Gúdālūr supplies good water, but the quantity is insufficient. The springs and streams which supply Kóttagiri and the villages in its neighbourhood contain good water, but the other sources in the district are subject to pollution. Two wells in Gúdālūr are provided with parapet walls.	In Kóttagiri the sweepings are mixed with the night-soil and the compost disposed of by sale. In Gúdālūr, Pundalūr and Devulā they are sold. In Gúdālūr the night-soil is buried in pits. Latrines exist only in Kóttagiri and Gúdālūr.	A well was repaired and other improvements to water-supply effected (Rs. 306); a drain and dust-bins were constructed (Rs. 195), and latrines repaired and other improvements to village sites, such as filling up of hollows, &c., carried out (Rs. 421). Rs. 250 were allotted for the sinking of a new well.	The death-rate was 25.1 in 1892 against 23.4 in 1891. Fever was prevalent.
14	North Arcot.	2,091,393	18.1	Same as last reported. No drains exist in most streets and these are much neglected, being choked with silt and rubbish. House drains flow into street spaces or into cess-pools. Cess-pools exist, which, in some instances, are said to be cleaned when full and in others but rarely.	From river springs, tanks and wells. Of variable quality, being good in some places and bad in others. In the larger towns tanks and wells are set apart for drinking purposes and guarded against pollution.	In the larger towns the rubbish is carted away to the outskirts and sold as manure, but in the smaller villages it is stored in backyards or on the outskirts and the accumulation carted to the fields. There are 40 public latrines, but the number is insufficient. The latrines are not freely used, as people prefer defecating in fields, open spaces and prickly-pear bushes. Many unions and unions are provided with regular conservancy establishments.	Construction and repair of tanks and wells (Rs. 1,902); conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply (3,424); removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation and other improvements to village sites (Rs. 934); construction of latrines, dust-bins and markets (Rs. 705); repairs to latrines, markets and a slaughter-house (Rs. 317); and sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals (Rs. 266).	Satisfactory, with the exception of cholera and small-pox which prevailed.
15	Balem.	1,861,843	18.4	No system. Mere surface drains exist in most streets and these are much neglected, being choked with silt and rubbish. House drains flow into street drains or into cess-pools. Cess-pools abound and they are never cleaned out.	Sources same as last reported, viz., from step and draw wells, tanks and rivers. Quantity was sufficient in some places and insufficient in others. In some places tanks and wells are set apart for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen.	The rubbish is collected in dust-bins and removed to selected sites, where it is stored and sold annually or as demand arises. In some places it is unsaleable. There are 28 public latrines which are kept in fairly good order and freely used by the people. Pigs do a great deal of the scavenging.	Construction and repair of tanks and wells (Rs. 4,199); conservancy of drinking sources, &c., (Rs. 664); construction of latrines, a drain and markets (Rs. 1,681); repairs to drains and markets (Rs. 493); and removal of prickly-pear and sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals (Rs. 700).	Was on the whole fairly satisfactory, with the exception of cholera which prevailed in the first half of the year.
16	South Canara.	1,011,882	21.9	Natural. No cess-pools ...	From wells and a few tanks. In the hot season streams and rivers are also used. The public wells are provided with parapet walls and platforms and are generally well situated, but the surroundings of private wells are very unsatisfactory, and in many cases there are no walls or platforms.	Fairly well attended to where conservancy establishments are employed. The rubbish is removed to depots and burnt and sold in some cases, while in others it is sold before burning. Latrines are provided in seven places, but they are not much used in some places. The night-soil is buried. The latrines should be more conveniently situated to be popular.	Nothing important. Wells were sunk and repaired (Rs. 547) and latrines, dust-bins and markets repaired (Rs. 85). Rs. 1,234 were spent on arrangements during fairs and festivals and other sanitary objects.	Unsatisfactory. Cholera and fevers were prevalent and caused many deaths.

Number.	District.	Population.	Death-rate.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Sanitary works.	General health.
17	South Arcot.	2,096,677	18.7	House drains for the most part discharge into backyards. In some cases they discharge into street channels also. In the unions drainage is by side channels.	The chief sources of supply are rivers, wells, rain-fed tanks, ponds, channels, and springs. Some of the sources are reserved for drinking purposes.	Same as last reported. The rubbish is generally removed to convenient places outside the villages and sold. Conservancy establishments are maintained in ten unions and twenty villages. There are 10 latrines in the Panruti union and 4 in the Tirukkoyilur union. They are freely used by the people, but the night-soil is not sold as manure.	A few tanks dug (Rs. 1,069) and others repaired (Rs. 12,347). Rs. 355 were spent in the sinking and repair of certain wells. Some other improvements also were made (Rs. 1,277) and prickly-pear and rank vegetation removed (Rs. 294). Rs. 384 were spent in the construction of a few dust-bins and a market and in the repair of certain latrines.	On the whole satisfactory.
18	Tanjore.	2,015,850	26.4	No system. By side-cuttings. In some places drainage appears to be satisfactory to some extent. House sewage flows into backyards.	From the river Cauvery and its branches and tanks and wells. Springs dug in the river bed are used when the rivers run dry. Thirty-four tanks and 25 wells were reserved for drinking and guarded by watchmen; supply was adequate on the whole.	In all important towns and villages the sweepings are removed to selected sites and sold either before or after burning as manure. In other places sweepings are given to sweeping cart contractors. Latrines exist in three places, and most of them are freely used. The night-soil is removed in carts to appointed places and buried. The want of latrines in other places is not felt, the people resorting to fields and open ground for purposes of nature.	Improvement of water-supply (Rs. 1,661); purchase of dust-bins (Rs. 85); sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals (Rs. 500), and filling up of hollows, &c. (Rs. 228).	Was unsatisfactory, as cholera prevailed in a severe form.
19	Tinnevely.	1,847,370	21.8	Defective and without system. Some towns and villages possess pukka drains and some mere side-cuttings. House slops flow into streets and backyards, where it soaks into the soil or into street drains or cess-pools, which latter abound in many of the larger towns.	From rivers, tanks, channels and wells. All but the last source are subject to pollution. A few tanks in larger towns are reserved for drinking purposes in the hot weather. In a few cases watchmen are employed, but bathing and washing are allowed.	In unions and conserved villages the sweepings, &c., are collected in dust-bins and removed in carts or wheelbarrows to depôts outside towns or village limits, where they are sold by auction either before or after incineration; and in some villages they are stored in open spaces and hollow places within village limits. In non-conserved villages the refuse is stored in backyards or near habitation and eventually removed by the	Construction and repair of wells and tanks (Rs. 4,318); conservancy of drinking sources and other improvements to water-supply (Rs. 408); improvement of village-sites, such as the removal of prickly-pear and filling up of hollows, &c. (Rs. 1,000); construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins and drains (Rs. 1,265). Rs. 3,280 were spent on sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals and construction and repair of conservancy and sewage carts, &c.	On the whole fairly satisfactory, with the exception of cholera which was prevalent for nine months.

20	Trichinopoly.	1,260,428	19.4	Generally natural. Side-cuttings exist in some villages to carry off storm water.	Obtained from the Cauvery and its channels, tanks and wells. In some places tanks and wells are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen. Some of the tanks are subject to pollution.	Same as last reported. The sweepings are collected and removed by carts in some villages and in others by the sweepers and eventually sold as manure. There are in all 32 public latrines, many of which are not used by the people.	Improvements to water-supply, such as the sinking and repair of wells and tanks, conservancy of drinking sources and other minor improvements (Rs. 1,683); removal of prickly-pear and sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals (Rs. 155); construction of dust-bins, markets and a drain (Rs. 2,827); and repairs to drains, markets and a latrine (Rs. 144).	Fairly good.
21	Vizagapatnam.	1,850,802	21.2	No system. By side-cuttings generally. Some of the union streets are partly provided with U and V shaped drains; other drains are being constructed; cess-pools exist, and they are cleaned occasionally.	From rivers, tanks and wells. Tanks and wells are set apart for drinking and said to be guarded by watchmen.	The sweepings are partly incinerated and partly stored and sold periodically. Latrines exist in all the unions, but many of them are inconveniently situated and not freely used. The night-soil is removed and buried.	Improvements to water-supply (Rs. 5,659); construction and repair of latrines and markets (Rs. 144); construction of drains (Rs. 237); and removal of other improvements to village sites, such as the filling up of hollows, &c. (Rs. 1,415). Rs. 130 were spent on sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	Un satisfactory. Cholera prevailed and many deaths were registered from fever.

Districts.	Taluka or Registration Circle.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Anantapur.	Anantapur	The majority of the villages obtain their water-supply from wells and tanks. The river Chitravathi is used by villages adjoining it. Scarcity was felt in some villages in the early part of the year. All the wells are draw-wells, and many of them are not provided with parapet walls or platforms.	No system	No change since last report. In five villages sweepers are employed to clean the streets. In the others, houses and streets adjoining them are cleaned by the owners themselves. House refuse is stored in pits outside the village and carted to fields once or twice a year.
	Gooty and Tadipatri ..	From rivers, irrigation channels, wells, springs dug in the beds of rivers and tanks. Quality and quantity fair on the whole, though a slight difficulty was felt in the beginning of the year before the setting in of the south-west monsoon. In some places watchmen are employed to guard drinking sources.	Defective, except in the main streets of three villages. Drainage water flows into streams, channels or ponds. Cess-pools exist in large towns.	Conservancy establishments were maintained in seven villages. The sweepings from these, with three exceptions where the rubbish was allowed to be taken gratis by the ryots, were removed to a distance and sold by auction. In the other villages the refuse from houses and backyards were either removed by owners at intervals to the fields or deposited till fit for use as manure. Public latrines exist in eleven villages, and in six of them the night-soil is removed by Taluk Board scavengers and buried, while in the others the villagers keep the latrines clean at their own expense.
	Penkonda, Dharmavaram, Hindupur and Madakshira.	From tanks and wells. Abundant, except in a few villages. No special steps are taken to conserve drinking wells. Many of the draw-wells have parapets, but the step wells are unprotected. Proposals to permanently reserve a tank in Penkonda for drinking have been submitted.	No system. A few drains exist in cusbas.	Scavenging establishments were maintained in six towns where there are unions. Public latrines exist only in head-quarters. Where there are no latrines people resort to open places, &c., for purposes of nature, and pigs do the scavenging. Private latrines are cleaned at the expense of the owners.
	Bellary	Information meagre. Some people use step wells for drinking and washing also. In black-cotton-soil villages the water is brackish. Steps were taken to prevent washing in the drinking-water wells.	No information	The union villages are kept clean. In the villages people collect manure heaps in the vicinity of dwelling houses and feed pigs.
	Alár	From wells. Supply generally not good	In some villages all waste water from houses is collected and given to cattle.	Information meagre. Sanitary arrangements in the cusbas and some other villages good.
	Hoepet	From wells, river and tanks	There are no drainage works. Water used for bathing and culinary purposes is allowed to stagnate in pits covered with stone slabs, and in some cases flows into the street.	No system. The union villages are kept clean, but the other villages are in an insanitary condition. Dung and manure heaps exist in close proximity to human dwellings, and cattle are picketted in side houses. People resort to fields for purposes of nature. Some private privies exist in Hoepet.
	Adóni	Information vague. Probably from wells and river ..	No information	Where sweepers are employed the places are kept clean. In the other villages sanitation unsatisfactory.
Bellary.	Kádligi	Chiefly from venkas. Quality unwholesome. Scarcity was felt till April owing to drought.	....	Sweepers are employed and latrines constructed in the two union villages. In the other villages people resort to fields, &c., for purposes of nature. Sites for latrines have been selected in villages having a population of more than 500.

Bellary.	Harpanahalli ..	The chief sources are tanks, wells and ponds. The river Tungabhadra is used by villages bordering on it. The tanks and ponds afford sufficient water throughout the year. Sources are set apart for drinking and looked after by village officers.	No change. Natural. Side drains exist in Harpanahalli, and in the bazaar road where market is held side-drains were constructed during the year from market funds.	Sweepers are employed in five (?) villages. In Harpanahalli town the sweepings are collected in dust-bins and removed daily in carts and sold as manure. There are five latrines in Harpanahalli which are freely used. In rural tracts the streets, &c., are kept clean by the village madigas, pigs and buffaloes doing the scavenging.
	Hadagally ..	No information. Steps are being taken for the improvement of water-supply.	No information	Sanitary arrangements exist in two unions, and conservancy is said to be conducted satisfactorily.
	Sandúr State ..	No change. From wells, river and jungle streams. When wells run dry pits dug in the beds of streams are used; generally wells have no parapet walls, and very few have stone platforms and drains. Draw-wells are set apart for drinking purposes.	No change. Natural and good. Rain and bathing water from houses flow into streets or into cess-pools. There are 598 cess-pools spread over fourteen villages, and they are emptied once or twice a year.	Same as last reported. Conservancy arrangements exist only in Sandúr. There are no public latrines, as people prefer resorting to fields for purposes of nature. Twelve private latrines are cleaned by scavengers in Sandúr. Cess privies also exist in Sandúr and another village. Stable droppings, cow-dung, &c., are carefully stored and used as manure. The state, on the whole, is reported to be fairly clean.
Chingleput.	Tiruvallúr ..	Tanks, ponds, wells and river-channels. Quality generally good, but quantity proved insufficient in most of the villages for want of rains; sources not reserved for drinking purposes. The wells in towns have parapet walls, platforms and drains. All the tanks are surface-fed and are surrounded by cultivated lands.	Sewage from houses flows into streets and backyards. During the monsoon side channels are cut by the villagers. In Tiruvallúr there are cess-pools which are emptied twice or thrice a week.	Three villages were conserved. The sweepings and rubbish are stored outside the villages and sold. The streets and houses of other villages are cleaned by the inhabitants themselves, and the sweepings used as manure to their fields. There are public latrines in the town of Tiruvallúr.
	Ponnéri ..	Rivers, tanks, ponds and wells. Quality indifferent and quantity in most parts insufficient from want of rains; sources are not reserved for drinking purposes alone. Most of the wells have parapet walls and some of them platforms and drains. The tanks and ponds are all rain-fed and surrounded by cultivated lands.	Mostly natural. House-drainage flows into either streets or backyards. Cess-pools exist in a few places, and they are cleaned out as often as necessary.	Three villages were conserved. The sweepings are deposited outside the villages and sold. The inhabitants of other villages clean their houses and streets and utilize the sweepings in manuring their fields. Private privies exist in Ponnéri and Pulicat, which are kept clean.
	Saidapet ..	Tanks, springs, wells, rivers and channels. Quality good. Most of these sources failed in several places during the year owing to the want of rains. In several places the sources of water used for drinking purposes are protected by the villagers from pollution. At Avadi one tank has a watchman. In most places the wells have parapet walls, and in important places they are provided with platforms and drains also. The ponds are generally surface-fed and are surrounded by cultivated lands.	In the villages of Saidapet, Sembien, Tiruvottiyur, Poonamallee, Red Hills and Kunnathur side-channels have been cut at public expense, while in some others the villagers themselves are having them cut. In the Cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount, Pallavaram and Poonamallee masonry drains have been built.	In six villages conservancy establishments were maintained. The street sweepings and the contents of latrines were deposited outside the towns and sold. There are public latrines at Saidapet.
Chingleput.	Chingleput ..	The Pálar and its channels, tanks, ponds and wells. Quality generally good and the quantity sufficient. In the towns of Chingleput and Tiruppur the ponds and wells reserved for drinking purposes are guarded by watchmen, while in other important villages they were looked after by the village servants. In Chingleput and other important villages the wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. In some of the important villages ponds are masonry built and are cleaned at convenient times. The ponds are generally surface-fed, and are surrounded by cultivated lands.	Some of the streets in the town of Chingleput have masonry drains, while in others and in the streets of Tiruppur side-channels are cut. In other villages natural. The house-drainage flows into backyards. There is a cess-pool near the Local Fund chattram in Chingleput, which is emptied daily.	Three villages were conserved, and the sweepings deposited outside the villages and sold by public auction. The others were kept clean by the villagers themselves, the sweepings, &c., being used as manure. There are public latrines in the town of Chingleput.

ABSTRACT OF THE SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION CIRCLES FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED.

Districts.	Taluk or Registration Circle.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Anantapur.	Anantapur	The majority of the villages obtain their water-supply from wells and tanks. The river Chitravathi is used by villages adjoining it. Scarcity was felt in some villages in the early part of the year. All the wells are draw-wells, and many of them are not provided with parapet walls or platforms.	No system	No change since last report. In five villages sweepers are employed to clean the streets. In the others, houses and streets adjoining them are cleaned by the owners themselves. House refuse is stored in pits outside the village and carted to fields once or twice a year.
	Gooty and Tadipatri ..	From rivers, irrigation channels, wells, springs dug in the beds of rivers and tanks. Quality and quantity fair on the whole, though a slight difficulty was felt in the beginning of the year before the setting in of the south-west monsoon. In some places watchmen are employed to guard drinking sources.	Defective, except in the main streets of three villages. Drainage water flows into streams, channels or ponds. Cess-pools exist in large towns.	Conservancy establishments were maintained in seven villages. The sweepings from these, with three exceptions where the rubbish was allowed to be taken gratis by the ryots, were removed to a distance and sold by auction. In the other villages the refuse from houses and backyards were either removed by owners at intervals to the fields or deposited till fit for use as manure. Public latrines exist in eleven villages, and in six of them the night-soil is removed by Taluk Board scavengers and buried, while in the others the villagers keep the latrines clean at their own expense.
	Penunkonda, Dharmavaram, Hinddipur and Madakasira.	From tanks and wells. Abundant, except in a few villages. No special steps are taken to conserve drinking wells. Many of the draw-wells have parapets, but the step wells are unprotected. Proposals to permanently reserve a tank in Penunkonda for drinking have been submitted.	No system. A few drains exist in cusbas.	Scavenging establishments were maintained in six towns where there are unions. Public latrines exist only in head-quarters. Where there are no latrines people resort to open places, &c., for purposes of nature, and pigs do the scavenging. Private latrines are cleaned at the expense of the owners.
	Bellary	Information meagre. Some people use step wells for drinking and washing also. In black-cotton-soil villages the water is brackish. Steps were taken to prevent washing in the drinking-water wells.	No information	The union villages are kept clean. In the villages people collect manure heaps in the vicinity of dwelling houses and feed pigs.
	Alár	From wells. Supply generally not good	In some villages all waste water from houses is collected and given to cattle.	Information meagre. Sanitary arrangements in the cusbas and some other villages good.
	Hospet	From wells, river and tanks	There are no drainage works. Water used for bathing and culinary purposes is allowed to stagnate in pits covered with stone slabs, and in some cases flows into the street.	No system. The union villages are kept clean, but the other villages are in an insanitary condition. Dung and manure heaps exist in close proximity to human dwellings, and cattle are picketted in side houses. People resort to fields for purposes of nature. Some private privies exist in Hospet.
	Adóni	Information vague. Probably from wells and river	No information	Where sweepers are employed the places are kept clean. In the other villages sanitation unsatisfactory.
	Kudligi	Chiefly from venkas. Quality unwholesome. Scarcity was felt till April owing to drought.	....	Sweepers are employed and latrines constructed in the two union villages. In the other villages people resort to fields, &c., for purposes of nature. Sites for latrines have been selected in villages having a population of more than 500.

SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES.

Bellary.	Harpanahalli ..	The chief sources are tanks, wells and ponds. The river Tungabhadra is used by villages bordering on it. The tanks and ponds afford sufficient water throughout the year. Sources are set apart for drinking and looked after by village officers.	No change. Natural. Side drains exist in Harpanahalli, and in the bazaar road where market is held slab-drains were constructed during the year from market funds.	Sweepers are employed in five (?) villages. In Harpanahalli town the sweepings are collected in dust-bins and removed daily in carts and sold as manure. There are five latrines in Harpanahalli which are freely used. In rural tracts the streets, &c., are kept clean by the village madigas, pigs and buffaloes doing the scavenging.
	Hadagally ..	No information. Steps are being taken for the improvement of water-supply.	No information	Sanitary arrangements exist in two unions, and conservancy is said to be conducted satisfactorily.
	Sandúr State ..	No change. From wells, river and jungle streams. When wells run dry pits dug in the beds of streams are used; generally wells have no parapet walls, and very few have stone platforms and drains. Draw-wells are set apart for drinking purposes.	No change. Natural and good. Rain and bathing water from houses flow into streets or into cess-pools. There are 598 cess-pools spread over fourteen villages, and they are emptied once or twice a year.	Same as last reported. Conservancy arrangements exist only in Sandúr. There are no public latrines, as people prefer resorting to fields for purposes of nature. Twelve private latrines are cleaned by scavengers in Sandúr. Cess privies also exist in Sandúr and another village. Stable droppings, cow-dung, &c., are carefully stored and used as manure. The state, on the whole, is reported to be fairly clean.
	Tiruvallúr ..	Tanks, ponds, wells and river-channels. Quality generally good, but quantity proved insufficient in most of the villages for want of rains; sources not reserved for drinking purposes. The wells in towns have parapet walls, platforms and drains. All the tanks are surface-fed and are surrounded by cultivated lands.	Sewage from houses flows into streets and backyards. During the monsoon side channels are cut by the villagers. In Tiruvallúr there are cess-pools which are emptied twice or thrice a week.	Three villages were conserved. The sweepings and rubbish are stored outside the villages and sold. The streets and houses of other villages are cleaned by the inhabitants themselves, and the sweepings used as manure to their fields. There are public latrines in the town of Tiruvallúr.
	Ponnéri ..	Rivers, tanks, ponds and wells. Quality indifferent and quantity in most parts insufficient from want of rains; sources are not reserved for drinking purposes alone. Most of the wells have parapet walls and some of them platforms and drains. The tanks and ponds are all rain-fed and surrounded by cultivated lands.	Mostly natural. House-drainage flows into either streets or backyards. Cess-pools exist in a few places, and they are cleaned out as often as necessary.	Three villages were conserved. The sweepings are deposited outside the villages and sold. The inhabitants of other villages clean their houses and streets and utilize the sweepings in manuring their fields. Private privies exist in Ponnéri and Pulicat, which are kept clean.
	Saidapet ..	Tanks, springs, wells, rivers and channels. Quality good. Most of these sources failed in several places during the year owing to the want of rains. In several places the sources of water used for drinking purposes are protected by the villagers from pollution. At Avadi one tank has a watchman. In most places the wells have parapet walls, and in important places they are provided with platforms and drains also. The ponds are generally surface-fed and are surrounded by cultivated lands.	In the villages of Saidapet, Sembiam, Tiruvottiyur, Poonamallee, Red Hills and Kumathur side-channels have been cut at public expense, while in some others the villagers themselves are having them cut. In the Cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount, Pallavaram and Poonamallee masonry drains have been built.	In six villages conservancy establishments were maintained. The street sweepings and the contents of latrines were deposited outside the towns and sold. There are public latrines at Saidapet.
Chingleput.	Chingleput ..	The Pálar and its channels, tanks, ponds and wells. Quality generally good and the quantity sufficient. In the towns of Chingleput and Tiruppur the ponds and wells reserved for drinking purposes are guarded by watchmen, while in other important villages they were looked after by the village servants. In Chingleput and other important villages the wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. In some of the important villages ponds are masonry built and are cleaned at convenient times. The ponds are generally surface-fed, and are surrounded by cultivated lands.	Some of the streets in the town of Chingleput have masonry drains, while in others and in the streets of Tiruppur side-channels are cut. In other villages natural. The house-drainage flows into backyards. There is a cess-pool near the Local Fund chattram in Chingleput, which is emptied daily.	Three villages were conserved, and the sweepings deposited outside the villages and sold by public auction. The others were kept clean by the villagers themselves, the sweepings, &c., being used as manure. There are public latrines in the town of Chingleput.

Districts.	Taluka or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Chingleput—cont.	Madurantakam ..	Pillar with its channels, Kullar, tanks, ponds and wells. Quality generally good, but quantity insufficient in some parts during the summer. Many wells have parapet walls, while a few of them are provided with platforms and drains. The ponds are rain-fed and are surrounded by cultivated lands. The tanks are mostly provided with stone revetments.	Natural. The side-channels of Madurantakam, Oothramallur and Karunguli have masonry revetments.	Four villages were conserved and the sweepings of these villages were sold by public auction. The rubbish and refuse of streets and houses in other villages were used as manure by the inhabitants. No public latrines.
	Conjeevaram ..	Tanks, wells and ponds were the chief sources of water-supply. The quality is not particularly good. Quantity is insufficient during the summer. Only wells are set apart for drinking purposes, and they are generally protected with parapet walls and provided with platforms, but drains are rare. Some of the tanks are spring-fed and some rain-fed, but most of them surrounded by cultivated lands.	Natural. In a few low-lying villages pits are dug instead of cess-pools and are not emptied.	Two villages were conserved. The streets and houses are daily swept by the inhabitants. The sweepings are used as manure. Dust-bins are provided in the streets of Sripurumbodur and Walajabad. People resort to fields for purposes of nature.
	Coimbatore ..	Same as last report. From wells, tanks, ponds, rivers, channels, &c., and jungle streams. Wells in certain villages are set apart for drinking. Parapet walls, platforms and pulleys are provided to some of the draw-wells.	No change. Side-drains exist in some places, which lead to adjacent jungle streams or ditches. House sewage flows into backyards, low places, &c., where it soaks into the soil.	No change. Sweepings, cow-dung, &c., are stored in backyards and other places and used as manure. Scavenging establishments exist in big villages. There are no cess-pools, but pits here and there in which sewage water collects. Public latrines exist in Mettupalayam, but in other villages people resort to waste lands, &c., for purposes of nature.
	Erode ..	Sources same as last reported, viz. rivers, wells, tanks, channels and jungle streams. With one exception the water from the other sources is wholesome. Wells only are set apart for drinking. Wells are protected by parapet walls or hedges.	Natural	In the conserved villages, of which there are four, sweepers clean the streets and remove the street and house refuse. In the other villages the people themselves keep their houses clean and the Munsif and Monegars attend to street conservancy. The sweepings are used as manure.
	Satyamangalam ..	From wells, the Bhavani river and its channels. Tanks and streams are used on the hills. Good and sufficient.	No system	Conservancy establishments are maintained in the unions and some of the villages. The refuse, manure, &c., are stored on the village site. There are no latrines or dust-bins.
Madras.	Pollachi ..	From wells and jungle streams. Except in some parts where scarcity was felt, the supply was generally sufficient.	Same as last reported. Natural. Artificial drains exist in some places, but they are not properly looked after.	Same as last reported. Five villages are conserved and the sweepings taken to a distance and burnt or sold by auction. In these villages the refuse from houses is thrown in the streets to be removed by the Local Board servants. In the other villages the sweepings are stored in backyards to be used as manure. The contents of public and private latrines at Pollachi are taken to a distance and buried.
	Palladam ..	From wells chiefly. The river Noyel and its channels, tanks and jungle streams are used in some villages. In several villages one or two wells are set apart for drinking purposes.	Natural	Seven villages are conserved, and the house and street sweepings in these are removed by the Local Board scavengers. In most other villages the refuse is stored and utilized as manure. Public latrines exist in two villages and they are cleaned by the union scavengers. People generally resort to the village common, &c., for purposes of nature.

Coimbatore.

Bhavani ..	From rivers, jungle streams, tanks and wells. No law is in force to guard them against pollution.	No system. House sewage soaks into the soil. There are no cess-pools, but pits formed by removing earth for houses, &c., exist in some villages in which rain water collects.	Bhavani town has a conservancy staff, and in Audiur a sweeper is employed. The other villages are kept clean by the village officers and the Tahsildar. There are twelve public latrines and also private ones in Bhavani.
Kollegal ..	From wells, tanks, rivers and jungle streams. Sufficient on the whole. Generally no systematic measures are adopted to keep the sources from pollution. A tank at Kollegal is set apart for drinking and guarded. Except water from the Cauvery and some wells the water of the tank is not good.	Natural. Cess-pools exist, and they are seldom or never cleaned.	The public streets and latrines are cleaned by the sanitary establishment employed by the union. The street sweepings are carried to a distance and burnt, while the night-soil is buried.
Udamalpet ..	From the river Amaravati and its channels and wells. The sources are generally kept pure and free from contamination. In Udamalpet town the well and a tank are guarded by union servants. The tank is subject to pollution.	No system. Side-cuttings exist in some villages.	Sanitary establishments are employed in Udamalpet town and two other villages. In Udamalpet the refuse is stored in a selected spot and sold annually. Public latrines exist in Udamalpet, and their contents are removed by sweepers to a distance and buried.
Karur ..	From rivers, streams, tanks and wells	No system. House sewage flows into backyards and is absorbed. No cess-pools.	No change. The houses and their compounds are frequently cleaned, the sweepings are thrown at a distance from houses or taken to the fields for use as manure. There are no dust-bins or latrines except in the unions.
Dharapuram ..	From the river Amaravati and its channels and wells. Most wells are Local Fund wells, and are protected by walls or fences. The village officers are strictly enjoined to see that they are not contaminated.	No system. Side-cuttings exist in the bazaar streets.	Sanitary establishments are employed in unions to clean the streets, &c. The sweepings are removed daily to the six cinerators. Domestic cleansing is attended by the people themselves.
Badvel ..	No sources set apart for drinking purposes. As usual tanks, wells, rivers and channels are resorted to. No arrangements are made to protect drinking water from pollution.	No proper system. Drainage of houses and backyards either flows into streets or empties into cess-pools, which are scarcely emptied.	Scavenging establishment is entertained only in a few villages by the Local Fund Board, and the sweepings, &c., of houses, as well as streets, are removed to a distance from the village and there deposited to be ultimately sold by auction.
Proddatur ..	Obtained as usual from Pennar river channels and Kunda river, wells and reservoirs. River channels are not protected from pollution, and wells in a few villages are provided with parapet walls and platforms.	No system. Drainage of streets and lanes run into adjacent fields and channels. Side-channels constructed at the expense of owners exist in Proddatur town, but they get silted up, and consequently free flow of drainage is prevented. There are cess-pools in every house, which are emptied as often as are necessary.	In the union village of Proddatur and two others comprised in the house sweepings generally are thrown into dust-bins, which are daily cleaned by scavengers and stored outside the town and annually sold, while in others the sweeping of house, especially of cattle owners, are allowed to accumulate in one corner of the house until it becomes sufficiently large when they are carried to fields. Public latrines exist in Proddatur town and in a few villages. In the former their cleansing is attended to by paid scavengers, while in the latter cattle perform the duty. Females use the public latrines, males resorting to fields and open spaces to answer calls of nature.
Sidhout ..	Rivers Pennair and Seyilar and wells form the sources of supply. Wells in most cases have parapet walls. There are no sources set apart for drinking, hence no watchman employed.	Side-channels exist to carry off storm water. There are no cess-pools. Drainage of houses flows into backyard where they saturate and send forth most offensive odour.	Street sweepings collected by each house owner, and carried to a place close by and stored and eventually removed to fields for manure. House sweepings are heaped up in streets, which the scavengers remove. The system of scavenging is carried on by contract. The contents of public and private privies in all the villages, except Sidhout, are removed once a week to a distant place and there stored and sold annually. Seven villages have conservancy establishment.

Udumalpet.

ABSTRACT OF THE SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION CIRCLES FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED—continued.

District.	Taluka or Registration Circle.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Cuddapah—continued.	Pullampet	Obtained from wells, river channels, rivers and tanks. Wells mostly have neither platform nor parapet walls. Sources are not set apart for drinking purposes.	Defective. Cess-pools exist in backyards of houses, which are let out during the rainy season. Their contents empty into rivers through nullahs.	Except in the union and other villages, where there are sweepers employed, the work of conservancy in other villages is left to the ryots themselves.
	Cuddapah	Wells, rivers, streams, channels and springs form the chief sources of supply. None of the sources are set apart for drinking purposes.	No regular system. In some villages side-channels exist. Rain water runs through streets and discharge eventually into rivers. House sewage either discharges into pits dug in backyards of houses or is allowed to run into streets. The contents of the above pits are cleaned once or twice a year at the cost of each house owner.	Except in the union villages of Chennoor and Kamalapuram and a few other villages no arrangements are made for the conservancy of village streets. In villages where latrines exist their contents are removed by the scavenging establishment to a place outside the village and there stored to be eventually disposed of by public auction. Houses and backyards are cleaned by the owners.
	Jammalmadugu	From rivers, channels dug in the river-bed, wells set apart for drinking and cooking purposes and protected, and tank or reservoirs dug in fields. The water on the whole is not good. In some villages scarcity is felt during summer.	Artificial drains exist in Jammalmadugu, and their contents empty into Pennar river. House drainage flows into cess-pools which are cleaned every now and then. Elsewhere drainage of streets and houses flows into shallow pits.	In the town of Jammalmadugu the house sweepings are thrown into dust-bins, and these together with the refuse of streets are eventually removed to a pit outside the town and there stored and sold annually by auction for manure. Elsewhere house sweepings are thrown in dung heaps and used as manure. Except in a few villages (six) where scavengers are employed, the streets are not generally cleaned.
	Ráyachóti	From rivers and wells sufficient in quantity, except in the Kasab town, where a watchman is employed to guard a tank, drinking water cannot be said to be generally conserved. Well water is not defiled, as in no case it is provided with descending steps. Some of the wells have parapet walls.	Natural except in Ráyachóti union, where there are side-drains for streets. House drainage everywhere is allowed to soak in the ground or allowed to accumulate and occasionally cleaned by the owners themselves. There are no cess-pools.	Except in the union and some other villages, where sweepers are employed the work of cleaning devolves on the residents themselves. Each house owner cleans the front yard of his house, and the refuse thus collected is taken to the manure heap of each individual ryot. There are six latrines in Ráyachóti and the contents of both public and private latrines are removed daily to a distance and buried in pits.
Kistna.	Pulivendla	From wells, river channels, springs dug in river bed and streams. On the whole good. Well water is mostly used for drinking. Most wells have parapet walls. The private wells, or those constructed by the villagers themselves are not provided with steps and pulleys.	No system. Side drains exist in two villages. Drainage of houses flows into streets or backyards. Cess-pools exist in some parts, and they are cleaned but rarely.	Two villages are conserved, and the sweepings and contents of public latrines are removed by Local Board scavengers and stored at selected sites. These are objectionable sites, and the Union Chairman pays no attention to recommendations for the improvement of sanitation. Domestic cleansing is attended to by the people, and the sweepings, &c., stored in backyards and front of houses. The sanitary condition of the taluk, on the whole, is unsatisfactory.

Gandam.	Kadiri	In Kadiri from draw-wells set apart for drinking and protected by parapet walls. Elsewhere from wells which are guarded by the village servants from being polluted.	The drainage of houses and streets in Kadiri finds its way into streets, channels and finally into a stream Madhaleru, while in rural villages refuse water is allowed to run freely into streets. Drainage of streets natural. Cess-pools exist.	In the union and other conserved villages the sweepings are removed outside villages and sold by public auction once or twice a year, while in rural villages they are allowed to accumulate in front of houses and lanes. There are 6 latrines in Kadiri. These are resorted to only by females, the males prefer going to fields.
	Vayalpad	From rivers, tanks, wells, pits dug in the rivers and a Koneru, the largest and most important reservoir; the water of which is principally used for drinking purposes. Except the Koneru the other sources are not protected from pollution. Wells in some villages are unprotected and subject to pollution from surface drainage.	Except in the union village of Vayalpad the system of drainage is unsatisfactory; refuse water from houses and backyards soaks in the ground, while rain water flows either into the irrigation tank or fields.	Eight villages in the district not included in the union have sweepers, who clean the streets and deposit the sweepings in some selected spot outside the village and sold to the public.
	Chitacole	No change. From tanks, wells and rivers. Quantity abundant but quality indifferent. Tanks are reserved for drinking purposes in three places. Many wells have parapet walls and platforms.	No system. Rain water finds its own course.	No change. Eight villages were conserved and the sweepings removed to the outskirts and either sold or burnt. The sweepings, &c., from the other villages are removed to the fields and used as manure. No public latrines. In some places private privies exist in backyards of houses, and private arrangements are made for cleansing them. The night-soil is generally thrown on waste grounds.
	Berhampore	No change. From tanks and rivers in some places and from wells in others. In some villages during the hot weather dearth for water was felt. In six big villages tanks are reserved, and in another a well for drinking purposes. Wells used for drinking are fenced and have platforms.	No change. No regular drains except in certain portions of Ichapur and Chatrapur. Rain water finds its own course.	Fourteen villages are conserved. In other respects same as in Chitacole taluk.
Gódvarti.	Goomar	No change. From tanks, wells and streams. Except in the vicinity of streams the scarcity for water is sometimes felt. Quality indifferent. Most of the wells are fenced, but arrangements have not been made to prevent percolation of waste water into them. River gháts in three places had been reserved for drinking purposes.	No change. No regular drains in any place except Kusselkonda.	No change. Five villages were conserved. Rabbish, as a rule, is stored up near houses and removed to fields during the cultivation season to be used as manure. Latrines exist in two places. In all others people take to fields for purposes of nature.
	Parlakimeti and Tekkali (Zemindaries).	No change. Same as in Chitacole taluk	No change. Same as in Chitacole taluk.	No change. Same as in Chitacole taluk.
Kistna.	Bépallo	Much the same as in previous years. Obtained from the Gódvarti canals, rain-fed tanks and wells. Watchmen are employed to guard some of the tanks.	No change since last report. Natural.	Domestic cleansing is gradually improving, and village sanitations receiving greater attention since the introduction of taluk boards and unions. The number of unions was 15 during the year.
	Bépatla	From the Kistna and its channels, tanks and wells. Generally good. Sources are not set apart for drinking purposes, nor are special arrangements made to protect them from pollution. Some wells have parapet walls and some platforms, but drains are rareties.	Natural. A few streets, however, have artificial drains. Natural drainage flows into pits in or outside the village. Cess-pools exist in a few big villages, and they are emptied once a day.	No change. Six villages are conserved, and the sweepings collected and sold by auction. In the other villages houses are kept clean by the people themselves and the rubbish heaped and utilized as manure.
	Bépatla	From wells and tanks. Wells supply water in all seasons, but the tanks, which are fed by streams and channels, run dry in the hot season when springs dug in the tank-beds are used. Tanks are not set apart for drinking and protected from pollution. All public wells have parapet walls and some platforms, but not drains.	Of streets natural. Of houses by rents which open into streams. The drainage of streets and houses discharges into low grounds, swamps or jungle streams. No cess-pools.	In the eight conserved villages the streets are cleaned by the Local Fund Conservancy establishments, and the sweepings, &c., from streets and houses carried outside the village and thrown away to rot and decay. In the non-conserved villages the owners themselves do domestic cleansing. There are no public or private privies.

ABSTRACT OF THE SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION CIRCLES FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED—continued.

District.	Taluk or Registration Circle.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Kistina—cont.	Guntūr ..	From wells and tanks chiefly. The Kistna river and its channels are used in a few villages. Good and sufficient on the whole. In most villages wells and tanks are reserved for drinking purposes, and the village officers see that they are not polluted. Some wells have parapet walls and platforms and some drains.	Natural. Artificial drains exist in the Mangalagiri union. Of houses also natural. Drainage of the northern and western portions flows into hill streams. No cess-pools.	Streets and houses are kept generally clean, and the sweepings carted by the ryots to the fields and used as manure. No public latrines. Conservancy establishments are maintained in two villages.
	Palnad ..	Tanks, wells, streams and channels. Sources are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded from pollution. Wells have parapet walls, but not platforms or drains. One well has parapet wall and platform.	Natural. Cess-pools exist in the back-yards and in front of houses.	No change. Four villages were conserved and the sweepings, &c., removed to a distance or used as manure. Private houses are kept clean by the people themselves.
	Narasaraopet ..	No change. From tanks, wells and streams. The water of all tanks and most streams is good in quality. Some wells also contain good water. Sources not reserved for drinking, but they are protected from pollution by village officers. Wells have no parapet walls, platforms or drains. Tanks are not masonry-built. They are surface and canal-fed.	Natural, both of streets and houses. Drainage flows into low places outside villages. A few cess-pools exist and they are emptied when full.	Two villages are conserved and the street and house refuse is removed by scavengers and sold annually as manure. No system elsewhere. Private dwellings and streets are cleaned by the villagers themselves. No public latrines, but private privies exist, and they are cleaned by private toties at the expense of the owners, their contents being removed outside the village.
	Gudivāda ..	Wells and tanks. Sources are reserved for drinking purposes and protected from pollution by village servants and people. One tank in Gudivāda is guarded by a watchman employed by the Local Board solely for the purpose. Four wells are provided with parapet walls, platforms and drains. Others are not. Tanks are not masonry-built. Obtained from the river Kistna, wells, tanks and streams. Quality generally good. Tanks are not used for drinking purposes. Some wells have mud parapet walls, but not platforms, or drains.	No change. Natural. Artificial to some extent in two villages. No cess-pools.	Three villages are conserved, and the street sweepings sold by auction. Public latrines exist at Gudivāda.
	Sattenapalle ..	From the Kistna river, wells, tanks and channels. Quantity in channels scanty during summer. Sources not set apart for drinking only, but they are protected from pollution on pain of criminal prosecution. All Local Fund wells are provided with parapet walls but not drains.	Natural. Artificial drains exist in three villages. No cess-pools.	Four villages are conserved, and the sweepings used to fill up low places outside. Private dwellings are kept clean by the owners themselves and refuse used as manure. A few private latrines in Sattenapalle are cleaned by Local Fund scavengers. Sanitary arrangements on the whole unsatisfactory.
	Bandar ..	From rivers, tanks, wells and hill streams. Sources are not set apart for drinking, but are protected from pollution by village officers, revenue inspectors, &c. Almost all rivers dry up in hot seasons when springs dug in the river-bed are used. Most wells have parapet walls and some parapet walls, platforms and drains. Tanks are not masonry-built. Scarcity is much felt in some villages in the hot season.	Chiefly natural. Artificial drains exist in two villages and they discharge into the swamps near the sea. Waste water from houses is let into streets. No cess-pools.	Four villages are conserved, and the sweepings, &c., from them are collected and thrown in some low places outside. Night-soil from public and private latrines are removed and thrown in pits outside the villages. Private dwellings are cleaned by the owners and their servants.
	Nandigāma ..	From rivers, tanks, wells and hill streams. Sources are not set apart for drinking, but are protected from pollution by village officers, revenue inspectors, &c. Almost all rivers dry up in hot seasons when springs dug in the river-bed are used. Most wells have parapet walls and some parapet walls, platforms and drains. Tanks are not masonry-built. Scarcity is much felt in some villages in the hot season.	No change. Artificial in two villages and natural in the rest. House sewage flows into streets or backyards. The artificial drains discharge into streams close by. Cess-pools exist in almost every house in one village and they are cleaned once a week.	Two villages are conserved, and the sweepings in one are collected and sold by auction, while in the other they are used for filling up low places. Private dwellings are kept clean by owners, and the streets in the non-conserved villages are generally cleaned by the village toties, the rubbish being used as manure. Public latrines exist in the travellers' bungalows and private privies in some villages.

Kurnool.	Beavada ..	From the Kistna river and its canals, tanks, wells and a hill stream. Sources are not set apart for drinking, but protected from pollution by village officers. Some wells have parapet walls, but not platforms or drains. Tanks are not masonry-built.	Natural. Artificial drains exist in two villages. Of houses natural and artificial.	Three villages are conserved. The sweepings are carted to a distance and sold as manure. Public and private latrines exist in unions.
	Venukonda ..	From wells, tanks, streams and rivulets. Wells are the chief source. Good and sufficient. Wells are set apart for drinking and protected from pollution by village officers and sanitary maistries. Some wells have parapet walls.	Generally natural. Rain water from houses is let into streets. A few cess-pools exist and they are emptied twice or thrice a week.	No change. Vinukonda alone is conserved, and the sweepings are thrown outside and sold annually as manure. Private dwellings are cleaned by house-owners and their servants.
	Nazvid ..	From tanks, wells and canals. Sources not set apart for drinking but protected from pollution. Some wells have parapet walls, a few platforms, but none drains.	Except in Nazvid, where artificial stone drains exist, drainage elsewhere is natural. Artificial drains empty into fields. No cess-pools.	No change. In the conserved villages, of which there are four, the sweepings and other rubbish are collected and sold by auction. There are no public or private latrines except at Nazvid.
	Vissannapet Division.	Obtained from tanks and wells. Good and sufficient. Sources are protected from pollution by the police and the village authorities. A few wells have parapet walls and some platforms.	Generally natural. Artificial drains exist in some villages. Condition of the few drains existing is good and they discharge into low places. No cess-pools.	Two villages are conserved, and the refuse from streets and houses are removed to fields as manure. Private dwellings are cleaned by owners and their servants.
	Pattikonda ..	Same as last reported. From wells generally. In some villages from the Hindri river and its channels, and in one village from a tank. Generally good and sufficient except in some villages, where scarcity is felt during the hot season. Wells used for drinking purposes only are guarded against pollution by village watchmen. Most wells have no platforms or drains. Munro's well water in Pattikonda was found, on analysis, to be bad.	No change since last report ..	In the conserved villages, of which there are four, the streets are swept by the Local Board scavenging staff, and the rubbish and contents of latrines are either burnt in cinerators or sold by auction for use as manure. In the other villages the people themselves look to the cleansing of houses and streets adjoining them and use the sweepings, &c., as manure. There are no latrines in the non-conserved villages, the people resorting to fields, &c., for purposes of nature.
	Ramallakot ..	Obtained from wells, streams, rivers, spring channels and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Sufficient. During the hot months some of the streams run dry. Drinking-water wells are guarded by villagers against pollution, but have no platforms.	No change. Natural. Storm water flows into adjoining streams and nullahs. House sewage flows into streets and soaks into the soil. Cess-pools exist in some villages, and they are emptied when full occasionally.	Conservancy establishments are employed in four villages, and in these the street rubbish is removed outside village limits, stored and sold as manure, while the night-soil from the public latrines is buried in pits outside the town. In other villages the people themselves look to the cleansing of houses and streets adjoining them and use the sweepings, &c., as manure. There are no latrines in the non-conserved villages, the people resorting to fields, &c., for purposes of nature.
	Nandikothur ..	From wells, tanks, rivers and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Good and sufficient. The tanks are surfaced. About 150 wells are provided with parapet walls, but not with platforms or drains. Some of the wells used for drinking purposes are guarded by villagers or village servants.	Except in Nandikothur, where artificial drains in good order exist, the drainage elsewhere is natural, and surface water flows into adjoining streams or low grounds. Drainage of houses flows into cess-pools or into streets.	In the conserved villages, of which there are four, the streets and public latrines are cleaned by the Local Board conservancy establishments, the sweepings being stored outside the village and sold as manure. In the non-conserved villages the houses and streets are cleaned by the villagers and the rubbish is utilized as manure. Fields and waste lands are used for purposes of nature in these villages.
	Nandyal ..	Sources same as last reported, viz., a river, streams, wells, tanks, spring channels and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Sufficient, except in some villages, where the supply runs short in the hot season. Except in one or two villages tanks are not specially reserved for drinking purposes. The wells are guarded against pollution by the villagers. Some of the wells in Nandyal have parapet walls and platforms.	Natural. In two villages artificial drains exist. Surface water drains into rivers, pools or manure pits. House sewage flows into cess-pools or into streets.	Six villages are conserved, and in these the streets and public latrines are cleaned by sweepers and scavengers employed by the Local Board. The rubbish is deposited at a distance and sold by auction, while the night-soil is buried in trenches. In the other villages house-owners clean the streets and houses and utilize the refuse as manure. In the non-conserved villages people resort to plains and waste lands for purposes of nature.

ABSTRACT OF THE SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION CIRCLES FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED—continued.

Districts.	Taluka or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Kurnool—cont.	Koilkuntla ..	Same as last reported. From wells, tanks and rivers. Good and sufficient on the whole. The river-supply is unfailling, but the tank-supply runs short in the hot months, when distant rivers and wells are resorted to. Wells are guarded against pollution by village watchmen. A few recently repaired wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. In some villages wells have parapet walls only. The surroundings of tanks are generally bad.	Natural. Artificial drains exist in two villages. House sewage is disposed of as in other taluks.	Two villages are conserved, and the system of street and domestic conservancy in these and in the non-conserved villages is the same as that pursued in other taluks of the district.
	Sirvel ..	Obtained from wells, rivers, tanks and channel. Good and sufficient. The wells are for the most part draw-wells, and have no parapet walls or drains. The drinking wells are guarded against pollution by the villagers. The tanks are very rarely used for drinking purposes.	No change since last report. Entirely natural. In respect of house sewage, &c., same as in other taluks.	Four villages were conserved and the street sweepings, &c., sold. In two of the conserved villages public latrines exist and their contents are removed by toties employed by the Local Board and buried in pits with earth. In the non-conserved villages house and street conservancy is carried out as in other taluks.
	Cumbum ..	From wells, streams, and channels from the Cumbum tank and the tank itself. Generally good and sufficient except in seasons of short rainfall. The Cumbum tank water is bad. Wells set apart for drinking are guarded from pollution by the people. They have generally no platforms, but some have parapet walls.	Natural except in two villages, where side-cuttings exist. Drainage water finds its way into rivers and streams. Household sewage is let into streets or into cess-pools.	Sweepers and toties are employed in four villages to clean the streets and public latrines. The street sweepings and the night-soil are removed outside the village and sold. In the other villages the same practice holds as in other taluks of the district. There are 7 latrines in Cumbum and 2 in Kavipad.
	Markapur ..	Obtained from four streams and wells. Generally good, except in villages at the foot of Nallamalai hills. Many wells have no parapet walls, and those that are used for drinking purposes are guarded against pollution by the villagers. The supply in some of the wells runs short during the hot months.	Natural. Cess-pools exist in two villages, and they are cleaned when full. House sewage flows into and open places, where it soaks into the soil or dries up.	Conservancy establishments are employed in two villages. The sweepings are removed by the Local Board staff and disposed of by sale as manure. Public latrines exist in Markapur and the night-soil is removed to a distance and buried in pits. In the other villages street and domestic cleansing is attended to by the people themselves and rubbish is utilized as manure.
	Madura ..	From the river Vaigai chiefly: tanks and wells are also resorted to. Well water is in most cases good and a few are reserved for drinking purposes. Most of the wells have parapet walls.	No system. In Shokavandan the drainage of streets is in a fair condition.	Six villages are conserved. Sweepings, &c., are deposited in the village commons and used as manure. A tatty latrine has been constructed in Shokavandan.
Tirumangalam	..	Wells, tanks and rivers form the chief sources of water-supply. Well water is used for drinking and cooking purposes, and most of them are provided with parapet walls and platforms.	Side-trenches exist in all the unions and in three other villages. In Peraiyur the Zemindar has constructed drains in important streets at his own cost. There is a masonry drain at Uslampatty. In the other villages rain water finds its way into adjoining fields or pools.	In the union villages and in two other villages conservancy establishments are employed. Street sweepings, &c., are utilized as manure. There are 3 latrines for females in Tirumangalam union. A toty is employed to remove the night-soil daily.
	Dindigul ..	Obtained from wells and rivers. Good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Some wells have parapet walls and platforms. In some unions the conservancy of drinking water receives the attention of local officials.	No system. In some villages and all the unions side-cuttings are made to carry off rain water.	The cleanliness of union villages are attended to by scavengers. In the other villages the people themselves keep them clean.

Madura.	Palni ..	From wells, a river and jungle streams. In unions kaval-gars are appointed over wells, in other villages the people themselves see that the wells are not polluted. Rivers, channels and wells. No tank or well is set apart for drinking purposes. At Rodikankur a watchman is employed to protect the channel water from contamination.	In two union villages side channels exist. In the other villages drainage water flows into streets and tanks. The union towns require attention regarding their drainage.	In the two unions rubbish and street sweepings are removed by scavengers. In the other villages the ryots store the rubbish and eventually remove them to fields as manure. Scavenging establishments are employed in the seven unions and the sanitary associations of Gudalur and Thandigudi. In union villages the refuse and sweepings are removed to selected localities by sweepers and scavenging carts and there stored up till sold by auction. In other villages the villagers themselves remove them to the fields to be used as manure. People resort to fields and open ground around villages for purposes of nature.
	Pariyakulam ..	From wells and springs. Well water good. In the Kodakinal union 8 wells are set apart for drinking purposes which are protected by parapet walls.	Natural, except at Kodakinal, where the drainage of streets and houses is good.	No conservancy establishment is maintained except in the union village of Kodakinal. In the other villages sweepings, &c., are accumulated and eventually used as manure. Four tatty latrines exist in Kodakinal. A sanitary association also exists in Thaidikudi. Refuse is generally used to fill up pits. In smaller villages the refuse is generally heaped by the people near their habitations and removed to fields as manure. This is also the practice to some extent even in union villages. The demand for refuse and sweepings for manuring purposes in the villages, where there are unions and sanitary associations, is said to be almost nil. Eight latrines built by private individuals exist in Kilakural.
Malabar.	Head Assistant Collector's Division.	From tanks, wells, and springs and channels dug in the bed of the river Vaigai. In almost all big villages an urant is set apart for drinking and guarded by a watchman.	No change. Natural. In the more important union villages side drains or trenches are provided to streets. House sewage is allowed to flow into backyards and streets or into cess-pools.	Scavenging establishments to a limited extent are employed in some villages. People live in detached houses. There are no accumulations of filth and consequently public scavenging is both unnecessary and almost impossible. No public latrines; the people in the villages on the coast resort to the sea-beach for purposes of nature.
	Nellore ..	From wells. Good and abundant. Dearth for water is felt during the hot weather in exceptional localities.	Natural. The water is readily absorbed, the soil being porous.	Scavengers are employed in five villages to clean the streets. There are heaps of rubbish in front of houses. The streets and houses are generally dirty. Prickly-pear abounds.
Nellore	Atmakur ..	From the Pennar river, and ponds and wells ..	There are no side channels for rain water to pass through, except in a few cases.	Rubbish and dung are stored in backyards and cattle-sheds, which form a part of the houses. The houses do not look clean, as separate stables are not provided for cattle. Prickly-pear abounds.
	Gudur ..	From tanks, wells, rivers, ponds and irrigation channels. With a few exceptions, the supply was sufficient in the villages.	Natural. The drainage water flows freely. A few villages have drains.	Scavengers are employed in the Gudur union. Refuse from houses and street sweepings are removed to fields to be used as manure. The streets look generally clean.
Nellore	Onagole ..	From a river, wells, ponds, dorrus and tanks. Good. Sufficient on the whole.	There are drainage channels only in the main streets of Gudur. In other places there are no drains.	Scavengers are employed in four villages and two unions. The sweepings of houses and the dung of cattle are collected in pits adjoining the houses and removed to fields to be used as manure.
	Kanigiri ..	Rivers, ponds and wells. Generally good. Scarcity was felt in many of the villages this year for want of rain.	Drainage of streets flows through vaghs, &c. No special arrangements are made to drain off water from houses and backyards, except in Onagole, where water is let out through side channels.	Houses are not generally clean. Heaps of cattle dung are stored by the side of houses.
Nellore	Rapur ..	Rivers, wells and vagus ..	In most places natural. In Kanigiri there are side-cuttings, which are in good condition.	Scavengers are employed in only one village. Sweepings and manure are first stored in the backyards and compounds of houses and removed to fields subsequently. The streets are generally kept clean. No private or public latrines.
	..	Tanks, ponds, wells and vagus. Supply generally sufficient. In some of the villages the sources of water-supply get dry during the summer.	Natural. Neither regular drains nor cess-pools exist. House sewage sinks into the soil, but does not come out into the street. The rain water finds its way out into the low lands.	

ABSTRACT OF THE SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION CIRCLES FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED—continued.

Districts.	Taluk or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Nellore—cont.	Polar Division	Tanks, ponds and wells. Supply generally good.	Generally good.	Generally good.
	Venktagiri Division.	From wells, tanks, ponds, channels and rivers, but tanks and wells seem to be the chief sources. The supply was sufficient.	In Venktagiri the rain water runs through side channels. In all other places rain water runs by surface drainage to the fields. The house sewage flows into backyards and dries up.	At Venktagiri scavengers are employed to remove the refuse, &c., from streets and dust-bins. The house-owners, who clean their houses, throw the rubbish into dust-bins. In other places there is no system. The daily rubbish is stored up either in their backyards or in selected spots outside the village, from which they are periodically removed to fields to be used as manure. The houses are generally kept clean.
	Peddi Division	From wells, tanks, rivers and ponds. Supply not sufficient.	No system. Rain water is let out by means of sluices in the backyard walls to pass out of the village by natural drainage. House sewage is allowed to run into lanes and streets.	Rubbish with cow-dung is deposited in deep pits in front of houses and compounds and once a year carted away to fields as manure. Sweepers are employed in one union and one village. Houses are generally filthy.
	Barai Division	From rivers, tanks, channels and wells.	Natural. Side channels exist in the Giddalur division.	Houses are generally kept clean by the people themselves. There is no system of conservancy and sanitary arrangements are not satisfactory.
Nalgonda.	Chittoor	Obtained from wells, river springs and tanks. Sufficient and generally good. Watchmen are employed to guard sources in Chittoor town and large villages. Wells have generally parapet walls and platforms.	No change. Natural. Artificial drains exist in important streets in Chittoor town. Drainage of houses, as a rule, is artificial and natural. Cess-pools exist in the towns of Chittoor and they are occasionally cleaned.	No system in the taluk generally. In Chittoor town the street sweepings and refuse from houses and backyards are removed in carts to be used as manure. The contents of public and private latrines are removed in carts to a distance and buried. In the villages the house refuse is removed to fields and used as manure. Three places were conserved.
	Chandragiri	From wells, tanks and channels. Good and sufficient. Watchmen are employed to guard sources in large villages. Wells generally have parapet walls, platforms and drains.	No change. Natural, except in Renigunta and Chandragiri. Side-cuttings exist in some villages. Drainage of houses as a rule artificial and that of houses natural. House sewage flows into pits dug in the streets or backyards.	Five villages are conserved, where scavengers employed by the Taluk Board attend to street conservancy. Elsewhere no regular system. The street sweepings, &c., are disposed of in the same manner as in Chittoor taluk. In Renigunta, however, the sweepings are sold. Private privies exist in Chandragiri town and the night-soil is removed at the cost of the owners and thrown away at a distance.
	Palmanér	Obtained from wells, river springs and tanks or guntas. Good and sufficient. Watchmen are appointed to guard the principal guntas. In villages people make their own arrangements to protect waters from pollution. Wells have generally parapet walls, platforms and drains. Vicinity of tanks clean.	Natural. Side drains have been constructed in two places. Majority drains exist in some of the houses and backyards. Drains discharge into tanks. Cess-pools exist in some villages and they are emptied occasionally.	In Palmanér private dwellings are conserved by sweepers employed by the people at their own cost and the streets by scavengers employed by the Local Board. Street sweepings, &c., are deposited at a distance and sold periodically, while the house refuse is removed to the fields by house-owners. Elsewhere no regular system and the sweepings of houses are removed to the fields and used as manure. One public latrine exists and the night-soil from it and the private privies is removed by paid agencies to a distance. One other place besides Palmanér is conserved.

North Arcot.	Gudiattam	Same as Chittoor, viz., wells, river springs and tanks or guntas. Good and sufficient. Watchmen are appointed over the principal guntas, and in villages people make their own arrangements to protect sources from pollution. Some wells have parapet walls and drains.	Natural except in four large villages, where side channels have been cut. Drainage of houses, as a rule, artificial and that of backyards natural. The drainage of houses and backyards in some cases discharge into streets. There are cess-pools in some places and they are emptied occasionally.	Three villages are conserved. The other villages are kept clean by the people themselves. The street sweepings and refuse from houses and backyards are removed in carts to be used as manure. In the villages the sweepings of houses are removed to the fields for use as manure. No public or private latrines.
	Vellore	From river, river-channels, and wells and ponds. Good and sufficient. Some ponds and wells are reserved for drinking purposes and protected from pollution by life village officers. Some of the wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. Some of the ponds are masonry-built.	No change. Natural except in large villages, where side-cuttings exist. Drainage of house, as a rule, artificial and that of backyards natural. House sewage flows into pits dug for the purpose in streets or backyards. No cess-pools.	Conservancy establishments are maintained in four villages. In the other villages the people themselves attend to conservancy. The street sweepings and refuse from houses, and backyards are removed in carts to be used as manure. In villages the sweepings of houses are removed to the fields and used as manure. No public or private latrines.
	Polur	From river, ponds, wells and river channels. Good and sufficient. Sources are set apart for drinking, and in large villages watchmen are employed to guard them from pollution. In other villages, village servants see that water is not polluted. Some wells have parapet walls and platforms. Tanks are masonry-built and mostly surface-fed.	No change. Natural except in two villages, where cuttings exist. In some large villages, pits are dug in backyards to receive the drainage water from the drains. No cess-pools in the taluk.	Three villages are conserved. The other villages are kept clean by the people themselves. Same as Palmanér so far as the disposal of the sweepings are concerned. No public latrines, but private privies exist in Polur town and their contents are removed by private agency to a distance and buried.
	Wandiwash	No change. From wells, tanks, rivers, channels and streams. Sufficient and generally good though backwash in these villages. In Wandiwash 3 ponds are reserved for drinking purposes and watchmen employed to guard them. In some of the important villages, village servants take care of drinking-water sources. Wells have parapet walls and drains, but not platforms. Most tanks are masonry-built and surface-fed.	No change. Natural except in Wandiwash town, where side-cuttings exist. Drainage of houses artificial and that of backyards generally natural. Drainage water generally flows into irrigation channels or streams. No cess-pools.	A conservancy establishment is employed in Wandiwash town. Elsewhere no system. Sweepings in Wandiwash are deposited at a distance and sold periodically by auction. A public latrine exists in Wandiwash town and the night-soil from it and the private privies are removed to a distance and sold by auction.
North Arcot.	Arrot	From wells, river springs and tanks or guntas. Generally sufficient and good. Sources are set apart for drinking, and watchmen employed over them in Arrot and in large villages. Some wells have parapet walls only.	No change. Natural except in four villages. House drains in large towns discharge into the streets and those in villages into backyards. The drains generally discharge into rivers, channels or streams. There are cess-pools which are occasionally cleaned by the owners.	No change. Three places are conserved. The street sweepings, &c., are deposited at a distance and sold periodically by auction. Public latrines exist in Arrot and they are cleaned by the union sweepers.
	Walaia	From wells, river springs, tanks or guntas. Supply rather deficient in some parts owing to failure of the rains. Sources are set apart for drinking and watchmen employed to guard them in Walaia and in large villages. Wells have generally parapet walls, platforms and drains.	No change. Except in four places there are no regular street drains. House sewage in large towns flows into streets and that in villages into backyards. The drainage generally flows into rivers, channels or streams. A few cess-pools exist in two places and they are occasionally cleaned by the owners.	Four places are conserved. No arrangements elsewhere. Street sweepings, &c., are deposited at a distance and sold by auction. Public latrines exist in the four conserved towns and they are cleaned by the union sweepers.
	Puttur Division	From wells, river springs and tanks or guntas. Supply rather deficient in some parts. Sources are set apart for drinking and watchmen are employed to guard them in large villages. Wells have generally parapet walls, platforms and drains.	Natural. Drainage of houses artificial in most cases. In some places the drains lead into cess-pools, which are emptied when full. In many cases the contents are absorbed in the earth.	One town is conserved. Elsewhere no arrangements. The street sweepings, &c., are deposited at some distance from the town and sold periodically by auction.

ABSTRACT OF THE SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION CIRCLES FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED—continued.

Districts	Taluka or Registration Circle	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
North Arcot—cont.	Kalabasti Division	From wells, river springs, and tanks or guntas. Good and sufficient. Drinking sources in large villages are guarded by watchmen employed for the purpose. Wells have generally parapet walls and platforms but no drains.	Natural. Side channels exist in Kalabasti. Houses have no masonry drains. In towns, the drains discharge into cess-pools in the streets or backyards. Cess-pools exist only in towns and they are emptied when full.	Kalabasti alone is conserved. Elsewhere no system of conservancy. Same as Palmaner so far as the disposal of the sweepings is concerned. The contents of public latrines and some private privies are removed to a distance and burnt.
	Tiruttani Division	From wells, river springs, and tanks or guntas. Good and sufficient, except in the hot season when water in ponds gets scanty. Drinking sources in large villages are guarded by watchmen employed for the purpose. Most wells have parapet walls and a few have platforms and drains.	Natural. Of houses and backyards artificial in most cases. The drains generally discharge into pits. There are a few cess-pools in Tiruttani. In the case of the cess-pools in streets, the contents are emptied twice or thrice a week by the Local Fund sweepers.	One town, Tiruttani, is conserved. No arrangements elsewhere. Same as Palmaner as regards the disposal of sweepings, &c.
	Maderpak Division	From wells, river springs, tanks or guntas. Supply rather deficient in some parts owing to the failure of rains. Tanks are set apart for drinking in two places only and are guarded against pollution by watchmen. Most wells have no parapet walls, platforms and drains. Tanks are masonry-built and are spring or surface-fed. Vicinity of tanks clean.	Natural. Houses have no masonry drains. The drains discharge into pits which are cleaned when full. No cess-pools.	No place is conserved. Private dwellings are looked after by the people themselves. The street sweepings and refuse from houses and backyards are generally stored in backyards and removed occasionally to the fields. There are no public latrines, but there are some private ones, and their contents are not removed but covered with earth.
	Pangandura Division	From wells and small tanks chiefly, and in some places from streams, channels and rivers. Good and sufficient. Watchmen are employed in large villages to guard drinking sources. Most wells have parapet walls. Three wells at Pangandura have platforms and drains. Tanks are masonry-built and are spring or surface-fed.	Natural, except in Pangandura, where side drains have been constructed. Drainage of houses, as a rule, artificial, and that of backyards natural. Drains discharge into pits dug for the purpose in the streets or backyards. Cess-pools exist only in towns and they are emptied when full.	Four towns are conserved. Elsewhere no system, the people themselves looking after the cleanliness of houses and streets adjoining. As regards disposal of sweepings, &c., same as Palmaner. There are 2 public latrines, and their contents are removed to a distance and buried.
North Arcot—cont.	Venkatagirikota Division	From wells chiefly. Sufficient, except for two months in the hot season. Watchmen are appointed in large places to guard drinking sources. Wells have parapet walls but not platforms or drains.	Natural. Side channels are constructed in Venkatagirikota. House drains discharge into backyards or streets. No cess-pools.	Venkatagirikota alone is conserved. Elsewhere no arrangements. The sweepings are removed to a distance from the town.
	Kangundi Division	From wells generally. Tanks and rivers are used in some places. Good and sufficient. Wells and tanks are set apart for drinking purposes and they are guarded by watchmen in some places. Wells have parapet walls without platforms or drains. Tanks are masonry-built and spring-fed.	Natural. Side-channels exist in one place. House sewage flows into backyards or streets. A few cess-pools exist and they are emptied when full.	One town is conserved. Elsewhere no system, the people looking to the conservancy of private dwellings. As regards the disposal of sweepings, &c., same as Palmaner. No public latrines.

CIVIL.

Arni Division	Arni Division	From ponds, tanks and rivers. Good and sufficient. Watchmen are employed to guard drinking sources in large villages. Wells have parapet walls generally, and in isolated cases they are provided with platforms.	Natural, except in Arni, where artificial drains exist. Drainage of houses, as a rule, artificial and that of backyards natural. In the town of Arni the drains discharge generally into a tank or in the rivers. Cess-pools exist in some places and they are cleaned occasionally.	A conservancy establishment is maintained in Arni town. Elsewhere no arrangements exist. There are 5 latrines and 1 urinal and their contents are removed to a distance and buried.
	Salau	Same as last reported. From river, tanks and wells, the two latter being the chief sources.	No system. Side-cuttings exist in Razipur union, which discharge into fields. Cess-pools exist in some places and they are emptied once a year.	Nine villages were conserved during the year. System same as last reported, the sweepings, &c., being stored and sold periodically.
Namakkal Division	Atur	From wells, tanks, rivers, streams and channels. Sufficient in quantity. In some places wells are set apart for drinking, but they are not protected against pollution. Two ponds are also reserved for drinking, one of which is provided with parapet walls.	No system. By side ditches, which discharge into streams, rivers, &c. Channels also answer the purpose of drains. In some places the side-cuttings are in good condition. House sewage flows through gutters. Cess-pools exist but they are seldom, if ever, cleaned.	Conservancy establishments were employed in eight of the union villages. Elsewhere there is no system. All rubbish is used as manure, but in four villages it is sold. House conservancy is looked after by the people themselves.
	Namakkal Division	Same as last reported. From the Canavery and its channels, tanks and wells. The river-water is generally pure, but that of the channels is subject to pollution. Tanks are set apart in some villages for drinking and are guarded by watchmen. In some villages wells are provided with parapet walls, platforms and drains. Supply is limited, except in villages along the Canavery and its channels, and considerable difficulty is experienced.	Generally natural and good. Side-cuttings exist in some villages. There are cess-pools in some villages which are emptied once or twice a year.	Fourteen villages were conserved during the year. The rubbish, &c., is generally deposited at some distance from the village and the accumulation is either sold or removed by ryots to fields. Domestic cleansing is attended to by the people and satisfactorily, so far as the well-to-do and the caste people are concerned.
Hoair Sub-Division	Hoair Sub-Division	From tanks and wells chiefly. River water is used in villages bordering on the river. Sufficient, except in a few villages. Tanks and wells are reserved for drinking purposes in some villages and guarded by watchmen. Many of the wells have parapet walls, but only a few, platforms and drains. The tanks are surface-fed.	Natural. Artificial side drains exist in some places. In conserved villages the drains are cleaned by the sanitary establishment and are generally kept in good condition. House sewage stagnates in backyards and in front of houses or flows into street drains. Cess-pools exist.	Conservancy establishments are maintained in seven unions and ten villages, and in these conservancy is attended to by the sanitary establishments. In other villages the house-owners or village toties sweep the streets. The street sweepings, &c., are stored in a selected spot and sold. The contents of public and private latrines are removed by scavengers to a place outside the town and sold with the street sweepings. Domestic cleansing is fairly well attended to by house-owners and the sweepings, &c., are stored outside the village and used as manure.
	Tirupattur	Sources same as last reported, viz., wells, tanks and rivers. Generally good and sufficient. Some wells have parapet walls. Surroundings of wells not kept clean, hence well-supply is subject to pollution.	No change since last report. Natural.	No change. Three villages are conserved and the sweepings, &c., sold as manure. No system in the other villages. The refuse from streets and houses are used as manure by the ryots.
Uttangarai	Uttangarai	From wells, tanks and rivers. Tank and well water is not considered wholesome. A tank is set apart for drinking and guarded by a watchman against pollution, but the water is very unhealthy and steps are being taken to close it from public use. Atkinson's well contains good water. It has a parapet wall and drain, but the former is in a dilapidated condition.	No system. Side drains exist in Uttangarai town. Storm water runs into pits and adjoining fields. Cess-pools exist in Uttangarai town.	In Uttangarai and four other villages, sanitary establishments are maintained to sweep the streets, &c. The rubbish from the dust-bins, &c., is heaped up at a distance from the village, but in Uttangarai the rubbish is sold.

District.	Taluk or Registration Circle.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
South Arcot	Cuddalore ..	From wells, ponds, tanks, river channels and springs. Sufficient generally, but scarcity is felt during the hot months in the south and eastern portions of the taluk when the tanks and ponds run dry.	No regular system. A few cess-pools exist in Panruti union. Drains of houses generally run into backyards in front of houses.	In villages generally the refuse from streets and houses is stored in backyards and in front of houses and removed once or twice a year to fields. In Panruti union it is removed beyond the village limits and sold. Scavenging establishments are maintained in four places. The people are being taught the benefits and advantages of a satisfactory disposal of rubbish, &c.
	Chindamparam and Vridhachalam ..	From wells, tanks, rivers and canals. When the river runs dry, springs dug in its bed are used. The tanks and rivers are used by both men and cattle. Where watchmen are employed the water is generally kept free from pollution.	No system. In Vridhachalam taluk natural drainage is fair. Drainage of houses flows into backyards or into streets.	No system. Much improvement is not perceptible in the conservancy of private dwellings and of streets, but still steps are being taken to improve matters in this respect.
	Tindivanam, Puram and Tiruvannamalai ..	From ponds, wells, and in a few cases from rivers and river channels. Generally good and sufficient. A pond is reserved in each union for drinking purposes.	House drains flow into backyards or into streets. Cess-pools exist in some places.	Scavenging establishments are employed in the three unions and in five other important villages. These sweep the streets daily and keep them clean. The main streets in the unions are provided with dust-bins to throw the sweepings in. Where there are no dust-bins the refuse is thrown in the street. Domestic cleansing is attended to by house-owners, and the rubbish is stored in backyards or adjacent natham lands and finally taken to the fields. Where there are dust-bins the refuse is thrown into them.
	....	Mostly from wells. Rivers and streams are used when the wells dry up in the hot season. Quantity rather scanty.	Natural. Singularly good. Artificial drains not required.	Same as last reported.
South Canara	Tanjore ..	Obtained from the Cauvery and its branches, springs dug in the river-beds, and tanks and wells. In some villages tanks are reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen employed by the inhabitants themselves.	No system. House sewage generally flows into the backyards, where it is absorbed.	No system. In villages not provided with scavenging establishments, the streets are swept and kept clean by the inhabitants themselves. There are no latrines, the people resorting to fields and open grounds for purposes of nature. Every effort is made to induce the people to realize the importance of sanitation.
	Kumbakonam ..	Obtained from rivers and tanks. When these run dry springs dug in the river-beds and wells are used.	No system. Natural and by side-cuttings. Drainage of houses flows into backyards and gets absorbed.	Except in the union villages the street sweepings are stored in backyards of houses or in some open place adjoining houses and used as manure.
	Misyanur ..	From rivers, tanks and wells. Tank water is subject to pollution, as surface water flows into them. Three tanks are reserved for drinking and guarded by watchmen. Wells are used both for drinking and bathing, and they are provided with parapet walls and platforms. The tanks have no parapets or high bands.	No system. Natural and by side-cuttings. House sewage flows into trenches dug in the backyards. Cess-pools are not frequently cleared.	In conserved villages the sweepings are removed outside the village-site and sold as manure. In other villages the street and house sweepings are thrown in backyards or near houses and finally removed to the fields.

CIVIL.

Tanjore	Shiyali ..	Sources same as last reported, viz., river channels, tanks and wells. Most wells have parapet walls. Three tanks are reserved for drinking in Shiyali town and guarded by watchmen.	No system, except where there are side-cuttings. Drainage is natural, and storm water finds its way to adjoining fields, &c. House sewage flows into backyards, where it soaks into the soil.	No system. The streets and houses are cleaned by the villagers themselves, and the rubbish is stored and used as manure.
	Nannilam ..	Three tanks are reserved for drinking and guarded by watchmen. The tanks are river-fed.	No system. By side channels. House drainage flows into backyards, where it soaks into the soil or into street side channels.	Conservancy establishments were maintained in two villages and the sweepings sold periodically. No public latrines.
	Tiruttaraippundi ..	Obtained from rivers, wells and tanks. Insufficient. Tanks are set apart exclusively for drinking in union villages.	No system. Drainage water from the streets generally finds its way to any low pools or fields. House slops pass through gutters into backyards.	The sweepings of houses and streets are removed daily to convenient places and stored for use as manure. There are no latrines, the people preferring to resort to fields for purposes of nature.
	Negapatam ..	No change. From rivers, channels and tanks. Wells are used in villages along the sea coast. In the hot weather tank water supplies most of the villages.	Natural, except in union villages. House sewage flows into backyards, where it sinks into the soil.	In non-conserved villages the houses and streets are cleaned by the house-owners and rubbish stored in backyards or thrown in an open place outside the village and used as manure.
Tinnevely	Patrakkottai ..	From jungle streams, tanks and wells. On the whole, water from wells is not very good. A few tanks are set apart for drinking purposes and watchmen are employed to guard some of them. Scarcity was felt in many villages owing to the failure of rains.	Natural. Side-cuttings exist in some villages. Storm water flows into tanks, fields, &c. Drainage of streets generally good, but that of houses unsatisfactory.	In the conserved villages, of which there are five, the sweepings are carried away daily outside the village and sold as manure. People are made to remove the rubbish that may accumulate in their houses and backyards then and there to the fields. There are no public latrines, as the people generally resort to fields, &c., for purposes of nature.
	Mannargudi ..	From tanks fed by rivers and jungle streams and wells. Insufficient on the whole. There are no tanks set apart for drinking. Thirty wells, however, are reserved, but they are not guarded by watchmen. The village officers have orders to guard tanks and wells from pollution.	No system. Natural and by side-cuttings. Storm water flows into fields and streams. The drainage of houses flows into backyards. No cess-pools.	In villages, where there are no conservancy establishments, the sweepings are stored by the people themselves and used as manure. There are no latrines, the people preferring open fields and gardens.
	Ottappiddaram ..	From wells, urania, tanks and a river. Good and sufficient, except in a few instances. Many wells and some tanks are set apart for drinking purposes and protected from pollution. Almost all wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. When the river runs dry, springs dug in its bed are used. In Ottappiddaram and Ekiyapuram there are masonry-built tanks.	No change, except in three villages, where side-cuttings exist. The drainage elsewhere is natural. House sewage flows into backyards and streets. The condition of drains is bad. A few cess-pools exist and they are emptied when full.	In most villages, houses and streets in front of them are cleaned by house-owners in the morning, but in eight villages, where conservancy establishments are employed, the streets are cleaned by these establishments. Rubbish, &c., from streets and houses are preserved in heaps or in pits and used as manure. No latrines.
Tanjore	Tenkarai ..	No change. From rivers, channels, tanks and wells. Sufficient, except in a few villages in the hot season. Some wells are set apart for drinking in villages, where there is no supply from tank or river channel and protected from pollution. Most wells have parapet walls, platform and drains. Well water is purer than any other water.	No change. Natural. House drains run into backyards or into the streets. A few private cess-pools exist and they are cleaned occasionally.	In the conserved villages the street sweepings are stored away from houses and sold as burnt or unburnt manure. The private sweepings are used by house-owners on their fields or sold to those who have fields. No use is made of the contents of public and private latrines.
	Sankaranayinakóvil ..	From wells, tanks, ponds, rivers, channels and urania. Of fair quality, but insufficient. Sources are set apart for drinking purposes. Many wells and all square tanks have parapet walls and platforms. Some wells have platforms and drains also.	No change. Natural. Some streets have artificial drains. Some houses have drains and some have not. Sewage flows into irrigation tanks and wet lands. No cess-pools.	In some places sweepers are employed by the Local Boards to clean the streets and the sweepings are removed and sold. In the other villages the people themselves attend to street and domestic conservancy, the rubbish, &c., being stored in backyards and gardens and removed to fields for agricultural purposes. The contents of latrines in Sankaranayinakóvil are removed to a distance and buried in deep pits.

ABSTRACT OF THE SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION CIRCLES FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED—continued.

Districte.	Taluk or Registration Circle.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Tinnevely	Tinnevely ..	From rivers, river channels, tanks and wells. Good and sufficient. Most wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains, except in one union where the Tambraparni is protected by a watchman. Sources are not conserved for drinking.	No change. Natural. Some masonry drains exist in one of the unions. In many of the villages drains are constructed within the house compounds and the sewage is generally allowed to flow into the backyards. Street drainage flows into rivers and channels.	Where sweepers are employed in the Tinnevely taluk the streets are cleaned by sweepers and the rubbish is stored in pits outside the village and sold as manure when there is a demand. In the unions the sweepings are either given on contract or stored, burnt and sold as manure. Private scavenging is in force in one of the unions, and in this the house refuse and contents from public and private latrines are removed in covered tins and buried in poramboke lands. In the other villages houses are cleaned by the owners themselves and the sweepings are stored in manure pits and removed to the fields once or twice a year. Conservancy establishments are employed in the unions to clean the streets. An itinerating staff in addition to the two scavengers at Sethur is also employed. In the unions the street sweepings are either burnt and used as manure or sold by auction. In the other villages the street sweepings are not put to good purpose, but house sweepings are used as manure by the owners. Private scavenging is in force in Srivillipattur and the contents of latrines are removed to a distance, buried in pits and disposed of after a time.
	Srivillipattur ..	From tanks, wells and uranis. Quality fair and quantity sufficient. Wells are set apart for drinking and guarded from pollution. In Srivillipattur union 2 tanks are also used for drinking purposes and are guarded by union servants. Most wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains.	Except in Srivillipattur union where there are artificial drains. Elsewhere natural. House sewage flows into streets and in Srivillipattur into side drains. Drainage flows into jungle streams or channels.	In villages where sweepers are employed, the street sweepings and rubbish are generally taken outside the village limits and either sold as manure or burnt. Conservancy in the other villages is not properly attended to. Private dwellings are cleaned by the owners themselves and the refuse and the contents of private privies are stored in backyards or adjoining vacant places and used by the house-owners as manure. No public latrines.
	Nanguneri ..	From wells chiefly; streams, channels and tanks are also used. On the whole, good and sufficient. A square tank is set apart for drinking in the casbah town when there is no water in the big tank. About half the number of wells have parapet walls and some platforms and drains.	Generally natural. A few streets have side-cuttings. A masonry drain is provided to the Brahmin street. Gutters exist in some houses, but the backyards are undrained. The gutters discharge into street or backyards or into the street side drains.	In villages where sweepers are employed, the street sweepings and rubbish are generally taken outside the village limits and either sold as manure or burnt. Conservancy in the other villages is not properly attended to. Private dwellings are cleaned by the owners themselves and the refuse and the contents of private privies are stored in backyards or adjoining vacant places and used by the house-owners as manure. No public latrines.
	Ambasamudram ..	No change. From rivers, channels, tanks and wells. Generally good and sufficient. Tanks are set apart for drinking purposes in the hot season in some of the large villages and guarded by watchmen employed by the unions concerned. In other villages people make their own arrangements to keep drinking water clean. Many of the wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains.	Artificial in the large villages and natural in the others. Drainage of houses is both artificial and natural, and the sewage flows into street drains. The drainage of streets flows into channels, rivers or tanks.	No change. Sixteen villages are conserved and the sweepings stored in pits and sold as manure. Rubbish from houses and backyards, and contents of private latrines are used for a like purpose. Private dwellings are cleaned by the people themselves. Backyards are generally filthy being stored with rubbish, &c., for manure. A public latrine exists in Ambasamudram which is cleaned by Local Fund scavengers.
	Sattr ..	From wells, tanks and rivers. Fair on the whole. Wells and a tank are set apart for drinking purposes in the unions. Most wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. With one exception tanks are not used for drinking.	Natural. Artificial drains exist in some places. Cess-pools exist.	The streets are daily swept in unions and occasionally in villages. Sweepings and refuse in streets are heaped at a distance from the town. Contents of latrines are buried. In villages the sweepings are heaped outside the village and used as manure.
Tinnevely	Tenkasi ..	No change. From wells, tanks, river, streams, and channels. No special arrangements are made to prevent pollution except in Tenkasi union, where watchmen are employed, but even here the watching is not effective. Most wells have parapet walls, but generally no platforms.	No change. Side-cuttings exist in some villages. Masonry drains exist to a very limited extent in casbah, Tenkasi and in portions of streets in two other villages. In the casbah	No change. Where sweepers employed by the Local Board, street conservancy is attend to by them. In the other villages, house and streets adjoining houses are cleaned by the owners themselves. Street sweepings and rubbish are used to fill up hollow places or allowed to rot in out-of-the-way places. House refuse and cow-dung, which

Tinnevely	Trichinopoly ..	From rivers, channels branching from them, tanks and wells. Good and sufficient on the whole. Some of the sources are reserved for drinking and guarded by watchmen. Drinking water wells generally have parapet walls and platforms. The tanks are all surface-fed and the surroundings of some filthy.	are highly valued as manures are stored in backyards and used as manure.	In the conserved villages, of which there are 18, the streets are swept daily by Local Board conservancy establishment. In the other villages streets and houses are cleaned by the villagers themselves. In five of the conserved villages the street sweepings are carted and deposited at a distance and used as manure. In other villages the rubbish, &c., is stored in backyards, &c., and used as manure by the owners. The public latrines in Lalgudi are scavenged by the Local Board toties and the night-soil is buried.
	Masuri ..	Sources same as last reported, viz., rivers, channels branching from them, tanks and wells. Good and sufficient on the whole. Tanks in two villages are set apart for drinking and guarded by watchmen. Most wells have no parapet walls and platforms.	the sewage from houses and backyards finds its way generally into the street drains, while in the other villages it finds its way into streets or backyards, tanks and channels.	Three villages are conserved and the sweepings in two of them are heaped up at a distance and sold periodically. Where no conservancy establishments are employed, the conservancy of houses and streets is attended to by the people themselves, and the sweepings are heaped up near dwellings or in open places some distance from them and utilized as manure.
	Kulittalai ..	Same as last reported. From the Cauvery and its branches, wells, tanks and uranis. Good and sufficient on the whole. Tanks and wells are set apart for drinking, but no watchmen are employed, except in the hot weather when the village taliyari is ordered to see that they are not polluted. A tank in Manappattu is guarded by a watchman paid from Local Funds. The Cauvery and its channels are not guarded, though these sources are largely used for drinking purposes. Only Local Fund wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains.	Generally natural. Side-cuttings exist in some of the villages. House sewage flows into backyards, where it is absorbed or into adjacent pits, channels or tanks. Surface drainage flows into channel or jungle streams.	In conserved villages the rubbish, &c., is removed by Local Fund servants to a distance from habitations and either burnt or sold as manure. In other villages house and streets adjoining them are kept clean by the people themselves. The night-soil from public latrines are removed by Local Fund toties and buried.
	Perumbalur ..	From the Vellar and its branch channels, jungle streams, wells and tanks. Generally good and sufficient. Supply became scanty in some parts of the taluk during the hot season. In some places sources are set apart for drinking purposes and guarded by watchmen employed by the Taluk Board or by the village taliyaris and toties. Most wells have no parapet walls.	No change. Natural. House sewage flows into backyards or into streets.	Scavenging establishments are maintained in three villages, and in these the rubbish is removed in carts to a distance and sold by auction. In the other villages house and street conservancy is looked after by the people themselves and the refuse stored in backyards or in vacant sites and used as manure. Public latrines exist in two villages and the night-soil is removed by toties and buried in trenches.
	Udaiyarpalayam ..	Tanks and wells are the chief sources. The Coleroon and its branches are used in the southern portion of the taluk. Good but the quantity was insufficient in some parts. A few tanks and wells are set apart for drinking and guarded by watchmen. Some of the wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains.	Natural. Side drains exist in towns. Surface drainage is satisfactory on the whole and flows into tanks, ovals or rivers. House sewage, as a rule, flows into backyards and is absorbed.	No change since last report. The street sweepings in the towns are sold by auction. House refuse is stored and used as manure. The private dwellings and streets in front of them are swept and kept clean by the people themselves. Public latrines exist in the four conserved towns, and the night-soil is removed by Taluk Board scavengers to a distance.
Vizagapatam	Vizianagaram Taluk Board.	From wells, tanks, rivers, streams and channels. Scarcity of water was much felt. Quality generally good. Many big tanks are set apart for drinking purposes only and watchmen employed to see they are not defiled. Many wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains.	Natural generally. In the unions V-shaped cut-stone drains exist and in many villages side-cuttings. Drainage water flows into paddy-fields and irrigation tanks. Cess-pools exist in Palakonda union.	In unions and four other villages conservancy establishments were employed to clean the streets and public latrines. Private arrangements are made to clean private privies. In conserved villages the sweepings are burnt, in the other villages they are used as manure. Pigs are very useful scavengers in villages.

ABSTRACT OF THE SANITARY ESTIMATE OF VILLAGES IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION CIRCLES FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED—continued.

Districte.	Taluka or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Domestic Cleansing.
Vizagapatnam—cont.	Vizagapatnam Taluk Board.	Principally from tanks and wells. In a few villages also from river and streams. In dry weather pits are dug in rivers and streams. Quality generally good. Most tanks are set apart for drinking purposes only and some are guarded by village servants. A large number of wells are provided with parapet walls and many of them also have platforms and drains.	No system. In five villages side-channels exist. Drainage water find its way into low lands, irrigation tanks and nullahs. In one union masonry drains are being built. Refuse water from houses flows into backyards and streets and thence into low grounds.	Three villages were conserved. There is also an itinerating conservancy staff for the other villages. Sweepings, rubbish, &c., are accumulated near houses and eventually used as manure. Public latrines exist in two villages, night-soil is burnt. Private latrines exist in one village and private arrangements made to clean them. People generally resort to fields for purposes of nature.
	Narasapatnam Taluk Board.	From rivers, tanks and wells. Owing to the failure in the rains, water was scarce for some months. In the big villages tanks are set apart for drinking purposes and notices put up to prevent the water being polluted. Watchmen are appointed on the tanks in three villages in the Godavari trunk road. All the chief wells in big villages are provided with parapet walls and platforms.	No system. Side drains exist in four unions. There are four cess-pools in Narasapatnam which are generally emptied once a month.	Conservancy establishments exist in the four unions and two other villages. There are also two itinerating conservancy establishments—one for the whole Local Fund taluk and the other for Sarvasiddhi taluk. Street sweepings are collected by ryots and used as manure. There are public latrines in three unions.
	Pavattipur Taluk Board.	From rivers, tanks and wells. Generally sufficient and good. In three unions tanks are set apart for drinking purposes only and notices put up to prevent pollution. Watchmen are also employed for these tanks. Many wells have parapet walls.	Natural. In taluk head-quarters and unions side-channels exist. Rain-water flows into fields and vacant places. Sewage water from houses flows into street drains, streets, or is allowed to soak in backyards. Ten cess-pools exist in one village, Sâlor. They are emptied once a day.	The streets in the unions are kept clean by conservancy establishments employed. The sweepings are deposited outside the villages and generally burnt. An itinerating staff is also employed (which moves from village to village) to attend to the cleanliness of the other villages and the sweepings used as manure. Public latrines exist in two places.

SECTION X.

GENERAL REMARKS AND PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

78. I carried on the duties of Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon-Major Dymott, those of Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year.

79. I inspected twenty-seven municipal towns and fifty-five smaller towns and villages during the year, and Surgeon-Major Dymott twenty-four municipal towns and seventy-three smaller towns and villages. Reports on all the municipal towns inspected were submitted to Government and also to the Chairmen of Municipal Councils. In the appendix will be found two tables, one showing the names of the municipalities inspected during the year with dates of inspection, &c., and the other the names of the smaller towns and villages visited. The time I spent on inspection duty was about five months and by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner five months.

80. As has been the practice in this Presidency for many years now—since 1879 intimation of my intended visit to municipalities is given, and during my inspections I am accompanied by the Chairmen and generally also by some of the Municipal Councillors. All matters of sanitary interest are then discussed and all defects observed during my inspection are pointed out on the spot and the manner in which they could most easily be remedied is explained. At the same time the birth and death registers are examined and the importance of exercising a careful and strict supervision over this work is explained. Although in places the returns are still inaccurate, yet steady improvement on the whole is being made in the work of registration of births and deaths.

81. There is no doubt that progress in sanitary matters is being made in most municipalities and that many Chairmen and Municipal Councillors are thoroughly aware of the close relation that exists between the sickness and mortality from which the people annually suffer and the insanitary conditions among which they live, and as far as lies in their power do all that is possible with the means at their disposal to remove existing defects and adopt measures to protect the public health. Many insanitary defects, however, still exist in all towns and their removal must be a work of time and require a large expenditure of money.

82. In most municipal towns a supply of good drinking water is much required, and there is also urgent need for comprehensive schemes of drainage. Projects, however, for supplying some towns with wholesome drinking water have been sanctioned and the works are now in progress, while for other municipalities water-supply schemes are being prepared. The drainage of towns is still in a very defective condition and efficient sewerage systems for the quick removal to safe distances outside the towns of the foul matters which now pollute the soil, air and water are urgently required for many places. The percolation of sewage through the soil is one of the most active causes in Indian towns of the impurity of the well water, and in towns which depend on local wells for their supply of drinking water, the purification of the ground which efficient works of drainage are capable of doing will result in the purification of the water of wells also. The removal of burial grounds from the midst of inhabited areas has engaged the attention of many Municipal Councils, but in places it has been met by great opposition, and it is found difficult to alter old established customs (which by many are thought harmless) in the interests of hygiene. The necessity for such a step is evident, for not only do grave-yards cause pollution of the soil, but also of the air and water in their neighbourhood.

83. With regard to sewage farming it is still carried on in very few places, and, as before remarked, there are no proper drainage systems for towns, and the sewage either sinks into the ground or finds its way into any depression or nullah. The only changes during the year have been the following. The small sewage farm which was started at Salem two years ago has now been abolished, as the owner of the land declined to lease it out. There is a farm in Tanjore adjoining the fort ramparts which is irrigated with sewage. It is 65 acres in extent and is leased out to a contractor for Rs. 1,950 per annum.

84. In a few municipalities (10) the plan of burying night-soil in shallow trenches and then utilizing the land for cultivation has been introduced and is likely to become popular and prove a success. In Vizagapatam cholum, cumbu, horse gram and vegetables have been grown on land which had been trenched with night-soil with good results.

85. The question of disposing of refuse unfit for agricultural purposes is one which has been engaging the attention of many councils. As towns increase and grow in density, the safe disposal of street sweepings and other rubbish of small or no manurial value is a matter which requires the careful attention of Municipal Councils, and it is very necessary that this refuse should be so dealt with that what remains of it after treatment shall be innocuous whatever may be its ultimate destination. On no account should this refuse be used to raise ground or fill up pits, &c., in the midst of inhabited areas or in places where the ground may likely be used for building purposes, and undoubtedly the best way of disposing of this refuse is by fire.

86. With regard to the progress sanitation is making in villages it is evident from the numerous inspection reports received from the District Medical and Sanitary officers that sanitary matters are engaging the attention of the district authorities, and that an improvement in the sanitary condition of smaller towns and villages has been and is being effected in all districts. Nearly everywhere efforts are being made to ensure greater surface cleanliness and in many parts the drinking water supplies have been improved. Wells and tanks have been cleansed, repaired and put in a more satisfactory condition and new wells have been constructed.

87. The following statement shows the number of places visited by District Medical and Sanitary officers during the year:—

Districts.	Number of towns and villages inspected and reports received.	Number of towns and villages inspected, but no reports received.	Total number of towns and villages inspected.	Remarks.
Anantapur	28	..	28	1 place twice inspected.
Bellary	39	4	43	1 do. do.
Chingleput	45	23	68	7 places twice inspected.
Coimbatore	64	17	81	8 do. do.
Cuddapah	19	127	146	4 do. do.
Ganjam	12	19	31	
Godavari	18	41	59	
Kistna	..	40	40	
Kurnool	53	..	53	16 places twice inspected.
Madura	49	..	49	
Malabar	28	..	28	2 places twice inspected.
Nellore	39	25	64	15 do. do.
Nilgiris	5	4	9	
North Arcot	45	7	52	
Salem	34	27	61	
South Arcot	48	..	48	8 places twice inspected.
South Canara	54	3	57	
Tanjore	46	9	55	7 places twice inspected.
Tinnevely	42	1	43	1 place twice inspected.
Trichinopoly	47	..	47	12 places twice inspected.
Vizagapatam	..	6	6	
Total	715	353	1,068	

There were 1,068 places inspected in 1892 against 454 in 1891. Eighty-two places were inspected more than once during the year.

88. Surgeon-Major Dymott, the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, was indefatigable in the discharge of his arduous duties and showed much zeal and tact in his inspection work.

89. The service registers have been maintained and brought up to date.

9th May 1893.

J. A. LAING, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

APPENDICES

TO

GENERAL SANITATION REPORT.

APPENDIX I.

Tables showing places visited by Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL TOWNS INSPECTED BY						
Sanitary Commissioner.				Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.		
District.	Municipalities.	Date of inspection.	Date of report.	G.O. on report.	District.	Municipalities.
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	23rd and 24th Dec. 1892.	1st Feb. 1893.	No. 418-M., dated 23rd March 1893.	Chingleput ...	Conjeevaram ...
Bellary ...	Ádóni ...	21st and 22nd Dec. 1892.	31st Jan. 1893.	No. 399-M., dated 21st March 1893.	Gódvári ...	Cocanada ...
	Bellary ...	16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Dec. 1892.	6th Feb. 1893.	.....		Ellore ...
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	10th to 14th July 1892.	23rd Sept. 1892.	No. 171-M., dated 11th Feb. 1893.	Madura ...	Rajahmundry ...
	Erode ...	8th and 9th July 1892.	30th Aug. 1892.	No. 2022-M., dated 10th Dec. 1892.		Dindigul ...
	Karúr ...	7th and 8th July 1892.	11th Sept. 1892.	No. 115-M., dated 27th Jan. 1893.		Madura ...
	Cuddapah ...	26th, 27th and 28th Dec. 1892.	17th Feb. 1893.	.....		Palni ...
Ganjám ...	Berhampur ...	4th to 7th March 1892	31st May 1892.	No. 1161-M., dated 4th July 1892.	Malabar ...	Periyakulam ...
	Chicacole ...	15th and 16th March 1892.	31st May 1892.	No. 1161-M., dated 4th July 1892.		Calicut ...
	Parákimedi ...	12th and 13th March 1892.	31st May 1892.	No. 1161-M., dated 4th July 1892.		Cannanore ...
Kistna... ..	Bezwade ...	4th and 5th Dec. 1892.	30th Jan. 1893.	No. 622-M., dated 8th May 1893.	Nilgiris ...	Palghat ...
	Guntúr ...	6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Dec. 1892.	2nd Feb. 1893.	No. 545-M., dated 24th April 1893.		Tellicherry ...
	Masulipatam ...	30th Nov. and 1st to 3rd Dec. 1892.	27th Jan. 1893.	.....		Ootacamund ...
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	12th, 13th and 14th Dec. 1892.	13th Feb. 1893.	No. 435-M., dated 27th March 1893.	South Canara ...	Mangalore ...

Tables showing places visited by Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner—continued.

MUNICIPAL TOWNS INSPECTED BY						
Sanitary Commissioner.				Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.		
District.	Municipalities.	Date of inspection.	Date of report.	G.O. on report.	District.	Municipalities.
Malabar	Cochin	10th to 12th Jan. 1892.	26th Feb. 1892.	No. 693-M., dated 12th April 1892.	Tanjore	Kumbakonam
Nilgiris	Coonoor	20th to 27th Sept. 1892.	18th Oct. 1892.	No. 1977-M., dated 3rd Dec. 1892.		Mannargudi
North Arcot	Tirupati	29th and 30th Dec. 1892.	6th Feb. 1893.	No. 620-M., dated 8th May 1893.		Máyavaram
	Wárajápet	31st Dec. 1892 and 1st Jan. 1893.	21st Feb. 1893.	.....		Negapatam
Salem	Salem	8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Nov. 1892.	23rd Jan. 1893.	No. 598-M., dated 1st May 1893.		Tanjore
	Tirupattúr	12th Nov. 1892	23rd Jan. 1893.	No. 482-M., dated 10th April 1893.	Tinnevely	Palamcottah
South Arcot	Ványambádi	12th Nov. 1892	23rd Jan. 1893.	.....		Tinnevely
	Chidambaram	4th to 6th July 1892	24th Aug. 1892.	No. 1915-M., dated 18th Nov. 1892.		Tuticorin
Vizagapatam.	Cuddalore	29th and 30th June and 1st to 4th July 1892.	23rd Aug. 1892.	No. 2-M., dated 9th Jan. 1893.	Trichinopoly.	Srirangam
	Anakápalie	24th and 25th March 1892.	10th June 1892.	No. 1248-M., dated 27th July 1892.		Trichinopoly
	Bimlipatam	21st and 22nd March 1892.	10th June 1892.	.....		Trichinopoly
	Vizagapatam	26th to 30th March 1892 and 1st to 3rd April 1892.	10th June 1892.	.....		Trichinopoly
	Vizianagaram	18th to 20th March 1892.	10th June 1892.	.....		Trichinopoly

Places visited (not Municipalities).

By Sanitary Commissioner.				By Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.		
District.	Names of places.	Date of inspection.	Date of report.	G.O. on report.	District.	Names of places.
Kurnool	Dhone	10th Dec. 1892	8th Feb. 1893.	No. 382-L., dated 22nd February 1893.	Tinnevely	Malapalayam
	Ooondikondah	11th Dec. 1892	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Kulavaniyapuram
	Bomureddipalem	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Melavararagapuram
	Chinnu Tekur	15th Dec. 1892	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Prancheri
	Chettampuram	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Gopalasamoodram
	Yeldurti	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Sattúr
	Madampuram	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Ugilampati
	Odalumped	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Annampatti
	Ichchhapuram	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Karukattamputti
	Koniri	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Valiaputti
	Parushottapur	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Iyanamputti
	Gola hamlet	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Kelianipatti
	Iyoraipett	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Nallatayamputti
	Sowradaypett	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Pannaputti
Ganjah	Cundilly	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....	Madura	Mathuray
	Sompeta	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Devadanapatti
	Booregun	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Butlagunda
	Koomarapadu.	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Palkanooth
	Kollam	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Cumbly Naickenputty.
	Haripur	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Yeddama Naickenputty.
	Mokragelly	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Balamoodrum
	Podampore	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Guduvancheri
	Kasebuge	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Nandivanam
	Palema	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....	Chingleput	Chingleput
	Gurudakandy	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Yeddapalli
	Oondrukuda	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Elakore
	Moodukuleputta	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Nudduhutti
	Tektalipatnam	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Little Kartiary
Ganjah	Chipurupille	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....	Chingleput	Kendola
	Iodupoddy	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Kartiary
	Chapara	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....	Nilgiris	Uddigaritti
	Maliepatin	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Koderu
	Kosamala	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Jagathala
	Desipuram	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Pykara
	Nonthala	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Nedivattam
	Latchumapuram	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Gudalur
	Kooroodingy	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Devale
	Sarvakota	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Pandalur
	Aluda	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Chérambádi
	Angooru	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Chérambádi
	Angooru	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Chérambádi
	Angooru	Do.	8th Feb. 1893.	.....		Chérambádi

reports were sent, as these places were visited before the receipt of G.O., No. 1596-L., dated 9th July 1892.

APPENDIX II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

No. I.—Showing the Births registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

* Average for three years ending 1891.

No. I.—Showing the Births registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

Number.	2			3			4			5			6			7	8	9	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.	
	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) as per census of 1891.			Districts and Town and Rural Circles.			Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.			Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still-births).			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.							Excess of births over 1,000 of population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
24	20,611	21,932	42,543	20,611	21,932	42,543	772	741	1,513	18.1	17.4	35.5	104.2	3.0	18.1	16.7	34.8			
25	5,781	6,359	12,140	5,781	6,359	12,140	12	15	27	1.0	1.2	2.2	80.0	8.0	1.2	1.1	2.3			
26	105,596	103,897	209,493	105,596	103,897	209,493	2,416	2,428	4,844	11.5	11.6	23.1	89.5	0.7	14.8	14.5	29.3			
27	69,175	68,001	137,176	69,175	68,001	137,176	2,080	2,087	4,167	15.2	15.2	30.4	99.6	7.5	19.3	18.6	37.9			
28	132,734	130,396	263,130	132,734	130,396	263,130	3,351	3,217	6,568	12.7	12.2	24.9	104.2	3.4	18.6	17.9	36.5			
29	87,931	88,190	176,121	87,931	88,190	176,121	2,583	2,503	5,086	14.7	14.2	28.9	103.2	2.4	18.3	17.5	35.8			
30	86,972	83,944	170,916	86,972	83,944	170,916	2,361	2,276	4,637	13.8	13.3	27.1	103.7	3.6	18.1	17.5	35.7			
31	62,221	60,177	122,398	62,221	60,177	122,398	1,575	1,462	3,037	12.9	11.9	24.8	107.7	2.6	16.3	15.6	31.9			
8	571,005	562,896	1,133,901	571,005	562,896	1,133,901	15,180	14,729	29,909	13.4	13.0	26.4	102.8	3.1	17.4	16.8	34.2			
32	22,079	23,928	46,007	22,079	23,928	46,007	802	779	1,581	17.4	16.9	34.3	102.9	7.0	18.3	17.5	35.8			
33	6,074	6,164	12,238	6,074	6,164	12,238	149	163	312	12.2	13.3	25.5	91.4	3.8	17.2	16.3	33.5			
34	5,157	5,583	10,740	5,157	5,583	10,740	190	212	402	17.7	19.7	37.4	89.6	14.3	20.0	18.0	38.0			
35	127,828	132,593	260,421	127,828	132,593	260,421	3,496	3,349	6,845	13.4	12.9	26.3	104.4	6.4	13.1	12.5	25.6			
36	116,150	118,527	234,677	116,150	118,527	234,677	2,772	2,695	5,467	11.8	11.5	23.3	102.9	6.0	14.5	14.1	28.6			
37	90,279	94,401	184,680	90,279	94,401	184,680	2,568	2,451	5,019	14.0	13.3	27.3	104.7	8.5	13.6	12.9	26.5			
38	89,249	94,401	183,650	89,249	94,401	183,650	2,255	2,329	4,584	12.2	12.7	24.9	96.8	7.3	13.6	12.9	26.5			
39	132,332	138,082	270,414	132,332	138,082	270,414	3,648	3,568	7,216	13.5	13.3	26.8	101.7	2.6	13.1	12.4	25.5			
40	59,032	60,835	119,867	59,032	60,835	119,867	1,357	1,210	2,567	11.3	10.1	21.4	112.1	8.1	12.8	12.4	25.3			
41	43,575	44,949	88,524	43,575	44,949	88,524	1,229	1,153	2,382	14.0	13.0	27.0	106.6	6.4	14.5	13.7	28.2			
42	69,346	73,710	143,056	69,346	73,710	143,056	2,038	1,998	4,036	11.9	11.4	23.3	104.0	5.8	14.3	14.0	28.3			
43	97,405	103,638	201,043	97,405	103,638	201,043	2,967	2,901	5,868	11.9	11.8	23.7	101.0	9.2	15.9	15.3	31.2			
44	122,727	126,489	249,216	122,727	126,489	249,216	2,967	2,901	5,868	11.9	11.8	23.7	101.0	9.2	15.9	15.3	31.2			
13	981,283	1,022,678	2,003,961	981,283	1,022,678	2,003,961	25,864	25,165	51,029	12.9	12.6	25.5	102.8	7.3	14.2	13.5	27.7			
45	8,597	8,614	17,211	8,597	8,614	17,211	283	281	564	16.4	16.3	32.7	100.7	5.9	12.4	10.4	22.8			
46	46,792	46,358	93,150	46,792	46,358	93,150	1,219	1,174	2,393	13.1	12.6	25.7	103.8	0.3	15.3	15.4	30.7			
47	49,572	48,845	98,417	49,572	48,845	98,417	1,205	1,205	2,410	12.2	12.3	24.5	99.9	0.3	12.8	13.1	25.9			
48	33,680	33,129	66,809	33,680	33,129	66,809	879	831	1,710	13.2	12.4	25.6	105.7	3.4	13.7	13.5	27.2			
49	75,597	73,496	149,093	75,597	73,496	149,093	1,387	1,422	2,809	9.3	9.6	18.9	97.2	...	12.1	11.5	23.6			

50	69,744	67,711	137,455	Cuddapah ...	R. C. ...	69,744	67,711	137,455	1,783	1,693	3,476	13.0	12.3	25.3	105.3	3.3	...	10.9	10.6	21.5
51	51,393	49,880	101,273	Jammalamadugu ...	R. C. ...	51,393	49,880	101,273	1,531	1,496	3,027	15.1	14.8	29.9	102.3	7.2	...	14.7	14.6	29.3
52	53,808	52,034	105,842	Pulivendla ...	R. C. ...	53,808	52,034	105,842	1,568	1,542	3,110	14.8	14.6	29.4	101.7	10.4	...	14.7	14.1	28.8
53	55,464	55,464	113,234	Rāvachōti ...	R. C. ...	57,770	55,464	113,234	1,107	1,086	2,193	9.8	9.6	19.4	102.0	...	5.1	11.4	10.9	22.3
54	69,718	65,174	134,892	Kadri ...	R. C. ...	69,718	65,174	134,892	1,755	1,719	3,474	13.0	12.7	25.7	102.1	5.8	...	13.9	13.6	27.5
55	64,247	62,788	127,035	Vaṇalpad ...	R. C. ...	64,247	62,788	127,035	977	1,017	1,994	7.7	8.0	15.7	96.1	...	15.3	12.0	11.6	23.6
56	65,214	62,096	127,310	Madanāpalle ...	R. C. ...	65,214	62,096	127,310	1,439	1,469	2,908	11.3	11.5	22.8	97.9	3.8	...	15.4	14.7	30.1
12	646,132	625,589	1,271,721	Total District	...	646,132	625,589	1,271,721	15,133	14,941	30,074	11.9	11.7	23.6	101.3	...	0.6	13.2	12.9	26.1
GANJAM.																				
57	8,451	9,753	18,204	Chitacole ...	M. T. C. ...	8,451	9,753	18,204	254	245	499	13.9	13.5	27.4	103.7	3.6	...	12.7	12.0	24.7
58	12,292	13,201	25,493	Berhampur ...	M. T. C. ...	12,292	13,201	25,493	411	413	824	16.1	16.2	32.3	99.5	6.1	...	14.5	13.3	27.8
59	7,717	8,662	16,379	Parlakimedi ...	M. T. C. ...	7,717	8,662	16,379	281	286	567	17.1	17.5	34.6	98.2	11.7	...	12.6	11.5	24.1
60	92,940	101,390	194,330	Chitacole ...	R. C. ...	92,940	101,390	194,330	2,317	2,288	4,585	11.9	11.7	23.6	102.1	3.0	...	9.0	8.5	27.6
61	141,825	155,911	297,736	Berhampur ...	R. C. ...	141,825	155,911	297,736	3,745	3,391	7,137	12.6	11.4	24.0	110.4	6.2	...	8.8	8.0	16.8
62	89,283	96,548	185,831	Gomsur ...	R. C. ...	89,283	96,548	185,831	1,765	1,868	3,633	9.5	10.0	19.5	94.5	0.7	...	8.3	7.7	16.0
63	411,654	439,445	851,109	Zemindaries ...	...	411,654	439,445	851,109	8,305	7,631	15,926	9.7	9.0	18.7	108.8	4.2	...	6.2	5.7	11.9
64	158,828	148,490	307,318	Agency Tracts ...	...	158,828	148,490	307,318	309	249	558	1.0	0.8	1.8	124.1	...	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9
8	923,000	973,400	1,896,400	Total District	...	923,000	973,400	1,896,400	17,388	16,351	33,739	9.2	8.6	17.8	106.3	3.5	...	6.3	5.9	12.3
GÓDÁVARI.																				
65	20,066	20,002	40,068	Cocanada ...	M. T. C. ...	20,066	20,002	40,068	637	580	1,217	15.9	14.5	30.4	109.8	...	5.5	9.4	9.2	18.7
66	13,869	14,410	28,279	Rajahmundry ...	M. T. C. ...	13,869	14,410	28,279	553	451	1,004	19.6	15.9	35.5	122.6	2.7	...	12.8	11.9	24.7
67	14,242	15,054	29,296	Elore ...	M. T. C. ...	14,242	15,054	29,296	416	401	817	14.2	13.7	27.9	103.7	...	3.3	11.9	11.3	23.3
68	6,807	6,924	13,731	Pithapuram ...	T. C. ...	6,807	6,924	13,731	55	56	111	4.0	4.1	8.1	98.2	...	4.1	3.7	3.8	7.5
69	6,619	7,032	13,652	Peddāpuram ...	T. C. ...	6,619	7,032	13,652	180	218	398	13.2	16.0	29.2	82.5	5.8	...	7.6	6.8	14.5
70	6,407	7,002	13,409	Samalkot ...	T. C. ...	6,407	7,002	13,409	97	102	199	7.2	7.6	14.8	95.1	...	7.1	5.9	6.2	12.1
71	4,818	5,636	10,454	Dowlaishweram ...	T. C. ...	4,818	5,636	10,454	184	178	362	17.6	17.0	34.6	104.3	...	...	9.0	8.7	17.7
72	129,355	131,828	261,183	Rāmachandrapuram ...	R. C. ...	129,355	131,828	261,183	3,177	3,046	6,223	12.2	11.6	23.8	104.3	...	8.3	11.3	11.0	22.4
73	110,178	120,137	230,315	Narsapur ...	R. C. ...	110,178	120,137	230,315	1,755	1,666	3,421	7.6	7.2	14.8	105.3	...	...	7.0	6.9	13.7
74	125,189	130,883	256,072	Amalapuram ...	R. C. ...	125,189	130,883	256,072	2,260	2,168	4,428	8.8	8.5	17.3	104.2	...	7.4	8.5	8.2	16.7
75	59,624	62,366	121,990	Tanuku ...	R. C. ...	59,624	62,366	121,990	2,340	2,320	4,680	11.5	11.3	22.8	100.9	...	8.3	10.8	10.4	21.3
76	73,008	69,577	142,585	Bhimavaram ...	R. C. ...	73,008	69,577	142,585	1,263	1,245	2,508	10.4	10.2	20.6	101.4	...	...	10.6	10.1	19.8
77	68,355	67,849	136,204	Elore ...	R. C. ...	68,355	67,849	136,204	1,641	1,576	3,217	11.5	11.1	22.6	104.1	...	2.0	9.6	9.5	19.2
78	53,693	53,173	106,866	Yernagudem ...	R. C. ...	53,693	53,173	106,866	1,677	1,611	3,268	12.3	11.8	24.1	104.1	0.2	...	12.0	11.8	23.9
79	61,654	62,374	124,028	Rajahmundry ...	R. C. ...	61,654	62,374	124,028	1,490	1,428	2,918	13.9	13.4	27.3	104.3	2.4	...	11.9	11.4	23.5
80	21,645	20,672	42,317	Peddāpuram ...	R. C. ...	21,645	20,672	42,317	1,919	1,864	3,783	15.5	15.0	30.5	103.0	...	0.6	12.0	11.5	23.3
81	151,568	151,801	303,369	Bhadrāchalam ...	R. C. ...	151,568	151,801	303,369	629	562	1,191	14.8	13.3	28.1	112.0	...	10.6	10.7	10.3	21.0
82	...	...	...	Zemindaries ...	...	...	...	...	3,162	2,989	6,151	10.4	9.8	20.2	105.8	...	3.2	6.7	6.4	13.1
18	1,026,632	1,051,226	2,077,858	Total District	...	1,026,632	1,051,226	2,077,858	23,435	22,461	45,896	11.3	10.8	22.1	104.3	...	5.0	9.6	9.2	18.8
KISTNA.																				
83	18,539	20,128	38,667	Masulipatam ...	M. T. C. ...	18,539	20,128	38,667	566	541	1,107	14.6	14.0	28.6	104.6	1.8	...	14.3	13.3	27.6
84	11,705	11,562	23,267	Guntūr ...	M. T. C. ...	11,705	11,562	23,267	366	337	703	15.7	14.5	30.2	108.6	...	7.2	12.4	10.9	23.3
85	11,330	9,281	20,611	Bezwada ...	M. T. C. ...	11,330	9,281	20,611	299	301	600	14.5	14.6	29.1	99.3	...	11.8	11.6	11.4	23.0*

No. I.—Showing the Births registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10		
Number.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) as per census of 1891.		Districts and Town and Rural Circles.		Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.		Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still-births).		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.		Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.				Females.	Total.	
Kistna—cont.																
86	5,241	5,340	10,581	5,241	5,340	10,581	165	129	294	15.6	12.2	27.8	127.9	5.0	14.7	13.8
87	113,038	109,718	222,756	113,038	109,718	222,756	3,454	3,518	6,972	15.5	15.8	31.3	98.2	...	15.8	15.4
88	84,241	84,241	171,345	84,241	84,241	171,345	2,317	2,245	4,562	13.5	13.1	26.6	103.2	...	15.8	14.9
89	73,383	69,984	143,367	73,383	69,984	143,367	2,670	2,465	5,135	18.6	17.3	35.9	107.4	...	17.4	17.0
90	70,191	71,814	142,005	71,814	71,814	142,005	2,038	2,046	4,084	14.4	14.4	28.8	99.6	...	17.3	16.3
91	78,910	77,454	156,364	78,910	77,454	156,364	2,003	1,824	3,827	12.8	11.7	24.5	109.8	...	14.1	13.4
92	60,088	58,220	118,308	60,088	58,220	118,308	2,080	2,032	4,112	17.6	17.2	34.8	102.4	...	17.3	16.5
93	80,234	79,313	159,547	80,234	79,313	159,547	2,679	2,370	5,049	19.3	17.1	36.4	113.0	...	16.8	16.2
94	80,234	79,313	159,547	80,234	79,313	159,547	2,017	2,016	4,033	12.6	12.6	25.2	100.0	...	14.1	13.9
95	63,376	63,322	126,698	63,376	63,322	126,698	2,429	2,176	4,605	19.1	17.2	36.3	111.6	...	17.9	17.4
96	43,318	42,413	85,731	43,318	42,413	85,731	1,363	1,384	2,747	15.9	16.1	32.0	98.5	...	16.9	16.1
97	41,760	40,671	82,431	41,760	40,671	82,431	1,346	1,281	2,627	16.3	15.5	31.8	105.0	...	17.3	16.8
98	109,806	104,929	214,735	109,806	104,929	214,735	2,284	2,172	4,456	10.6	10.1	20.7	105.2	...	9.8	9.4
16	938,057	916,967	1,855,024	938,057	916,967	1,855,024	28,076	26,857	54,933	15.1	14.5	29.6	104.5	...	15.3	14.8
Kurnool.																
99	11,631	12,675	24,306	11,631	12,675	24,306	379	481	860	15.6	19.8	35.4	78.8	...	13.5	13.5
100	5,330	5,374	10,704	5,330	5,374	10,704	27	36	63	2.5	3.4	5.9	75.0	...	7.8	7.3
101	51,862	48,728	100,590	51,862	48,728	100,590	1,787	1,728	3,515	17.7	17.2	34.9	103.4	...	19.2	18.9
102	71,576	67,127	138,703	71,576	67,127	138,703	2,443	2,562	5,005	17.6	18.5	36.1	95.4	...	18.9	18.3
103	44,786	43,773	88,559	44,786	43,773	88,559	1,485	1,520	3,005	16.8	17.2	34.0	97.7	...	7.2	7.0
104	43,307	42,235	85,542	43,307	42,235	85,542	1,313	1,246	2,559	14.8	14.0	28.8	105.4	...	3.1	3.1
105	43,710	42,833	86,543	43,710	42,833	86,543	1,482	1,413	2,895	17.1	16.3	33.4	104.9	...	17.9	17.4
106	32,915	32,249	65,164	32,915	32,249	65,164	1,212	1,129	2,341	18.6	17.3	35.9	107.3	...	16.6	16.7
107	58,632	58,946	117,578	58,632	58,946	117,578	1,345	1,262	2,607	11.4	10.7	22.1	106.6	...	12.7	12.2
108	50,286	49,685	99,971	50,286	49,685	99,971	1,398	1,327	2,725	14.0	13.3	27.3	105.3	...	15.2	14.8
10	414,035	403,625	817,660	414,035	403,625	817,660	12,871	12,704	25,575	15.7	15.5	31.2	101.3	...	16.9	16.6
109	217,690	218,685	436,375	217,690	218,685	436,375	8,274	7,808	16,082	18.9	17.9	36.8	106.0	...	19.2	18.1
MADRAS.																
109	217,690	218,685	436,375	217,690	218,685	436,375	8,274	7,808	16,082	18.9	17.9	36.8	106.0	...	19.2	18.1
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																
Total District ...																

110	43,707	43,414	87,121	43,414	87,121	1,420	1,495	2,915	16.3	17.2	33.5	97.6	4.2	15.5	16.2	31.7
111	9,984	10,131	20,115	10,131	20,115	436	384	820	21.7	19.1	40.8	113.8	20.3	18.9	18.0	36.9
112	7,718	8,645	16,363	8,645	16,363	297	261	558	18.1	15.9	34.0	113.8	...	18.9	18.9	37.8
113	8,080	8,860	16,940	8,860	16,940	278	312	590	16.4	18.4	34.8	89.1	...	14.8	15.0	29.8
114	6,414	7,175	13,589	7,175	13,589	110	123	233	8.1	9.0	17.1	89.4	...	8.3	7.8	16.1
115	6,131	6,542	12,673	6,542	12,673	241	198	439	19.0	15.6	34.6	121.7	...	17.6	16.8	34.5
116	5,880	6,516	12,396	6,516	12,396	145	100	245	11.7	8.1	19.8	145.0	...	12.3	11.9	24.3
117	4,966	5,035	10,001	4,966	10,001	79	72	151	7.9	7.2	15.1	107.2	...	6.9	5.9	12.8
118	84,372	89,383	173,755	89,383	173,755	2,123	2,019	4,142	12.2	11.6	23.8	105.1	...	12.1	11.9	24.1
119	71,498	77,152	148,650	77,152	148,650	1,771	1,807	3,578	11.9	12.2	24.1	98.0	...	12.4	11.9	24.3
120	130,162	134,458	264,620	134,458	264,620	3,558	3,395	6,953	13.4	12.8	26.2	104.8	...	12.7	12.2	25.0
121	120,373	126,472	246,845	126,472	246,845	3,430	3,296	6,726	13.9	13.3	27.2	104.1	...	14.5	13.6	28.1
122	181,508	189,349	370,857	189,349	370,857	5,905	5,798	11,703	15.9	15.6	31.5	101.8	...	16.1	15.6	31.7
123	86,086	92,024	178,110	86,086	178,110	3,086	3,017	6,103	17.3	16.9	34.2	102.3	...	17.4	16.8	34.2
124	587	696	1,283	587	1,283	21	16	37	16.4	12.4	28.8	131.2	...	13.2	16.3	30.3
15	767,466	805,852	1,573,318	767,466	1,573,318	22,900	22,293	45,193	14.6	14.2	28.8	102.7	...	14.5	14.0	28.6
125	13,100	13,531	26,631	13,531	26,631	375	434	809	14.1	16.3	30.4	86.4	...	13.8	13.6	27.4
126	33,841	30,957	64,798	30,957	64,798	1,032	924	1,956	15.9	14.3	30.2	111.7	...	16.3	15.5	31.8
127	19,070	20,297	39,367	19,070	39,367	679	576	1,255	17.2	14.6	31.8	117.9	...	16.6	14.9	31.6
128	8,656	7,491	16,147	8,656	16,147	251	263	514	15.5	16.3	31.8	95.4	...	18.5	17.3	34.3
129	12,885	13,768	26,653	12,885	26,653	436	381	817	16.3	14.3	30.6	114.4	...	12.8	12.3	25.1
130	138,433	145,038	283,471	138,433	283,471	2,923	2,740	5,663	10.3	9.7	20.0	106.7	...	11.4	11.0	22.4
131	82,593	85,667	168,260	82,593	168,260	1,868	1,917	3,785	11.1	11.4	22.5	97.4	...	12.1	11.6	23.7
132	151,160	152,851	304,011	151,160	304,011	2,984	2,747	5,731	9.8	9.0	18.8	108.2	...	10.1	9.5	19.7
133	84,731	86,851	171,582	84,731	171,582	1,841	1,754	3,595	10.7	10.1	20.8	106.2	...	11.6	11.0	22.6
134	169,699	169,488	339,187	169,699	339,187	3,485	3,288	6,773	10.3	9.7	20.0	106.0	...	11.8	11.1	22.9
135	222,587	226,666	449,253	222,587	449,253	4,110	3,867	7,977	9.1	8.6	17.7	103.4	...	5.4	10.3	20.3
136	163,996	168,338	332,334	163,996	332,334	3,536	3,421	6,957	10.6	10.3	20.9	103.4	...	11.0	10.5	21.6
137	160,645	171,982	332,627	160,645	332,627	3,322	3,179	6,501	9.9	9.6	19.5	104.5	...	11.1	9.1	17.8
138	42,514	33,851	76,365	42,514	76,365	682	644	1,326	8.9	8.4	17.3	105.9	...	11.1	9.7	18.7
139	2,872	3,116	5,988	2,872	5,988	94	100	194	15.7	16.7	32.4	94.0	...	11.2	11.5	22.7
15	1,306,782	1,329,892	2,636,674	1,306,782	2,636,674	27,618	26,215	53,833	10.5	9.9	20.4	105.3	...	11.2	10.5	21.7
140	14,200	14,928	29,128	14,200	29,128	363	342	705	12.5	11.7	24.2	106.2	...	14.6	11.9	26.5
141	5,421	5,411	10,832	5,421	10,832	159	146	305	14.7	13.5	28.2	109.0	...	17.0	14.8	31.9
142	69,124	66,861	135,985	69,124	135,985	1,121	1,046	2,167	8.2	7.7	16.9	107.1	...	7.2	7.1	14.3
143	31,209	30,096	61,305	31,209	61,305	920	952	1,872	15.0	15.5	30.5	96.6	...	16.7	16.2	32.9
144	84,021	84,527	168,548	84,021	168,548	1,474	1,374	2,848	8.7	8.2	16.9	107.3	...	9.4	9.3	18.8
145	51,220	49,928	101,148	51,220	101,148	1,498	1,413	2,911	14.8	14.0	28.8	106.0	...	13.2	12.6	25.8

* Average for four years.

No. I.—Showing the Births registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

Number.	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) as per census of 1891.		Districts and Town and Rural Circles.		Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.		Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still-births).		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.		Number of males born to every 100 females born.		Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.		Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.		Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
146	41,322	41,780	83,102	NELLORE—cont.	41,322	41,780	83,102	895	10.8	9.4	20.2	114.4	3.3	...	...	11.8	11.2	23.0
147	50,727	49,492	100,219		50,727	49,492	100,219	821	8.2	8.1	16.3	100.7	1.4	...	...	7.7	7.4	15.1
148	74,231	74,232	148,463		74,231	74,232	148,463	1,302	10.0	9.2	19.2	109.4	0.8	...	...	10.9	10.4	21.3
149	66,337	64,884	131,221		66,337	64,884	131,221	766	5.8	5.7	11.5	101.7	...	...	...	5.9	5.5	11.4
150	107,274	107,087	214,361		107,274	107,087	214,361	2,267	10.6	10.4	21.0	101.4	...	...	...	10.5	10.2	20.8
151	141,308	137,737	279,045		141,308	137,737	279,045	4,550	16.3	16.2	32.5	100.5	2.0	...	...	17.3	16.7	34.0
152	736,394	726,968	1,463,362	Total District	736,394	726,968	1,463,362	16,324	11.1	10.8	21.9	103.0	1.9	...	...	11.5	11.0	22.5
153	7,450	6,541	13,991	NILGIRIS.	7,450	6,541	13,991	199	15.2	14.2	29.4	106.5	6.3	...	...	14.0	12.0	26.0
154	3,005	2,581	5,586		3,005	2,581	5,586	90	18.5	18.1	32.6	102.2	...	...	...	13.2	10.2	23.4
155	28,027	24,141	52,168		28,027	24,141	52,168	657	13.3	12.6	25.9	105.6	...	...	...	11.3	11.0	22.4
156	16,003	9,017	25,020		16,003	9,017	25,020	161	6.2	6.4	12.6	96.2	...	...	...	5.6	5.0	10.6
157	54,485	42,280	96,765		54,485	42,280	96,765	1,107	12.0	11.4	23.4	104.1	...	...	...	10.4	9.4	19.9
158	21,188	23,536	44,724	NORTH ARCOT.	21,188	23,536	44,724	745	16.7	16.8	33.5	99.0	8.1	...	...	15.8	14.7	30.5
159	4,943	5,542	10,485		4,943	5,542	10,485	181	17.3	16.3	33.6	105.8	6.6	...	...	20.6	19.5	40.1
160	9,321	9,321	18,642		9,321	9,321	18,642	337	18.0	16.1	34.1	111.6	4.0	...	...	14.1	12.6	26.7
161	6,872	7,366	14,238		6,872	7,366	14,238	158	11.1	11.3	22.4	98.1	...	...	...	9.2	8.3	17.5
162	5,518	6,197	11,715		5,518	6,197	11,715	75	6.4	4.8	11.2	131.6	...	...	...	4.8	4.7	9.5
163	5,269	5,659	10,928	Total District	5,269	5,659	10,928	151	13.8	12.2	26.0	113.5	2.8	...	...	12.7	11.6	24.3
164	4,973	4,973	9,946		4,973	4,973	9,946	36	3.4	2.3	5.7	150.0	...	...	...	1.8	1.6	3.4
165	101,938	98,248	200,186		101,938	98,248	200,186	2,046	10.4	10.2	20.6	101.6	2.7	...	...	10.2	9.8	20.0
166	51,507	48,523	100,030		51,507	48,523	100,030	775	7.7	7.3	15.0	106.7	...	...	...	9.9	9.3	19.2
167	24,271	23,860	48,131		24,271	23,860	48,131	350	8.2	7.3	15.5	113.1	...	...	...	10.0	9.7	19.7
168	78,547	79,316	157,863	Total District	78,547	79,316	157,863	1,645	10.4	10.1	20.5	103.4	5.0	...	...	12.2	11.7	23.9
169	68,729	68,638	137,367		68,729	68,638	137,367	1,729	12.6	12.6	25.2	114.6	7.2	...	...	14.3	13.3	27.6

168	65,065	66,303	131,368	Pohr	R. C.	65,065	66,303	131,368	1,649	1,589	3,238	125	121	246	103.8	7.8	16.5	15.9	33.4
169	88,932	88,787	177,719	Wandiwash	R. C.	88,932	88,787	177,719	1,906	1,796	3,702	107	101	208	106.1	1.9	16.9	15.6	31.5
170	82,190	83,758	165,948	Arco	R. C.	82,190	83,758	165,948	2,096	2,044	4,140	126	123	249	102.5	4.4	16.9	15.8	31.7
171	114,741	113,889	228,630	Wallejpet	R. C.	114,741	113,889	228,630	2,903	2,710	5,613	127	118	245	107.1	4.2	15.0	14.1	29.1
172	360,177	350,748	710,925	Zemindaries	R. C.	360,177	350,748	710,925	8,326	8,101	16,437	117	114	231	102.8	4.7	13.9	13.5	27.4
17	1,094,884	1,085,501	2,179,385	Total District		1,094,884	1,085,501	2,179,385	25,183	24,063	49,246	116	110	236	104.7	4.1	13.7	13.2	28.9
SALEM.																			
173	32,828	34,812	67,640	Salem	M. T. C.	32,828	34,812	67,640	949	834	1,783	140	123	263	113.8	8.1	16.7	15.1	31.8
174	6,968	8,850	15,818	Vaniyambadi	M. T. C.	6,968	8,850	15,818	340	314	654	215	198	413	108.2	11.1	17.2	15.5	32.7
175	7,721	8,742	16,483	Tirupattur	M. T. C.	7,721	8,742	16,483	291	233	524	177	141	313	124.9	12.6	14.9	13.5	28.4
176	6,416	6,938	13,354	Sepdamangalam	M. T. C.	6,416	6,938	13,354	119	76	195	89	57	146	156.6	5.0	8.3	6.9	15.2
177	5,119	5,420	10,539	Rasipuram	T. C.	5,119	5,420	10,539	148	142	290	140	135	275	104.2	...	15.0	15.0	30.0
178	166,388	172,421	338,799	Salem	B. C.	166,388	172,421	338,799	4,171	3,895	8,068	123	115	238	107.1	8.1	15.7	15.3	31.0
179	93,991	93,991	187,982	Anur	B. C.	93,991	93,991	187,982	2,592	2,560	5,152	141	140	281	101.3	11.0	16.3	15.7	32.0
180	138,698	147,988	286,686	Namakal	R. C.	138,698	147,988	286,686	3,923	3,761	7,684	137	131	268	104.3	8.9	16.1	15.6	31.7
181	123,072	125,595	248,667	Tiruchengodu	R. C.	123,072	125,595	248,667	3,180	2,994	6,174	128	120	248	106.2	7.5	18.3	17.5	35.8
182	76,364	78,739	155,893	Hoer	R. C.	76,364	78,739	155,893	2,253	2,084	4,337	145	134	279	108.1	7.8	15.2	14.8	30.0
183	75,399	76,717	152,116	Krishnagiri	R. C.	75,399	76,717	152,116	1,671	1,711	3,382	110	112	222	98.0	4.9	14.8	14.2	29.0
184	87,559	90,861	178,430	Dharmapuri	R. C.	87,559	90,861	178,430	2,594	2,511	5,105	145	141	286	103.3	11.4	16.5	15.4	31.9
185	77,067	79,228	156,295	Tirupattur	R. C.	77,067	79,228	156,295	1,956	1,846	3,802	125	118	243	106.0	3.7	14.4	13.9	28.3
186	67,829	70,283	138,112	Uttankar	R. C.	67,829	70,283	138,112	1,786	1,729	3,515	129	125	254	103.3	6.7	16.3	16.1	32.4
14	961,199	1,000,585	1,961,784	Total District		961,199	1,000,585	1,961,784	25,973	24,690	50,663	132	126	258	105.2	7.3	16.0	15.4	31.4
SOUTH ARCOT.																			
187	23,026	23,999	47,025	Cuddalore	M. T. C.	23,026	23,999	47,025	812	741	1,553	173	157	330	109.6	14.2	10.4	10.2	20.6
188	9,077	9,557	18,634	Chidambaram	M. T. C.	9,077	9,557	18,634	238	231	469	128	124	252	103.0	0.7	12.5	12.3	24.8
189	6,179	7,868	14,045	Port Novo	M. T. C.	6,179	7,868	14,045	86	95	181	67	68	139	90.5	...	8.6	8.2	16.8
190	5,970	6,178	12,148	Tiruvannamalai	T. C.	5,970	6,178	12,148	76	66	142	63	54	117	115.1	2.3	8.0	7.9	15.9
191	145,708	144,202	289,908	Cuddalore	B. C.	145,708	144,202	289,908	3,430	3,366	6,796	118	116	234	101.8	4.2	11.4	10.9	22.3
192	151,872	149,818	301,690	Villupuram	R. C.	151,872	149,818	301,690	4,172	3,812	7,984	138	126	284	109.4	6.1	11.5	11.2	22.7
193	123,014	126,555	249,569	Chidambaram	R. C.	123,014	126,555	249,569	3,508	3,105	6,613	141	124	285	112.9	4.1	13.1	12.1	25.3
194	159,076	156,918	315,994	Tindivanam	R. C.	159,076	156,918	315,994	3,627	3,370	6,997	105	106	221	107.6	4.5	16.2	15.6	31.8
195	119,209	120,970	240,179	Kallakurichi	R. C.	119,209	120,970	240,179	2,481	2,481	5,082	108	103	221	104.8	5.3	11.3	10.7	22.0
196	128,831	128,284	257,115	Tiruvannamalai	R. C.	128,831	128,284	257,115	3,488	3,436	6,924	136	134	270	101.5	6.5	15.9	15.4	31.4
197	97,284	95,954	193,238	Tirukkoiyil	R. C.	97,284	95,954	193,238	1,792	1,633	3,425	93	84	177	109.7	9.2	14.1	13.5	27.6
198	109,611	113,180	222,791	Vridhachalam	R. C.	109,611	113,180	222,791	2,694	2,677	5,371	121	120	241	100.6	5.2	13.5	13.1	26.6
12	1,078,855	1,083,481	2,162,336	Total District		1,078,855	1,083,481	2,162,336	26,524	25,013	51,537	123	116	239	106.0	5.1	13.8	13.2	27.0
SOUTH CANARA.																			
199	21,168	19,452	40,620	Mangalore	M. T. C.	21,168	19,452	40,620	641	675	1,316	158	106	225	98.0	1.6	15.6	14.3	29.9
200	115,802	122,172	237,974	Mangalore	R. C.	115,802	122,172	237,974	3,289	3,265	6,554	138	137	274	100.7	8.5	13.7	13.0	26.7
201	137,594	143,059	280,653	Kasaragod	R. C.	137,594	143,059	280,653	4,154	4,010	8,164	151	140	291	103.6	10.0	14.4	13.9	28.4
202	60,612	58,192	118,804	Uppinangadi	R. C.	60,612	58,192	118,804	2,199	2,141	4,340	185	180	385	102.7	10.2	15.4	14.8	30.2

No. I.—Showing the Births registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

Number.	2		3	4		5		6		7	8	9	10				
	Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				Total.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) as per census of 1891.																	
Districts and Town and Rural Circles.																	
SOUTH CANARA—contd.																	
203	118,714	134,985	...	118,714	134,985	...	253,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
204	55,078	65,172	...	55,078	65,172	...	120,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	508,970	543,032	Total District	508,970	543,032	1,052,002	16,962	16,608	33,570	161	158	319	1021	96	150	144	294
TANJORE.																	
205	25,870	28,388	...	25,870	28,388	...	54,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	26,440	27,814	...	26,440	27,814	...	54,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	11,526	12,238	...	11,526	12,238	...	23,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208	26,668	31,905	...	26,668	31,905	...	58,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	9,704	10,688	...	9,704	10,688	...	20,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
210	6,063	6,871	...	6,063	6,871	...	12,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	172,425	183,596	...	172,425	183,596	...	356,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212	156,320	167,080	...	156,320	167,080	...	323,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213	106,172	115,806	...	106,172	115,806	...	221,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
214	67,586	62,215	...	67,586	62,215	...	129,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
215	100,250	115,655	...	100,250	115,655	...	215,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	68,944	79,233	...	68,944	79,233	...	148,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	80,143	86,890	...	80,143	86,890	...	167,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	87,809	92,493	...	87,809	92,493	...	180,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219	130,539	140,820	...	130,539	140,820	...	271,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1,065,450	1,161,631	Total District	1,065,450	1,161,631	2,227,081	30,835	29,316	60,151	138	132	270	1052	13	142	135	277
Tinnevely.																	
220	11,752	13,004	...	11,752	13,004	...	24,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	8,808	9,804	...	8,808	9,804	...	18,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	13,624	11,340	...	13,624	11,340	...	24,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	10,448	11,000	...	10,448	11,000	...	21,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	7,012	8,898	...	7,012	8,898	...	15,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	6,547	7,528	...	6,547	7,528	...	14,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

226	6,504	7,447	13,951	Vizianagaram	T. C.	6,504	7,447	13,951	113	131	244	81	94	175	862	...	89	87	75	161
227	6,607	6,694	13,301	Rajapolyam	T. C.	6,607	6,694	13,301	294	255	649	221	192	413	1153	273	...	217	111	936
228	6,511	6,710	13,221	Tenkasi	T. C.	6,511	6,710	13,221	280	270	550	225	210	435	1074	87	...	157	207	494
229	6,788	6,986	13,774	Wivakasi	T. C.	6,788	6,986	13,774	252	279	531	207	229	436	903	91	...	164	158	393
230	4,404	4,404	11,464	Kavalpatnam	T. C.	4,404	4,404	11,464	162	155	317	141	135	276	1045	28	...	48	50	98
231	5,230	5,866	11,096	Kadakurichi	T. C.	5,230	5,866	11,096	172	105	277	155	94	249	1638	...	74	137	102	239
232	155,841	161,649	317,490	Osappudram	R. C.	155,841	161,649	317,490	3,833	3,477	7,310	121	110	281	1102	26	...	128	122	251
233	125,186	135,000	260,186	Tenkarai	R. C.	125,186	135,000	260,186	3,792	3,572	7,364	146	137	283	1061	56	...	132	123	256
234	68,836	72,816	141,652	Tinnevely	R. C.	68,836	72,816	141,652	1,977	1,867	3,844	140	132	273	1060	32	...	137	128	255
235	76,937	78,824	155,761	Srivilliputhur	R. C.	76,937	78,824	155,761	2,339	2,155	4,494	150	138	288	1085	90	...	147	138	285
236	106,287	107,511	213,798	Sankaranaydar K6yl	R. C.	106,287	107,511	213,798	2,496	2,397	4,893	117	110	227	1059	59	...	121	114	235
237	84,402	90,008	174,410	Nanguneri	R. C.	84,402	90,008	174,410	2,762	2,724	5,486	158	156	314	1011	101	...	148	141	280
238	75,776	82,776	158,552	Ambasamudram	R. C.	75,776	82,776	158,552	2,507	2,465	4,972	158	155	313	1017	21	...	144	138	282
239	77,688	80,358	158,046	Sattur	R. C.	77,688	80,358	158,046	1,868	1,648	3,516	118	104	222	1133	32	...	114	108	232
240	70,284	71,791	142,075	Tenkasi	R. C.	70,284	71,791	142,075	2,157	2,034	4,191	152	143	295	1060	55	...	138	130	269
21	933,222	982,480	1,915,702	Total District		933,222	982,480	1,915,702	26,697	25,113	51,810	139	131	270	1063	49	...	132	125	257
TACHINOPOLY.																				
241	43,576	46,090	89,666	Tachinopoly	M. T. C.	43,576	46,090	89,666	986	893	1,879	110	99	209	1104	...	48	97	92	189
242	10,238	11,394	21,632	Srirangam	M. T. C.	10,238	11,394	21,632	308	293	601	142	135	277	1051	...	21	159	141	300
243	139,143	129,418	268,561	Tachinopoly	R. C.	139,143	129,418	268,561	3,657	3,415	7,072	147	137	284	1071	77	...	150	141	291
244	138,852	128,763	267,615	Mnairi	R. C.	138,852	128,763	267,615	3,598	3,509	7,107	131	124	255	1054	76	...	142	136	278
245	118,900	124,785	243,685	Kulitalai	R. C.	118,900	124,785	243,685	1,929	1,709	3,638	79	70	149	1128	52	...	93	85	178
246	94,627	100,377	195,004	Perambalur	R. C.	94,627	100,377	195,004	2,907	2,814	5,721	149	144	283	1033	90	...	162	159	321
247	98,773	102,757	201,530	Udaiarpalayam	R. C.	98,773	102,757	201,530	3,105	3,113	6,218	154	154	308	997	61	...	170	165	335
248	43,926	45,107	89,033	Zemindaries		43,926	45,107	89,033	2,203	2,095	4,298	247	235	482	1051	156	...	260	257	517
8	663,035	708,691	1,371,726	Total District		663,035	708,691	1,371,726	18,793	17,841	36,634	137	130	267	1053	67	...	147	140	287
VIZAGAPATAM.																				
249	16,477	17,484	33,961	Vizagapatam	M. T. C.	16,477	17,484	33,961	560	498	1,058	165	146	311	1124	...	22	133	127	280
250	4,689	5,057	9,746	Bimlipatam	M. T. C.	4,689	5,057	9,746	169	164	333	174	169	343	1080	...	64	147	140	287
251	14,805	15,930	30,735	Vizianagaram	M. T. C.	14,805	15,930	30,735	390	313	643	107	102	209	1054	...	13	126	122	248
252	8,482	8,519	17,001	Anakapalle	M. T. C.	8,482	8,519	17,001	294	271	565	173	159	333	1085	...	10	154	138	249
253	7,477	7,927	15,404	Bobbili	T. C.	7,477	7,927	15,404	265	220	485	183	152	336	1209	124	...	66	64	130
254	5,983	6,927	12,910	Silur	T. C.	5,983	6,927	12,910	89	74	163	68	58	126	1203	...	...	55	55	110
255	4,869	5,495	10,364	Palkonda	T. C.	4,869	5,495	10,364	147	146	293	142	141	283	1007	70	...	67	80	147
256	4,711	5,342	10,053	Paratipuram	T. C.	4,711	5,342	10,053	221	167	388	219	166	385	1323	161	...	95	81	176
257	76,740	78,210	154,950	Sarasiddhi	R. C.	76,740	78,210	154,950	1,786	1,675	3,461	115	108	223	1066	...	72	111	113	224
258	59,459	59,053	118,512	Narasipatnam or Gonda	R. C.	59,459	59,053	118,512	1,390	1,257	2,647	112	106	218	1068	...	110	112	109	221
259	66,464	68,661	135,125	Anakapalle	R. C.	66,464	68,661	135,125	1,358	1,523	2,881	103	112	215	911	...	25	99	97	196
260	31,481	31,325	62,806	Vizagapatam	R. C.	31,481	31,325	62,806	669	664	1,333	106	106	212	1007	...	19	113	110	223
261	98,604	99,261	197,865	Virvalli	R. C.	98,604	99,261	197,865	1,952	1,855	3,807	99	94	193	1052	...	35	80	76	156
262	52,506	52,950	105,456	Bimlipatam	R. C.	52,506	52,950	105,456	977	913	1,890	92	87	179	1070	01	...	93	92	185
263	64,401	64,918	129,319	Sringavarakpottah	R. C.	64,401	64,918	129,319	1,378	1,334	2,712	106	103	209	1030	02	...	86	82	168
264	67,688	68,030	135,718	Vizianagaram	R. C.	67,688	68,030	135,718	1,208	1,177	2,385	89	87	176	1026	04	...	72	68	140

* Average for two years (1890 and 1891).

No. I.—Showing Births registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

1.	2		3	4		5		6		7	8	9	10			
	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) as per census of 1891.			Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received		Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still-births).		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.					Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			
Number.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
VIZAGAPATAM—Cont.																
265	61,564	62,231	123,795	61,564	62,231	123,795	1,451	1,455	2,918	11.7	11.8	23.5	39.0	8.9	8.7	17.6
266	77,664	79,162	156,826	77,664	79,162	156,826	1,533	1,444	2,977	9.7	9.2	18.9	106.1	7.1	7.1	14.2
267	34,391	36,391	70,782	34,391	36,391	70,782	736	651	1,379	10.3	9.2	19.5	111.8	7.4	6.9	14.3
268	56,393	57,319	114,312	56,393	57,919	114,312	1,475	1,438	2,913	12.9	12.6	25.5	102.6	7.0	6.6	13.6
269	97,279	101,165	198,444	97,279	101,165	198,444	2,123	2,151	4,274	10.7	10.8	21.5	38.7	5.7	5.3	11.0
270	48,321	50,776	99,097	48,321	50,776	99,097	1,112	1,141	2,253	11.2	11.5	22.7	37.4	7.4	7.1	14.5
22	959,912	962,283	1,943,195	959,912	982,283	1,942,195	21,185	20,541	41,726	10.9	10.6	21.5	103.1	8.6	8.3	16.9
55	800,955	843,661	1,634,616	800,955	833,651	1,634,616	25,035	23,974	48,999	15.3	14.6	29.9	104.4	14.2	13.4	27.6
36	213,129	234,562	447,691	213,129	234,562	447,691	5,254	4,893	10,067	11.7	10.8	22.5	108.3	9.5	8.9	18.4
91	1,014,084	1,068,223	2,083,307	1,014,084	1,068,223	2,083,307	30,259	28,807	59,066	14.5	13.8	28.3	105.0	13.2	12.4	25.6
179	15,659,125	15,951,747	31,610,873	15,659,125	15,951,747	31,610,873	400,788	385,225	785,963	12.7	12.2	24.9	104.0	13.2	12.7	25.9
270	16,673,209	17,019,970	33,693,179	16,673,209	17,019,970	33,693,179	430,997	414,032	845,029	12.8	12.3	25.1	104.0	13.2	12.7	25.9

NOTE.—The population for which the returns were received from the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam according to the census of 1891, is not available. Hence the ratios shown in column 6 have been calculated on the total population of these districts as per census of 1891.

No. II.—Showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

1 Number.	2 Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average Population per square mile.	5 Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born-dead).			6 No. of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ANANTAPUR.													
1	Anantapur ... M. T. C.	...	...	124	129	253	96.1	35.7	36.9	36.3	24.8	25.9	25.3
2	Tadpatri ... T. C.	...	...	76	84	160	90.6	14.8	16.3	15.6	17.0	17.5	17.2
3	Anantapur ... R. C.	...	...	1,052	909	1,961	115.7	20.6	19.9	20.1	20.5	22.4	21.4
4	Gooty ... R. C.	...	...	1,739	1,601	3,340	108.6	23.9	22.9	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.6
5	Tadpatri ... R. C.	...	...	1,033	1,026	2,059	100.7	19.9	20.3	20.1	26.7	26.1	26.4
6	Penukonda ... R. C.	...	...	909	933	1,842	97.4	22.1	23.7	22.9	25.6	26.6	26.1
7	Dharmavaram ... R. C.	...	...	1,197	1,203	2,400	99.5	19.5	20.9	20.2	19.7	21.1	20.4
8	Hindupur ... R. C.	...	...	726	762	1,488	95.3	17.5	18.9	18.2	19.1	19.4	19.3
9	Madakasira ... R. C.	...	...	474	450	924	105.3	13.9	13.3	13.6	15.4	16.8	15.9
9	Total District ...	5,275	134.2	7,330	7,097	14,427	103.3	20.2	20.5	20.4	21.7	22.6	22.1
BELLARY.													
10	Bellary ... M. T. C.	...	...	960	1,072	2,032	89.6	32.9	37.4	35.2	29.4	32.2	30.8
11	Adoni ... M. T. C.	...	...	451	457	908	98.7	34.1	35.2	34.6	23.5	24.1	23.8
12	Hospet ... T. C.	...	...	206	119	325	173.1	32.9	18.0	25.2	21.1	18.9	20.0
13	Kampili ... T. C.	...	...	144	105	249	137.1	26.6	20.5	23.6	19.4	21.7	20.6
14	Rayachoti ... T. C.	...	...	102	139	241	73.4	19.6	26.9	23.3	14.9	16.1	15.6
15	Bellary ... R. C.	...	...	1,913	1,957	3,870	97.7	31.1	32.9	32.0	24.2	24.5	24.4
16	Hospet ... R. C.	...	...	1,285	1,173	2,458	100.5	36.5	34.6	35.6	30.6	29.4	30.0
17	Kudligi ... R. C.	...	...	1,020	954	1,974	106.9	21.6	20.3	20.9	19.8	19.8	19.8
18	Hadagalli ... R. C.	...	...	1,294	1,369	2,663	94.5	23.6	27.8	25.6	20.4	22.7	21.5
19	Harpanahalli ... R. C.	...	...	1,105	1,049	2,154	105.3	26.7	25.7	26.2	23.9	23.2	23.5
20	Alor ... R. C.	...	...	1,074	1,087	2,161	98.8	24.0	25.0	24.5	24.2	23.9	24.1
21	Adoni ... R. C.	...	...	1,880	1,794	3,674	104.8	27.3	27.3	27.3	22.8	23.5	23.3
22	Rayachoti ... R. C.	...	...	938	923	1,861	101.6	20.9	21.6	21.3	22.1	23.4	22.7
23	Zemindary ...	...	...	195	214	409	91.1	34.1	37.8	35.9	28.2	26.4	27.3
24	Total District ...	6,136	149.2	12,567	12,412	24,979	101.2	27.1	27.8	27.4	23.5	23.9	23.7
CHINGLEPUT.													
25	Conjeevaram ... M. T. C.	...	...	690	693	1,383	99.6	33.5	31.6	32.5	32.2	30.2	31.2
26	St. Thomas' Mount ... T. C.	...	...	65	59	124	110.2	11.2	9.3	10.2	12.1	11.4	11.7
27	Saidapet ... R. C.	...	...	2,428	2,270	4,698	107.0	22.9	21.8	22.4	23.7	23.7	23.7
28	Chingleput ... R. C.	...	...	1,658	1,494	3,152	111.0	23.9	21.9	22.9	23.3	22.7	23.0
29	Madurantakam ... R. C.	...	...	2,956	2,699	5,655	109.5	22.3	20.7	21.5	22.8	22.8	22.8
30	Conjeevaram ... R. C.	...	...	2,383	2,276	4,659	104.7	27.1	25.8	26.5	25.0	24.2	24.6
31	Tiruvallur ... R. C.	...	...	1,970	2,054	4,024	95.9	22.6	24.4	23.5	22.5	22.7	22.6
32	Ponneri ... R. C.	...	...	1,435	1,259	2,694	114.0	23.1	20.9	22.0	22.7	22.7	22.7
33	Total District ...	3,843	399.0	13,585	12,804	26,389	106.1	23.8	22.7	23.3	23.5	23.3	23.4
COIMBATORE.													
34	Coimbatore ... M. T. C.	...	...	676	681	1,357	116.4	30.6	24.3	27.3	29.9	25.3	27.5
35	Erode ... M. T. C.	...	...	123	143	266	86.0	20.2	23.2	21.7	24.2	23.7	23.9
36	Karur ... M. T. C.	...	...	130	118	248	110.2	25.2	21.1	23.1	31.4	27.2	29.2
37	Coimbatore ... R. C.	...	...	2,724	2,474	5,198	110.1	21.3	18.6	19.9	18.4	15.9	17.2
38	Erode ... R. C.	...	...	2,060	1,991	4,051	103.4	17.7	16.8	17.3	16.5	15.5	16.0
39	Satyamangalam ... R. C.	...	...	1,865	1,593	3,458	117.1	20.7	16.9	18.8	17.9	15.7	16.3
40	Pollachi ... R. C.	...	...	1,602	1,629	3,231	98.3	17.9	17.3	17.6	20.8	18.0	19.3
41	Palladam ... R. C.	...	...	2,595	2,449	5,044	106.0	19.6	17.8	18.7	16.9	15.6	16.2
42	Bhavani ... R. C.	...	...	1,206	1,055	2,261	114.3	20.4	17.3	18.8	17.4	15.8	16.4
43	Kollegal ... R. C.	...	...	909	914	1,823	99.5	20.9	20.3	20.6	19.6	17.8	18.7
44	Udamalpet ... R. C.	...	...	1,265	1,278	2,543	99.0	18.2	17.8	17.6	17.6	16.2	16.8
45	Karur ... R. C.	...	...	1,829	1,696	3,525	107.3	18.7	16.3	17.5	18.6	16.7	17.6
46	Dharmapuri ... R. C.	...	...	1,859	1,760	3,619	111.3	18.1	18.9	14.5	16.2	15.2	15.7
47	Total District ...	7,960	254.9	18,834	17,681	36,515	106.5	19.2	17.3	18.2	18.2	16.3	17.3
CUDDAPAH.													
48	Cuddapah ... M. T. C.	...	...	324	341	665	95.0	37.7	39.6	38.6	39.0	37.6	38.3
49	Badvel ... R. C.	...	...	1,811	1,654	3,465	109.5	36.7	35.7	36.2	23.5	22.4	23.0
50	Proddatur ... R. C.	...	...	1,162	1,217	2,379	95.5	23.4	24.9	24.2	27.0	26.4	26.7
51	Sidhout ... R. C.	...	...	780	704	1,484	110.9	23.1	21.2	22.2	22.1	21.0	21.5
52	Pullampet ... R. C.	...	...	1,807	1,765	3,572	102.4	23.9	24.0	23.9	22.4	20.9	21.7
53	Cuddapah ... R. C.	...	...	1,537	1,492	3,029	103.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.9	22.3	22.6
54	Jammalamadugu ... R. C.	...	...	1,164	1,137	2,301	102.4	22.6	22.8	22.7	26.2	26.1	26.1
55	Pulivendla ... R. C.	...	...	1,038	973	2,011	106.7	19.3	18.7	19.0	24.8	23.8	24.3

* Average for 3 years ending 1891.

No. II.—Showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born-dead).			No. of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CUDDAPAH—cont.													
53	Ráyaohóti ... R. C.	...	...	1,366	1,410	2,776	96.9	23.6	25.4	24.5	14.8	14.3	14.5
54	Kadiri ... R. C.	...	...	1,430	1,260	2,690	113.5	20.5	19.3	19.9	19.6	20.4	20.0
55	Vayalpad ... R. C.	...	...	2,080	1,861	3,941	111.7	32.4	29.6	31.0	16.3	15.9	16.1
56	Madanapalle ... R. C.	...	...	1,206	1,212	2,418	99.5	18.5	19.5	19.0	17.3	18.3	17.8
12	Total District ...	8,722	145.8	15,705	15,026	30,731	104.5	24.3	24.0	24.2	21.5	21.1	21.3
GANDAM.													
57	Chicacole ... M. T. C.	...	...	248	185	433	134.1	29.3	18.9	23.8	28.9	22.9	25.7
58	Berhampur ... M. T. C.	...	...	362	306	668	118.3	29.4	23.2	26.3	40.2	33.5	36.8
59	Parlakimedi ... M. T. C.	...	...	209	167	376	125.1	27.1	19.3	22.9	27.6	18.4	22.8
60	Chicacole ... R. C.	...	...	1,976	2,030	4,006	97.3	21.3	20.0	20.6	17.6	14.7	16.1
61	Berhampur ... R. C.	...	...	2,809	2,491	5,300	112.8	19.8	15.9	17.8	18.3	14.6	16.4
62	Goomsur ... R. C.	...	...	1,805	1,681	3,486	107.3	20.2	17.4	18.8	17.9	14.6	16.2
63	Zemindaries ...	...	...	6,344	5,954	12,298	106.5	15.4	13.6	14.5	12.9	10.4	11.7
64	Agency Tracts ...	...	...	310	276	586	112.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.0
8	Total District ...	8,370	228.6	14,063	13,090	27,153	107.4	15.2	13.5	14.3	13.3	11.1	12.1
GÓDÁVARI.													
65	Cocanada ... M. T. C.	...	...	771	669	1,440	115.2	38.4	33.4	35.9	19.2	16.6	17.9
66	Rajahmundry ... M. T. C.	...	...	497	431	928	115.3	35.8	29.8	32.8	31.2	24.2	27.7
67	Ellore ... M. T. C.	...	...	459	454	913	101.1	32.2	30.1	31.2	21.6	19.7	20.6
68	Pithapuram ... T. C.	...	...	94	73	167	128.8	13.8	10.5	12.2	11.7	8.2	9.9
69	Peddápuram ... T. C.	...	...	167	152	319	109.9	25.2	21.6	23.4	22.8	19.3	21.0
70	Samalkot ... T. C.	...	...	153	141	294	108.5	23.9	20.0	21.9	17.3	13.8	15.5
71	Dowlaiswaram ... T. C.	...	...	200	178	378	112.4	41.5	31.6	36.1	26.7	18.4	22.5
72	Rameschandra-puram ... R. C.	...	...	4,365	4,015	8,380	108.7	33.7	30.4	32.1	20.0	17.9	18.9
73	Narsapur ... R. C.	...	...	2,545	2,473	5,018	102.9	23.1	20.6	21.8	14.9	12.2	13.5
74	Amalápuram ... R. C.	...	...	3,201	3,122	6,323	102.5	25.6	23.8	24.7	14.4	12.4	13.3
75	Tanuku ... R. C.	...	...	3,241	3,105	6,346	104.4	32.5	29.7	31.1	21.7	18.3	20.0
76	Bhimavaram ... R. C.	...	...	1,970	1,834	3,804	107.4	33.0	29.4	31.2	20.8	18.0	19.3
77	Ellore ... R. C.	...	...	1,834	1,682	3,516	109.0	25.1	24.2	24.6	18.0	17.8	17.9
78	Yernagudem ... R. C.	...	...	1,624	1,641	3,265	98.7	23.7	24.2	23.9	24.0	21.5	22.8
79	Rajahmundry ... R. C.	...	...	1,343	1,318	2,661	101.9	25.0	24.8	24.9	22.0	20.5	21.3
80	Peddápuram ... R. C.	...	...	2,083	1,827	3,910	111.3	32.9	29.3	31.1	23.8	21.5	22.7
81	Bhadrachalam ... R. C.	...	...	840	797	1,637	105.4	38.8	38.5	38.7	13.9	18.3	19.1
82	Zemindaries ...	...	...	3,684	3,408	7,092	108.1	24.3	22.4	23.4	12.4	11.6	12.0
18	Total District ...	7,857	264.4	29,021	27,320	56,341	106.2	28.3	25.9	27.1	18.4	16.3	17.3
KRISHNA.													
83	Magulipatam ... M. T. C.	...	...	558	482	1,040	114.7	29.8	23.9	26.8	21.8	18.0	19.8
84	Guntúr ... M. T. C.	...	...	452	419	871	108.0	38.6	36.2	37.4	22.8	19.2	21.0
85	Berwada ... M. T. C.	...	...	419	424	843	98.8	36.9	45.7	40.9	23.8	24.8	24.3
86	Chirála ... T. C.	...	...	184	163	347	112.9	35.1	30.5	32.8	23.9	19.1	20.9
87	Répalé ... R. C.	...	...	2,785	2,596	5,381	107.3	24.6	23.6	24.1	20.3	19.6	19.9
88	Bápatla ... R. C.	...	...	2,535	2,365	4,900	107.2	29.1	28.1	28.6	20.8	20.3	20.5
89	Guntúr ... R. C.	...	...	2,012	1,877	3,889	107.2	27.4	26.8	27.1	21.2	20.8	21.0
90	Palnad ... R. C.	...	...	2,995	3,025	6,020	99.0	42.6	42.1	42.4	22.5	21.1	21.8
91	Narasankopet ... R. C.	...	...	2,100	1,920	4,020	109.4	26.6	24.8	25.7	18.0	17.5	17.8
92	Gudiváda ... R. C.	...	...	1,920	1,765	3,685	108.7	31.9	30.3	31.1	24.5	23.7	24.1
93	Sattenapalle ... R. C.	...	...	2,052	1,938	3,990	105.9	29.3	28.3	28.8	20.0	18.8	19.4
94	Magulipatam ... R. C.	...	...	1,716	1,585	3,301	108.2	21.4	20.0	20.7	19.5	17.6	18.6
95	Nandigáma ... R. C.	...	...	2,051	1,947	3,998	105.3	32.3	30.7	31.5	22.7	21.9	22.3
96	Berwada ... R. C.	...	...	1,124	1,136	2,260	98.9	25.9	26.8	26.3	26.3	25.2	25.7
97	Vinukonda ... R. C.	...	...	1,394	1,339	2,733	104.1	33.4	32.9	33.2	20.1	18.4	19.3
98	Zemindaries ...	...	...	1,953	1,854	3,807	105.3	17.8	17.7	17.7	14.8	14.3	14.7
16	Total District ...	8,397	229.0	26,245	24,835	51,080	105.7	27.9	27.1	27.5	20.4	19.5	19.9
KURNOOL.													
99	Kurnool ... M. T. C.	...	...	595	749	1,344	79.4	51.2	59.1	55.2	28.6	25.9	27.2
100	Nandyal ... T. C.	...	...	307	271	578	113.3	57.6	50.4	54.0	32.4	25.5	28.9
101	Ramallakot ... R. C.	...	...	1,473	1,442	2,915	101.4	28.3	29.6	28.9	24.6	23.8	24.1
102	Pattikonda ... R. C.	...	...	1,790	1,709	3,499	104.7	25.0	25.4	25.2	26.2	26.1	26.5
103	Nandikotkur ... R. C.	...	...	1,773	1,873	3,646	94.7	39.6	42.8	41.2	28.5	28.2	28.4
104	Nandyal ... R. C.	...	...	1,400	1,329	2,729	105.3	32.3	31.4	31.9	27.8	26.7	27.2

Average for 4 years ending 1891.

No. II.—Showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

1 Number.	2 Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average Population per square mile.	5 Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born-dead).			6 No. of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
KURNOOL—cont.													
105	Koilkuntla ... R. C.	...	...	1,335	1,339	2,674	99.7	30.5	31.3	30.9	32.0	32.1	32.0
106	Sirvel ... R. C.	...	...	1,169	1,099	2,268	106.4	35.5	34.1	34.8	31.4	30.0	30.7
107	Gambam ... R. C.	...	...	2,626	2,420	5,046	108.5	44.8	41.0	42.9	23.8	21.3	22.5
108	Markapur ... R. C.	...	...	2,079	1,924	4,003	108.0	41.3	38.7	40.0	19.1	17.7	18.4
10	Total District ...	7,514	109.0	14,547	14,154	28,701	102.8	35.1	35.1	35.1	26.5	25.2	25.9
MADRAS.													
109	Madras ... M. T. C.	39	15,978.8	9,740	10,538	20,278	92.5	44.8	48.2	46.5	39.0	40.2	39.6
MADURA.													
110	Madura ... M. T. C.	...	...	1,262	1,294	2,556	97.5	28.9	29.8	29.3	26.8	28.4	27.6
111	Dindigul ... M. T. C.	...	...	238	175	413	136.0	23.8	17.2	20.5	24.1	20.8	22.0
112	Periyakulam ... M. T. C.	...	...	325	300	625	108.3	42.1	34.7	38.3	31.2	27.4	29.2
113	Palni ... M. T. C.	...	...	215	148	363	145.3	26.6	16.7	21.4	31.4	23.6	27.3
114	Ramanad ... T. C.	...	...	111	89	200	124.7	17.3	12.4	14.7	22.9	17.5	20.1
115	Arappukottai ... T. C.	...	...	179	165	344	108.5	29.2	25.2	27.1	17.6	16.2	16.9
116	Kilakurai ... T. C.	...	...	112	96	208	116.7	19.0	14.7	16.8	35.0	33.0	33.9
117	Pargamagudi ... T. C.	...	...	47	24	71	195.8	9.5	4.8	7.1	14.3	9.5	11.8
118	Madura ... R. C.	...	...	1,629	1,612	3,241	101.1	19.3	18.0	18.6	17.5	16.9	17.2
119	Melur ... R. C.	...	...	1,300	1,313	2,613	106.6	19.6	17.0	18.3	19.6	17.4	18.5
120	Tirumangalam ... R. C.	...	...	2,304	2,171	4,475	106.1	17.7	16.1	16.9	16.1	14.7	15.4
121	Periyakulam ... R. C.	...	...	2,568	2,274	4,842	112.2	21.3	17.9	19.6	18.6	15.9	17.3
122	Dindigul ... R. C.	...	...	3,473	3,276	6,749	106.0	19.1	17.3	18.2	19.8	17.9	18.9
123	Palni ... R. C.	...	...	1,994	1,876	3,870	106.3	23.1	20.3	21.7	22.9	19.6	21.2
124	Sattenandal Villages, &c.	...	...	11	8	19	137.5	18.7	11.5	14.8	20.4	18.6	19.4
15	Total District ...	6,034	313.1	15,866	14,821	30,687	107.0	20.6	18.4	19.5	19.8	17.9	18.9
MALABAR.													
125	Tellicherry ... M. T. C.	...	...	456	449	905	101.5	34.8	33.2	34.0	22.4	22.0	22.3
126	Calicut ... M. T. C.	...	...	1,222	1,238	2,460	98.7	36.1	40.0	38.0	33.2	37.0	35.0
127	Palghat ... M. T. C.	...	...	631	654	1,285	96.5	33.1	32.2	32.6	24.9	24.0	24.4
128	Cochin ... M. T. C.	...	...	406	406	812	100.0	46.9	54.2	50.3	28.9	32.0	30.9
129	Cannanore ... M. T. C.	...	...	884	856	1,740	107.9	29.8	27.8	27.8	25.3	20.5	22.8
130	Chirakkal ... R. C.	...	...	3,935	3,715	7,650	105.9	28.4	25.6	27.0	15.4	12.6	14.0
131	Kottayam ... R. C.	...	...	1,863	1,821	3,684	102.3	22.5	21.2	21.9	14.9	12.6	13.8
132	Kurumbanad ... R. C.	...	...	2,789	2,697	5,486	103.4	18.4	17.6	18.0	12.9	11.0	11.9
133	Calicut ... R. C.	...	...	2,270	2,189	4,459	106.6	26.8	24.5	25.6	17.9	14.9	15.3
134	Ernad ... R. C.	...	...	4,634	3,879	8,513	119.7	27.3	22.9	25.1	18.4	15.7	17.0
135	Ponnani ... R. C.	...	...	5,464	4,900	10,364	111.5	24.5	21.6	23.1	17.0	14.9	15.9
136	Walavanad ... R. C.	...	...	3,461	2,830	6,291	122.3	21.1	16.8	18.9	17.3	14.3	15.3
137	Palghat ... R. C.	...	...	3,642	3,201	6,843	113.7	22.6	18.6	20.6	16.8	13.4	15.0
138	Wynnad ... R. C.	...	...	1,324	860	2,174	155.7	31.1	25.1	28.4	23.0	19.7	21.5
139	Cochin ... R. C.	...	...	79	85	164	93.0	27.5	27.2	27.4	20.2	21.0	20.7
16	Total District ...	5,585	473.1	32,560	29,210	61,770	111.4	24.9	21.9	23.4	17.4	14.9	16.3
NELLOR.													
140	Nellore ... M. T. C.	...	...	330	244	574	135.2	23.2	16.3	19.7	27.2	22.7	24.3
141	Ongole ... M. T. C.	...	...	142	121	263	117.4	26.2	22.4	24.3	22.5	17.9	20.2
142	Gudur ... R. C.	...	...	864	877	1,741	98.5	12.5	13.1	12.3	9.5	9.4	9.5
143	Rapar ... R. C.	...	...	861	853	1,714	100.9	27.6	28.3	27.9	20.7	19.9	20.3
144	Nellore ... R. C.	...	...	1,169	1,175	2,344	99.5	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.4	13.4	13.9
145	Atmakur ... R. C.	...	...	1,307	1,107	2,414	118.1	25.5	22.2	23.8	18.2	17.5	17.9
146	Kavali ... R. C.	...	...	732	675	1,407	103.4	17.7	16.1	16.9	15.4	14.3	14.9
147	Udayagiri ... R. C.	...	...	732	764	1,497	98.0	14.4	15.4	14.9	9.5	9.0	9.3
148	Kandukur ... R. C.	...	...	1,404	1,319	2,723	113.3	20.1	17.7	18.9	13.9	13.0	13.5
149	Kanigiri ... R. C.	...	...	733	671	1,404	109.2	11.0	10.3	10.7	6.9	6.7	6.8
150	Ongole ... R. C.	...	...	2,336	2,227	4,563	104.9	21.8	20.8	21.3	12.8	11.9	12.3
151	Zemindaries ...	...	...	4,290	4,228	8,518	101.5	30.3	30.7	30.5	19.7	19.6	19.6
17	Total District ...	8,765	166.9	14,991	14,261	29,252	105.1	20.4	19.6	20.0	14.6	13.9	14.3

No. II.—Showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born-dead).			No. of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Males.	Females.	Total		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
NILGIRIS.													
152	Ootacamund M. T. C.	...	...	172	151	323	113.9	23.1	23.1	23.1	21.7	20.5	21.1
153	Coonoor M. T. C.	...	...	123	86	209	143.0	40.9	33.3	37.4	24.6	24.0	24.3
154	Nilgiris R. C.	...	...	735	660	1,395	111.4	26.2	27.3	26.7	17.4	16.9	17.2
155	South-East Wynnad R. C.	...	...	300	236	536	127.1	18.7	26.2	21.4	14.8	19.0	16.3
4	Total District...	957	101.1	1,330	1,133	2,463	117.4	24.4	26.7	25.5	17.6	18.3	17.9
NORTH ARCOT.													
156	Vellore M. T. C.	...	...	581	554	1,135	105.0	27.4	23.5	25.4	24.5	21.3	22.9
157	Wáájápet M. T. C.	...	...	143	140	283	102.1	28.9	25.3	27.0	26.4	28.5	27.4
158	Gudiyáttam M. T. C.	...	...	230	284	514	98.6	30.3	29.8	30.1	27.8	27.1	27.4
159	Tirupati M. T. C.	...	...	229	193	422	118.6	33.3	26.2	29.6	24.5	18.5	21.4
160	Kálahasti R. C.	...	...	92	76	168	121.1	16.7	12.3	14.4	14.8	13.9	14.3
161	Ascot T. C.	...	...	127	127	254	100.0	24.1	22.4	23.2	30.1	28.7	29.4
162	Ambár T. C.	...	...	28	34	62	82.3	5.6	6.1	5.8	9.7	7.8	8.7
163	Chittoor R. C.	...	...	1,864	1,735	3,599	107.4	18.3	17.6	17.9	17.1	16.9	17.0
164	Chendragiri R. C.	...	...	863	784	1,647	110.1	16.7	16.2	16.4	17.7	17.1	17.4
165	Palmanér R. C.	...	...	410	437	847	93.8	16.9	18.3	17.6	17.0	16.8	16.9
166	Gudiyáttam R. C.	...	...	1,304	1,188	2,492	114.6	16.6	14.4	15.5	17.6	16.7	17.1
167	Vellore R. C.	...	...	1,161	1,086	2,247	106.9	16.9	15.8	16.3	21.6	20.2	20.9
168	Polur R. C.	...	...	1,143	1,071	2,214	106.7	17.5	16.1	16.8	22.8	21.0	21.9
169	Wandiwash R. C.	...	...	1,716	1,656	3,372	103.6	19.3	18.5	18.9	21.5	20.8	21.2
170	Arcoi R. C.	...	...	1,736	1,660	3,396	104.6	21.1	19.8	20.5	22.2	21.2	21.7
171	Wáájápet R. C.	...	...	2,447	2,197	4,644	111.4	21.3	19.3	20.3	19.9	19.2	19.5
172	Zemindaries	...	...	6,608	6,458	13,066	102.3	18.3	18.4	18.4	17.2	17.6	17.3
17	Total District...	7,616	266.2	20,732	19,630	40,362	105.6	18.9	18.1	18.5	22.9	18.7	20.8
SALEM.													
173	Salem M. T. C.	...	...	644	591	1,235	109.0	19.6	16.9	18.2	26.7	23.5	25.1
174	Vániyambádi M. T. C.	...	...	251	228	479	110.1	35.9	25.7	30.9	29.9	24.0	26.6
175	Tirupattúr M. T. C.	...	...	171	145	316	118.0	22.1	16.6	19.2	27.5	23.6	25.5
176	Sendamangalam T. C.	...	...	60	69	129	87.0	9.3	9.9	9.6	10.8	9.8	10.3
177	Rasipur T. C.	...	...	52	73	125	71.2	10.2	13.5	11.9	18.3	14.9	16.6
178	Salem R. C.	...	...	2,715	2,617	5,332	103.7	16.3	15.1	15.7	17.9	16.1	17.0
179	Atur R. C.	...	...	1,593	1,538	3,131	103.5	17.8	16.4	17.1	22.2	20.1	21.1
180	Námakkal R. C.	...	...	2,584	2,544	5,128	101.5	18.6	17.2	17.9	18.8	17.5	18.1
181	Tiruchengódu R. C.	...	...	2,565	2,482	5,047	103.3	20.8	19.7	20.3	18.5	16.5	17.5
182	Hosúr R. C.	...	...	1,541	1,596	3,137	96.5	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.2	19.7	19.8
183	Krishnagiri R. C.	...	...	1,345	1,288	2,633	104.4	17.8	16.8	17.3	17.4	16.8	17.1
184	Dharmapuri R. C.	...	...	1,562	1,502	3,064	104.0	17.8	16.5	17.2	18.2	16.3	17.3
185	Tirupattúr R. C.	...	...	1,844	1,583	3,427	103.8	21.3	19.9	20.6	21.8	21.8	21.8
186	Úttangarai R. C.	...	...	1,754	1,651	3,405	106.2	25.9	23.5	24.7	23.5	21.3	22.4
14	Total District...	7,529	260.6	18,481	17,907	36,388	103.2	19.2	17.9	18.5	19.8	18.2	19.0
SOUTH ARCOT.													
187	Cuddalore M. T. C.	...	...	447	437	884	102.3	19.4	18.2	18.8	19.1	17.7	18.4
188	Chidambaram M. T. C.	...	...	231	226	457	102.2	25.3	23.6	24.5	29.6	28.4	29.0
189	Porto Novo T. C.	...	...	90	117	207	77.0	14.5	14.9	14.7	18.1	17.8	17.9
190	Tiruvannámalai T. C.	...	...	65	49	114	182.6	10.9	7.9	9.4	16.4	11.9	14.1
191	Cuddalore R. C.	...	...	2,928	2,644	5,572	110.7	20.1	18.3	19.2	20.3	16.7	19.5
192	Villupuram R. C.	...	...	3,201	2,933	6,134	109.1	21.1	19.6	20.3	24.6	22.9	23.8
193	Chidambaram R. C.	...	...	2,880	2,722	5,602	105.8	23.4	21.5	22.4	24.8	22.6	23.8
194	Tindivanam R. C.	...	...	2,871	2,678	5,549	107.2	18.0	17.1	17.6	22.3	21.3	21.8
195	Kallakurichi R. C.	...	...	1,941	1,862	3,803	104.2	16.3	15.4	15.8	18.3	17.0	17.6
196	Tirukkóyilúr R. C.	...	...	2,758	2,512	5,270	109.8	21.4	19.6	20.5	25.4	23.6	24.5
197	Tiruvannámalai R. C.	...	...	1,480	1,324	2,804	111.8	15.2	13.8	14.5	20.0	18.9	19.4
198	Vridhachalam R. C.	...	...	2,225	1,994	4,219	111.6	20.3	17.6	18.9	24.2	21.8	23.0
12	Total District...	5,217	414.5	21,117	19,498	40,615	108.3	19.6	17.9	18.8	22.5	20.9	21.7
SOUTH CANARA.													
199	Mangalore M. T. C.	...	...	529	623	1,152	100.9	20.7	32.0	30.8	22.8	25.4	24.1
200	Mangalore R. C.	...	...	2,306	2,209	4,515	104.4	19.9	18.1	19.0	19.6	16.7	18.0
201	Kasaragod R. C.	...	...	2,745	2,618	5,363	104.8	19.9	18.3	19.1	18.2	15.6	16.9
202	Uppinangadi R. C.	...	...	1,627	1,494	3,121	108.9	26.8	25.7	26.3	27.6	26.3	27.0
203	Udipi R. C.	...	...	2,991	2,774	5,765	107.8	25.2	20.5	22.7	24.6	19.6	21.9
204	Coondapoor R. C.	...	...	1,782	1,649	3,431	108.0	32.3	25.3	28.5	28.8	22.4	25.4
6	Total District...	3,902	269.6	12,080	11,367	23,447	106.3	23.7	20.9	22.3	22.5	19.2	20.8

No. II.—Showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born-dead).			No. of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
TANJORE.													
205	Tanjore M. T. C.	...	...	787	801	1,588	98.2	30.4	28.2	29.3	30.1	26.4	28.2
206	Kumbakonam M. T. C.	...	...	819	761	1,580	107.6	31.0	27.3	29.1	31.1	29.1	30.0
207	Mayavaram M. T. C.	...	...	384	357	741	107.6	33.3	29.2	31.2	30.9	28.0	29.4
208	Negapatam M. T. C.	...	...	762	826	1,588	92.2	28.5	25.9	27.1	28.2	24.4	26.3
209	Mannargudi M. T. C.	...	...	296	198	494	149.5	30.5	18.5	24.2	24.9	22.1	23.4
210	Tiruválar T. C.	...	...	117	102	219	114.7	19.3	14.8	16.9	18.4	17.6	18.0
211	Tanjore R. C.	...	...	4,543	4,442	8,985	102.3	26.3	24.2	25.2	24.0	22.1	23.0
212	Kumbakonam R. C.	...	...	5,130	4,970	10,100	103.2	32.9	29.7	31.2	28.8	27.1	27.9
213	Mayavaram R. C.	...	...	2,882	2,875	5,757	100.3	27.4	24.8	26.1	26.7	24.8	25.3
214	Shiyall R. C.	...	...	1,549	1,499	3,048	103.3	26.9	24.1	25.5	24.3	22.3	23.3
215	Nannilam R. C.	...	...	3,106	3,082	6,188	100.7	30.9	26.3	28.7	28.4	25.5	26.9
216	Negapatam R. C.	...	...	1,961	1,993	3,954	98.4	28.4	25.1	26.7	28.8	26.4	27.5
217	Mannargudi R. C.	...	...	1,892	2,038	3,930	92.8	23.6	23.4	23.5	21.9	20.5	21.2
218	Tirutturappundi R. C.	...	...	2,315	2,360	4,675	98.1	26.4	25.5	25.9	19.7	18.7	19.0
219	Pattukkóttai R. C.	...	...	2,234	2,196	4,430	101.7	17.1	15.6	16.3	17.0	15.2	16.1
15	Total District	3,709	600.4	28,777	28,500	57,277	100.9	27.0	24.5	25.7	24.8	22.7	23.7
TINNEVELLY.													
220	Tinnevely M. T. C.	...	...	406	395	801	103.0	34.5	30.4	32.3	29.3	26.4	27.8
221	Pajamcottah M. T. C.	...	...	265	260	525	101.9	30.1	26.5	28.2	31.2	24.4	27.7
222	Tuticorin M. T. C.	...	...	358	348	706	102.9	26.3	30.7	28.3	24.2	25.4	24.7
223	Sririllipattúr T. C.	...	...	219	192	411	114.1	20.9	17.4	19.1	13.0	11.0	12.0
224	Kulaśékarapatnam T. C.	...	...	244	210	454	116.2	34.8	23.6	28.6	27.4	20.9	23.8
225	Viradupatti T. C.	...	...	68	61	129	111.5	10.4	8.1	9.2	15.2	14.0	14.6
226	Viravanasalur T. C.	...	...	177	191	368	92.6	27.2	25.6	26.4	20.8	18.5	19.6
227	Bajahpollyam T. C.	...	...	106	81	187	130.9	16.0	12.1	14.0	14.3	18.2	13.7
228	Tenkási T. O.	...	...	233	214	447	108.9	37.8	31.8	34.8	36.0	31.1	33.5
229	Sivakási T. C.	...	...	202	213	420	97.1	35.8	33.3	34.5	33.5	24.8	28.9
230	Káyalpatnam T. O.	...	...	160	125	285	128.0	36.3	17.7	24.8	15.2	9.5	11.7
231	Kálladakurohi T. C.	...	...	205	154	359	133.1	39.2	26.2	32.3	30.5	20.9	25.6
232	Ottappidáram R. C.	...	...	3,212	3,285	6,497	97.9	20.7	20.3	20.5	19.8	18.7	19.2
233	Tenkavai R. C.	...	...	3,102	2,817	5,919	110.1	24.8	20.9	22.7	26.7	22.9	24.7
234	Tinnevely R. C.	...	...	1,755	1,634	3,389	107.4	25.6	22.4	24.0	24.7	22.2	23.4
235	Sririllipattúr R. C.	...	...	1,583	1,515	3,098	104.5	20.6	19.2	19.8	20.0	17.6	18.7
236	Sankaranayinár-kóvil. R. C.	...	...	1,837	1,766	3,603	104.0	17.3	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.4
237	Nángunéri R. C.	...	...	1,917	1,792	3,709	107.0	22.7	19.9	21.3	27.3	23.5	25.3
238	Ambásamudram R. C.	...	...	2,413	2,222	4,635	106.6	31.8	26.8	29.2	24.3	21.3	23.8
239	Sáttúr R. C.	...	...	1,540	1,467	3,007	105.0	19.8	16.2	18.0	18.1	16.9	17.5
240	Tenkási R. C.	...	...	1,700	1,711	3,411	99.4	24.2	23.8	24.0	20.5	19.8	20.2
21	Total District	5,387	355.1	21,707	20,653	42,360	105.1	23.2	21.0	22.1	22.0	19.8	20.9
TRICHINOPOLY.													
241	Trichinopoly M. T. C.	...	...	1,196	1,107	2,303	108.0	27.4	24.0	25.7	27.6	25.4	26.4
242	Srirangam M. T. C.	...	...	340	305	645	111.5	33.2	26.7	29.9	33.2	29.1	31.0
243	Trichinopoly R. C.	...	...	2,520	2,630	5,150	95.8	21.1	20.3	20.7	24.6	22.6	23.6
244	Musiri R. C.	...	...	2,504	2,582	5,086	97.0	18.7	17.4	17.9	19.8	18.5	18.7
245	Kpittalai R. C.	...	...	1,235	1,132	2,367	109.1	10.4	9.1	9.7	12.2	11.2	11.7
246	Perambalur R. C.	...	...	1,958	2,003	3,961	97.7	20.7	19.9	20.3	24.5	22.9	23.7
247	Udaiyárpálaiyam R. C.	...	...	2,505	2,485	4,990	100.8	25.3	24.2	24.7	28.6	26.5	27.6
248	Zemindarias	...	...	1,509	1,390	2,899	108.6	36.6	30.8	32.6	40.2	38.0	39.1
8	Total District	3,631	377.8	13,767	13,634	27,401	100.9	20.8	19.2	20.0	23.4	21.5	22.4
VIZAGAPATAM.													
249	Vizagapatam M. T. C.	...	...	608	523	1,131	116.2	36.9	29.9	33.3	27.2	23.5	25.5
250	Bimlipatam M. T. C.	...	...	185	210	395	88.1	39.9	41.5	40.7	26.0	23.9	24.9
251	Vizianagaram M. T. C.	...	...	369	324	693	110.8	24.2	20.3	22.2	25.9	19.4	22.5
252	Anakápallo M. T. C.	...	...	316	265	581	119.2	37.2	31.1	34.2	22.9	20.3	21.6
253	Bobbili T. C.	...	...	159	147	306	108.2	22.9	19.6	21.2	20.9	17.6	19.2
254	Sálúru T. C.	...	...	179	128	304	143.2	29.9	18.0	23.5	24.6	16.1	20.0
255	Palkonda T. C.	...	...	119	102	221	116.6	24.4	18.5	21.3	19.5	15.6	17.4
256	Párvatipuram T. C.	...	...	120	105	225	114.3	25.4	19.6	22.4	21.4	12.9	17.0
257	Sarvasiddhi R. C.	...	...	2,385	2,189	4,574	108.9	31.1	27.9	29.5	13.7	12.6	13.1
258	Narasapatnam or Golconda. R. C.	...	...	2,112	1,779	3,891	118.7	35.5	30.1	32.8	14.9	13.3	14.0
259	Anakápallo R. C.	...	...	1,723	1,526	3,249	112.9	25.9	22.2	24.0	11.9	10.4	11.2
260	Vizagapatam R. C.	...	...	743	710	1,453	104.6	23.6	22.6	23.1	13.7	13.4	13.6

No. II.—Showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

1 Number.	2 Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average Population per square mile.	5			6 No. of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	7			8		
				Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born-dead)..				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
VIZAGAPATAM—contd.													
261	Viravilli ... R. C.	...	...	2,428	2,084	4,512	116.5	24.6	21.0	22.8	11.7	10.7	11.3
262	Bimlipatam ... R. C.	...	...	1,001	874	1,875	114.5	19.1	16.5	17.8	12.4	11.7	12.0
263	Sringavarapukota ... R. C.	...	...	1,417	1,258	2,675	112.6	22.0	19.4	20.7	14.0	12.4	13.2
264	Vizianagram ... R. C.	...	...	1,160	1,172	2,332	99.0	17.1	17.2	17.2	10.7	10.3	11.2
265	Gajapatnagaram ... R. C.	...	...	1,148	1,100	2,248	104.4	18.6	17.7	18.1	13.6	13.4	13.4
266	Chipurupalle ... R. C.	...	...	1,426	1,349	2,775	105.6	18.4	17.0	17.7	11.3	11.3	11.3
267	Saloru ... R. C.	...	...	635	531	1,166	119.6	18.5	14.6	16.5	18.4	15.2	16.7
268	Bobbili ... R. C.	...	...	1,037	981	2,018	105.7	18.4	17.1	17.6	13.8	12.2	12.9
269	Palkonda ... R. C.	...	...	1,893	1,773	3,666	106.7	19.4	17.5	18.4	12.5	11.0	11.7
270	Parvatipuram ... R. C.	...	...	955	895	1,850	106.7	19.7	17.6	18.7	18.6	15.3	16.9
22	Total District ...	4,819	420.5	22,108	20,022	42,130	100.4	23.0	20.4	21.7	14.0	12.9	13.3
55	Total of Municipal Town Circles in the Presidency.	...	...	24,636	23,543	48,179	104.6	30.7	28.2	29.4	27.3	25.1	26.2
86	Total of Rural Town Circles in the Presidency.	...	...	4,974	4,425	9,399	112.4	23.3	18.8	21.0	19.9	16.6	18.2
91	Total of all Town Circles in the Presidency.	...	...	29,610	27,968	57,578	105.8	29.2	26.2	27.6	25.8	23.2	24.5
179	Total of Rural Circles in the Presidency.	...	...	355,552	337,625	693,177	105.3	22.7	21.1	21.9	20.0	18.3	19.1
270	Grand Total for the Presidency.	124,943	269.7	385,162	365,593	750,755	105.3	23.1	21.5	22.3	20.4	18.6	19.4

NOTE.—The population for which the returns were received from the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam according to the census of 1891, is not available. Hence the ratios shown in column 7 have been calculated on the total population of those districts as per census of 1891.

No. III.—Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year 1892.

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 January February March April May June July August September October November December												4 Total deaths registered during the year.
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1	Anantapur ...	874	819	1,574	1,336	996	912	1,419	1,803	1,425	1,114	1,032	1,133	14,427
2	Bellary ...	1,365	1,376	2,000	2,378	1,594	1,895	2,730	3,086	2,311	1,799	1,759	1,786	24,979
3	Channarayana ...	4,143	2,542	1,900	1,465	2,025	1,663	1,720	2,177	2,350	2,190	2,047	2,137	26,389
4	Channarayana ...	4,531	2,939	3,229	3,315	3,167	2,716	2,894	2,777	2,582	2,783	2,585	3,060	36,515
5	Channarayana ...	2,332	1,780	2,027	2,511	2,141	1,750	2,900	3,517	3,159	2,716	2,998	2,870	30,731
6	Channarayana ...	2,062	1,679	2,266	1,803	2,129	2,087	2,905	2,954	2,316	1,956	2,535	2,413	27,153
7	Channarayana ...	3,973	4,838	4,354	3,522	4,087	4,537	12,341	6,408	3,540	3,023	3,423	3,276	56,341
8	Channarayana ...	4,174	3,663	4,386	4,001	3,851	3,004	6,127	6,554	4,184	3,573	3,555	3,918	51,090
9	Channarayana ...	1,576	1,429	2,551	2,360	2,064	1,713	3,414	4,097	2,630	2,106	2,394	2,337	28,701
10	Channarayana ...	1,958	1,411	1,307	1,414	1,033	1,169	1,607	2,500	2,118	1,825	1,875	1,510	20,287
11	Channarayana ...	5,151	2,941	3,241	2,150	2,107	2,002	2,065	2,103	1,995	2,070	2,244	2,518	30,587
12	Channarayana ...	4,662	4,425	6,230	5,061	5,187	5,436	6,895	7,532	4,611	3,536	2,964	3,631	61,770
13	Channarayana ...	2,658	2,672	2,635	2,316	2,271	1,998	2,295	3,291	2,130	2,150	2,434	2,432	29,252
14	Channarayana ...	188	138	205	250	311	293	266	190	179	139	177	147	2,463
15	Channarayana ...	5,770	3,597	3,104	2,872	3,364	3,104	2,923	3,039	3,103	3,110	3,198	3,178	40,362
16	Channarayana ...	3,063	2,974	2,802	2,532	2,981	2,784	2,802	2,987	2,908	2,810	2,807	3,000	36,598
17	Channarayana ...	7,843	4,077	3,145	2,765	2,709	2,743	2,953	2,963	2,981	2,983	2,946	3,046	40,615
18	Channarayana ...	1,904	1,697	1,532	1,384	1,487	2,312	2,540	2,836	2,212	1,859	1,645	2,140	23,447
19	Channarayana ...	10,199	6,174	4,300	4,238	4,279	4,072	4,306	4,038	3,816	3,963	3,875	3,927	57,277
20	Channarayana ...	8,296	4,113	3,490	2,921	2,754	2,517	3,070	3,048	2,593	3,041	3,518	3,518	42,360
21	Channarayana ...	4,526	2,874	2,213	2,003	1,966	1,718	1,978	1,690	1,958	2,077	2,005	2,154	27,401
22	Channarayana ...	3,623	3,571	4,377	3,206	3,128	3,506	4,298	4,060	3,600	2,759	2,973	3,000	42,130
Total, Madras Presidency		86,870	61,728	63,705	56,483	56,550	53,643	74,465	73,698	58,639	53,479	54,259	57,131	750,755
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month		2.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	22.3

No. IV.—Deaths registered according to age in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 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.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Anantapur	1,536	1,308	839	806	421	346	200	163	212	415	615	1,008	808	710	835	578	798	638	1,066	1,036
2	Bellary	2,457	2,290	2,191	2,225	804	724	373	314	446	621	1,210	1,720	1,323	1,195	1,300	922	1,158	1,034	1,212	1,358
3	Channarayana	3,340	3,063	2,180	2,242	733	746	415	338	388	544	858	1,063	1,049	898	1,194	827	1,167	920	2,214	2,143
4	Channarayana	4,761	4,308	2,916	2,785	1,060	945	625	532	683	825	1,047	1,641	1,765	1,486	1,704	1,300	1,570	1,457	2,263	2,602
5	Channarayana	2,584	2,330	1,721	1,773	926	875	459	385	574	811	1,470	1,634	1,335	1,615	2,053	1,464	1,631	1,673	2,047	2,166
6	Channarayana	3,342	3,014	1,868	1,660	799	768	535	422	511	618	1,057	1,145	1,265	1,036	1,277	946	1,316	1,113	2,078	2,368
7	Channarayana	3,659	3,420	4,374	4,388	2,891	2,508	1,600	1,265	1,552	1,991	3,284	5,637	3,193	2,498	2,646	1,795	2,296	1,940	3,524	3,928
8	Channarayana	5,610	5,033	4,865	4,720	2,162	1,840	1,055	916	1,061	1,397	1,899	2,209	1,824	1,436	1,629	1,178	1,692	1,380	4,448	4,676
9	Channarayana	2,532	2,359	2,113	2,060	1,108	1,004	602	520	665	778	1,659	1,630	1,666	1,439	1,531	1,105	1,210	1,212	1,432	1,827
10	Channarayana	2,658	2,325	1,596	1,639	532	577	269	315	199	360	730	921	670	764	685	622	658	603	1,762	2,412
11	Channarayana	3,518	3,195	2,625	2,638	1,017	887	632	495	611	597	1,340	1,462	1,568	1,355	1,489	1,170	1,234	1,202	1,632	1,830
12	Channarayana	2,767	2,301	4,001	3,880	2,139	1,851	1,414	1,254	1,706	1,815	4,582	4,421	5,005	4,071	3,723	2,653	2,830	2,136	4,308	4,822
13	Channarayana	2,685	2,267	2,676	2,369	1,425	1,377	979	668	827	853	942	937	975	845	1,057	849	1,313	1,127	2,112	2,652
14	Channarayana	304	282	286	230	52	49	33	27	95	46	156	130	142	113	112	78	101	66	88	113
15	Channarayana	4,264	3,695	3,338	3,250	1,270	1,168	697	596	754	1,074	1,634	2,117	1,948	1,748	2,035	1,471	1,939	1,590	2,853	3,021
16	Channarayana	4,887	4,364	2,874	2,856	1,132	1,063	559	506	631	742	1,306	1,649	1,697	1,550	1,796	1,363	1,590	1,460	1,946	2,294
17	Channarayana	5,692	4,823	3,704	3,537	1,171	1,060	607	482	592	728	1,295	1,663	1,570	1,411	1,787	1,299	1,827	1,462	2,972	3,023
18	Channarayana	2,762	2,461	1,277	1,289	523	535	330	277	426	523	1,103	1,378	1,348	1,087	1,346	829	1,121	870	1,815	2,133
19	Channarayana	6,644	5,472	3,229	2,971	1,627	1,496	1,067	968	1,133	1,516	2,352	3,062	2,566	2,690	2,690	2,275	2,648	2,413	4,706	5,617
20	Channarayana	4,899	4,358	2,730	2,667	1,379	1,038	746	639	786	902	1,666	1,858	1,870	1,655	2,017	1,424	1,898	1,671	2,726	3,441
21	Channarayana	3,454	3,023	1,868	1,901	638	644	413	369	397	563	941	1,231	1,129	1,085	1,299	992	1,285	1,169	2,386	2,687
22	Channarayana	3,732	3,263	2,919	2,941	1,544	1,226	709	546	895	1,059	1,921	2,060	2,366	1,774	2,358	1,667	2,547	2,265	2,766	3,101
Total, Madras Presidency		78,01	68,831	87,507	85,923	25,442	22,747	14,707	12,377	15,068	18,541	33,587	39,096	37,892	32,531	36,533	26,797	34,135	2,401	52,254	59,240
Ratio per mille of population		Information not available.																			

No. V.—Deaths registered according to Classes in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

1	2	3				4				5			
		Population for which returns were received.				Number of deaths registered.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
	Districts.	Native Christians.	Muham-madans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Native Christians.	Muham-madans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Native Christians.	Muham-madans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
1	Anantapur	1,377	51,333	655,105	328	708,143	7	771	13,648	5.1	15.0	20.8	3.3
2	Bellary	3,469	87,838	817,078	1,476	909,661	73	2,343	22,561	21.0	26.7	27.6	1.3
3	Chingleput	15,944	26,236	1,091,376	345	1,133,901	178	338	25,873	11.2	12.9	23.7	...
4	Coimbatore	14,638	43,247	1,945,010	316	2,003,911	258	933	35,624	17.6	14.4	18.3	...
5	Cuddapah	9,374	119,564	1,142,727	56	1,271,721	86	2,318	23,327	9.2	19.4	24.6	...
6	Ganjām	2,410	5,514	1,888,424	52	1,896,400	15	62	27,072	6.2	11.2	14.5	77.9
7	Godavari	8,140	41,042	2,028,606	71	2,077,858	148	975	55,218	18.1	23.7	27.2	13.7
8	Kistna	67,966	108,567	1,678,333	158	1,855,024	1,158	2,497	47,423	17.4	23.0	28.2	...
9	Kurnool	22,584	97,416	697,616	44	817,690	531	3,394	24,776	23.5	34.8	35.5	...
10	Madras	23,599	53,184	3,583,997	595	436,375	900	2,402	16,977	38.2	45.2	47.3	13.4
11	Madura	42,208	73,465	1,457,460	95	1,573,318	1,364	1,567	28,598	12.3	21.3	19.6	...
12	Malabar	42,372	759,242	1,834,284	776	2,636,674	1,364	19,220	41,179	32.2	25.3	22.4	9.0
13	Nellore	46,797	78,185	1,337,979	396	1,463,357	298	888	28,066	6.4	11.3	20.9	...
14	Nilgiris	8,594	4,900	83,531	40	96,765	191	140	2,132	22.2	30.4	23.5	...
15	North Arcot	14,101	96,238	2,061,103	8,141	2,179,585	63	1,259	39,025	9.8	16.5	18.7	...
16	Salem	17,661	61,505	1,882,409	209	1,961,784	172	1,014	35,292	6.2	13.0	19.3	6.0
17	South Arcot	54,326	58,631	2,043,679	5,670	2,162,336	336	703	39,482	18.0	21.6	22.7	23.9
18	South Canara	70,902	108,261	862,573	10,266	1,052,902	1,275	2,339	19,567	18.3	23.1	26.2	...
19	Tanjore	84,338	119,864	2,022,001	579	2,227,081	1,542	2,775	52,960	18.6	24.0	22.3	...
20	Tinnevely	145,569	95,951	1,674,150	32	1,915,702	2,703	2,302	37,355	14.9	16.9	20.3	...
21	Trichinopoly	69,410	38,271	1,264,037	8	1,371,726	1,035	648	23,718	17.5	13.2	21.8	...
22	Vizagapatam	1,998	21,058	1,919,070	69	1,942,195	85	279	41,816	...	...	...	...
Total, Madras Presidency.		767,867	2,149,742	30,745,848	29,722	33,603,179	12,890	48,927	688,599	339	750,755	16.8	22.8

No. VI.—Deaths registered from Different Causes in the districts and towns of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11						
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
							Suicides		Wounds and acci- dents.	Snake-bite and kill- ed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.
Males.	Females.	Total deaths from all causes.																		
Number.	Districts and towns.	Population for which returns were received.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diar- rhoea.	Males.	Females.	Wounds and acci- dents.	Snake-bite and kill- ed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.
A.—Districts.*																				
1	Anantapur	690,895	719	129	2,915	216	9	26	142	35	212	9,823	14,014	1.0	0.2	4.2	0.3	0.3	14.3	20.3
2	Bellary	791,890	1,741	344	8,146	961	18	38	135	40	226	0,807	21,224	2.2	0.4	10.3	1.2	0.3	12.4	20.1
3	Chingleput	1,079,218	1,913	346	6,735	3,418	46	48	308	97	499	11,041	24,882	1.8	0.3	6.2	3.2	0.5	11.1	20.1
4	Coimbatore	1,934,926	2,007	2,408	14,286	931	55	75	387	101	612	14,440	34,744	1.0	1.3	7.4	0.5	0.3	7.5	18.0
5	Cuddapah	1,254,510	3,268	403	21,071	705	63	101	364	73	601	4,018	39,066	2.6	0.3	16.8	0.6	0.5	3.2	15.0
6	Ganjām	1,896,324	374	405	19,677	606	30	51	264	83	428	4,096	25,676	0.2	0.3	10.7	0.3	0.2	2.3	13.0
7	Godavari	1,928,969	12,833	6,041	17,521	724	90	86	329	110	585	14,198	51,902	6.6	3.1	9.1	0.4	0.3	7.4	20.0
8	Kistna	1,761,898	4,272	6,382	16,723	747	61	66	319	92	538	19,322	47,984	2.4	3.6	9.5	0.4	0.3	11.0	20.3
9	Kurnool	782,660	4,365	421	17,761	389	29	42	159	46	276	3,676	26,779	5.6	0.5	22.7	0.5	0.4	4.5	20.3
10	Madras	436,375	565	25	6,794	3,863	2	1	129	5	137	8,903	20,287	1.3	0.06	15.6	8.9	0.3	20.4	20.5
11	Madura	1,344,120	2,384	2,234	7,736	5,995	43	94	307	137	581	12,377	25,907	1.7	1.6	5.0	0.4	0.4	9.0	18.7
12	Malabar	2,465,078	7,460	10,467	19,274	5,446	93	34	424	110	670	12,252	55,568	3.0	4.2	7.8	2.2	0.3	5.0	22.0
13	Nellore	1,423,397	7,151	1,319	12,666	843	20	17	345	21	403	11,453	28,415	1.2	0.9	8.9	0.6	0.3	8.0	19.6
14	Nilgiris	77,138	20	68	1,532	87	...	...	23	2	25	199	1,931	0.3	0.9	19.8	1.1	0.3	2.6	20.1
15	North Arcot	2,058,167	3,107	1,948	15,034	1,229	36	50	680	134	898	15,258	37,474	1.5	0.9	7.3	0.6	0.4	7.4	19.3
16	Salem	1,837,950	3,543	1,553	13,855	779	49	40	294	132	515	13,853	34,104	1.9	0.8	7.5	0.4	0.3	7.6	18.9
17	South Arcot	2,070,484	3,654	1,560	12,139	878	44	34	424	222	734	19,968	38,953	1.8	0.8	5.9	0.4	0.3	7.6	18.9
18	South Canara	1,011,382	213	483	8,417	1,362	65	32	347	62	506	10,214	22,195	1.2	0.5	8.3	1.3	0.5	10.1	20.7
19	Tanjore	2,062,916	8,441	658	3,711	704	44	30	223	231	528	37,025	51,067	4.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	18.5	20.7
20	Tinnevely	1,721,080	3,746	1,875	5,072	986	55	114	405	71	645	24,944	37,268	2.2	1.1	2.9	0.6	0.4	14.5	21.7
21	Trichinopoly	1,260,428	1,942	276	4,821	294	32	34	224	138	428	16,062	24,463	1.5	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.3	13.2	19.0
22	Vizagapatam	1,803,027	3,004	1,517	30,524	733	61	73	316	84	537	1,969	38,284	1.7	0.8	16.9	0.4	0.3	1.1	21.0
Total of districts		31,610,872	72,322	41,012	266,409	26,516	915	1090	6,534	2,035	10,574	276,344	693,177	2.3	1.9	8.4	0.8	0.3	8.7	21.0

* Exclusive of B.—Towns.

No. VI.—Deaths registered from Different Causes in the districts and towns of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—cont.

Number.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						9	10	11													
							Districts and towns.	Population for which returns were received.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.			Injuries.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
															Males.	Females.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
B.—Towns.																												
Anantapur.	M. T. C. Anantapur.	6,973	80	...	22	4	...	...	3	...	3	144	253	11.5	...	3.2	0.6	0.4	20.6	36.3	25.3							
	M. T. C. Tadpatri	10,275	21	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	137	160	2.0	...	0.2	...	...	13.3	15.6	17.2							
Bellary.	M. T. C. Bellary	57,780	360	19	494	94	1	...	20	...	21	1,054	2,032	6.2	0.3	8.4	1.6	0.4	18.2	35.2	30.8							
	M. T. C. Adoni	26,216	119	...	347	27	...	...	7	2	9	406	908	4.5	...	13.2	1.0	0.3	15.5	34.6	23.8							
	M. T. C. Hospet	12,889	58	...	240	4	...	...	6	...	6	8	325	4.5	...	19.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	23.2	20.6							
	M. T. C. Kampli	10,528	62	1	176	1	...	...	4	...	4	5	249	5.9	0.09	16.7	0.09	0.4	0.5	23.6	20.6							
	M. T. C. Rayadurg	10,378	115	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	241	11.1	...	11.6	...	...	0.5	23.2	15.6							
Chingleput.	M. T. C. Conjeevaram.	42,543	37	21	333	169	2	...	11	1	14	809	1,383	0.9	0.5	7.8	4.0	0.3	19.0	32.5	31.2							
	M. T. C. St. Thomas' Mount.	12,140	7	...	31	29	...	1	1	...	2	55	124	0.6	...	2.5	2.4	0.2	4.5	10.2	11.7							
Cuddalore.	M. T. C. Coimbatore.	46,007	34	206	232	110	4	12	11	2	29	646	1,257	0.7	4.5	5.0	2.4	0.6	14.0	27.3	27.5							
	M. T. C. Erode	12,238	30	...	77	16	...	...	5	1	6	137	266	2.4	...	6.3	1.3	0.5	11.2	21.7	23.9							
Ganjam.	M. T. C. Karur	10,740	20	1	81	46	...	...	5	...	5	95	248	1.9	0.09	7.5	4.3	0.5	8.8	23.1	29.2							
	M. T. C. Cuddapah.	17,211	70	2	291	23	2	...	8	1	11	268	665	4.1	0.1	16.9	1.3	0.6	15.6	38.6	38.3							
Ganjam.	M. T. C. Chicacole.	18,204	1	...	137	58	2	1	2	...	5	232	433	0.05	...	7.5	3.2	0.3	12.7	23.8	25.7							
	M. T. C. Berhampur.	25,493	76	...	153	62	...	...	5	1	6	371	668	3.0	...	6.0	2.4	0.2	14.6	26.2	36.8							
Godavari.	M. T. C. Parlakimedi.	16,379	18	3	156	83	...	...	6	...	6	110	376	1.1	0.2	9.5	5.1	0.3	6.7	22.9	22.8							
	M. T. C. Cocanada.	40,968	304	36	223	229	...	...	22	1	23	625	1,440	7.6	0.9	5.5	5.7	0.6	15.6	35.9	17.9							
Kistna.	M. T. C. Rajahmundry.	26,279	166	20	224	147	1	...	14	1	17	354	928	5.9	0.7	7.9	5.2	0.6	12.6	32.8	27.7							
	M. T. C. Ellore	20,290	140	61	241	97	...	...	7	2	9	375	913	4.8	1.7	8.2	3.3	0.3	12.8	31.2	20.6							
Kistna.	M. T. C. Pithapuram	13,731	19	13	24	10	1	...	4	...	6	90	167	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	6.6	12.2	9.9							
	M. T. C. Peddapuram	13,552	22	4	14	3	...	...	2	...	2	274	319	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	20.1	23.4	21.0							
Kistna.	M. T. C. Sannakot	13,400	34	20	197	4	...	...	1	...	1	32	294	2.5	1.9	14.7	0.3	0.1	2.4	21.9	15.3							
	M. T. C. Dowlaisheram	10,454	100	15	2	3	1	...	2	...	4	254	378	9.6	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	24.2	36.1	22.4							
Kistna.	M. T. C. Masulipatnam.	38,667	3	2	246	77	...	...	3	...	3	704	1,035	0.08	0.05	6.3	2.0	0.1	18.2	26.8	19.8							
	M. T. C. Guntur	23,267	82	3	279	88	1	...	22	1	25	394	871	3.5	0.1	12.0	3.8	1.1	16.9	37.4	21.0							
Kistna.	M. T. C. Bezvada	20,611	182	5	169	123	...	...	11	3	14	350	843	8.8	0.2	8.2	6.0	0.7	17.0	40.9	24.3							
	M. T. C. Chirala	10,581	...	46	97	18	...	...	5	...	5	181	347	...	4.3	9.2	1.7	0.5	17.1	32.8	20.9							
Kurnool.	M. T. C. Kurnool	24,306	135	...	762	44	...	...	17	1	20	383	1,344	5.5	...	31.4	1.8	0.8	15.7	55.2	27.2							
	M. T. C. Nandyal	10,704	366	...	168	4	1	...	1	...	2	18	578	36.1	...	15.7	0.4	0.2	1.6	54.0	28.9							
Madura.	M. T. C. Madura	87,121	20	253	408	255	3	2	30	3	38	1,582	2,556	0.2	2.9	4.7	2.9	0.4	16.2	29.3	27.6							
	M. T. C. Dindigul	20,115	18	2	31	6	...	...	14	1	15	341	413	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.7	17.0	20.5	22.0							
Madura.	M. T. C. Periyakulam.	16,363	241	11	86	69	...	...	3	3	6	212	625	14.7	0.7	5.2	4.2	0.4	13.0	33.2	29.2							
	M. T. C. Palni	16,940	...	8	37	9	1	...	7	...	8	301	363	...	0.5	2.2	0.5	0.5	17.7	21.4	27.3							
Madura.	M. T. C. Ramnath	13,580	8	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	5	181	200	0.6	...	0.4	...	0.4	13.3	14.7	20.1							
	M. T. C. Aruppukottai	12,673	157	1	52	28	...	...	6	...	11	95	344	12.4	0.1	4.1	2.8	0.8	7.5	27.1	16.9							
Madura.	M. T. C. Kilakarai	12,366	10	...	96	21	...	...	11	1	14	67	208	0.8	...	7.7	1.7	1.1	4.4	16.8	33.9							
	M. T. C. Paramagudi	10,001	...	...	47	...	1	...	...	...	1	23	71	...	...	4.7	...	0.1	2.3	7.1	11.8							
Malabar.	M. T. C. Tellicherry	26,631	190	184	85	63	3	...	4	3	10	364	905	7.5	6.9	3.2	2.4	0.4	13.6	34.0	22.3							
	M. T. C. Calicut	61,798	435	360	246	366	1	2	10	3	16	1,047	2,460	6.7	5.6	3.8	5.5	0.2	16.2	38.0	35.0							
Malabar.	M. T. C. Palghat	30,367	20	344	250	92	3	4	7	...	14	565	1,285	0.5	8.7	6.3	2.3	0.4	14.4	32.6	24.4							
	M. T. C. Cochin	16,147	25	321	88	86	...	...	1	...	6	341	812	1.5	18.9	2.4	5.3	0.1	21.1	50.3	30.9							
Malabar.	M. T. C. Cannanore.	26,653	86	19	225	74	...	...	6	...	6	330	740	3.2	0.7	8.4	2.8	0.2	12.4	27.8	22.8							
	M. T. C. Nellore	29,128	66	10	153	11	...	...	8	...	8	326	574	2.3	0.3	5.2	0.4	0.3	11.2	19.7	24.8							
Nellore.	M. T. C. Ongole	10,332	1	16	75	33	...	...	9	...	9	129	263	0.09	1.5	6.9	3.0	0.8	11.9	24.3	20.2							
	M. T. C. Ootacamund.	13,991	...	4	84	48	...	...	6	...	6	181	323	...	0.3	6.0	3.4	0.4	13.0	23.1	21.1							
Nilgiris.	M. T. C. Coonoor	5,586	1	3	99	28	...	...	1	...	1	77	209	0.2	0.5	17.7	5.0	0.2	13.8	37.4	24.3							
	M. T. C. Vellore	44,724	49	96	279	210	2	1	12	2	17	464	1,135	1.1	2.1	6.2	4.7	0.4	10.8	25.4	22.9							
North Arcot.	M. T. C. Walajapat	10,485	1	...	130	40	...	...	1	...	1	111	283	0.09	...	12.4	3.8	0.1	10.6	27.0	32.2							
	M. T. C. Gudiyattam.	18,746	109	12	163	94	2	...	1	...	3	188	594	5.8	0.6	8.4	5.0	0.2	10.6	30.1	37.4							
North Arcot.	M. T. C. Tirupati	14,238	16	15	176	45	...	...	4	1	5	167	422	1.1	1.1	12.4	3.0	0.3	11.7	29.6	21.4							
	M. T. C. Kalahasti	11,715	24	1	60	...	1	...	3	...	4	70	168	2.1	...	0.1	5.9	...	6.0	14.4	14.3							
North Arcot.	M. T. C. Arcot	10,928	20	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	228	254	1.3	...	0.4	0.2	...	20.8	23.2	29.4							
	M. T. C. Ambur	10,563	1	...	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	62	0.09	...	4.5	0.3	...	0.9	5.8	8.7							
Salem.	M. T. C. Salem	67,640	155	34	337	83	...	...	10	1	11	615	1,235	2.3	0.5	4.9	1.2	0.2	9.1	18.2	25.1							
	M. T. C. Vaniyambadi.	15,338	138	...	186	4	...	...	4	...	4	152	479	8.4	...	11.7	0.3	0.3	9.5	30.2	26.6							
Salem.	M. T. C. Tirupattur.	16,463	8	4	154	19	...	...	2	...	2	129	316	0.5	0.2	9.4	1.2	0.1	7.8	19.2	25.5							
	M. T. C. Shendamangalam.	13,354	20	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	94	129	1.5	0.5	0.5	...	0.1	7.0	9.6	10.3							
Salem.	M. T. C. Rasipuram	10,539	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	5	117	125	0.2	...	0.1	...	...	11.1	11.9	16.0							
	M. T. C. Cuddalore.	47,025	88	33	195	72	...	...	9	4	13	463	864	1.9	0.7	4.1	1.5	0.3	10.3	18.8	18.4							
South Arcot.	M. T. C. Chidambaram.	18,634	31	5	134	47	...	...	1	...	11	229	467	1.7	0.2	7.2	2.5	0.6	12.3	24.5	29.0							
	M. T. C. Porto-Novo	14,045	44	2	39	2	1	...	1	...	2	118	207	3.1	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	8.4	14.7	17.9							
South Arcot.	M. T. C. Tiruvannamalai.	12,148	14	1	39	1	...	...	6	...	6	53	114	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.5	4.4	9.4	14.1							
	M. T. C. Mangalore.	40,620	53	2	340	201	...	...	17	...	17	630	1,252	1.3	0.05	8.6	4.9	0.4	15.5	30.8	24.1							

No. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year 1892.

[illegible]

* Average for two years (1890 and 1891).

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Circles of registration.	4 Villages.		5												6 Total.			7 Number of deaths among children.		8 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			9 Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous		
			Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.	Males.		Females.	Total.
1	Anantapur	9	7	941	39	7	8	10	15	11	19	10	6	13	14	8	8	61	68	129	65	64	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	
2	Ellery	14	10	810	67	6	4	38	42	42	46	28	35	17	9	21	70	168	196	364	116	172	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	
3	Chingleput	8	7	1,997	160	32	36	56	52	35	31	33	33	22	9	13	15	169	198	367	99	148	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	
4	Coimbatore	13	12	1,278	488	291	322	351	353	297	307	185	207	101	112	86	163	1,391	1,284	2,675	969	1,327	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	
5	Cuddapah	12	12	1,274	97	41	35	41	34	26	25	30	43	37	43	25	25	213	192	405	73	89	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	
6	Ganjam	8	6	6,037	243	25	34	40	48	99	72	44	34	20	24	27	31	237	261	498	133	140	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	
7	Godavari	18	18	2,803	251	814	878	908	798	708	461	592	358	321	140	147	164	3,169	3,042	6,211	681	2,424	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.1	
8	Kistna	16	16	1,818	726	1,329	1,389	1,180	993	708	531	251	161	113	93	44	48	3,189	3,249	6,438	1,386	3,544	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	
9	Kurnool	10	8	892	93	42	43	43	61	50	47	27	21	22	18	6	38	190	222	421	17	62	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	
10	Madras	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	3	...	4	2	2	1	...	13	12	25	5	18	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.0	
11	Ma lura	15	11	1,078	258	305	204	413	239	178	135	204	188	160	161	162	160	1,257	1,252	2,509	505	1,063	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	
12	Malabar	15	16	2,245	392	1,229	2,196	2,442	1,379	853	614	479	383	400	387	373	660	6,225	5,470	11,695	213	1,428	4.7	4.1	4.4	1.1	
13	Nellore	12	12	1,763	243	77	90	53	263	200	169	119	112	124	70	45	24	668	677	1,345	377	748	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
14	Nikicra	4	4	53	23	8	5	5	5	2	14	4	5	...	8	8	8	43	32	75	2	6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	
15	North Arcot	17	14	4,465	666	270	268	221	196	145	145	130	145	119	130	134	140	1,054	1,018	2,072	295	616	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	
16	South Arcot	14	12	3,811	307	120	109	170	131	156	128	139	153	137	134	105	116	779	819	1,598	289	490	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
17	South Arcot	12	12	2,897	332	219	240	235	203	105	93	88	98	90	65	61	101	816	786	1,601	429	779	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	
18	South Canara	6	6	1,277	181	63	96	117	78	39	28	14	6	11	11	9	13	269	216	485	76	144	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	
19	Tanjore	15	14	3,550	242	71	104	78	48	54	43	62	41	43	87	37	59	367	346	713	90	227	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	
20	Tinnevely	21	19	1,638	362	328	185	214	226	138	110	100	142	151	253	172	114	1,091	1,054	2,126	410	1,040	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
21	Trichinopoly.	8	8	1,502	71	41	39	29	19	23	27	28	52	23	41	54	43	224	185	419	104	185	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
22	Vizagapatam.	22	19	2,668	342	85	141	222	232	131	107	131	134	153	86	78	107	816	771	1,587	198	401	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Total, Madras Presidency...		270	243	44,878	5,455	5,405	6,437	5,728	3,802	2,878	2,612	2,361	2,039	1,888	1,619	2,116	22,417	21,340	43,757	6,069	14,314	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7		

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

No. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5												6			7		8			
				Circles of registration.	Villages.	Total.												Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
						Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 years.
Number.	Districts.																							
1	Anantapur	9	8	941	439	120	163	548	384	214	143	189	285	228	203	227	233	1,460	1,477	2,937	4'0	4'3	4'1	3'8
2	Bellary	14	14	819	358	467	489	1,588	1,078	595	724	736	921	780	680	698	816	4,872	4,690	9,562	10'4	10'5	10'5	7'0
3	Chingleput	8	8	1,397	1,402	892	634	523	432	585	453	514	575	675	668	582	506	3,617	3,482	7,099	6'3	6'2	6'3	5'5
4	Cuddapah	13	13	1,478	836	1,354	1,122	1,510	1,563	1,250	1,122	1,145	1,051	1,089	1,103	1,105	1,262	7,540	7,136	14,676	7'7	7'0	7'3	6'6
5	Ganjam	12	12	1,276	1,047	1,014	1,280	1,355	2,073	1,250	1,122	1,145	1,051	1,089	1,103	1,105	1,262	7,540	10,510	21,362	16'8	16'8	16'8	14'1
6	Godavari	18	18	6,037	2,834	1,659	1,307	1,849	1,468	1,478	1,208	1,455	1,763	2,011	2,091	2,388	2,297	10,410	9,718	20,123	11'3	10'0	10'6	7'6
7	Kistna	16	16	2,603	709	1,586	1,466	1,742	1,303	1,478	1,075	1,332	1,803	1,516	1,401	1,836	1,802	9,586	8,860	18,446	9'3	8'4	8'9	7'9
8	Kurnool	10	10	1,848	984	1,056	778	1,152	1,151	1,413	941	1,945	2,155	1,652	1,577	1,724	1,970	8,790	8,724	17,514	9'4	9'5	9'4	7'6
9	Madras	18	18	802	737	1,123	1,119	2,170	1,897	1,246	1,023	1,332	1,789	1,724	1,551	1,830	1,887	9,322	9,369	18,691	22'2	23'2	22'8	18'3
10	Malabar	1	1	1	612	457	428	440	571	1,023	1,332	1,789	1,724	1,551	1,830	1,887	9,322	9,369	18,691	22'2	23'2	22'8	18'3	
11	Madras	15	15	1,078	669	998	722	832	633	647	605	688	625	687	643	679	860	4,045	3,708	7,794	14'2	17'0	15'6	10'3
12	Nellore	15	15	2,245	440	1,386	1,490	1,552	1,562	1,917	1,953	2,317	2,227	1,713	1,385	1,224	1,425	10,940	9,189	20,118	8'4	6'9	7'6	6'6
13	Nilgiris	12	12	1,793	832	1,080	1,272	1,294	936	1,041	886	904	1,022	934	1,022	1,226	1,277	6,582	6,312	12,894	8'9	8'7	8'8	6'8
14	North Arcot	4	4	52	48	81	77	149	201	227	206	222	129	118	84	124	97	1,715	1,715	3,430	16'7	19'0	17'7	12'3
15	Salem	17	17	4,465	2,690	1,715	1,252	1,735	1,271	1,312	1,135	1,118	1,322	1,310	1,333	1,464	1,431	8,154	7,744	15,898	7'4	7'1	7'3	7'3
16	South Arcot	12	12	3,811	2,095	1,519	1,023	1,087	1,044	1,230	1,069	1,202	1,199	1,299	1,335	1,432	1,281	7,243	7,297	14,540	7'5	7'3	7'4	6'0
17	South Canara	6	6	1,277	1,065	659	445	534	464	578	958	1,021	916	831	704	661	795	4,594	4,190	8,784	5'9	5'6	5'6	8'3
18	Tanjore	15	15	3,550	2,291	1,446	847	458	556	549	375	401	351	354	391	383	325	2,407	2,509	4,916	2'3	2'1	2'3	1'7
19	Tinnevely	21	21	1,538	788	888	558	546	417	457	388	501	414	372	392	448	512	2,872	2,872	5,893	3'2	2'9	3'1	4'3
20	Trichinopoly	8	8	1,502	824	608	498	473	433	402	489	442	426	410	406	455	2,744	2,796	5,540	4'1	3'9	4'0	4'8	
21	Vizagapatam	22	22	2,668	2,071	3,146	2,946	2,967	2,483	2,181	2,362	2,922	2,953	2,812	2,278	2,553	2,535	16,702	15,436	32,138	17'4	16'7	16'5	10'5
22	Total, Madras Presidency	270	269	44,678	23,939	24,692	20,698	25,125	22,698	21,700	19,822	24,314	25,789	23,957	22,404	24,242	25,186	143,618	137,009	280,627	8'6	8'0	8'3	7'3

No. X.—Deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhoea in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8
		Circles of registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
		Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.													Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 years.
1	Anantapur	9	941	99	9	22	8	5	20	38	40	31	18	10	16	134	88	222	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4		
2	Bellary	14	819	202	44	47	61	33	54	94	141	182	172	110	85	64	541	546	1,087	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	
3	Chingleput	8	1,997	1,074	779	392	264	170	212	183	204	311	344	314	247	226	1,969	1,677	3,646	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	
4	Coimbatore	13	1,478	346	134	83	82	55	101	108	124	87	94	93	62	75	909	494	1,103	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	
5	Cuddapah	12	1,274	286	74	57	35	38	41	39	64	73	98	68	76	65	401	327	728	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	
6	Ganjam	8	6,037	274	23	27	46	51	73	74	133	110	106	43	70	34	473	396	809	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	
7	Godavari	18	2,603	101	98	50	81	60	76	115	234	215	109	77	48	39	649	568	1,217	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	
8	Karnool	16	1,848	230	63	43	140	72	53	69	155	226	91	65	34	59	623	430	1,053	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	
9	Kistna	10	802	171	23	17	23	13	17	27	55	80	50	58	42	14	219	209	478	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	
10	Madras	1	1	1	1	431	225	157	234	411	180	37	38	34	59	53	53	506	477	983	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7
11	Madura	15	1,078	146	265	154	144	55	46	37	38	34	59	53	53	45	506	477	983	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	
12	Malabar	15	2,245	173	422	371	412	429	553	647	906	808	533	361	297	343	3,151	2,965	6,116	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	
13	Nellore	12	1,793	204	73	55	72	97	71	50	92	120	61	56	70	50	473	400	887	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	
14	Nilgiris	4	52	27	16	5	8	9	16	21	17	25	16	11	10	9	95	68	163	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	
15	North Arcot	17	4,465	407	357	152	128	95	128	116	104	115	121	129	88	88	934	687	1,621	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	
16	Salem	14	3,811	361	176	72	63	40	83	73	74	66	80	58	46	54	493	392	885	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	
17	South Arcot	12	2,897	396	343	132	80	40	47	46	53	78	49	58	33	41	561	426	1,000	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	
18	South Canara	6	1,277	416	149	90	94	57	90	130	207	184	161	130	100	171	884	679	1,563	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	
19	Tanjore	15	3,550	321	413	238	141	106	88	124	155	152	169	83	79	83	893	889	1,782	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
20	Tinnevely	21	1,538	258	371	163	78	73	78	108	62	91	79	63	76	62	645	646	1,291	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
21	Trichinopoly.	8	1,502	134	169	65	53	42	27	34	34	46	63	44	51	40	530	311	641	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	
22	Vizagapatam.	22	2,668	280	47	78	53	4	130	70	150	199	189	83	78	74	655	550	1,205	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	
Total, Madras Presidency.		270	266	44,678	5,907	4,481	2,511	2,237	1,830	2,430	2,368	3,434	3,773	3,044	2,346	1,920	1,919	17,087	15,206	32,293	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8

No. XI.—Births registered according to Months and Classes in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

No. XI.—Births registered according to months and Districts.		5												6				7				8			
Number.	Districts.	Births registered according to months.												Births registered according to classes.				Ratio of births per mille of population.							
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Births.	Native Christians.	Muhammadians.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	Native Christians.	Muhammadians.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	
1	Anantapur	1,406	1,577	1,646	1,560	1,675	1,707	1,883	1,814	1,762	1,783	1,631	1,883	19,436	18	1,210	19,308	...	19,536	131	236	279	...	276	
2	Bellary	2,252	2,201	2,526	2,517	2,580	2,998	2,886	2,618	2,389	2,617	2,139	1,965	29,688	96	2,770	26,722	...	29,588	277	318	327	...	325	
3	Chingleput	2,680	2,065	1,609	1,533	1,786	1,885	2,612	2,431	2,683	3,118	3,683	3,761	29,879	162	425	29,292	...	29,679	102	162	263	...	264	
4	Coimbatore	3,970	3,686	3,364	4,006	4,294	4,067	4,515	4,307	4,306	5,022	4,870	4,369	51,029	269	806	49,924	...	61,029	204	183	266	...	265	
5	Cuddapah	2,343	2,132	2,202	2,226	2,237	2,382	2,743	2,836	2,888	2,970	2,778	2,297	39,074	140	2,622	27,012	...	30,074	149	244	236	...	236	
6	Ganjam	2,327	2,592	2,643	2,425	2,335	2,930	3,393	3,519	3,200	2,794	2,425	2,156	33,758	17	74	33,637	...	33,739	71	184	178	...	178	
7	Godavari	3,894	3,968	2,629	2,925	3,756	3,882	4,765	4,623	4,609	4,422	4,140	3,463	45,896	118	631	45,147	...	46,896	144	164	222	...	221	
8	Kistna	3,385	3,008	3,116	3,333	3,401	5,017	6,115	5,698	5,327	5,649	4,870	4,332	54,883	1,016	2,989	50,927	...	54,883	149	276	303	...	296	
9	Kurnool	1,990	1,606	1,967	2,031	2,343	2,380	2,423	2,375	2,364	2,360	2,027	1,565	23,875	424	2,981	22,170	...	25,875	188	306	318	...	312	
10	Madras	1,417	1,145	1,164	1,062	1,138	1,104	1,296	1,499	1,488	1,666	1,565	1,533	16,083	836	1,909	13,385	...	16,082	354	369	371	...	368	
11	Madura	3,108	3,320	4,124	3,729	3,462	4,032	3,967	3,339	3,401	4,024	4,133	4,344	45,163	1,003	2,015	42,170	...	45,163	237	274	239	...	238	
12	Malabar	3,715	3,797	3,965	4,139	4,790	5,361	5,264	5,021	4,966	4,863	4,145	3,907	83,883	1,210	16,064	86,539	...	83,883	285	212	199	...	204	
13	Nellore	2,746	2,325	2,747	2,675	2,287	2,470	2,735	2,735	2,631	2,832	2,923	2,714	32,070	574	1,340	30,456	...	32,070	80	158	227	...	219	
14	Nilgiris	148	168	203	217	182	190	183	207	211	203	196	180	2,290	271	87	1,902	...	2,290	315	189	228	...	234	
15	North Arcot	4,416	3,630	3,535	3,000	3,459	3,920	4,470	4,318	4,294	4,862	4,687	4,699	49,451	100	1,764	47,393	...	49,231	71	182	229	...	226	
16	Salem	4,466	3,679	4,353	4,061	3,974	3,558	4,354	4,147	4,336	4,924	4,526	4,186	60,663	189	1,411	49,063	...	60,663	107	229	266	...	268	
17	South Arcot	4,012	3,557	3,394	3,169	3,482	3,616	4,358	4,797	5,034	5,727	5,344	4,967	51,537	693	949	49,943	...	51,537	128	162	244	...	239	
18	South Canara	3,130	2,962	3,073	2,961	3,960	3,353	3,267	2,745	2,241	2,191	2,166	2,331	33,570	2,264	3,119	27,901	...	33,570	318	238	323	...	319	
19	Tanjore	4,254	3,646	4,006	3,947	4,019	4,319	5,473	6,230	6,606	6,713	5,723	5,226	60,151	1,969	2,718	55,741	...	60,151	201	227	275	...	270	
20	Tinnevely	4,034	3,821	2,533	4,289	4,341	4,601	4,428	4,180	4,032	4,888	4,666	4,646	51,810	3,406	2,733	45,672	...	51,810	234	235	273	...	267	
21	Tychnopoly	2,634	2,868	2,683	2,769	2,824	2,876	3,427	3,336	3,193	3,535	3,366	3,215	36,634	1,681	824	34,228	...	36,634	229	215	271	...	267	
22	Vizagapatam	3,673	3,178	3,136	3,498	3,643	3,794	4,432	4,188	3,783	3,102	2,942	2,369	41,726	32	202	41,492	...	41,726	160	96	216	...	215	
Total, Madras Presidency		66,991	59,769	63,416	62,163	66,564	69,763	79,423	76,586	76,732	79,999	74,421	89,994	946,029	15,369	49,833	778,873	...	946,029	373	232	253	...	251	
Ratio per mille of population		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. XII. - Births and Deaths registered among Europeans and Eurasians from different causes in each district of the Madras Presidency and the number born dead among all classes during the year 1892.

Districts.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.										Born dead among Europeans and Eurasians.		Born dead among all other classes.	
		All other causes.					Total Births.					Total.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 Anantapur	75	103	130	233	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 Bellary	877	1,129	724	1,853	3	3	6	6	12	3	3	3	3	3	3
3 Chingleput	1,001	1,500	900	2,400	3	3	6	6	12	3	3	3	3	3	3
4 Coimbatore	117	117	117	234	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 Cuddalore	78	40	127	167	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 Gajipur	151	53	204	257	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 Godavari	233	128	361	489	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 Kistna	137	109	246	355	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 Kurnool	51	18	69	87	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 Madras	2,448	1,752	4,200	5,952	2	2	4	4	8	2	2	2	2	2	2
11 Madurai	108	164	272	436	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 Malabar	1,864	2,207	4,071	6,278	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 Nellore	82	53	135	188	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 Nilgiris	923	873	1,796	2,669	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 North Arcot	127	100	227	327	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 Salem	141	158	299	457	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 South Arcot	103	57	160	217	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 South Canara	107	46	153	199	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 Tanjore	181	111	292	403	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 Tinnevely	71	76	147	223	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
21 Trichinopoly	173	92	265	357	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
22 Vellore	194	145	339	484	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
23 Vengaloor	110	80	190	270	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	11,127	8,204	19,331	27,531	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Popula- tion according to Census of 1891.	Births.									Deaths.									
			Class.						Total Births.	Class.						Total Deaths.					
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Other Classes.		Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Other Classes.						
																	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ganjam	Chicacole	18,241	1	...	2	454	35	8	255	245	500	...	...	1	396	36	...	248	185	433	
	Berhampur	25,653	2	...	4	15	781	27	1	414	416	830	...	1	12	636	20	...	363	306	669
	Parlakimedi	16,390	...	...	1	...	556	11	...	281	287	568	...	...	...	367	9	...	210	166	376
Visagapatam.	Visagapatam	34,487	6	6	10	980	68	...	564	568	1,070	7	15	10	1,027	94	...	618	535	1,153	
	Bimlipatam	9,827	4	3	...	325	8	...	174	166	340	2	5	1	389	5	...	187	215	402	
	Visianagaram	30,881	...	...	...	622	21	...	330	313	643	...	...	...	660	22	...	359	324	683	
Gódavari	Anakapalle	17,010	...	...	...	562	3	...	294	271	565	...	...	...	566	15	...	316	265	581	
	Cocanada	40,553	3	9	13	1,151	44	...	640	580	1,220	7	9	17	1,375	46	...	778	675	1,453	
	Rajahmundry	28,307	2	4	7	952	43	...	553	455	1,008	...	2	7	858	63	...	499	431	930	
Kistna	Ellore	29,382	...	2	11	709	97	...	418	401	819	2	1	11	750	152	...	461	465	916	
	Masulipatam	38,909	2	2	14	1,004	89	...	569	542	1,111	1	3	10	923	102	...	554	485	1,039	
	Guntur	23,359	1	4	16	466	223	...	366	344	710	1	4	13	637	220	...	452	423	875	
Nellore	Bezavada	20,741	1	5	3	467	99	1	303	303	606	...	2	6	715	120	2	421	424	845	
	Nellore	29,336	3	2	26	554	125	...	366	344	710	...	1	11	461	102	...	331	244	575	
	Ongole	10,860	...	...	18	259	28	...	159	146	305	...	...	18	216	23	...	142	121	263	
Madras	Madras	452,518	144	433	836	13,335	1,900	2	8,546	8,113	16,659	97	463	900	16,077	2,402	8	10,022	10,825	20,847	
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	42,546	...	...	3	1,467	43	...	772	741	1,513	...	...	1	1,349	33	...	690	693	1,383	
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	47,355	...	11	18	1,482	53	...	817	747	1,564	...	5	17	833	34	...	449	440	889	
	Chidambaram	18,040	...	1	3	407	38	21	238	232	470	...	1	3	419	25	11	232	227	459	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	90,609	9	18	171	1,452	256	...	1,000	906	1,906	7	18	243	1,761	299	...	1,212	1,116	2,328	
	Srirangam	21,632	...	...	6	593	2	...	308	293	601	...	...	3	639	3	...	340	305	645	
Tanjore	Tanjore	54,390	1	2	97	1,221	64	...	672	713	1,385	...	1	118	1,405	65	...	788	801	1,589	
	Kumbakonam	54,307	...	1	16	1,342	31	...	716	674	1,390	...	22	1,501	57	...	819	761	1,580		
	Máyavaram	23,765	...	...	13	702	16	...	406	325	731	...	12	716	13	...	384	357	741		
	Nekapattam	59,221	4	23	150	876	406	...	760	690	1,450	1	11	144	1,008	436	...	766	834	1,600	
	Mannargudi	20,395	...	...	6	518	22	...	283	263	546	...	...	5	477	12	...	206	198	404	
Madura	Madura	87,428	3	10	76	2,620	219	...	1,429	1,409	2,928	3	3	26	2,322	208	...	1,268	1,294	2,562	
	Periyakulam	16,363	...	...	44	461	53	...	297	261	558	...	1	32	616	77	...	326	300	626	
	Dindigul	20,203	...	4	153	589	102	...	448	400	848	...	1	57	318	38	...	238	176	414	
	Palni	16,940	...	...	4	546	41	...	278	312	590	...	...	1	344	18	...	215	148	363	
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	24,768	...	1	12	825	48	...	445	441	886	...	...	11	748	42	...	406	395	801	
	Palamcottah	18,686	2	1	70	489	18	...	306	274	580	2	1	46	466	13	...	267	261	528	
	Tuticorin	25,107	1	4	291	358	37	...	357	334	691	...	1	207	479	20	...	358	349	707	
Kurnool	Kurnool	24,376	1	1	12	348	499	...	380	481	861	1	...	10	622	712	...	596	749	1,345	
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,379	4	...	12	245	307	...	286	282	568	1	1	1	368	296	...	326	341	667	
Bellary	Bellary	59,467	12	11	75	995	463	...	763	798	1,561	11	17	59	1,354	619	...	979	1,081	2,060	
	Adoni	26,243	...	1	3	633	371	...	509	499	1,008	...	...	6	581	325	...	453	468	911	
Anantapur	Anantapur	6,994	...	...	1	142	90	...	110	123	233	...	1	...	181	72	...	125	129	254	
North Arcot.	Vellore	44,925	1	10	28	1,103	366	...	750	758	1,508	1	7	23	792	319	...	587	555	1,142	
	Gudiyattam	18,747	...	...	2	520	117	...	337	302	639	...	...	...	492	70	2	280	284	564	
	Walajapet	10,485	...	...	...	324	28	...	181	171	352	...	...	...	257	26	...	143	140	283	
	Tirupati	14,242	...	...	4	298	15	...	156	161	317	...	...	1	406	15	...	229	193	423	
Salem	Salem	67,710	1	1	42	1,612	129	...	950	835	1,785	...	1	20	1,102	113	...	645	591	1,236	
	Vaniyambadi	15,838	...	...	...	293	361	...	340	314	654	...	...	3	210	269	...	251	223	474	
	Tiruppattur	16,499	...	...	3	301	220	...	291	233	524	...	...	...	177	136	...	171	145	316	
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore	46,383	2	9	77	1,409	95	...	809	782	1,592	1	6	69	1,123	65	...	681	583	1,264	
	Erode	12,330	1	...	15	266	33	...	151	164	315	...	...	8	232	28	...	124	144	268	
	Karur	10,760	...	...	14	343	43	...	193	212	405	...	...	7	226	18	...	133	118	251	
Nilgiris	Ootacamund	15,053	26	17	159	206	46	...	229	225	454	14	7	84	177	62	...	187	157	344	
	Coonoor	6,049	20	4	72	95	15	...	102	104	206	9	6	43	145	21	...	134	90	224	
South Canara.	Mangalore	40,922	5	1	372	708	236	...	644	678	1,322	2	2	339	687	225	...	632	633	1,265	
Malabar	Tellicherry	27,196	4	9	65	379	365	...	381	441	822	2	21	51	433	421	...	471	427	898	
	Calicut	66,078	6	46	174	1,010	772	...	1,062	956	2,008	7	36	180	1,308	971	1	1,251	1,253	2,504	
	Palghat	39,481	...	2	23	1,046	187	...	681	576	1,257	...	...	25	1,050	204	...	631	654	1,285	
	Cochin	17,601	2	43	378	93	43	...	273	286	559	1	37	451	252	108	1	418	432	850	
	Cannanore	27,418	11	14	85	282	447	...	444	395	839	2	8	54	246	440	...	391	359	750	
Total		2,100,907	285	720	3,720	51,801	9,537	33	33,776	32,323	66,099	182	699	3,399	54,681	10,264	25	34,853	34,497	69,350	

Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Deaths.												Ratio per mille of population per annum.												Average ratio per mille of population for previous five years ending 1891.					
Causes of death.												Still-birth or born dead.																	
Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and diarrhoea.		Injuries.				All other causes.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.				
1	40	...	...	73	61	31	27	2	1	2	...	...	...	139	93	3	3	0'05	...	7'5	3'2	0'3	12'7	27'4	23'7	24'7	25'8		
40	11	...	...	84	69	30	33	...	...	207	164	...	...	207	164	...	...	3'0	...	6'0	2'5	0'2	14'4	32'3	25'1	27'9	36'7		
11	...	...	...	84	72	51	32	...	...	57	53	...	...	57	53	...	...	1'1	0'2	9'5	5'1	0'3	6'7	34'6	22'9	24'3	23'0		
59	41	1	...	175	182	131	101	3	...	245	203	...	...	245	203	...	...	2'9	0'03	10'4	6'7	0'4	13'0	31'0	26'0	25'7	25'7		
7	5	2	3	30	43	54	50	1	...	90	111	...	...	90	111	...	...	1'2	0'5	7'4	10'6	0'7	20'5	34'6	40'9	29'2	25'5		
24	22	2	1	138	98	10	10	2	4	182	188	...	...	182	188	...	...	1'5	0'1	7'6	0'7	0'2	12'0	28'8	32'1	24'8	22'5		
22	38	37	20	103	93	28	16	...	...	114	97	...	...	114	97	...	...	3'9	3'3	11'5	2'6	0'3	12'4	33'2	34'1	29'2	21'7		
149	148	20	16	134	91	116	116	...	...	342	298	28	21	342	298	28	21	7'3	0'9	5'5	5'7	0'6	15'8	30'1	35'8	18'9	18'1		
83	83	12	8	121	83	74	73	1	1	189	158	14	12	189	158	14	12	5'8	0'7	7'9	5'2	0'8	12'5	35'5	32'7	25'0	27'8		
61	79	26	25	129	113	57	41	...	...	183	183	15	9	183	183	15	9	4'8	1'7	8'2	5'3	0'3	12'8	27'8	31'1	23'5	20'7		
3	...	2	...	122	125	41	36	...	...	383	321	21	19	383	321	21	19	0'1	0'05	6'3	1'9	0'1	18'2	28'6	26'7	27'7	19'8		
50	47	...	...	107	167	46	30	2	1	231	176	20	22	231	176	20	22	4'1	...	11'7	3'3	0'9	17'4	30'4	37'4	23'9	21'5		
108	74	4	1	73	97	48	75	...	...	178	173	30	22	178	173	30	22	8'8	0'2	8'2	5'9	0'7	16'9	29'2	40'7	23'0	24'3		
36	34	3	7	89	61	6	4	...	...	191	133	...	12	191	133	...	12	2'4	0'3	5'2	0'3	0'3	11'0	24'2	19'6	26'6	24'8		
1	...	11	5	36	39	16	10	...	...	73	63	...	19	73	63	...	19	0'1	0'5	6'9	2'4	0'8	12'5	28'1	24'2	32'2	20'1		
327	284	13	14	3,125	3,761	1,888	2,070	4	1	4,385	4,631	184	181	4,385	4,631	184	181	1'3	0'05	15'2	8'7	0'3	20'4	36'8	46'0	37'4	39'5		
18	19	11	10	179	154	94	75	2	...	378	43	70	40	378	43	70	40	0'9	0'5	7'8	4'0	0'3	19'0	35'5	32'5	35'3	31'7		
40	48	13	20	101	96	29	43	...	...	259	227	17	12	259	227	17	12	1'8	0'7	4'2	1'5	0'3	10'3	33'0	18'8	20'7	18'5		
14	18	2	3	63	71	26	21	...	...	122	108	12	10	122	108	12	10	1'7	0'3	7'2	2'5	0'6	12'3	25'2	24'7	24'9	29'0		
130	133	67	70	318	302	165	155	18	12	475	444	15	11	475	444	15	11	3'3	1'5	6'8	3'5	0'3	10'1	20'9	25'6	19'0	26'8		
54	32	3	3	57	48	10	19	2	1	211	199	11	12	211	199	11	12	4'0	0'3	4'8	1'3	0'4	19'0	27'7	29'8	30'4	31'4		
107	95	6	9	132	171	218	233	...	...	319	286	20	19	319	286	20	19	3'7	0'4	5'6	8'3	0'2	11'1	25'5	29'2	26'8	29'4		
83	63	13	7	186	116	85	...	...	...	451	424	76	66	451	424	76	66	2'7	0'3	5'8	3'9	0'2	16'1	25'6	29'1	25'8	30'5		
41	29	3	...	53	77	45	54	1	...	238	194	14	11	238	194	14	11	2'9	0'1	5'5	4'2	0'3	18'2	30'7	31'2	29'9	29'8		
55	44	6	7	167	194	107	129	...	...	419	450	35	34	419	450	35	34	1'7	0'2	6'1	3'9	0'3	14'8	24'6	27'0	20'5	26'5		
82	41	3	1	42	33	39	...	...	...	128	81	9	9	128	81	9	9	6'0	0'2	3'7	3'7	0'4	10'2	26'8	24'2	26'2	23'6		
15	...	5	135	118	212	197	111	144	3	2	776	811	15	21	776	811	15	21	0'2	2'9	4'7	2'9	0'4	18'2	29'3	32'4	28'3		
128	114	4	7	55	31	37	32	...	...	97	115	8	12	97	115	8	12	14'8	0'7	5'2	4'2	0'3	13'0	34'1	35'2	29'6	29'6		
11	7	...	...	23	9	5	...	...	...	180	161	6	3	180	161	6	3	0'9	0'1	1'6	0'3	0'7	16'9	41'9	20'5	37'1	22'4		
...	...	5	3	25	13	6	3	...	...	176	124	...	...	176	124	...	...	0'5	...	2'2	0'5	0'5	17'7	34'2	21'4	29'9	27'5		
36	35	6	3	85	67	54	52	1	5	239	220	...	...	239	220	...	...	2'8	0'3	5'3	4'3	0'6	18'9	35'8	32'3	24'5	28'0		
62	78	2	5	21	27	17	20	...	...	183	129	...	...	183	129	...	...	7'5	0'4	2'6	1'9	0'1	15'7	31'0	28'2	31'3	27'5		
24	20	30	30	113	113	54	61	1	...	139	124	...	...	139	124	...	...	1'7	2'4	9'0	4'6	0'3	10'1	27'3	28'1	23'9	24'8		
65	70	...	...	330	432	25	20	...	...	166	217	18	8	166	217	18	8	5'5	...	31'3	1'9	0'8	15'7	35'3	55'2	27'0	27'5		
28	43	2	...	140	152	13	10	2	...	136	132	38	32	136	132	38	32	4'1	0'1	16'8	1'3	0'6	15'4	32'1	38'3	22'9	38'2		
189	187	8	11	238	246	40	46	1	...	485	578	...	...	485	578	...	...	6'3	0'3	8'2	1'6	0'4	17'8	26'2	34'6	30'6	31'4		
69	50	...	...	183	164	12	15	...	...	184	225	2	1	184	225	2	1	4'5	...	13'2	1'0	0'3	15'6	34'3	34'7	30'4	23'8		
39	41	...	...	16	6	3	1	...	...	65	80	...	...	65	80	...	...	...	11'4	...	3'1	0'6	0'4	20'7	33'3	36'3	30'4	26'6	
26	23	52	44	136	143	76	71	2	1	281	270	25	17	281	270	25	17	1'1	2'1	6'2	3'3	0'4	12'3	33'6	25'4	30'8	23'2		
62	47	7	5	68	90	46	48	...	...	94	94	5	12	94	94	5	12	5'8	0'6	8'4	5'0	0'2	10'0	34'1	20'0	27'0	27'6		
1	...	...	...	62	68	23	17	...	...	56	55	8	8	56	55	8	8	0'1	...	12'4	3'8	0'1	10'6	33'0	27'0	40'4	32'5		
12	...	4	9	90	86	30	13	...	...	85	82	...	...	85	82	...	...	1'1	1'0	12'4	3'0	0'4	11'7	22'2	29'6	17'5	21'5		
79	76	14	20	158	180	51	32	...	...	337	278	43	27	337	278	43	27	2'3	0'5	5'0	1'2	0'2	9'1	26'3	18'3	31'9	25'1		
75	58	...	...	82	104	4	...	...	...	87	65	5	...	87	65	5	...	8'4	...	11'7	0'3	0'3	9'5	41'3	30'2	32'7	26'6		
6	2	1	3	77	77	8	11	...	...	78	51	...	...	78	51	...	...	0'5	0'2	9'3	1'2	0'1	7'8	31'7	19'1	28'4	25'1		
22	12	110	97	129	103	58	53	4	12	349	302	14	6	349	302	14	6	0'7	4'3	5'0	2'4	0'6	14'0	34'3	27'2	35'8	27'1		
16	14	...	...	33	44	7	9	...	...	61	75	...	...	61	75	...	...	2'4	...	6'2	1'3	0'5	11'3	25'5	21'7	33'5	23'1		
15	7	...	...	44	26	29	...	...	...	53	45	16	8	53	45	16	8	1'8	0'1	7'5	4'3	0'5	9'1	36'7	23'3	39'0	30'1		
...	...	1	3	47	38	34	15	...	...	101	99	1	1	101	99	1	1	0'3	...	5'6	3'2	0'4	13'3	30'1	22'8	27'5	21'1		
...	...	2	1	58	41	19	15	...	...	54	32	...	...	54	32	...	...	0'2	0'5	16'3	5'6	0'2	14'2	34'0	37'0	23'9	23'7		
24	29	2	...	174	177	105	96	...	...	317	314	22	33	317	314	22	33	1'3	0'05	8'6	4'9	0'4	15'4	32'3	30'7	30'2	24'1		
91	112	80	106	45	40	45	170	3	2	205	173	22	23	205	173	22	23	7'5	6'8	8'1	2'4	0'4	13'9	30'2	34'1	27'5	22'1		
203	236	173	196	141	111	130	53	...	...	536	532	30	24	536	532	30	24	6'7	5'6	3'8	5'4	0'2	16'2	30'1	37'9	32'2	35'1		
9	11	153	189	115	46	47	...	...	...	284	286	3	3	284	286	3	3	0'5	8'7	6'3	2'5	0'05	14'1	31'8	32'5	32'0	25'1		
10	17	158	167	17	30	41	...	...	...	191	171	17	18	191	171	17	18	1'5	18'5	2'7	5'0	0'05	20'6	31'8	48'3	34'0	30'1		
83	53	10	10	122	106	45	30	...	...	177	158	...	...	177	158	...	...	3'1	0'7	8'3	2'7	0'2	12'2	30'6	27'3	25'4	22'2		
3,000	2,771	1,230	1,259	8,919	9,552	4,712	4,713	40	36	16,560	15,008	928	800	16,560	15,008	928													

PART II.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

SANITARY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

J. A. JONES, MEM. INST. C.E., F.R.S.E.,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Sanitary Engineering Department.

In this the third report of the department it is proposed to deviate from the form in which the annual report has hitherto been presented. The reports of the last two years have referred to each town in detail, and now, unless there have been surveys or works begun, a similar procedure would entail little more than repetition of what has been already put forward. It may be useful every four or five years to refer to each town in detail, but at present there is no good reason for doing so. Besides table No. 1 in the Appendix shows what are the prospects of each town in regard to improvement in its drainage or water-supply.

2. The major portion of this report will, therefore, be confined to describing the work done in connection with each town with which the department has dealt during the past year as regards larger sanitary works.

3. The in-door staff remained unchanged during the year 1892. The drawing and survey branch consisted of 1 Office Assistant, 7 Draftsmen, 1 Surveyor, and 4 Lascars; and the clerical branch of 1 Manager, 7 Clerks, 1 Accountant and 6 Peons.

4. The following out-door staff was sanctioned during 1892:—

	RS.
2 Assistant Engineers @ Rs. 450 each	900
1 Sub-Engineer @ Rs. 280	280
1 Supervisor @ Rs. 200	200
4 Supervisors @ Rs. 150 each	600
3 Draftsmen—2 @ Rs. 50, 1 @ Rs. 40	140
3 Clerks @ Rs. 25 each	75
3 Accountants @ Rs. 35 each	105
12 Lascars @ Rs. 7 each	84

5. The subordinate staff of Clerks, Accountants, Draftsmen and Lascars has been ordered to be omitted in future Provincial budget, and paid direct from funds available for the works on which they are employed.

6. One Assistant Sanitary Engineer is in charge of Madura water-works and Dindigul trial well and another Tanjore water-works. The Sub-Engineer who was in charge of Kumbakonam drainage works for a portion of the year was transferred to Trichinopoly water-works. A Supervisor was in charge of Kumbakonam drainage works for the remainder of the year, one Supervisor was at Coonoor drainage works and one at Cuddapah water-works.

7. Two out of the five supervisors sanctioned were not employed.

SURVEYS.

8. The following towns were surveyed and levels taken in connection with the projects noted:—

Town.	For what purpose.	Complete or in progress.	Cost.	Remarks.
Bellary	Water-supply	Completed	rs. 1,265	By Public Works Department.
Calicut	Do. and drainage.	In progress	...	
Chidambaram	Water-supply	Do.	...	
Cuddalore	Do. and drainage.	Do.	250	
Ellore	Drainage	Completed	486	By Municipality. By Local Fund Engineer. By Public Works Department. Additional levels taken by Office Surveyor.
Guntur	Do.	Do.	1,662	
Karnool	Water-supply	Do.	...	
	Do.	Do.	...	
Nellore	Water-supply and drainage.	Do.	662	
Palni	Do.	Do.	168	
Rajahmundry	Water-supply	Do.	418	
Tinnevely	Do. and drainage.	Do.	519	
Tuticorin	Water-supply	Do.	491	
Visagapatam	Do. and drainage.	Do.	1,050	

9. In addition to the surveys noted above surveys or levels have been taken and plotted and information is now available to allow of the following schemes being prepared :—

1. Berhampore	...	...	...	...	Water-supply.
2. Bezvada	...	...	...	...	Drainage.
3. Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	Water-supply.
4. Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	Drainage.
5. Erode	...	...	...	...	Do.
6. Karur	...	...	...	...	Do.
7. Salem	...	...	...	...	Do.

10. Briefly it may be stated that out of the 55 Municipalities in the Presidency for 21 towns surveys or levels have yet to be taken, but in many of these nothing can be done for some years to come. The population of the towns already surveyed is 1,180,868 as against 446,694 in the 21 towns not yet dealt with.

11. Schemes for the following towns, estimated at the cost shown, were sent to Government on the dates mentioned :—

No.	Name of Town.	Drainage or water-supply.	Date of submission to Government.	Estimated cost.	Order of Government.	Remarks.
				Rs.		
1	Negapatam	Drainage	8th Feb. 1892	4,13,000	Nil.	
2	Ongole	Water-supply	22nd Apl. "	{ 1,20,000 }	"	Alternative schemes.
3	Bellary	Do.	14th Sept. "	{ 49,700 }	"	
4	Coimbatore	Do.	1st Oct. "	{ 9,06,642 }	"	
5	Cocanada	Do.	7th Nov. "	{ 4,01,000 }	"	Alternative schemes.
6	Kurnool	Do.	6th Dec. "	{ 3,72,000 }	"	
				{ 4,36,830 }	"	
				{ 3,89,000 }	"	Funds to be provided in 1893-94.
				1,41,000	"	

12. A short description of each scheme will be found in its proper place among the following pages.

13. Works were either in progress or were completed in the following towns during the year :—

No.	Name of Town.	Drainage or water-supply.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
1	Madura	Water-supply	3,91,000	} Revised figures, G.O., 1923 M., 21st Nov. 1892.
2	Trichinopoly	Do.	4,26,600	
3	Tanjore	Do.	3,77,200	
4	Cuddapah	Do.	19,385	
5	Ootacamund (Kandal)	Drainage	35,000	} Completed.
6	Do. (South)	Water-supply	43,000	
7	Kumbakonam	Drainage	1,10,000	} Almost completed.
8	Coonoor	Do.	48,000	
9	Ootacamund intercepting sewer.	Do.	11,300	

14. Details of the work done and other particulars will be found under the name of the town referred to and also in tables Nos. 2 to 10 of the Appendix.

15. In addition to the towns named in paragraph 11 the following schemes were previously presented and have been sanctioned (except Adoni) for execution but funds have not as yet been provided :—

No.	Name of Town.	Drainage or water-supply.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
1	Adoni	Water-supply	1,53,742	} Funds will be provided in 1893-94. Council was asked to finance the scheme.
2	Dindigul	Do.	71,700	
3	Coonoor	Do.	80,000	
4	Tirupati	Drainage	96,000	} Funds will be provided in 1893-94. Council was asked to finance the scheme.
5	Vellore	Water-supply	3,13,000	

16. The following are the details of work done in regard to each town to which reference is necessary :—

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(1) Adoni.	BELLARY.	26,212.

17. The only remark necessary to make in regard to this town is that, though the scheme referred to in last year's report remains as yet unsanctioned, the Financial Department has provided funds for its execution in 1893-94 and, therefore, the work is likely to be undertaken before the next report comes to be written.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(2) ANANTAPUR.	ANANTAPUR.	6,981.

18. When His Excellency the Governor visited this town in April 1892, he, in reply to an address, requested the people to make a representation to Government on the subject of its water-supply, as the scarcity of water had been severely felt during the late distress, and a report was ordered on the subject. The town was visited in September 1892. Government requested that the chance of obtaining artesian water should be considered, but geological conditions put this out of the question. Outside the town there are several good wells, notably one which is considered good water by the people, adjacent to the police head-quarter station, and it was advised that, if an analysis of the water of this well proved satisfactory, a large well (with adits if necessary) should be sunk in the vicinity and raised into a tank whence it would gravitate to the town. The distribution would be of a simple character, perhaps of not more than four or five fountains at the junction of the main streets of the town. The scheme must be of a limited nature, because the income of the Municipality is small, and it has at present other heavy calls, one being a new hospital, to meet. An analysis was ordered and obtained. The quality of the water is declared to be suspicious and Government has ordered that under the circumstances the question of preparing a scheme may be dropped.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(3) BELLARY.	BELLARY.	53,256.

19. At the date of the last report, the survey and levels for this town were still under execution; the surveys were completed on 21st June 1892. Before that, however, sufficient details were available to allow of a portion of the scheme being designed and sent forward, viz., that portion relating to the increase of the capacity of the Alipore tank, for execution as a famine work. The work was actually begun, but sufficient labour was not presented and the work could not therefore be continued.

20. The portion of the scheme sent forward was criticised by the Chief and Superintending Engineers, but on the main points, the undersigned was unable to accept the conclusions arrived at as being founded on a proper basis, and these criticisms were replied to in sending forward the complete scheme (*vide* this office letter No. 1901, dated 14th September 1892). The surveys took much longer time than anticipated, as several portions, in view of points which were elicited during the course of the surveys, had to be re-surveyed and portions of the scheme re-designed. The scheme was forwarded to Government on 14th September 1892, and may be briefly described as follows :—

21. From a point opposite the 9th milestone from Bellary on the Bellary-Dharwar road, and between that road and the Copper Mountains, there begins an intercepting channel varying in width between 38 feet and 170 feet, which in its course of 5 miles intercepts four nullahs, and, after crossing the Chuttrum-Vunkah, enters the existing channel (which will be widened) which now carries a portion of the diverted water of this Vunkah to the Alipore tank. This channel will have a maximum discharge of 3,699 cubic feet per second. The area drained is 12.8 square miles, which has a maximum discharge of 5,615 cubic feet per second. It is proposed to extend and raise the bund of the Alipore tank from a level of 1558.55 to 1563.00, and to increase its capacity from 101.74 millions of cubic feet to 162 millions of

cubic feet. The tank itself has a drainage area of 5.94 square miles. The rainfall varies from 5.79 inches to 30.83 inches per annum, and a large tank capacity is necessary to secure a sufficient supply. From the tank the water will be taken to the engine-house well situated some 1,700 feet from the outlet of the tank. The water will be raised from this well and pumped into a service reservoir on higher ground. The maximum lift will be about 42 feet. The reservoir will contain one day's supply, and from it the water will be delivered by gravitation to the cantonment and town. The population allowed for is 58,161 people in the town and 8,215 in cantonment, and it is proposed to supply 15 gallons per head. The cost is expected to be Rs. 9,06,642, Rs. 7,29,272 being debitable to the Civil and Rs. 1,77,370 to the Military authorities. The distribution will be effected through an 18" diameter main and branch pipes 28 miles in length, with 90 fountains or stand-pipes, valves, &c. The scheme is still with the Government of Madras, but must, as the Military proportion of the cost falls to be paid by it, also have the approval of the Government of India. Bellary is a town much in want of a proper water-supply, and it is hoped therefore that the scheme will receive approval and early sanction.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(4) BEZVÁDA.	KISTNA.	17,652.

22. Nothing has as yet been decided about this water-supply, except that the Engineer of East Coast Railway had made such arrangements at the Kistna bridge abutment wells that he expects to deliver 140,000 gallons per day of 10 hours to a tank situated above the town. The details of the scheme have not yet been worked out, but will be so during 1893, when it is hoped that the Sanitary Engineer will, in communication with the Chief Engineer of the East Coast Railway, be able to submit definite proposals.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(5) CALICUT.	MALABAR.	65,592.

23. During the year a question arose as to whether the drainage or water-supply of this town should first be considered. The Council considered that a pure water-supply was a secondary consideration to that of drainage, but Government having already decided that, as a rule, water-supply should precede drainage, the question was considered by the Sanitary Commissioner as well as by the undersigned, and it was thought that the most imperative need was a water-supply to the Moplah quarters of Calicut. The survey was begun on the 10th December 1892 and will be completed before the end of the financial year 1892-93, during which Rs. 700 have been allotted for that purpose.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(6) CHICACOLE.	GANJAM.	17,904.

24. This town was visited on 26th February 1892. A great portion of the town is provided with V-shaped drains, but in only one quarter of the town, viz., the Brahmin quarters, are these drains found carrying away fluid matter. It would not be a difficult matter to drain the town, and very suitable land for sewage farming is to be found adjacent to the Languliya river. The amount of water used in the town is very small, and until there is a larger supply of water available, drainage was not recommended. A report on the whole matter was sent to Government on 2nd March 1892, but no orders regarding it have been received.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(7) CHIDAMBARAM.	SOUTH ARCOT.	18,658.

25. A scheme for water-supply is still under investigation by the Public Works Department (Executive Engineer, South Arcot) by which it is proposed to bring a channel from the Shatia Tope anicut on the Vellár river. The preparation of the scheme is approaching completion.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(8) COCHIN.	MALABAR.	17,473.

26. The proposal made during 1891, that a deep well should be sunk in order to obtain if possible a better supply of water for this town, met with some opposition and doubt as to the results. The Director of the Geological Survey was unable to give much information as to the strata lying below Cochin. One fact, however, was patent, and that was that Cochin could never attempt to bring water from Alwaye, a distance of 15 miles, and that therefore a boring was desirable. Boring apparatus arrived in August last sufficient to bore 500 feet deep, and it is proposed to try this apparatus at Cochin. An estimate for the experimental boring was forwarded for sanction on 17th September 1892. The anticipated cost of the boring, including certain apparatus required, labour, &c., was estimated at Rs. 3,388. This proposal was sanctioned in G.O., No. 2059 M. of 15th December 1892, and as soon as funds are provided the work will be undertaken.

27. After visiting the town in 1891, a recommendation was made to Government that the Iravelli swamp, which lies between British and Native Cochin, should be filled up and that the Cochin Government might be asked to bear a portion of the expense. The Chairman reported (30th November 1892) that the cost would be Rs. 4,865-14-0, but that the estimate had not been submitted to Government, as a private individual put in a claim stating that the whole swamp had been leased to him by the British Government, whereas it was believed that half the swamp belonged to the Cochin State; the matter is still under reference to the Deputy Collector.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(9) COCANADA.	GODÁVARI.	40,685.

28. This town was visited in March 1892 with reference to some points regarding the design for the water-supply then under preparation. Plans and estimates for a complete scheme for the town were forwarded to Government on 7th November 1892. As has been stated in former reports the town has a partial supply for ten months per annum from the Godáviri-Samulcottah canal through brick conduits which feeds the various tanks in the town, but the supply is unfiltered and liable to much pollution after it enters the town. The southern portion of the town, called Jaganaiapuram, is similarly but inefficiently supplied from the Cocanada-Dowlaishtweram canal.

29. In the scheme forwarded to Government it is proposed to draw the supply (for the whole town) from the Cocanada-Samulcottah canal, to pass the same direct towards the filters whence the water will flow to a service reservoir. From this it will pass to the pump-well where it will be pumped to a height of 49 feet. During two months of the year water will also be drawn sufficient to fill a storage reservoir of a capacity to contain two months' supply for use during canal closure. The scheme provides for the supply of 50,000 of a population with 15 gallons per head, and the total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 4,36,830. At first it is proposed by omitting one of the filter beds and by supplying only 10 gallons per head to bring down the cost to Rs. 3,89,000. The annual cost of the scheme (Government having promised to contribute a moiety of the cost) will be Rs. 21,842 for interest, sinking fund, pumping and working charges.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(10) COIMBATORE.	COIMBATORE.	46,362.

30. A scheme with plans and estimates for a supply of water to this town was forwarded to Government on 1st October 1892. The scheme is still under reference. The proposals for the supply contemplate the construction of a filter gallery some 600 feet long parallel to the river Noyel, which is an almost perennial stream. The filtration gallery site is about 2 miles from the town. The gallery is expected to yield over 1,100 gallons per minute, while the supply required for Coimbatore is about 522 gallons per minute (15 gallons per head per diem for 52,000 of a population). The water will have to be raised about 120 feet to pass it by means of a 12" diameter main to a reservoir above the town whence the distribution pipes

will be laid. There will be three engines of ten horse-power each in the pumping station. The analysis of the water showed it hard (varying from 28° to 17°) and that it held a high percentage of nitric acid. This, however, is not derived from organic sources, but from nitre deposits in the soil, and was therefore neglected when considering the quality of the water which is in other respects good. The anticipated cost of the scheme as at first proposed to be executed amounts to Rs. 3,72,000, and the annual charges (presuming that Government will contribute a moiety) to Rs. 31,986 for pumping charges, repairs and interest.

Town. District. Population, 1891.
(11) CONJEEVERAM. CHINGLEPUT. 42,561.

31. The designs for the water-supply of this town, though not on the programme of work for 1892, are fairly far forward and will be with Government in the early part of 1893. The water from the site of the proposed filtration gallery has been analysed and found satisfactory.

Town. District. Population, 1891.
(12) COONOR. NILGIRIS. 6,049.

32. *Water-supply.*—The scheme alluded to in last year's report was approved in G.O., dated 11th December 1891, No. 2199; but seeing that the drainage works were under execution, Government did not insist on the scheme being immediately carried out, but have in G.O. of 15th August 1892, No. 1345 M., required that the scheme be not indefinitely postponed.

33. *Drainage.*—The scheme was practically complete and in operation at the end of the year. The heavy rains and floods referred to in last year's report washed away and otherwise altered the conformation of the banks of the stream, along which certain of the sewers were intended to be laid. Much heavier revetment was therefore necessary than at first proposed, but the excess cost has been met from savings in other items. In the Appendix, table No. 2, will be found a statement of the value of the works executed up to 31st December 1892 and the remainder about Rs. 1,270 due. This shows a saving of Rs. 6,160; but from this has to be deducted the cost of the staff paid from Provincial Funds employed on the works. The balance or net saving is likely to be Rs. 3,160. There is nothing very particular to note regarding these works. The drains are open along each side of the streets; they are formed of concrete-in-cement. The drains under 6 inches in size are half oval stoneware drains. The tiles forming these drains were obtained from Calcutta (Raneegunge Works—Burn and Company). The stoneware pipes for the intercepting and outlet sewers were obtained from the same firm. The outfall sewer is 12 inches in diameter and of iron pipes, some of them near the outfall under the Coonor bridge being laid in a trench in the rock and fastened down with iron bolts. The sewage is discharged into the first waterfall below the bridge and thus has every chance of dilution and oxygenation. Near where the street drains join the pipe sewers they are furnished with the usual silt traps and overflows to pass off storm-water. The sewers are constructed with the usual manholes and ventilators. The following is a statement of the length of drains actually laid:—

No.	Main Head.	Concrete surface drains.					Stone-ware house drains.	Stoneware pipes.	Cast iron pipes.				
		Size of drains.							Size of pipe sewers.				
		6"	9"	12"	15"	4"			6"	9"	6"	9"	12"
A.	Main bazaar drains	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.
B.	Mission Hill	5,074	659	1,096	8	3,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.	Main bazaar sewer	1,674	110	...	...	1,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.	Main branch sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.	Mission Hill sewer	...	...	...	...	...	835	684	...	27	...	...	...
F.	Outfall pipe	...	...	...	...	...	216	459	92	...	74	...	296

Town. District. Population, 1891.
(13) CUDDALORE. SOUTH ARCOT. 47,337.

34. A Surveyor was sent to this town in September 1892 when the town was visited by the Sanitary Engineer in view of preparing a design for the water-supply; levels will, however, also be taken in view of a drainage scheme for Old Cuddalore, the Council having sanctioned Rs. 750 for the purpose of the survey (G.O., 28th March 1892, No. 616 M., Mis.). Before this date Major Smart, R.E., lately Executive Engineer of South Arcot, had interested himself in the matter and had drawn up a scheme, to which, however, there seemed certain modifications desirable. The points in question are now being investigated, and the results with both schemes will, it is hoped, be submitted to Government during 1893. Major Smart proposes to draw the water from the Guddelum and pump it on to Mount Capper, a lateritic plateau about 2 miles from the centre of the New and Old Towns, but throughout these 2 miles a large population within Municipal limits will be benefited if the supply is undertaken.

Town. District. Population, 1891.
(14) CUDDAPAH. CUDDAPAH. 17,121.

35. Cuddapah was one of the districts which suffered considerably from want of water during a great portion of the early part of the year by reason of the failure of the monsoon in 1891. This caused the springs, which fed the filtration gallery in the river Booga, to fall below the level of the gallery floor, and further deepening of the channel into which they discharged was therefore useless. Seeing this state of affairs it was evident that some improvement in the works was necessary, to enable them to be efficient at such and similar times. A scheme was, therefore, forwarded to Government which provided for considerably deepening the gallery in channel into which the springs discharge for laying stoneware pipes in such deepened gallery and carrying the water so obtained to a well on the south or opposite side of the river Booga from that on which the pump-well and reservoir stood. From this well the water was to be raised by centrifugal pumps and sent through an 8-inch pipe to the existing reservoir which was retained. Government sanctioned the proposals on 12th May 1892, and made a grant of Rs. 9,690, being a moiety of the cost of the works immediately required. The works were begun on 27th May 1892, and the pipes were laid across the river; a portion of the pump-well, the engine-house and the engines were erected and the improved scheme is now in operation; but owing to the rain of the south-west monsoon having begun to fall on the 23rd June, and the river since that time having been in flood, it has been found impossible to complete the filter gallery and well; and these works are therefore left over until the next dry season. The work done is giving good results and the supply to Cuddapah is ample.

36. The town was entirely without pipe-water from 1st February 1892 to 10th August 1892, and during that time had to depend on wells for its supply.

37. A statement showing the expenditure incurred to date will be found in table No. 3 of the Appendix.

CUDDAPAH DRAINAGE CHANNEL.

38. An estimate for carrying out this work, referred to in last year's report, was called for by Government on 24th June 1892, and plans and estimates were forwarded on 4th November 1892. The cost of the channel, including all masonry works, will be about Rs. 19,210. The channel will have its bottom on an average of 10 feet below ground, and, when running 6 feet deep, will discharge 680 cubic feet per second, equal to 6 inches of rainfall per diem from an area of 4.3 square miles.

Town. District. Population, 1891.
(15) DINDIGUL. MADURA. 20,215.

39. The scheme for the water-supply of this town, which was sanctioned in 1891, was not begun during the year. There were difficulties raised by the Council as to the manner in which the necessary funds to pay for interest and working charges should be raised; the Council also desired further experiments to

be undertaken as to the available supply by sinking a shaft in proximity to the site of proposed works. This, Government ordered to be done in G.O., No. 1089 of 24th June 1892. This experiment was begun about the end of July after funds had been obtained. The result of the sinking of the shaft was to show that water was at the depth below ground anticipated, but the amount of water at varying depths was less than expected from the results of experiments made at other wells lower down the slope above the town. The well was finally deepened to 50 feet, and the following shows the yield.

Depth of reduced level of water below normal level.	Yield in gallons per minute.
14 feet	3.00
15 "	3.00
16 "	3.00
17 "	8.61
18 "	8.61
19 "	15.83
20 "	15.83
21 "	15.83

It was anticipated in the original plans that it would be necessary to drive a tunnel 300 feet long and 30 feet below ground to obtain enough water, but by going deeper the work is less expensive and the tunnel will be much shorter.

40. His Excellency the Governor when on tour visited the well on 10th November 1892 when the nature of the work was explained to him. Government has provided funds for carrying out the Dindigul scheme during the financial year 1893-94.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(16) ELLORE.	GODÁVARI.	29,363.

41. The Council provided funds in 1891 for a survey of the town with reference to the preparation of a scheme for drainage, but no surveyor was available for the works. One was, however, sent in April last, and the levels were completed after an inspection by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer in July. The sections have been plotted, and information is now available for the preparation of a scheme when time permits.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(17) GUNTÚR.	KISTNA.	23,486.

42. *Drainage.*—The plans and sections necessary for the preparation of a drainage scheme were received from the Municipal Council in October. The levels will also be of use for preparing a water-supply scheme for the town, which must have the preference.

43. *Water-supply.*—Several plans and sections were received from the Collector towards the end of the year. These are in connection with the scheme for passing water from Nullapad tank, some 5 miles distant to the Black tank at Guntúr. The Nullapad tank, which was breached when the question was first considered, has since been repaired and the water draining into it, it is believed no longer finds an exit to the Black tank. There has, however, not been time enough to give the matter consideration, and it is feared the project cannot be dealt with even next year.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(18) KARÚR.	COIMBATORE.	10,746.

44. Some little work has been done during the year in regard to the preparation of a drainage scheme for this town. It is hoped that the scheme will be completed and be before Government early in 1893.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(19) KUMBAKONAM.	TANJORE.	54,004.

45. *Drainage.*—This work was begun in June 1891 on the Main Channel and in October 1891 on the Branch Channels; but as stated in last year's report the

abnormal rainfall did not allow much work to be done and the country is under water for all except three or four months a year. The water for the most part of the year is seldom more than 3 or 4 feet below ground, and hence the difficulty of getting work done. During seven months no earthwork can be done, and when the work can be commenced, the harvesting season comes on, and hardly a cooly is to be had. The Tanjore cooly is so well-to-do, that he is independent of work outside his own particular occupation. For these reasons the work was not completed before the last south-west monsoon, and since that began (this year it has been an abnormal one) work practically has been at a stand-still, only a few masonry works going on. At the end of the year 1892 the works were in the following state:—

	Main Channel.		South Branch Channel.		North Branch Channel.		Central Branch Channel.	
	Completed %	To be completed %	Completed %	To be completed %	Completed %	To be completed %	Completed %	To be completed %
Earthwork	37%	63%	57%	43%	5%	95%	96%	4%
Masonry	88%	12%	74%	26%	...	100	50%	50%

46. It is hoped and indeed every endeavour will be made to complete the works before the monsoon again sets in.

47. Details of the work done will be found in table No. 4 of the Appendix.

48. The question of street drainage was under consideration during the year. The sections were completed, and a report, dated 28th October 1892, No. 2367, was sent to Government on the subject. The town is so flat that drainage will be exceedingly expensive, and the Municipality has been advised to adopt the Shone system and to, by degrees, bring in additional areas from time to time.

49. The water-supply question in this town is also on the tapis; the desire seems to be to adopt a temporary expedient, viz., to fill tanks by conduits during floods in the Cauvery, or to bring a very limited supply to them by pumping. The undersigned is of opinion that a proper pipe system should be introduced and as much as possible executed at first. Before a pipe-supply is introduced the drainage of backyards and houses is a necessity—in fact a necessity whether the pipe supply is introduced or not.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(20) KURNOOL.	KURNOOL.	24,523.

50. It was not until 5th May 1892 that the Chairman reported that the experimental well, which was necessary to test the supply obtainable from the Hindri in the dry season, had been completed. Experiments were made by pumping and samples were drawn and sent to the Chemical Examiner for analyses. The well had not been properly built and the experiments were not conclusive; but they showed that sufficient water was obtainable had this source been adopted for the supply. The Chemical Examiner, however, reported the water to be suspicious and recommended filtration through charcoal, &c. The town-people were averse to the Hindri as a source of supply, and the Collector of Kurnool stated that cholera usually followed the course of the river when it occurred in villages higher up. This might or might not show contamination in the upper waters, but it must be remembered that the river is apparently dry or with little water in it for a large portion of the year. The water the people in Kurnool consider unwholesome, and it was therefore decided, although the scheme had been worked out, to give up this plan of drawing water from the Hindri bed and to resort to the canal which draws its waters from the Tungabhadra. The water is stated by the Chemical Examiner to be good and it is abundant for most part of the year except during canal clearance. The scheme was sent to Government on 6th December 1892, and is as follows:—From the canal the water is proposed to be taken to a settling tank, 500' x 220' x 10', capable of containing a fortnight's supply. In this the water will

be deprived of its silt to a great extent. The amount of silt in the water amounts to 30.38 grains per pint during the monsoon. It would have been advisable to provide filter beds, and these must be added by and by. Meantime after the water has settled it will be drawn off to the pump-well whence it will be raised by centrifugal pump into a tank adjoining the engine-house. Thence it will gravitate to the town. There will be 6 miles of pipes, 30 fountains, and 15 hydrants, &c.

• The cost of the scheme is expected to amount to Rs. 1,41,000.

Town. District. Population, 1891.
(21) MADURA. MADURA. 87,426.

51. The scheme for the supply of water to Madura, referred to in last year's report, was finally sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4,24,360, the details of which are as follow :—

	RS.
Infiltration works	35,000
Engine and boiler house	28,000
Engines, pumps and boilers	60,900
Pipes, valves, bends, &c. }	2,15,184
Less value of existing pipes }	
Laying and jointing pipes, &c.	29,925
	3,69,009
Add contingencies	55,351
Total	4,24,360

And the total annual cost was estimated at—

	RS.
Cost as above	4,24,360
Amount paid to Mr. O'Shaughnessey for preparing a former scheme	7,476
Total	4,31,836
Moiety to be borne by Government	2,15,918
Total	2,15,918
Annual payment, including interest, for extinguishing loan of Rs. 2,15,918 in thirty years	12,868
Pumping and other charges	19,885
	32,753
Add interest and sinking fund on existing loan	2,510
Total	35,263

52. Sanction was received in February 1892.

53. Tenders were called for during March and April, and those for pipes and laying them respectively were received on the 11th May 1892. The lowest tenders were—

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for pipes, &c.	10,310	4	11 *
	RS.	A.	P.
Namberumal Chetty for laying and jointing pipes, &c.	24,399	2	0

and these were accepted.

54. Tenders for the machinery were received on 8th June 1892, and the lowest tender in accordance with the terms of the specification was judged to be that of Messrs. James Simpson and Company, Chelsea, London, for £3,497, whose engines are now being adopted in most of the later drainage and water-works of India. The machinery is to consist of three sets of triple expansion Worthington engines and pumps and locomotive boilers; these to be set up and worked for three

* Arranged for at Rs. 1,62,250-9-8.

months at the above cost. Tenders for the infiltration works and engine and boiler house were received in August 1892 and that of Messrs. Sivagnanam Pillai and Veeramani Iyer for Rs. 57,719-14-0 was accepted. Few persons responded to the advertisement for tenders for this work because of the uncertain cost of the river works, and though this tender plus Rs. 6,000 for tiles to be supplied departmentally with other works not included in the contractors' bill amount to more than the estimate, it was deemed advisable to accept the same. The savings over the total estimate were considerable, and it was reported to Government that the cost of the works based on the tender figures would probably be—

	Original figures.	Anticipated expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Infiltration works	35,000	75,000
Engine and boiler house, store-shed and land, &c.	28,000	6,000
Engine-drivers' quarters	60,900	62,000
Engine and pumps	2,15,184	1,69,000
Pipes, valves, &c.	29,925	28,000
Laying and jointing pipes, &c.		
Total	3,69,009	3,40,000
Contingencies	55,351	51,000
	4,24,360	3,91,000

55. Government in G.O., No. 1923 M., dated 21st November 1892, ordered that of the grant made to Madura Rs. 14,287 should be refunded to Government, pending final adjustment on completion of the works.

56. With the execution of the works it was not intended to make much progress during the year, because it is not safe to begin river work until late in December. The work chiefly done has reference to the forming of engine-house site, the diversion of the road around the same and the foundation of the engine and boiler house and pump-well. The foundation of this well is 22 feet below ground level. The receipt of the pipes and especially the large mains was not completed until December 1892, and a very large proportion of the larger pipes was found cracked. These will have to be replaced at the cost of the contractors, otherwise much more pipe laying might have been done, but this was not an urgent matter so long as it was unable to begin the filtration gallery. In table No. 5 of the Appendix is shown the amount of work done and the value of materials received up to 31st December. His Excellency the Governor visited Madura on 8th to 10th November 1892 and laid a stone in the corner of the building on 9th November 1892.

Town. District. Population, 1891.
(22) MASULIPATAM. KISTNA. 38,851.

57. A proper water-supply is the first sanitary improvement desirable in Masulipatam, but there appears little chance of that improvement being effected at present, for in G.O., dated 28th September 1892, No. 1580 M., Mis., a resolution of the Council was communicated which was to the effect that until an improvement is effected in their revenue, the question of the water-supply cannot be considered unless Government is prepared to afford the Municipality substantial aid. The question is meantime not pressed as it is proposed to try a deep boring at Masulipatam after the Cochin boring is completed. The prospects of success are however doubtful.

Town. District. Population, 1891.
(23) NEGAPATAM. TANJORE. 58,848.

58. For this very important town a scheme for drainage was forwarded for sanction so long ago as 8th February 1892. But no orders have yet been received regarding the scheme. The town is of a somewhat circular form, and along the

main streets forming the boundaries of the town it is intended to construct the main intercepting sewer into which all the sub and minor sewers will gravitate. The sewers will be flushed from tanks and wells on the higher ground in the centre of the area dealt with. It is not intended to interfere except by degrees with the existing house drainage except in so far that it will be arranged so that it is delivered over the grating of an intercepting trap in the street close to the side of each house, this trap being in communication with the sewer. The ventilation of the sewers will be effected *via* the traps and ventilating pipes which will rise well above the houses. All the sewers will be of stoneware pipes from 6 inches to 18 inches diameter. The house drains will be 4 inches in diameter. The sewers will discharge into a well on the outskirts of the town where the sewage will be lifted and pumped on to an area raised by rubbish and known as Hathaway's Park. On this crops will be raised. The town is separated from the said "Park" by the Devanadi river.

59. The following is an abstract of the capital and annual cost of the scheme:—

Abstract of the cost of the scheme.

	RS.
Street sewers and connections	2,63,681
Intercepting sewers	66,495
Sewage well and pumping house	9,845
Engines and boilers	9,000
Pumping main	8,535
Sewage farm and distributing cistern	1,626
Contingencies	53,818
Total ...	4,13,000

Abstract of the annual cost of the scheme.

Interest and sinking fund for 30 years at 5.96 % on a moiety of the cost (4,13,000) Rs. 2,06,500	12,307
Working charges	8,000
Total ...	20,307

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(24) NELLORE.	NELLORE.	29,341.

60. The surveys and levels for both the water-supply and drainage of this town were completed during the year. But it will not be possible to work out the schemes for sometime. This probably will not delay their execution much as Government can only allot a limited amount of funds year by year; and there are many schemes already sanctioned for execution waiting for allocation of funds.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(25) ONGOLE.	NELLORE.	10,863.

61. The inhabitants of this town, which is situated in one of the districts affected by the late scarcity, petitioned Government in February 1892 in view of the scarcity of water which prevailed in the town. The preparation of the schemes for the supply of water was therefore expedited and two schemes were submitted to Government on 22nd April 1892. Scheme A was a complete scheme for the supply of 15 gallons per head to a population of 12,000 and was estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,000 or Rs. 10 per head. An alternative scheme B was also designed to supply through 10 fountains $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head, and the cost was estimated at Rs. 49,700. In both schemes the source of supply was to be a tunnel driven in the gravel water bearing beds to the west of the town. The ground here is low, so that the lift (61 feet) is considerable. The annual expenditure, Government providing half the original cost, was estimated at Rs. 3,575. The schemes were referred to the Council by G.O., No. 943 M., Mis., of 31st May 1892, for report as to the action the Council intended to take, but this department has heard nothing further of the matter. Another water famine may probably bring forward the question again.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(26) OUTACAMUND.	NILGIRIS.	15,052.

62. *Water-supply.*—The existing works of the north water-supply were inspected twice during the year. One improvement was suggested and will be carried out in January 1893, and that is the abolition of the Snowdon reservoir into which the water is delivered after leaving the Snowdon tunnel. It was advised that the pipes to the town should be connected to the tunnel, as the passage of the water into a shallow pond, liable to pollution, after it has passed out of the main reservoir was not a measure that added to either the purity or quality of the water, and that in fact the water deteriorated. The cost of the work which will be carried out by the Municipal Engineer will be Rs. 650. This includes the cost of a balance valve to keep the water from rising above a maximum height in the tunnel. The quality of the water from the Marlimund reservoir does not improve, and besides the work mentioned above, the council was advised that the quality might be improved by the construction of the following works:—

- (1) Cutting off the surface drainage from the tea estates surrounding the reservoir.
- (2) Bunding off by a dam the peat bog which is gradually encroaching on the reservoir and from which the larger part of the organic contamination must be received.

63. The council also considered the question of the construction of filter beds at the site of the Snowdon reservoir. Their cost was roughly estimated at Rs. 50,000, and this amount seemed prohibitive. The present quality of the water is not very satisfactory.

64. Several other improvements are required to the north supply, such as the provision of additional sluice valves and of stop-cocks between the mains and each fountain. Several extensions of this supply were made during the year, but these may be left to be noticed in the Council's report of their operations.

65. *South water-supply.*—In last year's report it was stated that tenders were received late in December for this scheme and these were sent to the council to dispose of. The council accepted Messrs. Massey and Company's tender amounting to Rs. 29,437 for the supply of pipes, and by arrangement with Messrs. P. Thompson and Company accepted their tender reduced to Rs. 7,723-14-0 for laying and jointing. The work was under the Municipal Engineer's supervision with aid of a Supervisor sent up to assist. The marking out of the pipe lines down the steep slopes of Dodabetta gave some trouble, as it was advisable to lay the pipes with as few changes of gradient as possible. The height between the lowest point of the pipe line and the full supply level of the upper or Dodabetta reservoir is 688 feet. The pipe line starts by a junction with a cast iron outlet pipe under the bund of the upper reservoir and falls with a gradient of about 1 in 8 to the lower reservoir. This lower reservoir is fed by the surplus from the upper reservoir and also from a separate drainage area. There was a question as to whether the upper reservoir would always afford the necessary supply, but, in the absence of continuous gaugings, the supply could not be determined on a rainfall basis. It was, however, shown that, though the open channel had drawn from the reservoir continually, there had been seldom any want of water, though sometimes the supply had to be limited. With a pipe system the draught will be very much less and with the additional supply of the lower reservoir any scarcity need hardly be apprehended. Referring again to the pipe line when it reaches the lower reservoir, it descends by a vertical bend and joins an outlet pipe laid from near the bottom of that reservoir, the actual outlet being by means of a floating pipe. Near this reservoir a very heavy piece of rock-cutting had to be done to keep the pipe below the level of the outlet pipe from the lower reservoir. From this point the work was fairly simple though the route was very uneven. At a point 150 feet from the lower reservoir a break pressure tank has been placed to reduce the pressure of the remaining portion of the route; this reduces the maximum static head by 173 feet. During the laying, the pipes were carefully tested as laid and several defective pipes were found and removed. But, since the completion of the work, no bursts have occurred though there were slight leaks in two joints. The work was practically completed and

opened to the public (when most of the houses along the route had been connected) on the 15th December 1892. The cost of the work is Rs. 37,815 as shown in table No. 6 of the Appendix. This is less than the estimated cost of Rs. 43,000 by Rs. 5,185, and in addition to this there are about 600 feet of pipes available. These it is intended to use in the Kodapamund scheme, for which the grants made are insufficient. The original estimate by the Public Works Department was Rs. 65,000, so that the saving effected for the council has been Rs. 27,185.

66. *Intercepting Sewer.*—The revised plans and estimates referred to in last report were approved and forwarded to Government. The cost was estimated at Rs. 11,300. Government made in March 1892 (*vide* G.O., dated 7th April 1892, No. 673 M., Mis.) a grant of Rs. 10,000. The work has almost been completed and acts satisfactorily. The whole expenditure will not have been incurred at the end of December 1892; but it is likely that the work will cost less than the estimate. Along the whole of the side of the upper lake and the lake channel the improvements effected are very marked, and only on occasion of very heavy storms does any sewage reach the lake. The Hobart Park Road has been raised and it and the bridge over the lake channel improved.

67. *Kandal Drainage.*—This work was completed in September 1892, and the result has been a very marked improvement in the condition of the village. The cost of the work has been Rs. 34,820 against the estimate of Rs. 35,000, and the work has been satisfactorily executed. The sewage is carried to a point below the lake bund at Loch End, where it joins the main bazaar sewer. From this point it is carried by an iron pipe into the Kandal stream. This is not satisfactory and is a matter which requires urgent attention, as the discharge of such an amount of sewage into a stream is very undesirable, and arrangements ought to be made to dispose of the sewage on land which borders the stream, but which there is apparently some difficulty in acquiring. Four acres of Government land are now available, and suggestions were made to the Chairman during the year as to the manner in which it ought to be laid out for sewage irrigation.

68. *Ootacamund Lake.*—None of the proposals mentioned in last year's report were approved, but a modified plan was sanctioned in G.O., dated 7th April 1892, No. 673 M., Mis. Funds were not, however, available, and the work was not begun during the year. This work is likely to be done in 1893.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(27) PALGHAT.	MALABAR.	39,501.

69. The Council was unable in 1892-93 to provide funds for the survey and taking of levels of the town in reference to drainage. It is believed that this will be done in 1893-94, and meantime a portion of the existing town survey map has been enlarged to a scale of 100 feet to 1 inch on which alterations and extensions will be shown and the scheme for drainage prepared. A market was designed for this town and a latrine for its college during the year.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(28) PALAMCOTTAH.	TINNEVELLY.	18,683.

70. This town as regards its water-supply is intimately connected with Tinnevely, and in the report as to that town reference will be made to Palamcottah.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(29) PALNI.	MADURA.	16,941.

71. Government on 24th March 1892 ordered a scheme for the drainage and improvement of the water-supply of Palni to be undertaken. This could not be done in 1891-92, but has since been taken in hand. The surveys and levels are complete, and the scheme will probably be presented to Government next year. The scheme of drainage is intended to intercept all drainage from the tank and the improvement in the water-supply will consist chiefly in storing supplies for the dry season in tanks at either end of the town.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(30) PERIYAKULAM.	MADURA.	16,338.

72. With reference to the remarks made in last year's report, Government considered that the anticipated cost of drainage was beyond the means of the town. Rs. 1,25,000 is only Rs. 8 per head, and the undersigned was unable to suggest any cheaper plan, because a town should be drained on recognized principles, and to attempt it on any other plan would lead to much expense and disproportionate results. That the drinking supply of water in this town should be improved is a statement which has met with very strong support by the ravages of cholera during the past year when 240 people died from that disease in January, February and March; the scheme proposed was very simple; it is to be regretted that it has not met with support.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(31) RAJAHMUNDRY.	GODAVARI.	28,406.

73. Surveys and levels were taken of this town during the year and the town was visited again on completion of the levels in view to fixing the sites of pumping station, mains and reservoirs. The scheme for water-supply will be presented in 1893.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(32) SALEM.	SALEM.	67,750.

74. This town so long ago as 8th April 1892 desired Government to include in the Sanitary Engineer's programme of work for 1892 the preparation of the plans for the town's water-supply. Last year a scheme was submitted, but Government, though not acceding to the above request, stated it would be prepared to consider it if the question of financing the scheme were settled. Nothing so far as is known to this department has been done, nor is it believed that any decision has been come to even to reject the scheme. The Council in this matter has certainly acted in a dilatory manner to say the least of it.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(33) SRIRANGAM.	TRICHINOPOLY.	21,658.

75. The questions of water-supply as well as of drainage are still undisposed of, but it can be no longer maintained by the Council that the water-supply does not need improvement. The results of the analysis of all the well water sent for examination showed it to be "bad," and Government considers (G.O., dated 8th October 1892, No. 1638 M., Mis.) that the quality of the existing supply is certainly not such as to relieve the Municipal Council from the obligation of providing a purer supply, and the Council was ordered to make provision to that end and for the improvement of the drainage of the town. Government further ordered the closure of the wells if they could not be improved. It is presumed the Council will now take some action.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(34) TANJORE.	TANJORE.	54,055.

76. The Council having declined to undertake the construction of the scheme of water-supply, Government on 25th January 1892 (G.O., No. 153 M., Mis.) called on the Council under sections 37 and 143 of Act IV of 1884 to carry out the scheme and to report within one month what action had been taken by the Council and to show cause under section 49 of the same Act why the arts and water taxes should not be levied. The taxes were imposed from 1st April 1892, and Government granted a loan of Rs. 1,90,000, a moiety of the amount required to carry out the scheme. The loan was not actually granted to the municipality until October 1892, but before that date in view to obtain tenders, &c., specifications and schedules for pipes, valves, fountains, &c., had been under preparation and advertisements were issued and tenders received from England and India on 30th August 1892. Tenders for laying and jointing pipes, &c., were received on 15th September 1892. The lowest tender for the pipes, valves, fountains, &c., was that

of the Stanton Iron Works Company of Nottingham for £9,718-19-3, or at 1s. 2½d. = Rs. 1,62,263. The lowest Indian tender was for Rs. 1,71,671. There are about 1,459 tons of pipes and 25½ tons of specials besides 83 fountains and 123 valves. The lowest tender for labour was that of Ellayalwar Naidu for laying and jointing about 27,936 yards of pipes between 18" and 3" for Rs. 16,913-11-3.

77. The pipes did not arrive before December. The Assistant Engineer in charge of the execution of the works joined his duties on 5th October 1892, and has since been engaged in preliminary operations of surveying pipe lines, laying out works, and arranging for supplies of bricks, cement, &c. The work in the river cannot be started until February, or perhaps later.

78. Tenders were also received for engines from Messrs. James Simpson and Company who are also supplying the engines for Trichinopoly and Madura. The engines here, as at Trichinopoly, will be vertical, triple expansion, Worthington engines and pumps. There will be three sets, any two capable of supplying the maximum demand.

79. When tenders had been received for pipes and laying, a revised estimate of probable expenditure was framed basing the cost of the river works on the amount of the tenders received for similar works at Madura. This statement is shown below :—

	Original amount.	Anticipated expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Infiltration works	27,650	32,500
Engine and boiler-house including store-shed ..	30,694	27,500
Engine driver's quarters		6,000
Engines and boilers	63,000	* 70,000
Pipes, valves, &c.	2,20,771	1,70,000
Laying and jointing	30,925	22,000
	3,73,040	3,28,000
Contingencies, 15 per cent.	55,960	49,200
Total	4,29,000	3,77,200

* Approximate tender without foundations, Rs. 65,000.

80. His Excellency the Governor cut the first sod of the works on 17th November 1892. The length of time the works will take to execute depends entirely on getting the filter bed in its one season. There is but a short interval when the river is not in flood, as the Vennar is really a very large irrigation channel fed from the Cauvery, which itself depends for its supply on the south-west monsoon rains.

81. In table No. 9 of the Appendix will be found a statement showing the expenditure on works up to date.

Towns.	District.	Population, 1891.
(35) TINNEVELLY. }	TINNEVELLY.	{ 24,780.
(28) PALAMCOTTAH. }		{ 18,683.

82. The report on the water-supply scheme was communicated on 5th January 1892 by G.O., No. 21-M., to the Councils of Tinnevely and Palamcottah and the District Board of Tinnevely, who might all be partners in a joint scheme of supply from the Tamraparni river; Government said at the same time that no immediate grant of funds was possible. The matter stands thus. The Tamraparni, a perennial river, flows midway between Tinnevely and Palamcottah, and near the river itself is springing up and extending rapidly a large village adjacent to the terminus of the South Indian Railway; in this large village the District Board is interested, as the village lies beyond the boundary of either Palamcottah or Tinnevely. No reply has come from the Board, or if so, it has not been communicated to this office.

83. If the foregoing proposal fails, separate schemes must be made for Tinnevely and Palamcottah; the former must be a modification of Mr. Russell's scheme, the latter has not yet been considered, though during the year the Sanitary Commissioner made certain proposals regarding the improvement of the water-supply (*vide* G.O., No. 1229 M. of 20th July 1892); time has not allowed these to be investigated, and indeed pending the settlement of the main question, it was not thought necessary to do so.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(36) TIRUPATI.	NORTH ARCOT.	14,085.

84. This town is mentioned in this report, not as it should be with reference to something done, but because nothing has been done. Government sanctioned the drainage scheme in November 1891 and promised a grant of Rs. 48,000 (a moiety), but though Government has called on the Council repeatedly for a special report as to the manner of raising the remainder of the money for the scheme, the Council still remains irresponsive.

85. Government has complained of the inordinate delay, and prominent attention is drawn to the matter, because it seems that something more than complaint should be the result of such apathy in public affairs.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(37) TIRUPATŪR.	SALEM.	16,499.

86. A report on the drainage and water-supply of this town was forwarded to Government on 11th January 1892 and thereafter sent to the Council; the report was on the lines of the remarks made in last year's Administration Report. The Council was unable in 1892-93 to make any allotment for the necessary surveys.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(38) TRICHINOPOLY.	TRICHINOPOLY.	88,715.

87. Government having awaited for some time the reply from the Military Department as to its acquiescence in the scheme for the water-supply amounting to Rs. 4,44,245 and having accepted its own share in the joint scheme for the jail supply and it having been urged by the South Indian Railway Company that an early commencement of the works was desirable if it was still to be a contributor, the sanction for commencing the works was issued on 13th May 1892, and a grant of Rs. 2,22,000 was sanctioned in G.O., No. 1025 of 15th June 1892, Financial. The specification and schedules for pipes were sent to the press within a fortnight of receipt of the former order; tenders for pipes were called for on 11th June 1892, and for laying and jointing on 1st July 1892. Tenders were received from England as well as India on 15th August 1892 and were disposed of as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Supply of pipes—Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.	1,95,390	0	0
Laying and jointing—Ellayalwar Naidu	17,632	12	5

88. The land for the head works was applied for on 5th July 1892, and the Gazette notification was issued on the 20th September 1892.

89. Conductor A. C. Lord was transferred from Kumbakonam to charge of the Trichinopoly Water Works and took charge on 26th September 1892.

90. The tender of Messrs. James Simpson and Company of London (Chelsea) was accepted for machinery as follows :—

	£
Main pumping station	4,200
Subsidiary station	1,298

91. The machinery at the main station will consist of three vertical, triple expansion, condensing, Worthington engines and pumps and Babcock and Wilcox boilers, and at the subsidiary station of two horizontal triple expansion engines and pumps and two locomotive boilers. At the former station any two engines will meet maximum demand, leaving one engine spare, at the latter station one engine is equal to the maximum demand.

92. After receipt of tenders a statement of probable expenditure was made showing that there would be savings in some items and increases in others with a total probable saving of Rs. 17,645.

	Original amount.	Anticipated expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Infiltration works	26,920	35,700
Engine and boiler-house (main)	17,610	21,100
Do. do. (subsidiary)	6,000	5,300
Store-shed	..	2,100
Engine driver's quarters	..	6,000
Engines and boilers (main)	75,600	72,000
Do. do. (subsidiary)	10,800	22,000
Pipes, valves, bends, &c.	2,31,957	1,95,000
Laying and jointing	25,998	20,000
Contingencies, 12½ per cent.	3,94,885	3,79,200
	49,360	47,400
Total	4,44,245	4,26,600

93. Government, pending final adjustment, ordered the refund to Government of Rs. 8,700, and that the shares of the Public Works (Railway), Military and Judicial departments payable, would stand at Rs. 49,573, 19,264 and 5,883 respectively.

94. His Excellency the Governor laid a stone of the engine and boiler house on 12th October 1892, and at this date a portion of the house had been raised to basement level and the pump-well had been partially sunk. The progress of the river works is dependent on the state of the river between the north-east and south-west monsoons, and as there is only a limited time to work in the river, it may not be possible to complete the works in one season; but everything is in readiness to do so when the river subsides.

95. In table No. 10 of Appendix will be found a statement showing the progress and expenditure on works up to date.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(39) TUTICORIN.	TINNEVELLY.	25,221.

96. This town and its existing water-works have been under survey during the year; the result of these surveys is to confirm the opinion expressed in last year's report, but it is thought that it will be necessary and advisable to design the scheme in the usual manner with stand-pipes and the supply at a moderate pressure instead of the water being lifted from dip wells or by hand-pumps as originally suggested. Colonel Fraser, R.E., suggested during the year that the supply from the Korampallam tank should be raised by a turbine fed from same tank; the cost of water would have been very heavy; the economy of the proposal was doubtful; certain questions in relation to the probable maximum and minimum levels in the tank, &c., were replied to by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation; as to these it is unnecessary to go into detail at present. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in his inspection notes recommends that nothing but a pressure supply should be introduced; he also notes certain methods he would adopt to effect that purpose.

97. As the scheme will, it is hoped, be laid before Government in 1893, further reference to the scheme is at present unnecessary.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(40) VĀNIYAMBĀDI.	SALEM.	15,929.

98. The report as to the drainage and water-supply of this place was sent by Government to the Council on 5th April 1892. This showed that, unless a proper survey map was obtainable, it was impossible to decide what works would have to be undertaken. This was not obtainable from the Survey Department and the

Council was unable to allot funds for the survey, which it was anticipated would cost Rs. 450. The Council has promised to allot funds in the budget for 1893-94.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(41) VELLORE.	NORTH ARCOT.	44,950.

99. The scheme referred to in last report (amounting to Rs. 3,13,000) received the approval of the Chief Engineer and was sanctioned by Government on 19th February 1892, and Council was requested to expedite its report as to financing the scheme. The Council replied that, as the present scheme sanctioned by Government involves a very large amount of expenditure on the very starting besides the annual excessive cost of maintaining the scheme, it found it impossible to provide funds and instead requested Government to instruct the Sanitary Engineer to investigate the scheme of water-supply from the Virupatchipuram tank. Government in its endorsement No. 387, dated 25th May 1892, referred the above letter to the Sanitary Engineer for remarks.

100. The tank was visited and it was reported that the tank was the one which breached in 1872 and was the cause of much loss of life and destruction of property. On a reference the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, stated that under no circumstance would a recommendation to repair the breach in this tank be made to Government. This closed the question, and it now remains for the Council to carry out the scheme originally reported.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(42) VIZAGAPATAM.	VIZAGAPATAM.	33,723.

101. After various delays owing to the illness of the special surveyor sent to take the surveys and levels for this scheme, all the necessary information was obtained and the surveys completed on 26th May 1892. The town, &c., was again inspected by the Sanitary Engineer in February 1892 in view to certain matters connected with the design of the scheme.

102. So far investigations tend to show that the most economical scheme will be the construction of a dam and formation of a reservoir in the Moodasalavoo valley whence the water will flow by gravitation to Vizagapatam. The scheme will be presented to Government in 1893.

Town.	District.	Population, 1891.
(43) VIZIANAGRAM.	VIZAGAPATAM.	29,364.

103. On the invitation of the Collector and at the wish of H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram this town was visited in February 1892, in view to inspecting the lines, sites and plans of the proposed water-works for which a scheme was being prepared by Mr. Beckett who was sent out from England by Mr. Bradford Leslie, in whose hands the preparation of the scheme was placed. The works proposed seem to be such as will give Vizianagram town and cantonment an excellent high pressure supply. But details cannot be put before Government, as the plans have not been submitted for approval. The Collector of Vizagapatam states that the plans are deposited in the Maharajah's office. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 5,00,000, which is rather costly for a population of 30,000; but the source of supply is distant. It is not likely that the scheme can be begun without financial assistance from Government, and of that at present there seems to be little hope.

104. The foregoing paragraphs relate to the major works in progress or proposed for the municipal towns mentioned. It will be noticed that no mention has been made of the following towns, viz.:—Anakápalē, Berhampore, Bimlipatam, Cannanore, Erode, Gudiyátam, Mangalore, Mannárgudi, Máyavaram, Parlákimedi, Tellicherry and Wálabápet, because there is nothing particular to state regarding them.

DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARDS.

105. No major works in reference to schemes for drainage or water-supply have been proposed by any Board, District or Taluk, during the year. But the following matters in reference to such schemes in North Arcot had attention :—

106. *Chittoor*.—This town was inspected in reference to both its drainage and water-supply. This inspection was made because of the desire of the Taluk Board to construct certain street drains which were not of proper design, nor did they form portion of any complete scheme. The Board had provided Rs. 600 in their budget of 1891-92 for the purpose of taking levels in view to improvement of drainage, and this sum was utilized and the sections for new drainage were completed and are now in hand. A report was made to Government regarding both the water-supply and drainage, and this was forwarded to the President of the Local Fund Board on the 9th April 1892, Government desiring to be informed what action he intended to take. No reply has been received, at least it has not been communicated, so the matter has made no progress.

107. *Tiruchengód*.—With reference to G.O., No. 2773 L. (Mis.), dated 29th November 1892, requesting Sanitary Engineer to depute his Assistant to examine the locality and report what action should be taken to convert the Ammenkulam tank in Tiruchengód taluk (Salem district) into a drinking-water reservoir, the place was visited and a report was submitted to Government on 21st December 1892. The proposed expenditure of Rs. 5,000 on the Ammenkulam will not benefit the town of Tiruchengód as regards its water-supply either directly or indirectly. Deepening of Chinna and Peria Teppa columns was suggested.

108. *Upper Tirupati*.—The following correspondence took place regarding the water-works of this important town. Important so far, that is, the site of a shrine and temple whither pilgrims come far and near and is one of the holy places of Southern India, and hence is a centre whence an epidemic is likely to spread quickly and be widely distributed. It has not been found possible to inspect the works, but an effort will be made to do so.

From the Sanitary Engineer to Government, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Fort St. George, 1st November 1892, No. 2393.

I have the honor to inform you that some five or six (perhaps more) years ago some Rs. 20,000 were spent by the late Mahant in providing a water-supply for Upper Tirupati, including pipes, valves, fountains, &c. The construction of these works was, as far as I remember, due to reports by the then Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Furnell, as to the frequency of cholera at Upper Tirupati and its subsequent distribution by the movements of the pilgrims leaving Tirupati.

2. I am informed (though not officially) that these works are not now used and are closed, and the same state of things must therefore now prevail as prevailed before their introduction.

3. This is to be regretted, and if my information is correct, I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether you, either as Collector or as President of the Local Fund Board, can take any steps to induce the present Mahant to have the works put and maintained in order.

From the Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, dated Chittoor, 27th November 1892, No. 5638.

Referring to your letter, No. 2393, dated 1st November 1892, I have the honor to inform you that Sri Mahant of Tirupati states that the water works in Upper Tirupati are, for the most part, in a fair condition and are in use, and that arrangements have been made to repair the parts which are out of order as early as possible.

JAILS.

109. *Coimbatore*.—The estimate for deepening the Coimbatore jail main gate well through 50 feet of gneissic rock amounted to Rs. 6,250. The Inspector-General of Jails reported that on 18th January 1892, the jail had been vacated on account of an epidemic of cholera and requested that No. 5 well, inside the jail, might be

cleaned out, so that when the deepening of the main gate well was proceeded with water might be available. No orders, however, had been received regarding the work, and if any orders have since been issued, they have not been communicated to this office.

110. *Trichinopoly*.—Government during the year accepted the proposals for the supply of this jail by a branch from the main to the railway station and military lines of the water works now under construction.

111. *Bellary*.—The Inspector-General asked for advice as to what would be the effect of deepening one of the jail wells. Sections were taken showing the levels of the kunkur and rock and the bottoms of the various wells in the vicinity, but the rock dipped in so many various directions and seemed to have so many depressions and elevations over a very small area, while the kunkur overlying it varied in depth so much that it was found inexpedient to offer any opinion as to the result of what the deepening would be. It could only be found by experiment.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

112. When on tour in the various towns, assistance and advice has been rendered whenever sought. Many markets, hospitals, slaughter-houses have been visited as well as other municipal works. Designs have been furnished for various works and information given in regard to the construction of latrines, of carts, &c.

113. Table No. 1 of the Appendix shows the towns visited during 1892; it will be seen that the Sanitary Engineer visited the following towns, viz.:—Kumbakonam, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Gocanada, Cuddapah, Vellore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Tuticorin, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddalore and Tanjore.

114. The town visited twice was Tanjore. Certain others were visited thrice, viz., Kumbakonam, Trichinopoly and Dindigul. Others four times, viz., Coonoor, Ootacamund, Cuddapah and Madura (these being towns where works are under construction), and the Assistant Sanitary Engineer visited the following towns, viz.:—Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Ellore, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Nellore, Cuddalore, Kumbakonam and Tiruchengód (Salem district).

115. The town Cuddapah was visited by Assistant Sanitary Engineer four times.

116. The following table is a record of the travelling done during the year :—

	By Sanitary Engineer.	By Assistant Sanitary Engineer.
Number of towns visited	* 37 towns.	* 13 towns.
Number of miles by sea	843	...
Number of miles by rail	7,828½	4,442½
Number of miles by canal	78	80
Number of miles by road	631	147
Total miles	9,377½	4,669½
Number of days on tour	* 147	* 87

MISCELLANEOUS.

117. The office work has been very heavy during the year, during which six schemes, amounting to Rs. 24,18,472, have been designed and sent to Government; a great deal of work has had to be taken in hand in connection with details of works under construction and with plans and estimates received by the Sanitary Board for criticism, with type drawings, &c. All new type drawings are issued to each Municipality. They are also available on application from District or Taluk Boards or from any Government Department requiring such drawings.

* Including more than one visit.

150 copies of Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 8 were furnished to the Public Works Department during the year. The following are available :—

- (1) Slaughter-house.
- (2) Covered masonry latrine with seven seats.
- (3) Open masonry double latrine with ten seats in each compartment.
- (4) Iron double latrine on bucket system with twelve seats in each compartment.
- (5) Native house latrine.
- (6) Iron water-tight conservancy cart.
- (7) Single iron latrine of six seats on bucket system with corrugated iron roof and angle iron vertical posts.
- (8) Double latrine on dry-earth system with eight seats in each compartment and with a corrugated iron roof over dry-earth bins.
- (9) Bullock slaughter-house.
- (10) Double iron latrine with six seats in each compartment.

118. Further designs will be issued from time to time ; those which are more urgently required seem to be, cinerators for rubbish, small vaccine depôts, light rubbish conservancy cart for hill work, hospitals, and dispensaries; these will be kept in view and got out as opportunity permits.

119. The following Municipalities were specially furnished with designs as follows :—

Municipalities.	Description of plans sent.
1. Bezvada	Municipal hospital and dispensary.
2. Berhampore	Plan of a vaccine depôt.
8. Madura	Plan of an urinal.
4. Palghat	Market.
5. Ongole	Do.
6. Vizagapatam	Do.
	Bullock slaughter-house.

SANITARY BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS.

120. All estimates for sanitary works by Municipalities or Local Fund Boards for works, original or repair, and estimated to cost over Rs. 200, are required under existing regulations to obtain before execution the approval and sanction of the Sanitary Board. Such sanitary works include drainage and water-supply works, hospitals, markets, dispensaries, latrines, slaughter-houses, &c.

121. In regard to Municipalities the Board being furnished with copies of the detailed budget of each Municipality can, so far as works for which sums are allotted in a budget, see that the rules are attended to and it has been found necessary to report certain Municipalities during the year for breaches of the rules.

122. As regards Local Boards, District and Taluk, there is no check as to whether the rules are attended to or not, except when, as has been often the case after the work has been completed and payment required, the disbursement of the amount has been refused owing to the sanction of the Sanitary Board not having been obtained. This has been given in special cases in which due explanation was afforded. Doubtless a large percentage of the Taluk Boards do not carry out many works exceeding an estimated cost of Rs. 200; but as only 17 Taluk Boards out of a total of 86 have sent in any estimates for sanction at all, it is a question whether the rules are attended to by such Boards.

123. Table No. 11 in the Appendix shows the number of plans and estimates and their amount received from Local and Municipal Boards during the year. In this list 28 Municipalities, 10 District Boards, 69 Taluk Boards have no place.

124. The chief works proposed were the following :—

	Rs.
The Municipality of Bellary	15,388
Do. Srirangam	945
Do. Tanjore	880
The District Boards	Nil.
The Taluk Board of Cocanada	570
Do. Tindivanam	915

ii. Minor water-supply works.

iii. Hospitals

iv. Dispensaries

v. Markets

vi. Slaughter-houses

vii. Latrines

	Rs.
The Municipality of Bellary	32,676
Do. Nellore	718
Do. Tanjore	1,782
Do. Ootacamund	330
The District Board of Bellary	5,448
Do. North Arcot	5,022
Do. South Arcot	300
Do. Kistna	4,060
Do. Madura	372
Do. Nellore	250
Do. Nilgiris	250
Do. Salem	5,365
The Taluk Board of Bellary	2,756
Do. Calicut	345
Do. Cocanada	950
Do. Chittoor	650
Do. Cuddalore	1,708
Do. Kumbakonam	1,690
Do. Madura	418
Do. Musiri	600
Do. Negapatam	3,580
Do. Pollachi	1,000
Do. Râpalle	5,041
Do. Saidâpet	290
Do. Tindivanam	9,590
Do. Tinnevely	1,350
Do. Trichinopoly	670
Do. Tirupatûr	250
Do. Vriddhachalam	2,727
The Municipality of Anantapur	8,940
Do. Bellary	5,809
Do. Cocanada	1,315
Do. Mannargudi	2,750
Do. Trichinopoly	740
Do. Palghat	450
The District Board of North Arcot	10,060
Do. Godavari	5,560
The Taluk Boards	Nil.
The Municipality of Gudiyâtam	4,170
The District Boards	Nil.
The Taluk Board of Trichinopoly	2,500
The Municipality of Bezvada	2,000
Do. Cocanada	642
Do. Dindigul	500
Do. Erode	340
Do. Guntûr	8,300
Do. Ongole	4,500
Do. Palghat	13,500
Do. Salem	365
Do. Tanjore	849
Do. Tirupati	800
Do. Trichinopoly	1,000
Do. Cojaveeram	300
The District Board of Coimbatore	14,100
The Taluk Boards	Nil.
The Municipality of Negapatam	620
Do. Nellore	200
Do. Palni	1,748
Do. Salem	547
Do. Vizagapatam	2,450
The District Boards	Nil.
The Taluk Boards	Nil.
The Municipality of Bellary	1,850
Do. Chidambaram	1,465
Do. Coonoor	320
Do. Elore	375
Do. Guntûr	380
Do. Salem	3,585
Do. Tirupatûr	467

	The Municipality of Vaniyambadi	Rs. 467
	Do. Ootacamund	270
vii. Latrines--cont.	The District Board of Bellary	900
	Do. Nilgiris	700
	The Taluk Boards.	Nil.
viii. Cholera shed	The Municipality of Chidambaram	1,170
	Do. Tuticorin	600
ix. Rubbish cart-stand.	Do. Conjeevaram	701
x. Improvement of village-site.	The Taluk Board of Tirupatūr	640
xi. Extending Madanapalle town.	The District Board of Cuddapah	Nil.
xii. Extirpating Lantana in Gúdalur.	Do. Nilgiris	500
xiii. Removing prickly-pear.	The Municipality of Bellary	16,000

125. The following new plans were furnished either with the Sanitary Board's Proceedings or separately:—

Names of Municipalities and Boards.	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Markets.	Slaughter-houses.	Latrines.	Miscellaneous.	Names of Municipalities and Boards.	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Markets.	Slaughter-houses.	Latrines.	Miscellaneous.
Municipalities.							Taluk Boards.						
Anantapur	1						Cocanada						1
Bellary							Negapatam						1
Berhampore						1	Tindivanam						
Bezvada	1	1				1	Wynaad					3	
Chidambaram						1							
Cocanada	1					1	District Boards.						
Cuddapah							Bellary						1
Madura				1			Godavari	1					1
Ongole			1				North Arcot						
Palni													
Palghat			1										
Srirangam													
Vizagapatam				1									

126. The Sanitary Board is sometimes called to account for proposing alterations and improvements in designs that make the buildings more expensive than anticipated and have been informed that Local bodies have to cut the cost according to their cloth.

127. Economy is no doubt a very necessary factor in all administration, and the Board has always kept in view the necessity of not enhancing the cost of proposals submitted and has indeed effected many reductions during the year. At the same time there are certain principles from which the Sanitary Board cannot well depart, and it is to be remembered that if a properly-constructed building cannot on account of cost be put up at once, it is much better to wait for a year or two and obtain further funds, and meantime to get along as well as possible with what is in existence instead of putting up something that may pass muster for a time, but which for want of funds is not what it should be.

128. The scheme for the improvement of the river Cooum is still in abeyance, as the report of Mr. Cousins regarding it and schemes for the improvement of the water-supply and drainage of Madras had not been received during the year.

129. Certain proposals were made during the year to Government in reference to the future maintenance of the water-supply and drainage works under execution. These proposals were generally accepted—vide G.O., dated 7th November, 1892, No. 1825 M. One proposal accepted, need not be carried out until late in next year, viz., the appointment of a qualified Mechanical Engineer, who, attached to this department, will constantly be inspecting the machinery of the various works, &c., and see that it is kept in order. The fact that no Municipality except Ootacamund has an Engineer renders it necessary that very frequent inspections should be made

of all new works to see that they are kept in order and that the staff is efficient. Municipalities will no doubt welcome this aid, because they will be otherwise unable to maintain the works and they cannot individually afford an Engineer.

130. Though Government has, in all cases, given at least a moiety of the cost of each work and lent funds for the balance for a period of 30 years, the amount required to pay off principal and interest, being 5.96 per cent., yet many Municipalities still find it difficult to face more than the ordinary expenditure necessary to pay for works of maintenance and conservancy, medical charges and hospitals and dispensaries and education. The Legislature has not as yet dealt with the existing District Municipalities Act, and even though the sources of income placed at the disposal of the Municipalities be largely increased, it is doubtful if many towns will even then find themselves in a position to deal in a complete manner with their drainage or water-supply. In fact the financial difficulty is almost the only real difficulty of the sanitarian in India. The difference of habit from European races can be met and provided for, prejudices against a proper drainage or water-supply have almost disappeared, but the financial difficulty only grows stronger. Some of the Municipalities during the year have been able to appreciate what a falling rupee means, and they have found that when water or drainage works have to be executed, they cost a good deal more to the tax-payer than they might have done had exchange not been so low. On the other hand the fall in the cost of freight has to some extent lessened the loss sustained by the fall of silver, but should the silver still continue to fall and the cost of freight begin to rise, the execution of sanitary works in India, and especially water-works will receive, it is feared, a considerable check. The future prospects are, therefore, not favorable, and the fall of silver as affecting or likely to affect the health of the people is one that cannot be disregarded.

131. The office work of the year was very much greater than that of the year before; Government was unable to sanction an increase of staff, and it was only by working extra hours that the work was overtaken; this my staff cheerfully did, and this year, as already recorded, six new schemes, aggregating to Rs. 24,18,472 with detailed plans and estimates, were sent to Government, while eight works, amounting to Rs. 14,61,485, were under execution and thirteen separate surveys and levels were made.

132. If amount of expenditure during the year on works under construction be taken and compared with the staff on construction, the cost of the staff bears a proportion of 5.8, while if a usual charge of 2½ per cent. be taken on 24 lakhs for the preparation of designs, the amount would be Rs. 60,000, but the in-door staff including the Assistant Sanitary Engineer cost only Rs. 36,000 and the designs are but a portion of the work of the office. These charges compare very favorably with what Government adopt as a fair establishment charge.

133. In conclusion, the Sanitary Engineer would mention the name of the Assistant Sanitary Engineer to Government, Mr. Hormusji Nowroji, B.C.E., to whom much of the credit is due for the large amount of work turned out.

J. A. JONES, MEM. INST. C.E., F.R.S.E.,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

OFFICE OF SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
Fort St. George, January 1893.

TABLE

Statement showing progress made in respect of Water-supply

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Town.	Date of inspection of town.	Date of preliminary report— (1) Water-supply (2) Drainage.	Whether Council has sanctioned funds for survey and levels.	Water-	
						Under survey or not.	Estimate under preparation or not.
1. Anantapur	1	Anantapur	21 and 22-9-92—S.E.	(1) 26-9-92	...	...	...
2. Bellary	2	Ádóni	1890	(1) 9-8-90	...	...	Prepared.
3. Chingleput	3	Bellary	1891	(1) 15-10-90	Yes	Completed	Prepared.
	4	Conjeeveram	1891	(1) 19-12-90	Yes	Completed	Under preparation.
4. Coimbatore	5	Coimbatore	1891	(1) and (2) 21-11-90.	Yes	Completed	Prepared.
	6	Erode	1891	.....	Yes	No	No
	7	Karúr	1891	.....	Yes	No	No
5. Cuddapah	8	Cuddapah	26 to 29-5-92; 25 to 28-8-92; 26 and 27-9-92; and 18 to 21-10-92—S.E. 5 to 7-8-92; 4-7-92; 21 to 25-7-92; 24 to 28-10-92—A.S.E.	(1) 8-9-90 and (2) 17-9-91.	Yes	Completed	Completed
	9	Berhampore	1891	(1) and (2) 20-2-91.	...	Completed	Prepared by Executive Engineer
6. Ganjam	10	Chicacole	26-2-92—S.E.	(1) and (2) 2-3-92.	Yes	...	No
	11	Parlákimedi	.....	.....	...	...	...
	12	Cocanada	5 to 7-3-92—S.E.	(1) and (2) 31-1-91. (1) 2-2-91.	Yes	Completed	Prepared.
7. Godávari	13	Ellore	27 and 28-6-92—A.S.E.	(1) and (2) 7-2-91.	Yes	No	No
	14	Rajahmundry	2-3-92—S.E.	(1) 9-2-91	Yes	Completed	...
	15	Bezváda	1891	.....	Yes	...	...
8. Kistna	16	Guntár	1891	(1) and (2) 15-2-91.	Yes	Yes, by Local Fund Engineer	...
	17	Masulipatam	1891	(1) 25-2-91	...	...	...
9. Karnool	18	Kurnool	24 and 25-7-92—S.E. 16 to 23-5-92—A.S.E.	(1) 10-4-91	...	Completed by P.W.D.	Prepared.
	19	Dindigul	4 to 5-8-92; 5-10-92 and 10-11-92—S.E.	(1) 15-9-90	...	Completed	Prepared.
10. Madura	20	Madura	15 to 19-6-92; 6 to 7-8-92; 6 and 7-10-92; and 7 to 10-11-92—S.E.	(1) 28-4-90	...	Completed	Prepared.
	21	Palni	1891	(1) and (2) 27-10-91	Yes	Completed	...
	22	Periyakulam	1891	(1) and (2) 23-10-91	...	...	...
	23	Calicut	1891	(1) and (2) 2-8-91.	Yes	Yes	...
	24	Cannanore	1891	(1) and (2) 30-7-91.	...	...	...
11. Malabar	25	Cochin	1891	(1) and (2) 8-9-91.	...	...	...
	26	Pálgat	1891	(1) and (2) 6-8-91.	...	...	...
	27	Tellicherry	1891	No special reports sent.	...	...	...
12. Nellore	28	Nellore	21 to 23-10-92—A.S.E.	.....	Yes	Completed	...
	29	Ongole	1891	(1) 7-4-91	...	Completed	Prepared.

No. 1.

and Drainage of District Municipalities during 1892.

supply.		Drainage.				Remarks.
Date on which scheme was forwarded.	Amount of estimate sent in or anticipated cost.	Under survey or not.	Estimate under preparation or not.	Date on which scheme was forwarded.	Amount of estimate sent in or anticipated cost.	
...	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	Water suspicious on chemical examination. Government ordered to drop preparation of a scheme. Work is likely to be executed in 1893-94.
15-10-90	1,53,742	...	...	...	...	
14-9-92	9,06,642	...	...	...	...	
...	Approximate 2,00,000	...	...	...	...	Scheme under preparation.
1-10-92	4,01,000	...	...	...	...	* Reduced estimate.
...	* 8,72,000	Completed.	...	...	...	
...	...	Completed.	...	...	...	
9-9-91	19,385	Completed.	...	...	...	Water-supply works in progress.
...	† 82,480	...	...	...	...	† Inclusive of Rs. 23,430 for stoneware pipes for distribution purposes.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
7-11-92	4,38,330	...	...	...	...	† Reduced estimate.
...	† 3,89,000	Completed.	...	...	...	
...	...	Completed.	...	...	...	A scheme for water-supply will be forwarded in 1893.
...	...	Completed (By L.F. Engineer.	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	It is proposed to try a deep boring after the boring at Cochin is completed.
6-12-92	1,41,000	...	...	...	...	
12-12-90	71,700	...	...	...	...	Scheme sanctioned. Trial well in progress.
11-7-91	3,91,000	...	...	...	...	Works in progress.
...	...	Completed.	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	Yes	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	A deep boring will be tried in 1893.
...	...	Completed.	...	...	...	
22-4-92	1,20,000	...	...	...	...	
	49,700	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Statement showing progress made in respect of Water-supply and

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Town.	Date of inspection of town.	Date of preliminary report— (1) Water-supply. (2) Drainage.	Whether Council has sanctioned funds for survey and levels.	Water-	
						Under survey or not.	Estimate under preparation or not.
13. Nilgiris	30	Coonoor ...	25 to 27-1-92; 22 to 30-4-92; 14 to 18-7-92; & 11 to 13-12-92—S.E.	.....	Yes	Completed	Prepared.
	31	Ootacamund ...	17 to 27-8-92—A.S.E. 28 to 31-1-92; 1 to 10-5-92; 6 to 13-7-92; & 14 to 18-12-92—S.E. 28-8-92 to 1-9-92—A.S.E.	(1) 8-9-90	...	Completed	Prepared.
14. North Arcot	32	Gudiyátam ...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	33	Tirupati ...	1890	(2) 1-7-90	Yes	...	...
	34	Vellore ...	5 to 7-6-92—S.E.	(1) & (2) 12-5-90...	Yes	Completed	Prepared.
15. Salem	35	Wárajápet ...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	36	Salem ...	1891	(1) 30-9-91	Yes	Completed	...
	37	Tirupatúr ...	1891	(1) & (2) 26-12-91.	Yes	...	...
16. South Arcot	38	Vániyambádi ...	1891	(1) & (2) 26-12-91.	Yes	...	...
	39	Chidambaram ...	1890	.....	Yes	Yes, by P.W.D.	Yes
17. South Canara	40	Cuddalore ...	29-9-92—S.E.; 28 to 30-11-92—A.S.E.	(1) & (2) 17-11-91.	Yes	Yes	...
	41	Mangalore ...	1890	(1) & (2) 8-10-90...	...	...	...
18. Tanjore	42	Kumbakónam ...	18 to 21-1-92; 23 to 27-6-92; 1 & 2-10-92—S.E. 1 to 4-12-92—A.S.E.	.....	Yes	...	...
	43	Mannárgudi ...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	44	Máyavaram ...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	45	Negapatam ...	1890	16-12-90	...	...	...
19. Tinnevely	46	Tanjore ...	9 & 10-10-92 & 14 to 18-11-92—S.E.	(1) 2-6-90	Yes	Completed	Prepared.
	47	Palamcottah ...	1891	(1) 25-11-91	...	...	...
19. Tinnevely	48	Tinnevely ...	1891	(1) 25-11-91	Yes	Completed	...
	49	Tuticorin ...	8 to 12-8-92—S.E.	(1) 30-11-91	Yes	Completed	...
20. Trichinopoly	50	Srirangam ...	1890	.....	...	...	...
	51	Trichinopoly ...	20 to 22-6-92; 8 and 4-10-92; 4 to 6 and 11 to 13-11-92—S.E.	(1) 21-4-90	...	Completed	Prepared.
21. Visagapatam	52	Anakápalie ...	.....	.....	Yes	...	...
	53	Bimlipatam ...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	54	Visagapatam ...	20 to 22-2-92—S.E.	(1) & (2) 30-1-91.	Yes	...	...
	55	Visianagram ...	25-2-92—S.E.	.....	...	Completed	...

No. 1—continued.

Drainage of District Municipalities during 1892—continued.

supply.		Drainage.				Remarks.
Date on which scheme was forwarded.	Amount of estimate sent in or anticipated cost.	Under survey or not.	Estimate under preparation or not.	Date on which scheme was forwarded.	Amount of estimate sent in or anticipated cost.	
25-3-91	Rs. 80,000	...	...	9-2-91	Rs. 48,000	Drainage almost completed.
12-12-90	43,000	...	...	...	35,000	Completed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Completed.	Prepared.	7-9-91	96,000	Funds will be provided in 1893-94 for the execution of the drainage scheme.
9-12-91	3,13,000	...	...	...	2,68,000	Council was asked to finance the scheme.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30-9-91	9,38,000	Completed.	...	1890	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Yes	...	...	...	Schemes for water-supply and drainage will be presented in 1893.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Completed.	Prepared.	...	1,10,000	Works in progress.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Completed.	Prepared.	8-2-92	4,13,000	Works in progress.
2-9-91	3,77,200	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Completed.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	A scheme for water-supply will be presented in 1893.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8-4-91	4,26,600	...	...	...	...	Works in progress.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Completed.	...	...	...	A scheme for water-supply will be presented in 1893.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. 2.

COONOR DRAINAGE WORKS.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

1 No.	2 Main-head.	3 Work done previously.		4 Work done in 1892.		5 Work to be done.		6 Total.		7 Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
1	Main bazaar drains ...	12	2,255	85	15,597	3	500	100	18,352	Saving ... 3,001
2	Mission hill drains ...	...	...	100	5,761	...	...	100	5,761	Do. ... 277
3	Main bazaar sewer ...	36	1,537	64	2,745	...	...	100	4,282	Do. ... 263
4	Main branch sewer ...	...	...	100	1,026	...	...	100	1,026	Do. ... 388
5	Mission hill sewer ...	15	701	85	4,123	...	...	100	4,824	Excess ... 1,525
6	Outfall pipe ...	...	...	100	2,647	...	...	100	2,647	Saving ... 49
7	Widening lanes and revet- ting slopes.	4	100	72	1,717	24	600	100	2,417	Do. ... 833
8	Contingencies ...	83	2,104	10	257	7	170	100	2,531	Do. ... 2,874
	Total ...	16	6,697	81	33,873	3	1,270	100	41,840	Saving ... 6,160*

Materials at site.										RS.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Supplied by contractors and paid for ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Supplied by contractors and unpaid for ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value of the materials collected for the work (items 1, 2, 3 and 4) and remaining unused on 31st December 1892.									...
	Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3 & 4 "Work done").									40,570
(a)	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,570
(b)	Total estimated cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000
	† Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 and 4) ...									99.64

* Out of the probable saving of Rs. 6,160, about Rs. 3,000 met from Provincial Revenues on account of Supervisor's pay have to be refunded.

† As (a) to (b), i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE No. 3.

WATER WORKS, CUDDAPAH.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

1 No.	2 Main head.	3 Work done.		4 Work to be done.		5 Total.		6 Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.	
1	Filtration gallery ...	14	422	86	2,495	100	2,907	Probable saving 365
2	Engine and boiler house ...	100	1,810	...	...	100	1,810	Do. 163
3	Cast iron pipes ...	100	3,007	...	...	100	3,007	Do. 1,205
4	Engines and boilers, &c. ...	100	6,450	...	...	100	6,450	Excess ... 50
5	Baling ...	41	412	59	588	100	1,000	.....
6	Contingencies ...	24	537	76	1,600	100	* 2,137	Saving ... 391
	Total ...	73	12,638	27	4,673	100	17,311	Saving ... 2,074

Materials at site.										RS.	RS.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for 32' of 12" and 1,690' of 6" stoneware pipes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	...
3	Supplied by contractors and paid for ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Supplied by contractors and unpaid for ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241
	Total value of material collected for work (items 1, 2, 3 and 4) and remaining unused on 31st December 1892.									...	12,638
	Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3, "Work done").									...	13,879
(a)	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,385
(b)	Total estimated cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	† Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 and 4).									80	...

* Includes pay of the Supervisor met from Provincial Revenues.
† As (a) to (b), i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE No. 4.

KUMBAKONAM DRAINAGE WORKS.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7
No.	Main-head.	Work done previously.		Work done in 1892.		Work to be done.		Total.		Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
1	Main outfall channel.	6.93	2,323	52.38	17,567	40.69	13,644	100	33,534	
2	Branch channel.	2.30	391	55.34	9,374	42.36	7,175	100	16,940	
3	Street drainage ...	...	...	...	...	100	15,792	100	15,792	
4	Lands ...	100	29,984	...	...	...	...	100	* 29,984	
5	Contingencies ...	59.66	† 8,204	8.45	† 1,162	31.89	4,384	100	13,750	
	Total ...	37.18	40,902	25.55	28,103	37.27	40,995	100	1,10,000	

Materials at site.										RS.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Supplied by contractors and paid for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Supplied by contractors and unpaid for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value of material collected for work (items 1, 2, 3 and 4) and remaining unused on 31st December 1892.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3 and 4).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,005
(a)	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,043
(b)	Total estimated cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,000
	† Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 and 4).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.73	

* Amount of estimate.

† These do not include Rs. 4,434, pay of the Supervisor, met from Provincial Revenues.

‡ As (a) to (b), i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE No. 5.

WATER WORKS, MADURA.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

Statement of work done during the year 1900

1	2	3		4		5		6
No.	Main-head.	Work done.		Work to be done.		Total.		Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	Filter bed			100	35,952	100	35,952	
2	Catch pit and valve house			100	8,464	100	8,464	
3	Engine and boiler house	13	3,918	87	26,666	100	30,584	
4	Engine driver's quarters			100	6,000	100	6,000	
5	Engine driver's quarters			100	62,000	100	62,000	
5	Engines, pumps, &c.			100	62,000	100	62,000	
6	Supply and delivery of pipes	86	1,46,109	14	22,891	100	1,69,000	
7	Laying and jointing	11	3,000	89	25,000	100	28,000	
8	Contingencies	3	1,541	97	49,489	100	51,000	
	Total	39	1,54,568	61	2,36,432	100	3,91,000	

Materials at site.										Tiles. Filter Bed.	RS.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,864	7,639
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	343
3	Supplied by contractors and paid for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
4	Supplied by contractors and unpaid for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,183
	Total value of materials collected for the work (items 1, 2, 3 and 4) and remaining unused on 31st December 1892.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,568
	Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3 "Work done").	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,66,750
(a)	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,91,000
(b)	Total estimated cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	† Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 and 4).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...

* This does not include Rs. 4,387, pay of the Assistant Engineer and his staff, paid from Provincial Revenues.

† As (a) to (b), i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE No. 6.

OOTACAMUND SOUTH DODABETTA WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6
No.	Main-head.	Work done.		Work to be done.		Total.		Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.	
1	Supply and delivery of pipes and special castings.	98	27,561	...	...	98	27,561	
2	Lead jointing and laying pipes including earth-work.	85	4,065	28	1,236	113	5,301	
3	Sluice, air, scour, equilibrium valves and stand-pipes.	159	3,396	93	2,000	252	5,396	
4	Repairs to lower and upper reservoir bye-wash.	...	...	100	350	100	350	
5	Valve pit arrangement at upper and lower reservoir delivery pipes.	...	...	100	1,000	100	1,000	
6	Fencing barbed wire round margin of reservoir.	...	...	100	500	100	500	
7	Compensation ...	...	9	...	700	...	709	
8	Contingencies ...	39	1,864	...	819	...	2,183	
	Total ...	...	36,895	...	6,105	...	43,000	

Materials at site.		RS.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for	...
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for	...
3	Supplied by contractors and paid for	...
4	Supplied by contractors and unpaid for	...
Total value of material collected for the work (items 1, 2, 3 and 4) and remaining unused on 31st December 1892. Cast iron pipes 879 R. ft.		920
Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3, "Work done").		36,895
(a)	Grand Total	37,815
(b)	Total estimated cost	43,000
* Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 and 4).		100

* As (a) to (b), i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE No. 7.

MAIN SEWER REALIGNMENT SCHEME.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6
No.	Main-head.	Work done.		Work to be done.		Total.		Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.	
1	Realignment of intercepting sewer and sub-soil piping.	90	2,815	...	...	90	2,815	
2	Silt traps and manholes ...	66	2,546	...	...	66	2,546	
3	Diversion of storm surface drainage.	133	967	...	...	133	967	
4	Relaying surface sewers ...	188	766	...	...	188	766	
5	Diversion of main lake channel and reconstruction of Hobart Park bridge and approaches thereto.	107	2,568	39	938	146	3,506	
6	New ovoid surface sewers ...	950	247	...	...	950	247	
7	Compensation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Contingencies ...	76	453	...	...	76	453	
	Total ...	...	10,362	...	938	...	11,300	

Materials at site.		RS.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for	...
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for	...
3	Supplied by contractors and paid for	...
4	Supplied by contractors and unpaid for	...
Total value of material collected for the work (items 1, 2, 3 & 4) and remaining unused on 31st December 1892.		...
Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3, "Work done").		10,362
(a)	Grand Total	10,362
(b)	Total estimated cost	11,300
* Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 & 4).		100

* As (a) to (b), i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE No. 8.

KANDAL (OOTACAMUND) DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

1 No.	2 Main-head.	3 Work done.		4 Work to be done.		5 Total.		6 Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	Oyal surface sewers in concrete, 4"	86	1,956	...	...	86	1,956	
	Do. do. 8"	86	9,830	...	...	86	9,830	
	Do. do. 9"	258	2,336	...	...	258	2,336	
	Do. do. 12"	53	1,525	...	...	53	1,525	
2	Spb-soil sewers stoneware pipes, 6"	93	2,104	...	...	93	2,104	
	Do. do. 9"	98	3,633	...	...	98	3,633	
	Do. do. 12"	98	1,271	...	...	98	1,271	
3	Silt traps with manholes	159	2,260	...	...	159	2,260	
4	Gully pits	103	1,860	...	...	103	1,860	
5	Manholes	30	385	...	...	30	385	
6	Gravelling lanes	239	4,793	...	...	239	4,793	
7	Check channel	113	346	...	...	113	346	
8	Flushing surface sewers	370	1,110	...	...	370	1,110	
9	Sundries	48	1,386	...	...	48	1,386	
10	Compensation	3	25	...	...	3	25	
	Total		34,820				34,820	

Materials at site.		Rs.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for	...
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for	...
3	Supplied by contractors and paid for	...
4	Supplied by contractors and unpaid for	...
	Total value of materials collected for the work (items 1, 2, 3 and 4) and remaining unused on 31st December 1892.	34,820
	Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3, "Work done").	34,820
(a)	Grand Total	35,000
(b)	Total estimated cost	90
	* Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 and 4).	

* As (a) to (b), i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE No. 9.

TANJORE WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

1 No.	2 Main-head.	3 Work done.		4 Work to be done.		5 Total.		6 Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	Filter bed	0.2	53	99.8	25,072	100	25,125	
2	Catch pit and valve house	0.6	48	99.4	7,327	100	7,375	
3	Engine and boiler house including store shed and land, &c.	0.4	111	99.6	27,389	100	27,500	
4	Engine, pumps, &c.	...	...	100	70,000	100	70,000	
5	Engine driver's quarters	...	...	100	6,000	100	6,000	
6	Supply and delivery of pipes	...	...	100	1,70,000	100	1,70,000	
7	Laying and jointing pipes	...	...	100	22,000	100	22,000	
8	Contingencies	2.7	* 1,355	97.3	47,845	100	49,200	
	Total	0.4	1,567	99.6	3,75,633	100	3,77,200	

Materials at site.		Rs.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for	...
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for	...
	Bricks	29,750
	Kunker	3 parts.
3	Supplied by contractors and paid for	...
	Cement, Burham Portland	59½ barrels.
	Mango planks	385 sqr. feet
	Do. wood (cuttings)	41 cub. yards
4	Supplied by contractors and unpaid for	...
	Bricks	2,000
	Total value of material collected for work and remaining unused on 31st December 1892.	672
	Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3, "Work done").	1,567
(a)	Grand Total	2,239
(b)	Total estimated cost	† 3,77,200
	† Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at-site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 and 4).	0.6

* This does not include Rs. 1,188, pay of the Assistant Engineer and his staff met from Provincial Revenues.
† As per revised estimate for engine and boiler house, &c.
‡ As (a) to (b) i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE No. 10.

WATER WORKS, TRICHINOPOLY.

Statement of work done during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6
No.	Main-head.	Work done.		Work to be done.		Total.		Remarks.
		Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.	
1	Infiltration works	0.24	87	99.76	35,613	100	35,700	
2	Engine and boiler house (main and 'subsidiary) including store shed.	7.59	2,165	92.41	26,335	100	28,500	
3	Engine driver's quarters ...	...	...	100	6,000	100	6,000	
4	Engines and boilers (main and subsidiary).	...	...	100	94,000	100	94,000	
5	Pipes, valves, bends, &c. ...	...	...	100	1,95,000	100	1,95,000	
6	Laying and jointing pipes, &c. ...	0.20	41	99.80	19,959	100	20,000	
7	Contingencies at 12½ per cent. ...	1.81	* 857	98.19	46,543	100	47,400	
8	Pipes, &c., for jail ...	...	...	100	7,030	100	7,030	
9	Laying and jointing pipes for jail.	...	...	100	986	100	986	
10	Contingencies for jail ...	...	...	100	1,002	100	1,002	
	Total ...	0.72	3,150	99.28	4,30,468	100	4,35,618	

TABLE No. 11.

Statement giving particulars of works of a Sanitary Nature referred to the Sanitary Board for scrutiny from Municipalities.

Materials at site.		RS.
1	Departmentally collected and paid for	607
2	Departmentally collected and unpaid for	1,159
3	Supplied by contractor and paid for	...
4	Supplied by contractor and unpaid for	20,421
	Total value of materials collected for the work (items 1, 2, 3 and 4) and remaining unused on 31st December 1892.	22,187
	Total value of work done up to 31st December 1892 (as per table above column 3, "Work done").	3,150
(a)	Grand Total	25,337
(b)	Total estimated cost	4,35,618
	† Percentage of work done (inclusive of materials at site, viz., items 1, 2, 3 and 4) ...	5.81

* This does not include Rs. 1,352, pay of the Sub-Engineer and staff met from Provincial Revenues.
† As (a) to (b), i.e., percentage (a) bears to (b).

TABLE

Statement giving particulars of works of a Sanitary Nature referred

Municipalities.	Description of works.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Slaughter-houses.	Latrines.	Markets.	Miscellaneous.
Anantapur	Constructing a Municipal Hospital.	1	...	...	...	...
	Collecting metal for drainage works.	...	...	...	...	...
	Improving nulls in front of Municipal office.	...	...	...	...	...
	Improving Katagoodam tank.	...	...	...	...	...
	Improving and cleaning Wodderbundah tank.	...	...	...	...	...
	Excavating four new wells.	...	...	...	...	...
	Removing prickly-pear.	...	...	...	...	...
	Cleaning and deepening wells.	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Constructing Chinnasawmy's well.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing Havildar's well.	...	...	...	...	...
	Removing silt from Wodderbundah tank in Brucepettah.	...	...	...	...	...
	Converting Bumrappah's well into a draw well.	...	...	...	...	1
	Constructing a Lying-in Hospital.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a latrine.	...	...	...	...	...
Beavada	Constructing market sheds.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a latrine.	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. a cholera shed.	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. a latrine.	...	...	...	...	...
Chidambaram	Do. a cholera shed.	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. a latrine with six seats.	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. a cholera shed.	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. a syphilitic ward.	1	...	...	...	...
Cocanada	Repairing market shed at Cocanada.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing market shed at Jagannaikapur.	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeeveram	Provision of cornice works to the rubbish cart-stand at a rate of Rs. 10-8-0 for roofing the above shed.	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasing a house and land for widening the entrance to the Big Conjeeveram market.	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor	Constructing a latrine with corrugated iron for sweeper's lines at Coonoor.	...	...	...	...	...
Dindigul	Constructing a tiled shed at the weekly market at Nagalnayanputty.	...	...	...	...	...
Ellore	Constructing a latrine.	...	...	2	...	...
Erode	Constructing a shed in Rajah's market.	...	...	...	...	...
Gudiyatam	Constructing a Municipal dispensary.	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur	Constructing a market.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a latrine to the market.	...	...	...	...	...
Mannargudi	Repairing the hospital buildings.	...	...	...	...	...

No. 11.

to the Sanitary Board for scrutiny from Municipalities.

No. of estimates received for scrutiny.	Amount.	No. of plans received for scrutiny.	Amount of revised estimate.	Description of new plans furnished.	No. and Date of Sanitary Board's Proceedings.	Purport of the Proceedings.
1	Rs. 8,940	2	Rs. ...	1 sketch	1753, 1-9-92 ... 2851, 12-12-92.	} Returns plans and estimates for revision.
1	15,388	...	...	...	827, 13-5-92 ...	Assigns reasons for not approving the estimate.
1	2,000	...	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	5,000	...	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	8,000	...	...	...	Do. ...	Assigns reasons for not approving the estimate.
1	11,824	...	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	16,000	...	...	...	Do. ...	Wants explanation for high rates.
1	4,500	...	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	380	1	...	...	1893, 14-9-92 ...	} Approved.
1	210	1	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	242	...	...	...	1220, 30-6-92 ...	Approved.
1	520	1	...	1 sketch	1988, 22-9-92 ...	Draws the attention of Chairman to the remarks made by the Sanitary Board.
1	5,809	1	...	...	2247, 15-10-92.	Requires revised plan for approval.
1	1,850	1	...	...	2607, 28-11-92.	Requests the Chairman to state if the latrine or any portion of it has already been constructed.
					2895, 19-12-92.	Approved with remarks.
1	2,000	1	...	...	1091, 13-6-92 ...	Approved with remarks.
1	900	1	...	...	11, 5-1-92 ...	Approved.
1	355	1	...	...	995, 31-5-92 ...	Requests the Council to submit a new design.
1	250	1	...	...	1635, 22-8-92 ...	Withholds sanction until a reply is sent to this proceeding.
1	390	1	...	1 sketch	1645, 22-8-92 ...	Inform to modify the plan according to particulars given.
1	315	1	...	...	2403, 2-11-92 ...	Suggests certain alterations to the plan.
1	425	1	...	...	1394, 23-7-92 ...	Recommends Sanitary Board's design.
1	1,315	1	...	1 type design of ward.	1426, 26-7-92 ...	} Approved.
1	415	...	...	...	Do. ...	
1	227	...	...	...	...	
2	701	2	...	...	133, 15-1-92 ...	Approved.
1	300	1	...	...	2721, 1-12-92 ...	Assigns reasons for not approving the estimate.
1	320	1	...	...	1377, 21-7-92 ...	Approved.
1	500	1	...	...	2040, 29-9-92 ...	Approved.
1	375	1	750 & 650	2 latrines.	319, 17-2-92 ...	Recommends Sanitary Board's design.
1	340	1	...	...	1765, 1-9-92 ...	Approves the estimate in certain respects.
2	4,170	3	...	...	801, 9-5-92 ...	Returns the plan to be altered and the estimate to be revised according to the remarks made by the Sanitary Board.
1	8,300	1	...	...	1375, 21-7-92 ...	} Approved with remarks.
1	380	1	...	...	Do. ...	
1	2,750	1	...	...	1522, 10-8-92 ...	Approved.
Total...	1,05,391					

TABLE

Statement giving particulars of works of a Sanitary Nature referred

Municipalities.	Description of works.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Slaughter-houses.	Latrines.	Markets.	Miscellaneous.
Negapatam	Repairing the slaughter-house at Negapatam.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the slaughter-house at Nagore.	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Digging a well for the use of the slaughter-house.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a road to slaughter-house.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a reservoir	...	...	...	...	...
	Oiling the wood-work in new slaughter-house.	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole	Constructing a market	...	...	...	1	...
Ootacamund	Laying a 4" branch pipe a distance of 995 feet to lock end.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a latrine at the cart-stand at Ootacamund.	...	...	...	...	...
Pálghat	Constructing a market	...	...	...	1	...
	Repairing the hospital and out-houses at Pálghat.	...	...	...	...	...
Palui	Repairing a slaughter-house	...	1	...	...	...
Salem	Re-erecting female latrine in Ponnammampet on bucket system.	...	...	...	...	...
	Re-erecting female latrine near Shandypett at Shevapet.	...	...	...	...	...
	Re-erecting female latrine in H. Division.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a market at Ammapet.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a sheep's slaughter-house at Ammapett.	...	...	...	...	...
Srirangam	Constructing three road tunnels.	...	...	...	...	1
Tanjore	Repairing the drain at Police Ramasawmy Naick's Lane.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing drains in Silk Weavers' Street in the Municipality of Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...
	Reconstructing the southern wall of Harepandithar tank in Municipality of Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the half portion of the floor and the roof, &c., of the dry fish stalls in the market place.	...	...	...	...	...
	Erecting a tiled vegetable shed in the Victoria market.	...	...	...	...	...
Tirupati	Constructing stalls for sale of mutton.	...	...	...	...	...
Tirupatúr	Constructing a double iron latrine with 12 seats.	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	Repairing the buildings of Fort Municipal Hospital.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing two market sheds.	...	...	...	...	...
	Annual repairs of the Municipal Hospital.	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	Constructing a cholera shed at Tuticorin.	...	...	...	...	1
Vániyambedi	Constructing double iron latrine of 12 seats.	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Constructing a bullock slaughter-house.	...	1	...	...	...

No. 11.—continued.

to the Sanitary Board for scrutiny from Municipalities—continued.

No. of estimates received for scrutiny.	Amount.	No. of plans received for scrutiny.	Amount of revised estimate.	Description of new plans furnished.	No. and Date of Sanitary Board's Proceedings.	Purport of the Proceedings.
1	Rs. 1,05,391 410	...	Rs. ...	...	2039, 29-9-92 ...	} Approved.
1	210	...	...	...	Do. ...	
1	130	...	...	...	1333, 16-7-92 ...	Approved.
1	170	...	...	...	Do. ...	States that this is not a work of a sanitary nature.
2	588	...	...	...	1437, 27-7-92 ...	Approved.
1	30	...	...	...	2514, 16-11-92.	Approved.
...	...	1	4,500	Market with 1 sketch.	271, 8-2-92 ...	Recommends Sanitary Board's design.
1	330	...	...	...	220, 1-2-92 ...	Approved with remarks.
1	270	1	...	...	2741, 3-12-92 ...	Approved.
...	...	1	13,500	Market	1378, 25-7-92 ...	Furnishes the Council with a plan of a market and a detailed estimate.
1	450	...	...	...	2852, 12-12-92.	Approved.
1	1,743	1	1,350	Slaughter house.	94, 11-1-92 ...	Recommends Sanitary Board's plans.
1	1,229	1	...	...	2172, 14-10-92.	} Approved with remarks.
1	1,134	1	...	...	Do. ...	
1	1,222	1	...	...	Do. ...	
1	365	1	...	...	Do. ...	
1	547	...	...	...	Do. ...	} Approved with certain remarks.
3	945	2	...	1 sketch	2404, 2-11-92 ...	Recommends semi-ovalshaped drains.
1	400	1	...	...	1204, 28-6-92 ...	Approved.
2	480	2	...	...	2538, 19-11-92...	Approved.
2	1,782	2	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	384	1	...	...	2390, 1-11-92 ...	Approved.
{ 1	477	1	...	...	Do. ...	} States certain informations are not given. Communicates to the Council certain remarks.
{ 1	465	1	...	...	2932, 22-12-92...	
1	800	1	...	...	1352, 19-7-92 ...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	467	...	...	...	1078, 11-6-92 ...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	340	...	...	...	39, 7-1-92 ...	Approved.
1	1,000	1	...	...	1110, 14-6-92 ...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	400	...	...	...	1766, 2-9-92 ...	Approved.
1	600	1	1 estimate without rates.	Plan of cholera shed.	2874, 15-12-92...	Requests to submit a revised estimate for approval.
1	467	...	...	...	1132, 17-6-92 ...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	2,450	1	2,300	Bullock slaughter-house.	363, 1-3-92 ...	Recommends Sanitary Board's design.
Total...	1,25,681					

TABLE

Statement giving particulars of works of a Sanitary Nature referred

Taluk Board.	Description of works.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Slaughter-houses.	Latrines.	Markets.	Miscellaneous.
Bellary	Constructing a tank at Sholapur.	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	Constructing a well at Beypore...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada	Constructing a well at Marrivada.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a drain in the market at Pittapur.	...	...	...	...	1
	Constructing a well at Bingarayapettah.	...	...	...	...	...
Chittur	Constructing a well in the market at Pittapur.	...	...	...	...	...
	Enlarging a well in Moram village.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the well in the Rama Kuppam market.	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	Repairing a drinking-water pond at Ayapettai.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a drinking-water pond at Ulliripattah.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a drinking-water pond at Thondamanatham.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a drinking-water pond at Sedapolium.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a drinking-water pond at Valecherepolium.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a drinking-water pond at Kallan Kuppam.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a drinking-water pond at Parvathipuram.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing flight of steps to the tank at Poundrigapuram.	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam	Repairing tank at Uthamanathapuram.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing tank at Tirumalavasel.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing tank at Kivilangiri	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	Constructing a well in Vadevelkarai village.	...	...	...	...	...
Musiri	Repairing a well in Nadenpur village.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a tank at Malayadipatty.	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	Deepening and improving Etticudy tank.	...	...	...	...	1
	Deepening and improving Agraharam tank at Puttur.	...	...	...	...	...
	Deepening and improving Tiruvasal tank at Vadiyacherry.	...	...	...	...	...
	Deepening the tank and constructing an outlet to Adamavore tank.	...	...	...	...	...
	Deepening the tank and constructing an inlet to Sennavore tank.	...	...	...	...	...
Pollachi	Repairing the Teppacolam at Tirupur, Palladam Taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing tank at Intur	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing tank at Modukur	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a brick well at Intur.	...	...	...	...	...
Répalle	Constructing a fresh-water well in the village of Adipudi, Bapatla taluk, Kistna district.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a drinking-water well at Mannava.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing tank at Madaverapalem.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing tank at Vangipuram	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing tank at Daggupadu	...	...	...	...	...
	Strengthening a portion of the east bund and providing a new bund on the southern side to the Répalle taluk.	...	...	...	...	...

No. 11—continued.

to the Sanitary Board for scrutiny from Taluk Boards.

No. of estimates received for scrutiny.	Amount.	No. of plans received for scrutiny.	Amount of revised estimate.	Description of new plans furnished.	No. and Date of Sanitary Board's Proceedings.	Purport of the Proceedings.
1	Rs. 2,756	1	Rs. ...	...	630, 5-4-92	Approved with certain remarks.
1	345	1	...	...	1473, 1-8-92	Approved with certain remarks.
1	270	1	...	...	24, 6-1-92	Approved.
1	570	4	...	1 sketch.	43, 7-1-92	Recommends a semi-ovalshaped drain.
1	400	1	...	...	430, 15-3-92	Approved with certain remarks.
1	280	5	...	...	455, 17-3-92	Approved with certain remarks.
1	270	1	...	...	746, 22-4-92	States that for certain reasons the estimate cannot be checked.
2	380	1	...	...	1877, 12-9-92	Approved.
1	222	1	...	...	6, 5-1-92	Disapproved for reasons stated.
1	209	1	...	...	Do.	
1	300	1	...	...	Do.	
1	250	1	...	...	1134, 17-6-92	Approved.
1	225	1	...	...	Do.	
1	252	1	...	...	Do.	
1	250	1	...	...	Do.	Approved.
1	320	1	...	...	1135, 17-6-92	
1	620	1	...	...	Do.	
1	400	1	...	...	Do.	Approved with certain alterations.
1	350	1	...	...	Do.	
1	418	1	...	...	2308, 22-10-92.	Approved with certain alterations.
1	210	...	...	...	12, 5-1-92	Approved with certain remarks.
1	390	1	...	...	1508, 5-8-92	Approved.
1	740	1	...	1 sketch.	961, 26-5-92	Approved.
1	380	1	...	...	Do.	
1	500	1	...	...	Do.	
3	1,330	3	...	...	2474, 11-11-92.	Approved with certain remarks.
2	630	2	...	...	Do.	
1	1,000	1	...	...	930, 23-5-92	Approved.
1	250	1	...	...	323, 18-2-92	Approved with certain remarks.
1	320	1	...	...	Do.	
1	410	1	...	...	Do.	
2	273	...	...	...	1059, 9-6-92	Approved.
1	400	1	...	...	1280, 8-7-92	Approved.
1	660	1	...	...	1308, 12-7-92	Approved.
1	800	1	...	...	Do.	
1	300	...	...	...	Do.	
1	200	1	...	...	2476, 11-11-92...	Approved with certain remarks.
Total ...	17,880					

TABLE

Statement giving particulars of works of a Sanitary Nature referred

Taluk Boards.	Description of works.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Slaughter-houses.	Latrines.	Markets.	Miscellaneous.
Répalle—cont.	Constructing a masonry water ghat at Kollur.	...	...	...	...	...
	Extending the Tungabhadra tank at Ponnur and providing a sluice for it in the south bank.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the bund of a tank at Ballukanipalem, Bapatla taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a brick well for Vuyyurupalam hamlet of Kammarazu gadda.	...	...	...	...	...
Saidāpet	Sinking a brick well at Zelavaru.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a well at Mambalam.	...	...	...	...	...
	Diverting from the Rajan Kulam the portion of the town drainage that flows into it.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Ayyur Agaram village.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Poyyapankum village.	...	...	...	...	...
	Deepening the drinking-water pond at Kodabarikuppam village.	...	...	...	...	...
	Deepening the drinking-water pond at Kunnam village.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the Tertakolam at Tindivanam.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Ayur Agraram.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Poyapankum village.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Keranore.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Nariapatti.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Valungananthal.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Taringivaram.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond of Maddanlongkolam.	...	...	...	...	...
Tindivanam	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Sorakolathur.	...	...	...	...	...
	Deepening and improving the Mylam pond.	...	...	...	...	...
	Clearing silt, removing prickly-pear and constructing a road culvert for the supply channel to the drinking-water pond at Vikravandi.	...	...	...	...	...
	Deepening the drinking-water pond at Puthupakam.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Athipody in Tiruvannamalai taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the Pappankolam in Villupuram.	...	...	...	...	...
	Diverting the town drainage beyond the supply channel to the drinking-water pond at Tindivanam.	...	...	...	...	...
	Digging a drinking-water pond at Mambalapet in the Villupuram Taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing drinking-water pond at Aygunam.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing drinking-water pond at Karikkalambadi.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing drinking-water pond at Rayampettai.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the Teppakolam at Maiparai in Sankaranainarkoil Taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	Repairing the Teppakolam in Kurinjakolam in Sankaranainarkoil Taluk.	...	...	...	...	...

No. 11—continued.

to the Sanitary Board for scrutiny from Taluk Boards—continued.

No. of estimates received for scrutiny.	Amount.	No. of plans received for scrutiny.	Amount of revised estimate.	Description of new plans furnished.	No. and Date of Sanitary Board's Proceedings.	Purport of the Proceedings.
	RS.		RS.			
1	17,880 370	...	...	...	1449, 28-7-92 ...	Wants plans to check estimates.
2	200	...	...	...	Do. ...	Wants plans to check estimates.
1	252	...	...	...	1523, 11-8-92 ...	Wants plans to check estimates.
1	345	...	...	...	1656, 23-8-92 ...	Wants information to check the estimate.
1	261	...	...	...	2093, 7-10-92 ...	Wants plan to check estimate.
1	290	...	...	...	665, 11-4-92 ...	Returns the estimate with certain remarks.
1	670	1	...	...	524, 19-3-92 ...	Approved.
1	300	...	...	...	789, 5-5-92 ...	States that for certain reasons the estimates cannot be checked.
1	250	...	...	...	Do. ...	States that for certain reasons the estimates cannot be checked.
1	300	...	...	...	793, 6-5-92 ...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	300	...	...	...	Do. ...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	350	...	...	...	T 25 T 26, 24-6-92 ...	Approved.
1	300	...	...	...	T 26, 24-6-92 ...	Approved.
1	250	...	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	300	1	...	...	1333, 16-7-92 ...	Approved.
1	260	1	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	250	1	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	300	1	...	...	Do. ...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	300	1	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	300	1	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	1,110	...	...	...	1470, 1-8-92 ...	Wants plans to check the estimates.
1	400	1	...	...	1477, 2-8-92 ...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	250	1	...	...	1644, 22-8-92 ...	Approved.
1	250	1	...	...	1774, 2-9-92 ...	Approved.
1	300	1	...	...	1781, 2-9-92 ...	Approved.
3	915	1	...	...	1985, 22-9-92 ...	Approved.
1	2,000	1	...	...	2298, 21-10-92 ...	Approved.
1	300	1	...	...	2571, 23-11-92 ...	Approved.
1	300	1	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	250	1	...	...	Do. ...	Approved.
1	670	1	...	...	2406, 2-11-92 ...	Approved.
1	680	1	...	...	2497, 14-11-92 ...	Communicates certain remarks of the Sanitary Board.
Total ...	31,453					

TABLE

Statement giving particulars of works of a Sanitary Nature referred

Taluk Boards.	Description of works.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Slaughter-houses.	Latrines.	Markets.	Miscellaneous.
Trichinopoly	Repairing a drinking-water tank in Kilakulakudy village.	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing a dispensary with a latrine and a well at Illuppur.	...	...	...	...	...
	Improving the Kambar Urini at Illuppur in Trichinopoly taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
Tirupatūr	Constructing a well	...	...	...	...	...
	Improvement of village-site at Uttankarai.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a well at Sathiam village, Vriddhachalam taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a pond at Pattakurchi village, Vriddhachalam taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a pond at Kolakudi village, Chidambaram taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the Pottakolam at Udayargudi.	...	...	...	...	...
Vriddhachallam	Filling up the Allikuttai in Kasba Vriddhachalam taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing a drinking-water pond at Atheputt.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Perumola, Vriddhachalam taluk.	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing the drinking-water pond at Gopurapuram.	...	...	...	...	...

No. 11—continued.

to the Sanitary Board for scrutiny from Taluk Boards—continued.

No. of estimates received for scrutiny.	Amount.	No. of plans received for scrutiny.	Amount of revised estimate.	Description of new plans furnished.	No. and Date of Sanitary Board's Proceedings.	Purport of the Proceedings.
	RS.		RS.			
1	31,453	1	...	...	1761, 1-9-92	Approved.
1	250	8	...	...	1938, 17-9-92	States that the design sent by the Taluk Board requires certain modifications.
1	420	1	...	...	1997, 23-9-92	Approved.
1	250	1	...	...	250, 3-2-92	Approved.
1	640	1	...	...	256, 4-2-92	Certain information called for.
1	385	1	...	...	118, 12-1-92	} Approved.
1	250	1	...	...	Do.	
1	300	1	...	...	Do.	} Approved.
1	372	1	...	...	535, 23-3-92	
1	620	1	...	...	762, 27-4-92	Approved.
1	309	1	...	...	1412, 26-7-92	Approved.
1	300	1	...	...	2506, 15-11-92	Approved.
1	400	1	...	...	2631, 29-11-92	Approved.
Total	38,240					

TABLE

Statement giving particulars of works of a Sanitary nature referred

District Boards.	Description of works.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Slaughter-houses.	Latrines.	Markets.	Miscellaneous.
Arcot, North	Repairing the ancient and the head spring of the supply channel to Peshkar's tank at Rénigunta. Repairing the Peshkar's tank and supply channel. Constructing a bugge to the tank. Constructing a Lying-in Hospital.					1
Arcot, South	Repairing the pond at Yellakur Railway Station. Digging a pond at Killai in Chidambaram. Constructing a latrine at Rowtalam.			1		
Bellary	Constructing a latrine at Alúr Deepening and improving well in Chellakurky village. Deepening and improving well in Veerapur village. Constructing a tank at Tugga-patty. Improving the Gosayee well in Rayadrug taluk.					1
Coimbatore	Constructing a new market at Pollachi.					
Cuddapah	Extending Madanapalle town					
Godavari	Constructing an hospital building at Peddapur. Constructing an hospital at Bhimavaram.	1				
Kistna	Deepening a portion of a drinking-water tank at Kankipad. Sinking six wells in Phirangipuram.					
Madura	Constructing a drinking-water ghat at Kallur, Répalle taluk.					
Nellore	Improving a well at Sennampatty. Constructing a drinking-water well at Kalavaya.					
Nilgiris	Constructing Morbury's patent privy of ten seats at Gúdálér. Constructing a well at Tippacadu.					
Salem	Exterpating Lantana in Gúdálér. Constructing a well Executing masonry repairs to the feeder channel and the bed of the Kamalalayam tank at Námakal. Constructing a draw well to the big Teppakulam at Tiruchengód.					

No. 11—continued.

to the Sanitary Board for scrutiny from District Boards.

No. of estimates received for scrutiny.	Amount.	No. of plans received for scrutiny.	Amount of revised estimate.	Description of new plans furnished.	No. and Date of Sanitary Board's Proceedings.	Purport of the Proceedings.
1	Rs. 370	1	Rs.		2024, 23-9-92	Invites the attention of the District Board to the remarks of the Sanitary Board.
1	4,552	2			Do.	
1	710	1		1 sketch	Do.	
1	10,060	4			2338, 25-10-92 2815, 8-12-92.	Informes that the Sanitary Board is not inclined to modify its requirements.
1	290	1			2545, 21-11-92...	Approved with certain remarks.
1	300	1			816, 12-5-92	Approved.
1	450	1		Standard design of latrine on dry-earth system.	817, 12-5-92	Recommends Sanitary Board's design.
1	450	1			Do.	Recommends Sanitary Board's design.
1	1,872	1			1998, 23-9-92	Approved.
1	875	1		1 sketch	Do.	Recommends Sanitary Board's sketch.
1	2,255	1			2003, 23-9-92.	Approved and recorded.
1	446	1			2448, 7-11-92. 2449, 7-11-92	Approved.
8	14,100	5			2756, 5-12-92...	Returns the plans and estimates with remarks.
1	1,070	1			815, 12-5-92	Returns the plan for want of information.
1		1			1829, 7-9-92	Disapproved for reasons stated.
7	4,490	7		1 sketch	1954, 19-9-92	Communicates certain remarks of the Sanitary Board.
2	1,060	2			2004, 23-9-92	Approved.
1	3,000	1			2478, 11-11-92...	Wants certain information and alterations in the estimate.
1		1			2985, 30-12-92...	Approved with remarks.
1	872	1			1517, 9-8-92	Approved with remarks.
1	250	1			272, 9-2-92	Approved with remarks.
1	700	1			1894, 14-9-92	Approved.
1	250	1			2002, 23-9-92	Communicates certain remarks to the District Board.
1	500				2508, 15-11-92...	Approved.
1	550	1			327, 9-2-92	Approved with certain remarks.
2	1,484				417, 15-3-92	Returns the estimates with remarks.
1	3,331	1			632, 5-4-92	Returns the plan and estimate with remarks.
Total...	53,787					

HORMUSJI NOWROJI, B.C.E.,
Asst. Sanitary Engineer,
for Sanitary Engineer to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From HORMUSJI NOWROJI, Esq., B.C.E., Assistant Sanitary Engineer to Government, in charge of Sanitary Engineer's office, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 23rd February 1893, No. 354.

I have the honour to forward four advance copies of the administration report of this department for the year 1892.

2. The report was written by Mr. J. A. Jones, Sanitary Engineer to Government, just before going on leave.

3. The report will, as usual, be bound with that of the Sanitary Commissioner when ready.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. LAING, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 1st June 1893, No. 1367-S.

I have the honour to forward four stitched copies of my sanitary report for 1892.

2. Two copies have, as usual, been forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

3. The title page, table of contents, cholera map and the diagrams will be inserted in the bound copies.

ORDER—dated 23rd June 1893, No. 1394 L., Local and Municipal.

With the letters read above the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer submit the reports on the administration of their departments during the year 1892.

2. The constitution of the Sanitary Board and the rules for the conduct of its business continued the same as in the two years preceding.

GENERAL SANITATION.

3. *Rainfall and Prices of Food-grains.*—The mean quantity of rain registered was 58·43 inches and was below the average in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madras, Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, Nilgiris, Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly, the decrease being most marked in Madras, South Arcot and Tanjore. The west coast districts of Malabar and South Canara received, respectively, 30 and 42 inches above the average of the ten years ending with 1889. In future, means for the whole Presidency should be calculated with reference to the monsoon currents, the districts being grouped according as the heaviest periods of rainfall occur in them during the south-west or the north-east monsoon, and a separate mean struck for each group. Where, as in the case of Nellore, part of the district

is affected by one and part by the other current, a division by taluks should be made. A mean into which such different elements as the rainfall in Wynaad and that in South Nellore enter can be of no conceivable use for any purpose.

Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall referred to above, the prices of food-grains, which had been steadily rising since 1887, continued at a high level and advanced on the failure of the north-east monsoon. The prices of the principal grains during the three years beginning with 1890 and the average for the last five years are shown below :—

	Number of seers for the rupee.			Average for the last five years.
	1892.	1891.	1890.	
Rice	10.3	11.8	12.7	13.8
Ragi	17.3	22.4	26.2	27.1
Cholum	16.1	21.1	21.6	24.6

The prices were above the average of the ten years ending with 1889 in all districts except Chingleput, where the price of cholum was slightly below it. Compared with 1891, however, there was a slight improvement in Tinnevely and Malabar as regards rice, while there was a marked rise in Ganjám and Vizagapatam.

4. *Vital Statistics.*—The total population for which returns of births and deaths were received rose by 10,000 and such records are now obtained in the case of all but 1,944,000 of the inhabitants of the Presidency. It has not been yet found possible to arrange for vital statistics in the zamindari tracts of Madura and in the Vizagapatam agency.

5. *Births.*—The number of births registered during the year was less than that of the three preceding years and the decrease is ascribed to the distress which prevailed in the Presidency during the past two years. If, however, the large variations in the birth-rates reported from the several districts, ranging from 17.8 per mille in Ganjám to 36.8 per mille in Madras are considered, it is probable that the fall in the number is also due in great measure to defective registration. In comparison with the previous year, there was a fall in all districts except South Canara, Tinnevely and Gódvári. In no district was the supposed standard rate of 40 per mille reached. The rate was above 30 in Madras, Bellary, South Canara and Kurnool, and below 20 in Ganjám. The returns from Malabar (20.4), Vizagapatam (21.5), Nellore (21.9), Gódvári (22.1), and North Arcot (22.6) were unsatisfactory; the figures in the last-named district were, however, the result of the bad season of the previous year. The special attention of the Collectors concerned is again drawn to the matter. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in fifteen out of the twenty-two districts. The death-rate exceeded the birth-rate most in Madras and Gódvári, a high mortality from fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea in the former and the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in the latter district being the causes.

The average birth-rate for all District Municipalities was 29.9 per mille against 30.0 in 1891. In Dindigul and Vániyambádi alone the rate exceeded 40 per mille; in 33 towns it was between 30 and 40; in the remaining 20 it was less than 30, while in Trichinopoly and Vizianagram it was only 20.9. This great variation in the rates clearly evidences defective registration, although the Sanitary Commissioner states that he has found on personal inspection some improvement on the whole. The average rural birth-rate for the Presidency was lower than the urban, 24.9 against 28.3. In six districts, however, the rural exceeded the urban rate, while in Ganjám and Malabar the difference between the two was very marked. Such inequalities very probably are due in part to the untrustworthiness of the returns.

6. *Deaths.*—The following statement exhibits the number of deaths per mille and those according to the returns of the previous five years :—

	1887.*	1888.*	1889.*	1890.*	1891.†	1892.†
Cholera	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.2	2.9	2.3
Small-pox	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Fevers	8.6	7.3	8.2	9.2	7.3	8.3
Bowel-complaints	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Injuries	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other causes	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.1	9.4	9.1
Total	21.6	21.4	23.5	22.8	22.2	22.3

* Calculated on the census of 1881. † Calculated on the census of 1891. ‡ Dysentery and diarrhoea only.

The number of deaths registered during the year was larger than that recorded in any year since 1878, the increase occurring chiefly under fevers, which carried off 280,627 persons against 247,029 in 1891 and an average of 223,427 for the preceding ten years. In comparison with that of 1891, however, the total mortality of the year did not show much difference, as the increase under fevers was counterbalanced to some extent by a decrease under cholera. The year was generally an unhealthy one in consequence of the distress which prevailed over a considerable portion of the presidency. The mortality among infants under one year of age amounted to 173.9 per mille of the children born during the year against 167.4 in 1891. The high rate of infantile mortality may be ascribed to the general prevalence of insanitary conditions in combination with the other causes enumerated by the Sanitary Commissioner in the twenty-fourth paragraph of the report.

Taking the districts individually, the highest mortality (46.5 per mille) was recorded, as usual, in Madras. As observed in the reviews of the reports for the past two years, this is attributable partly to increased accuracy in registration and partly to the extremely insanitary condition of the place. The city was inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner during the year and a full report submitted which is now in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners.

The death-rate was also high in Kurnool (35.1 per mille), Bellary (27.5), Kistna (27.5) and Gódvári (27.1), while it was below 20 in Madura, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore, and in Ganjám, only 14.3. The accuracy of the Ganjám returns in particular may be doubted, and the great inequalities observable in the rates are doubtless due for the most part to the incompleteness of registration. The Collectors of the districts named are requested to report the steps they propose to take for improving matters in this direction. It is observed that the report called for in this connection from the Collector of South Canara in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 9th July 1892, No. 1596 L., has not been received. This omission should now be supplied.

The average death-rate for the District Municipalities was 29.4 per mille or 7.5

	1892.	1891.
Mannárgudi	24.2	24.5
Nellore	19.7	36.0
Ongole	24.3	28.8
Cuddalore	18.8	28.1
Chidambaram	24.5	35.4
Dindigul	20.5	40.0
Palni	21.4	49.7
Salem	18.2	28.3
Tiruppattúr	19.2	36.9
Erode	21.7	33.6
Kartár	23.1	38.2
Chicacole	23.8	19.1
Parlákimedi	22.9	23.2

higher than the district rate, while the individual rate varied from 55.2 in Kurnool to 18.2 in Salem. The high mortality in Kurnool is ascribed to the prevalence of cholera and that (50.3 per mille) in Cochin to the large number of deaths registered under small-pox. The death-rate in the towns noted in the margin was in every case, excepting Chicacole, below the figure for 1891. In the absence of any other reasonable explanation, there can be no doubt that this is the result of neglected registration, and the Municipal Councils concerned should give the matter their attention.

7. *Principal Diseases—Cholera.*—The mortality from this disease, though smaller than that recorded in 1891, was larger than that of any previous year since 1882. The disease was most virulent in January, July and August. In the last three months of the year very few cases were recorded. No district in the presidency was free from this scourge, while in nine it prevailed throughout the year. Godávári, Kurnool and Tanjore suffered the most, the death-rates being respectively 6.5, 6.0 and 4.1 per mille of the population, while in Ganjám the deaths registered were only 0.2. The average death-rate from cholera in municipal areas was 3.2 and that in the districts 2.3 per mille. Of the 55 District Municipalities, only two, Palni and Ootacamund, were free from this disease; while Periyakulam and Anantapur, with a mortality of 14.7 and 11.5 respectively headed the list.

8. *Small-pox.*—The number of deaths from small-pox was 43,757 against 41,322 in 1891 and was the highest on record since 1885. The Sanitary Commissioner ascribes the great increase in the mortality from this disease in 1891 and 1892 to deficiency of rainfall in the years immediately preceding and states that a copious rainfall is accompanied by immunity from the epidemic. The proportion of the mortality among children under 12 years of age to the total number of deaths from small-pox, which had fallen from 66 to 54 per cent. in 1891, declined to 47 per cent. The disease was very severe in Malabar, Kistna and Godávári; the lowest death-rate occurred, as usual, in Madras, where vaccination is carried on in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. The table in the 51st paragraph of the report is of much interest as tending to show the efficacy of compulsory vaccination when really enforced. Among Municipalities, Cochin heads the list with a rate of 19.9 per mille and is followed by Palghat, Tellicherry and Calicut, all in the Malabar district where it ranged between 9 and 5 per mille. The Collector of Malabar and the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils concerned are requested to report the steps which they propose to take for the spread of vaccination in the areas under their charge. The results achieved in the remaining Municipalities were generally fair, and 8 towns enjoyed perfect immunity. This subject will be more fully dealt with when the vaccination report for 1892-93 is reviewed.

9. *Fevers.*—The mortality under this head was greater than in any year since 1880 and numbered 280,627 against 247,029 in 1891. This large increase is attributed to the heavy rainfall of the year and also to the rise in the prices of food-grains and the consequent distress which prevailed. The highest death-rate occurred, as in the previous year, in Kurnool (22.8 per mille), followed by Nilgiris (17.7), Cuddapah (16.8), Vizagapatam (16.5) and Madras (15.6). The least affected district on the other hand was Tanjore (2.2), Tinnevely and Trichinopoly coming next with 3.1 and 4.0 per mille respectively. The death-rate in municipal areas was, as usual, lower than that in rural tracts, a ratio of 10 per mille having been reached in only 10 towns. The town of Kurnool, like the rest of the district, recorded the highest mortality (31.4 per mille). It is to be regretted that the health of Coonoor, which had improved in 1891, again declined in the year under review, the rate of deaths from fever having risen from 8.4 to 17.7 per mille. A similar result is also observable in Cuddapah, the rate having risen from 13.3 to 16.9 per mille.

10. *Dysentery and Diarrhoea.*—The deaths recorded from these causes numbered 32,293 against 34,223 in 1891. The average rate for the districts was only 1.0 per mille; the individual proportion ranged from 8.9 in Madras to 0.3 in Anantapur. The district municipalities returned an average rate of 3.4 per mille, the list being headed by Bimlipatam (10.7), followed by Tanjore (8.3), Vizagapatam (6.8) and Bezwada (6.0). The lowest rate (0.3) was registered in Dindigul and Vaniyambadi.

11. *Injuries, &c.*—There was a small increase (770) in the number of deaths attributed to injuries, but the deaths from unspecified causes decreased from 315,664 to 303,733.

12. *Sanitary improvements carried out by Municipal Councils and District Boards.*—The subjects dealt with by the Sanitary Commissioner under these heads will be noticed at length in the reviews of the administration reports of the local bodies concerned and in the general Municipal and Local Fund reviews, and do not at present call for remark.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

13. The Sanitary Engineer's report for 1892, which is the third of its kind, is a record of considerable progress both in the execution of works and in the preparation of schemes. In the course of the year the Sanitary Engineer visited 18 and the Assistant Sanitary Engineer 10 towns.

14. Nine water-supply and drainage works estimated to cost Rs. 14,61,000 in the aggregate, were in course of construction during the year, while schemes for the improvement of water-supply in 5 towns and for that of drainage in another, estimated to cost some Rs. 24,18,000, were submitted to Government. Of the nine works under execution, the Kandal drainage and south water-supply schemes in Ootacamund were carried out, while the Coonoor drainage and the Ootacamund main-sewer-realignment schemes were in a fair way towards completion. Satisfactory progress was also made in the Madura and Cuddapah water-supply works and in the drainage scheme of Kumbakonam, the expenditure thereon at the close of the year having amounted to 39, 73 and 63 per cent. respectively of the estimated cost. Very little was, however, done with respect to the Trichinopoly and Tanjore water-supply schemes, as the works could not be taken in hand until late in the year. Tables 2 to 10 appended to the report exhibit the details of the works executed up to the end of the year. Of the six new schemes submitted to Government for sanction, the Bellary, Cocanada and Coimbatore water-supply projects have been abandoned as beyond the means of the Municipal Councils and the others are still under consideration. With reference to the Sanitary Engineer's remark in paragraph 24 of his report, it is observed that his proposal to improve the water-supply of Chicacole has not found favour with the Municipal Council, which has allotted Rs. 500 for cleansing and repairing the existing sources of supply, which are considered sufficient for the needs of the town.

15. The Sanitary Engineering department also scrutinised 165 plans and 202 estimates for sanitary works of the value of Rs. 2,17,708, and furnished plans and designs wherever necessary. In addition to this, the Sanitary Engineer deputed his Assistant to report on the drainage and water-supply of Chittoor (North Arcot) and on the suggestion to convert the Ammankulam tank in Tiruchengód (Salem) into a drinking-water reservoir. The report furnished regarding Chittoor was referred to the Taluk Board for information as to what action it intended to take. The scheme for the improvement of the water-supply of Tiruchengód was reported to be impracticable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

16. During the year under review, the Sanitary Commissioner or his Deputy visited 128 minor towns and villages in the presidency and the reports thereon submitted to Government in many cases show that although much yet remains to be done, sanitation is engaging the attention of the district authorities and that an improvement has been effected in all districts. The inspection work done by the District Medical and Sanitary officers was very satisfactory, as they visited 51 places each, on an average, against the prescribed minimum of 40. The medical officers of Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Nellore and Salem were specially energetic as they visited from 146 to 61 villages each, while those of Anantapur, Malabar and Vizagapatam appear not to have fulfilled as they should have done, this important part of their duties. In the district last named only six villages were inspected. It is not stated how far this was due to the absence of an Assistant Surgeon during a portion of the year. The Surgeon-General is requested to report on the point. The subject of sewage farming seems to have received but scant attention, but the Sanitary Commissioner explains that this is due to want of proper drainage systems for towns. The farm started at Salem two years ago is reported to have been abandoned, as the owner of the land declined to lease it out. Some other ground should, if possible, now be selected and operations renewed. A good beginning is reported to have been made in Tanjore with a farm of 65 acres in extent which has been leased, to the benefit of municipal revenues, for Rs. 1,950. The progress of this scheme will be watched with interest. The Government is pleased to note the testimony borne by the Sanitary Commissioner to the

good services of Surgeon-Major Dymott, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and by the Sanitary Engineer to those of Mr. Hormusji Nowroji, the Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

„ the „ Engineer.
„ the „ Board.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Public Department.
„ the Military „
„ the Revenue „
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the „ of Jails.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ all Collectors.
„ all Presidents of District Boards.
„ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils,
„ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 23rd June 1893, No. 1395 L., Local and Municipal.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

8

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

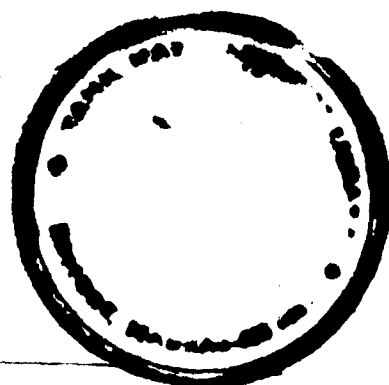
Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 23rd June 1893,
Nos. 1394, 1395 L.

JUNE.



28. 21. 1892
R. 12; 1

Reports.

Reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's and
the Sanitary Engineer's — for 1892.

