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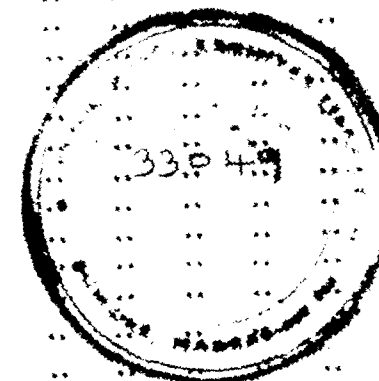
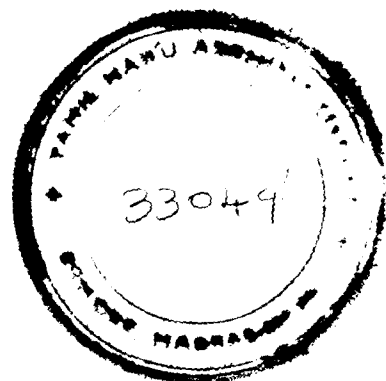
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**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC
HEALTH, MADRAS, FOR 1940**

INCLUDING

**ADMINISTRATION OF VACCINATION
IN 1940-41**

**MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MADRAS, FOR 1940

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

The average district rainfall was 55.79 inches in 1940, as against 51.59 in 1939. The seasonal distribution as compared with that in the previous year and the average for the five years ending with 1939 is given below :—

	1940.	1939.	Average for 5 years ending with 1939.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Inter-monsoon period (January to May)	9.23	7.04	6.69
South-west monsoon period (June to September)	26.50	23.07	25.88
North-east monsoon period (October to December)	20.06	21.48	15.09
Total	55.79	51.59	47.66

The rainfall during the year has shown a very definite increase as compared with the average for the preceding five years, the largest increase occurring during the north-east monsoon period. In seven of the districts, the rainfall was nearly normal while sixteen districts had an excess rainfall of more than 10 per cent. The highest rainfall of 175.34 inches was recorded in South Kanara district and the lowest of 25.36 inches in Kurnool district. The rainfall was in excess of the normal in all districts of the Province, except Kurnool and was on the whole sufficient for all the needs of the Province.

2. The prices of the principal food grains in the Province during the three years 1938, 1939 and 1940, as compared with the average for the preceding 10 years are as shown below :—

Grains.	Seers per rupee.				Percentage variation of prices in 1940 from previous 10 years' average.
	1940.	1939.	1938.	Average for 10 years ending 1939.	
Rice (second sort)	8.8	9.9	10.3	10.1	+ 18.8
Ragi	14.2	15.6	17.8	16.8	+ 15.5
Cholam	13.5	15.0	15.7	16.0	+ 9.4
Cumbu	14.3	14.4	15.7	15.5	+ 7.7

The prices of the principal food grains have shown definite increases as compared with those of the preceding years.

VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL POPULATION.

3. The Madras Province has an area of 125,438 square miles with a population of (exclusive of Indian States) 44,182,017 as per census of 1931 giving a density of 352 persons per square mile. According to the census of 1931, the number of persons per occupied house in the British territory, as it was then constituted was 5.05. The estimated mid-year population of the Province for 1940 calculated on the geometrical progression method is 48,398,200 while that arrived at by the natural increase method is 49,516,706. As compared with the census population these have increased by 9.5 and 12.0 per cent respectively. As no proper system of registration of births and deaths exists in Vizagapatam Agency, the vital statistics relating to this area have been excluded from this report. The population for which vital statistics are recorded according to the 1931 census, is 43,985,197, of which the urban population (municipalities and rural towns) is 6,191,504 and rural 37,793,693. The total number of villages and towns in the Province exclusive of Vizagapatam Agency is 36,957 as per census of 1931.

MIGRATION OF POPULATION.

4. The following statement gives the number of emigrants during the previous five years:—

Year.	Number of emigrants.	Year.	Number of emigrants.
1936	44,683	1939	34,709
1937	106,514	1940	13,862
1938	51,472		

The number of emigrants, has greatly decreased since Government of India have prohibited the emigration of unskilled labourers to Malaya and Ceylon.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

5. Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all municipalities and in those villages to which the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) has been extended. In the remaining villages, registration is carried out by village headmen under executive instructions. Registration in municipalities is carried out by the Councils, and in non-municipal areas by the Revenue department through the agency of the village headmen who are generally the Registrars of Births and Deaths in all villages, whether registration there be compulsory or not. In G.O. No. 2137, P.H., dated 21st May 1940, Government extended the Act III of 1899 throughout the Province with effect from 1st January 1941, except to some specified backward tracts and villages. Thus registration of births and deaths has now become compulsory, practically throughout the Province. Prior

to such extension, the Act was in force only in about 40 per cent of the villages containing about 56 per cent of the population of the villages. Such an extension is a landmark in the history of birth and death registration in the Province. It is hoped that this will result in further improvements in the accuracy of the birth and death records of the Province which are already considered to be among the best in India.

The mere extension of the Act alone will not be of much value, unless the provisions of the Act are strictly enforced. Under section 6 of the Act, the Registrars are required to put up a sign board in a conspicuous place on or near the outer door of the office. The value of such a sign board in educating the public will be great. Unfortunately, this statutory provision has been practically discarded throughout the Province. The question was raised with the Board of Revenue, but the Board considered that the same may be taken up after the war. The cost of such sign boards will be small, compared with the advantages that will accrue and it is necessary that the Registrars, who are expected to enforce the law, should not themselves discard one of its chief provisions of great value. It is therefore necessary that such sign boards should be provided as early as possible.

6. Under the regulations framed under the Public Health Act, only persons who possess the minimum qualifications of a Sanitary Inspector can in future be appointed as full time Birth and Death Registrars in the Public Health establishments of local bodies. It is desirable that full time Birth and Death Registrars be appointed in all bigger panchayats to improve birth and death registration.

7. In the course of their routine inspection of villages, the health staff detected 58,973 unregistered births and 23,470 unregistered deaths and of these 33,809 births and 9,282 deaths were detected during the off-season alone. It is necessary that constant vigilance should be exercised over the work of the Birth and Death Registrars, if the efficiency of registration is to be maintained and improved. In the present state of registration in this Province the number of unregistered births and deaths detected by the inspecting staff has to be taken as an index of the efficiency with which birth and death registration work in the Province is being checked.

During the year 23,414 defaulters who failed to register births and deaths were prosecuted. In many cases the offenders were let off with a warning. Wherever necessary, deterrent punishments will have to be imposed to improve the efficiency of birth and death registration.

COMPILATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

8. The compilation of vital statistics of the Province has been centralized in the office of the Director of Public Health since 1932 and this has helped to increase the accuracy of the vital statistics

returns of the Province. New personal registers have been devised and introduced for the use of the staff posting the birth and death returns and this has been helpful in ensuring the complete and punctual receipt of the birth and death returns from all the Tahsildars in the Province.

There are still however some taluks in the Province, from which returns are not received punctually in spite of every effort made to obtain them. The heaviest defaulters were Pattukkottai taluk (314) in Tanjore district, Yellavaram taluk (157) in East Godavari Agency and Peddapuram taluk (48) in East Godavari, Plains, district, the number in brackets being the number of birth and death returns of villages in arrears for the year. Pattukkottai taluk is a chronic defaulter. The Tahsildars concerned should make every effort to see that the returns are submitted punctually in future. During the year, a total of 865 village returns were not received in time for inclusion in the report. They represent only 0·21 per cent of the total number of returns due.

GENERAL BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

9. The practice of calculating the vital statistical rates on the census population during the ten years following each census, without allowing for the growth in population in the subsequent years, results in the calculated rates being in excess of the true rates. The birth and death rates calculated on the census and the mid-year estimated populations, estimated by the method of geometrical progression and their differences are tabulated below :—

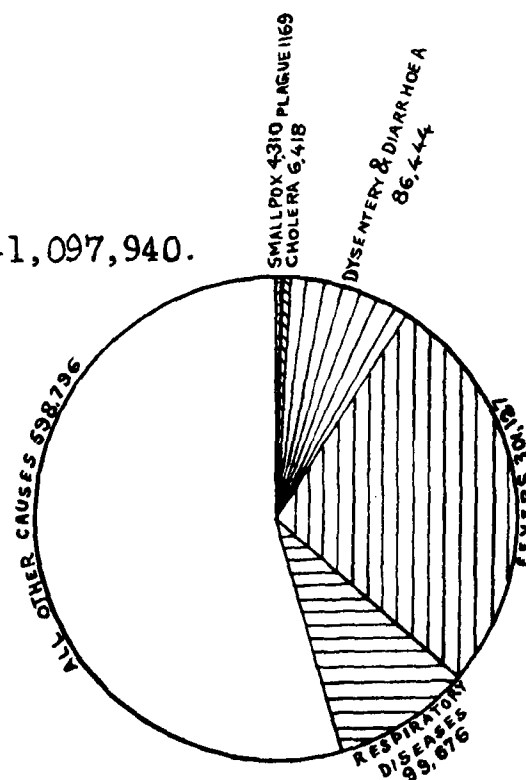
Year.	Mid-year estimated population.	Number of births.	Birth-rate based on estimated population.	Birth-rate based on the census population.	Difference.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate based on estimated population.	Death-rate based on census population.	Difference.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1931	45,302,074	1,606,403	35·4	35·5	— 0·1	1,072,572	23·7	23·7	— 0·0
1932	45,763,500	1,627,381	35·6	36·0	— 0·4	962,024	21·7	22·0	— 0·3
1933	46,209,300	1,704,245	36·9	37·7	— 0·8	1,068,923	23·1	23·7	— 0·6
1934	46,659,289	1,663,996	35·0	36·2	— 1·2	1,127,169	24·2	25·0	— 0·8
1935	47,113,707	1,671,186	35·5	37·0	— 1·5	1,124,336	23·9	24·9	— 1·0
1936	*46,543,720	1,659,625	35·7	37·8	— 2·1	1,023,839	22·0	23·3	— 1·3
1937	47,000,390	1,701,662	36·2	38·7	— 2·5	1,054,430	22·4	24·0	— 1·6
1938	47,461,550	1,709,545	36·0	38·9	— 2·9	1,032,052	21·7	23·5	— 1·8
1939	47,927,200	1,694,751	35·3	38·5	— 3·2	1,111,281	23·2	25·3	— 2·1
1940	48,398,200	1,690,842	35·1	38·6	— 3·5	1,097,940	22·7	25·0	— 2·3

* The decrease is due to the transfer of a portion of this Province to Orissa.

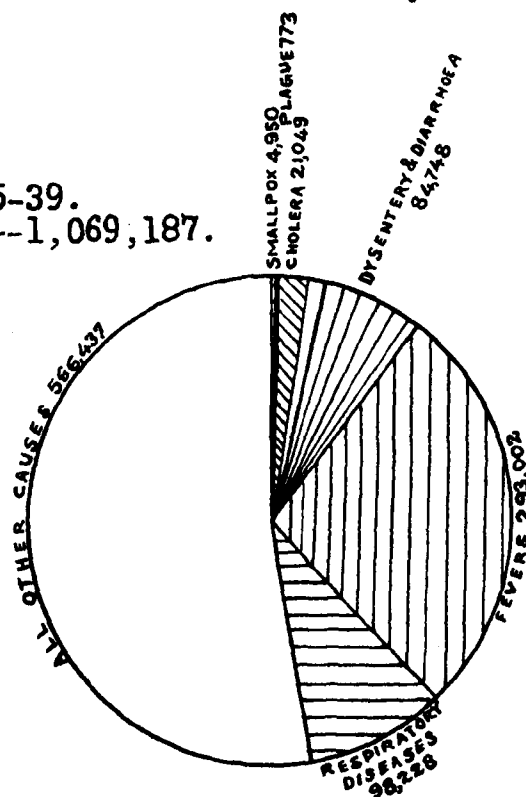
The differences between the two rates increase in the years subsequent to the census. The birth and death-rates for each district calculated on the mid-year estimated population by both geometrical and natural increase methods are given in Annexure L.

MADRAS PROVINCE.
Comparative Diagrams of Deaths by Causes.
-000-

1940.
Total Deaths---1,097,940.



Mean 1935-39.
Total Deaths---1,069,187.



10. The following statement compares the mortality from the several causes of deaths during 1940, 1939, with the average for the five years ending with 1939 :—

Causes of deaths.	Number of deaths recorded in		Average for 5 years ending with 1939.	Increase or decrease in 1940 as compared with	
	1940.	1939.		1939.	Quinquennial average for 1935-1939.
Cholera	6,418	2,115	21,049	+ 4,303	- 14,631
Smallpox	4,310	3,120	4,950	+ 1,190	- 640
Plague	1,169	324	773	+ 845	+ 396
Fevers	301,127	307,942	293,002	- 6,815	+ 8,125
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	86,444	84,906	84,748	+ 1,538	+ 1,696
Respiratory diseases .. .	99,676	102,130	98,228	- 2,454	+ 1,448
Maternal deaths	14,939	15,448	14,681	- 509	+ 258
All other causes	588,857	595,298	551,756	- 11,439	+ 32,101
Total	1,097,940	1,111,281	1,069,187	- 13,341	+ 28,758

When compared with the previous year, there have been increases in the mortality from cholera, smallpox, plague and dysentery and diarrhoea, while the deaths from fevers, respiratory diseases, maternal deaths and "all other causes" have shown a decrease. The total mortality has shown a slight fall when compared with the previous year.

11. The main features of the recorded vital statistics during the year were—

- (1) A practically stationary birth-rate as calculated on the census population, the rates for the two years 1939 and 1940 being 38.5 and 38.6 respectively. Consequently as calculated on the increasing population estimated by the method of geometrical progression, the birth-rate has shown a small fall from 35.3 to 35.1.
- (2) A small fall in the death-rate from 25.3 to 25.0 per 1,000 of census population and from 23.2 to 22.7 per 1,000 of estimated population.
- (3) A sharp increase in the deaths from cholera from 2,115 (the lowest recorded during the past 59 years) to 6,418. It has however to be noted that the death-rate from cholera during the year was only 0.15, being 0.6 per cent of the total recorded mortality during the year.
- (4) An increase in the mortality from smallpox from 3,120 to 4,320 and from plague from 324 to 1,169. Last year's mortality from plague was the lowest recorded since 1898 when it first occurred in the Province.

BIRTHS.

12. The number of births registered during the year was 1,699,842 (868,369 boys and 831,473 girls) giving a birth rate of 38.65 per 1,000 of population against 38.53 in the previous year, the average for the previous five years being 38.17. Two lakhs sixty-eight thousand four hundred and nineteen births were recorded in urban areas (municipalities and rural towns with a population of 5,000 and above) giving a birth-rate of 43.35 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 41.84 in the previous year. There were 1,431,423 births in rural areas (the province exclusive

of municipalities and rural towns) giving a birth-rate of 37.87 per mille as against 37.97 in 1939. While the birth-rate in urban areas has increased that in rural areas has remained practically the same.

The proportion of male to female births was 104:100, the average for the previous 10 years being 105:100.

13. The number of births and birth-rates in the principal communities were as follows:—

Communities.	Number of births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	1,500,894	38.59
Muhammadans	131,391	39.82
Christians	67,207	38.56
All communities	1,699,842	38.65

As usual, the Muhammadan community has the highest birth-rate.

The monthly distribution of births during the year is given in Annexure J.

14. The number of births and birth-rate registered in each district of the Province is given in Statement I of Appendix I. The birth rate varies from 44.39 in Bellary district to 33.83 in Tanjore district. Tanjore district continues to register low rates from year to year. Madras City included in the statement with a registered birth-rate of 51.35 has to be omitted from districts, since it is wholly urban, although considered a district for administrative purposes. Nine districts recorded birth-rates of over 40 per 1,000, 12 from 35 to 40 and 3 from 30 to 35. The districts that registered low rates were South Arcot (34.97), Malabar (34.37) and Tanjore (33.83). As compared with the previous year, the birth-rates have increased in 12 districts, the increase ranging from 0.47 in Anantapur district to 3.73 in Salem district. The rates have decreased in the remaining districts, the decrease ranging from 0.07 in South Arcot district to 3.20 in Nellore district. The birth-rate was in excess of the death rate in all districts, the excess ranging from 20.28 in North Arcot district to 3.91 in Chingleput district.

Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-four still-births (14,711 males, 12,423 females) were registered in the Province giving a rate of 15.96 per 1,000 live-births as compared with a rate of 48.82 in municipalities, which shows that registration of still-births in rural areas is comparatively very defective.

BIRTHS IN MUNICIPALITIES.

15. Rajapalaiyam Panchayat was constituted into a municipality during the year, thus increasing the total number of municipalities in the Province to 83.

The number of births registered in the municipalities of the Province were 169,918 (86,970 boys and 82,948 girls) giving a rate of 48.81 per 1,000 as against 43.90 in the previous year. The births and the birth-rates registered in each municipality are given in Statement VI of Appendix I. Fifty-nine municipalities recorded

birth-rates over 40, 23 between 40 and 30 and one below 30. Tiruvalur Municipality recorded the lowest rate of 29.40. When compared with the previous year, there were rises in the birth-rates in 52 municipalities and a fall in 31 municipalities.

Eight thousand two hundred and ninety-five still-births (4,494 males and 3,801 females) were registered during the year, giving a still birth-rate of 48.82 per 1,000 live births.

BIRTHS IN RURAL TOWNS.

16. The total number of rural towns in the Province with a population of 5,000 and above is 241. The vital statistics of rural towns are given in Statement VI of Appendix I.

Ninety-eight thousand five hundred and one (50,502 boys and 47,999 girls) births were registered in the rural towns with a total population of 2,482,128 giving a birth-rate of 39.68 as against 38.85 in 1939, the average for the previous 5 years being 37.27.

17. The following table shows that registration in rural towns has been improving since 1923, when the district health scheme was introduced:—

Birth-rate per mille of population.	1922.		1927.		1932.		1937.		1938.		1939.		1940.	
	Number of rural towns.	Percentage total.	Number of rural towns.	Percentage total.	Number of rural towns.	Percentage total.	Number of rural towns.	Percentage total.	Number of rural towns.	Percentage total.	Number of rural towns.	Percentage total.	Number of rural towns.	Percentage total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Over 40	19	8.8	69	32.1	55	22.4	89	36.9	90	37.5	106	44.0	111	45.1
Between 30 and 40	60	27.9	95	44.1	122	49.6	119	49.4	110	45.8	104	43.2	114	47.3
Between 20 and 30	93	43.3	41	19.1	60	24.4	31	12.9	38	15.9	30	12.4	14	5.8
Below 20	43	20.0	10	4.6	9	3.6	2	0.8	2	0.8	1	0.4	2	0.8
Total	215		215		246		241		240		241		241	

The percentage of rural towns which recorded birth-rates less than 20 per mille in 1940 was only 0.8 against 20.0 in 1932, while percentage of towns which recorded rates over 40 has increased to 46.1 from 8.8.

Pallattur (Ramnad district) and Allur (Nellore district) recorded the lowest birth-rates of 19.79 and 19.36 respectively. These low rates are no doubt partly due to defective registration which will have to be improved.

DEATHS.

18. The number of deaths registered during the year were 1,097,940 (556,955 males and 540,985 females) giving a rate of 24.96 per 1,000 as against 1,111,281 in 1939 with a rate of 25.26, the average rate for the previous five years being 24.18. The mortality in urban (municipalities and rural towns) and rural areas was 177,351 and 920,589 respectively giving rates of 28.64 and 24.36 respectively. The corresponding rates for the previous year were 28.91 and 24.67 respectively. The proportion of male to female deaths was 103:100.

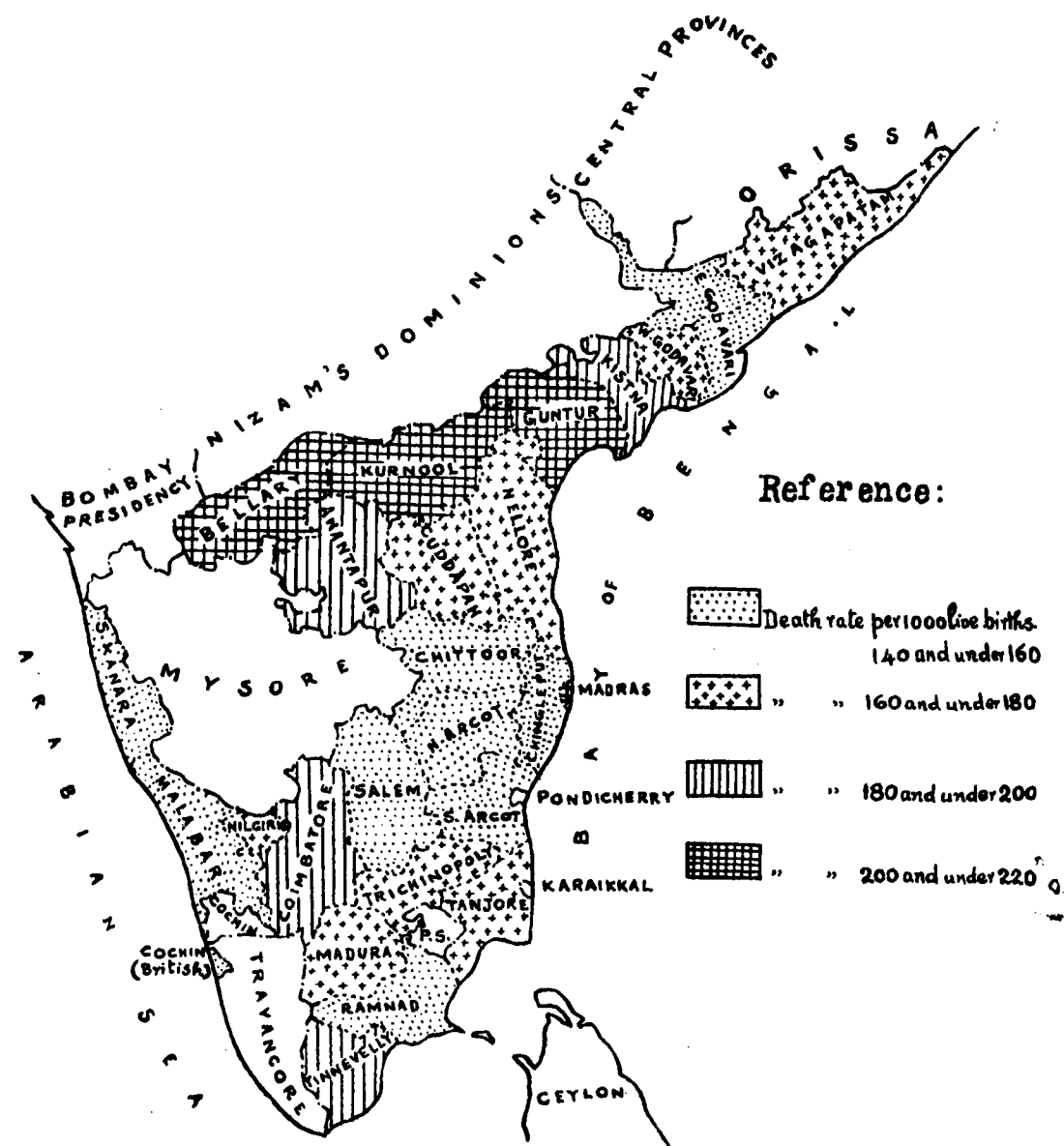
19. Statement II of Appendix I gives the recorded number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 of population by sex for the

Map I.

MADRAS PROVINCE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.

1940.



districts of the Province. Excluding Madras which recorded a death-rate of 40·36, three districts registered rates between 30 and 40 and the remaining 21 districts between 20 and 30. High death-rates were registered in the districts of Kurnool (37·63), Bellary (34·74), and Anantapur (30·13). Malabar district recorded the lowest death-rate of 21·47. When compared with the previous year, death-rates have increased in 11 districts and decreased in 14 districts. South Kanara (+ 4·98) Kurnool (+ 3·45) and Bellary (+ 3·31) districts recorded the highest increases, while Godavari West (—6·87), Anantapur (—5·98) recorded the maximum decrease in the death-rates.

20. The highest number of deaths occurred in the fourth quarter and the lowest in the second.

The monthly and quarterly distribution of deaths during the year is given in Annexure J.

21. The death-rates among the principal communities given below show that the death-rate among Hindus is the highest. This is in accordance with previous findings.

	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	979,070	25·18
Muhammadans	78,528	23·80
Christians	38,792	22·26
All communities	1,097,940	24·96

DEATHS IN MUNICIPALITIES.

22. The number of deaths recorded in municipalities was 116,536 (60,173 males and 56,363 females) giving a death-rate of 31·42 per 1,000 of population as compared with 31·99 in the previous year. The number of deaths and the death-rates in all municipalities are given in Statement VI of Appendix I. Four municipalities registered death-rates over 40, 25 between 30 and 40, 49 between 20 and 30, and 5 less than 20. High mortality rates were recorded in Bellary (42·29), Tiruppur (41·92), Cochin (41·68) and Madras (40·36). The causes for the high rates in these municipalities were mainly the inclusion of deaths of non-residents occurring in hospitals in the towns, malaria, and respiratory and alimentary diseases.

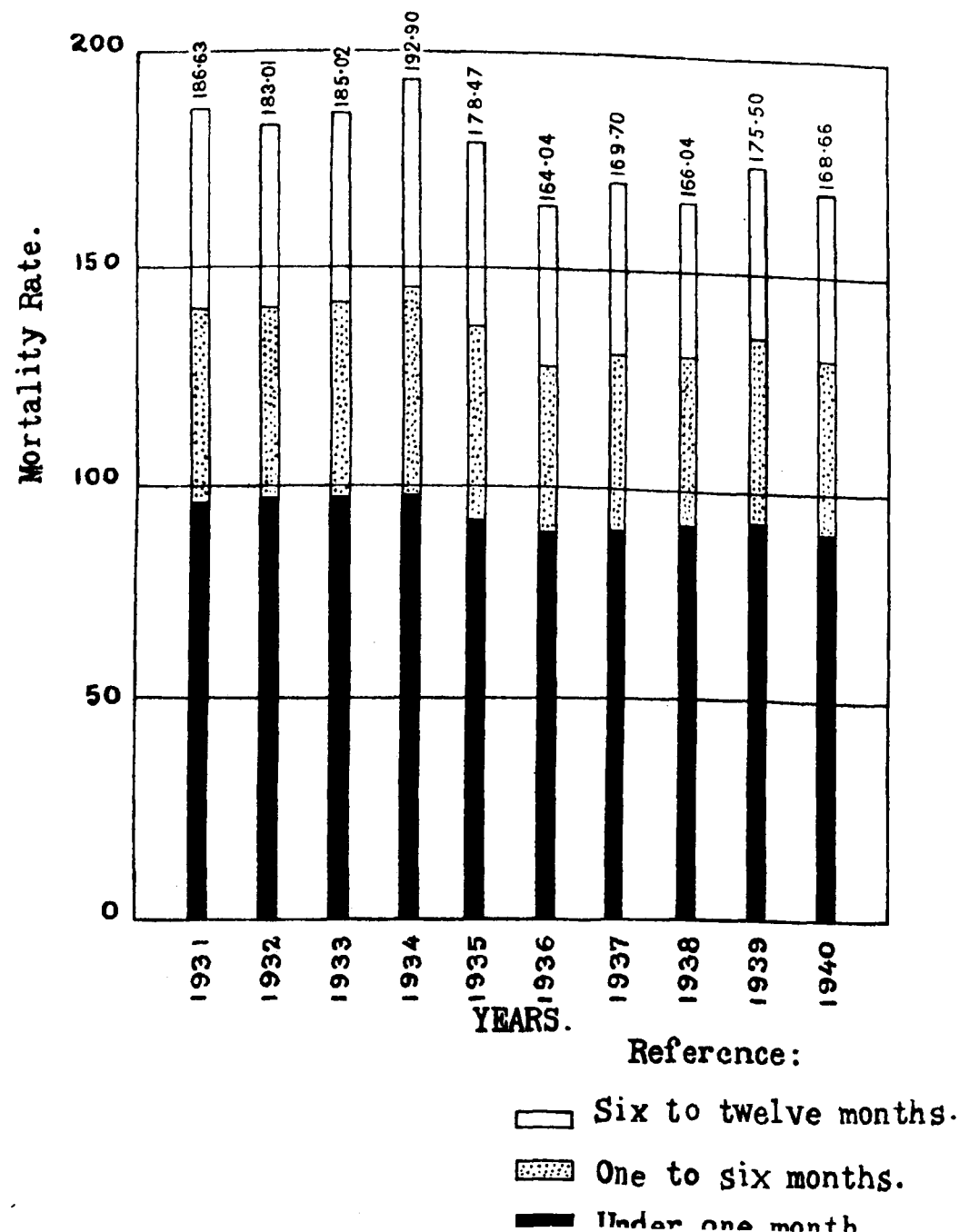
Low rates were returned from Ellore (17·65), Tirupattur (18·53), Sivakasi (18·74), Devakottai (19·32) and Mangalore (19·65). These low rates were no doubt partly due to defective registration. The councils concerned must increase the accuracy and completeness of their birth and death records. As compared with the previous year, there was a rise in the death-rate in 50 municipalities and a fall in 33 municipalities.

DEATHS IN RURAL TOWNS.

23. In the rural towns, there were 60,815 deaths (30,813 males and 30,002 females) during the year giving a death-rate of 24·50

Graph I (a).

MADRAS PROVINCE.
Infantile Mortality rate per 1000 Live-Births.
During the years 1931 to 1940.



per 1,000 of population as against 24.43 in 1939. Details of the number of deaths registered and the rates are furnished in Statement VI of Appendix I. Two towns recorded death-rates of over 40, 30 between 30 and 40, 168 between 20 and 30, 36 between 15 and 20 and 5 less than 15. Kosgi, Bellary district, (40.41) and Vikramasingapuram, Tinnevely district, (46.75) recorded high rates. Ilaiyangudi (8.68), Kovur (11.24), Sivaganga (13.60), Kandanur (14.41) and Yellamanchili (14.79) recorded low rates of less than 15 per 1,000. Again the low rates are no doubt partly due to defective registration. The Panchayats, Collectors and District Health Officers concerned should improve the birth and death records of the towns.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATH-RATES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

24. Statement IV, Appendix I, gives the number of deaths by age and sex in the rural areas in each district and in each municipality and rural town. The age specific death-rates in rural and urban areas of the Province are also furnished in this statement. An abstract of the statement, showing the death-rates according to age and sex in rural and urban areas is given in Annexure K.

The following conclusions reached from the annexure generally confirm those of previous years:—

- (a) The death-rates in rural areas are generally less than those in urban areas except in the age groups "under one month," "five years and under ten years" and "ten years and under fifteen years." This shows that the people in rural areas are generally healthier than those in urban areas.
- (b) The female death-rate is lower than the male death-rate except in the age periods 10 to 40 years. This is in striking contrast to the experience of western countries where the female death-rate is uniformly less than the male death-rate through all age periods and undoubtedly represents the greater risks of maternity in this country.
- (c) The highest death-rates are recorded in the two extreme age periods of life and the lowest in the age period "ten years and under fifteen years."

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

25. The number of infantile deaths registered during the year was 286,688 (155,001 boys and 131,687 girls) giving an infantile mortality rate of 168.66 per 1,000 live births, as against 175.50 in the previous year. Infantile deaths form 26.1 per cent of the total mortality in the Province. The infantile mortality rates for the periods "under one month," "one to six months" and "six to twelve months" were 89.62, 40.31 and 38.73 per 1,000 live births respectively. Graph I (a) shows the comparative mortality rates for the different age periods under one year during the past ten years. It will be seen that over 50 per cent of the infants die within the first month of life and this shows the need for adequate ante-natal care. The infantile mortality rate during the past ten

years has not shown any definite trend and remains almost stationary. Infantile mortality is generally considered to be the best general index of the state of public health in an area, and much leeway has therefore to be made up if there is to be a definite reduction in the rate of infantile mortality in the Province.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

26. The number of maternal deaths in the Province during the year was 14,939 giving a mortality rate of 8.65 per 1000 births (live and still) as against 8.97 in 1939, the average rate for the five years ending with 1939 being 8.57. Graph II (a) shows the maternal mortality rate during the past ten years. The rate has remained stationary and shows the need for further extension of maternity relief in the Province.

GENERAL.

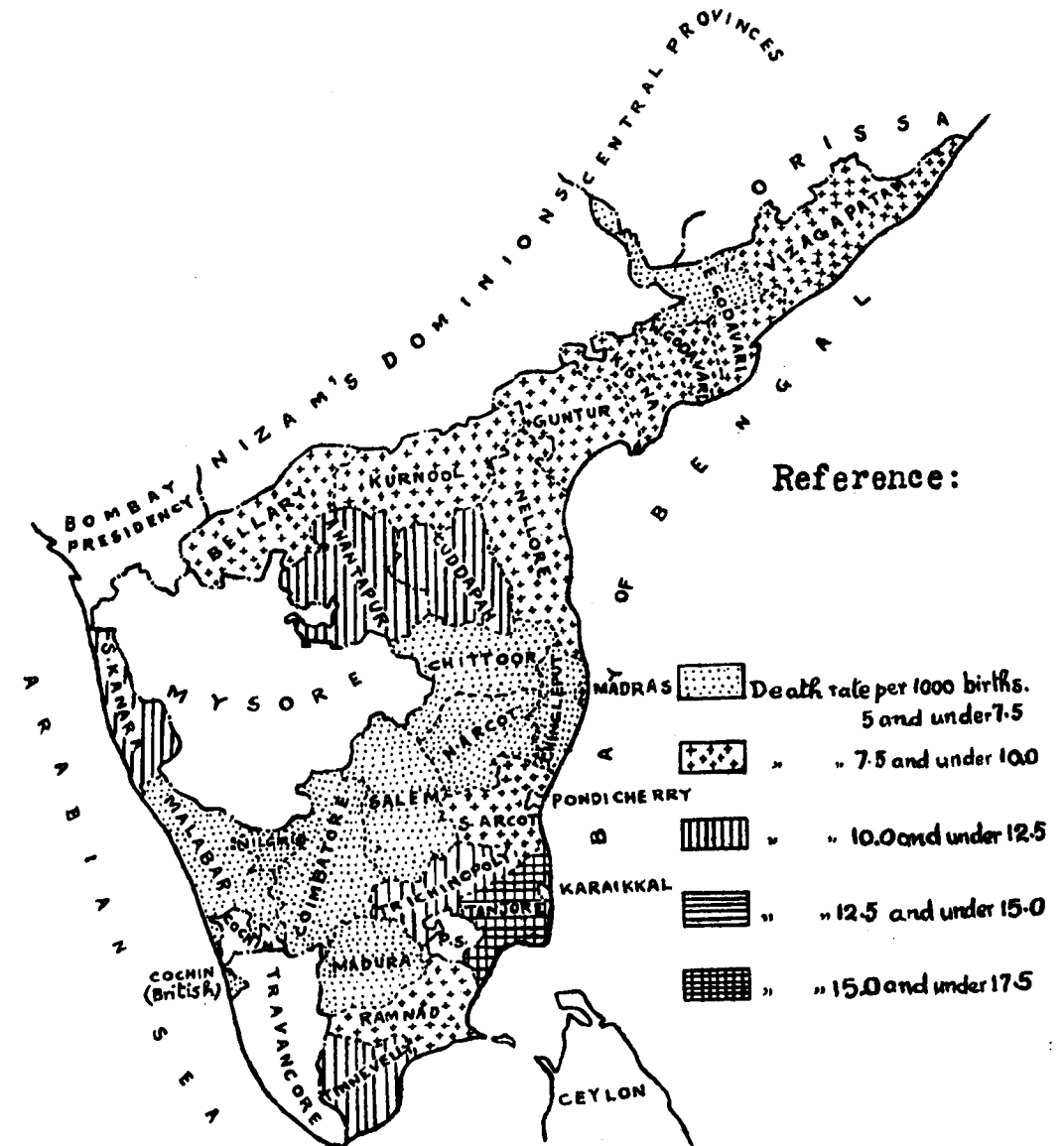
27. The vital index viz., the percentage of birth-rate to the death-rate has shown a small rise from 153 in 1939 to 155 in 1940. This shows that the birth-rate of the Province continues to be in excess of the death-rate by over 50 per cent. The annual births in the Province during the past decade has varied from 1,600,000 to 1,700,000 and the deaths from 1,000,000 to 1,100,000, so that the natural increase in population in this Province has been about half a million each year during the period. The provisional returns of 1941 census show an increase in population of the Province in the decade by 5,136,000, in fairly close agreement with the natural increase stated above. The population of the Province which is now nearly 50 millions continues to increase fairly rapidly and all circumstances seem to indicate that it will continue to do so in the near future. It does not appear possible to state what will be the maximum population that this Province can support; but the Province will, it appears (barring such calamities as wars, epidemics or famines), have to face all those administrative problems which a fairly rapidly increasing population will present, for some decades to come.

28. The vital statistical rates recorded in the other Provinces in India and in Burma are tabulated below:—

Provinces.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Survival rate.	Number of male births to 100 female births.	Number of male deaths to 100 female deaths.	Infantile mortality rate.
Assam	28.21	17.20	11.01	108	111	141.75
Bengal	33.70	22.26	11.44	108	108	159.29
Bihar	30.80	19.10	11.70	107	160	150.60
Bombay	42.07	27.91	14.16	106	105	169.36
Burma	34.97	26.21	8.76	104	108	195.10
Central Provinces ..	37.58	30.30	7.28	106	112	226.07
North-West Frontier Province.	29.87	21.60	8.27	133	188	144.17
Orissa	35.85	24.72	11.13	107	101	183.09
Punjab	40.62	23.70	16.92	112	112	178.22
Sind	21.15	13.77	7.38	125	125	115.72
United Provinces ..	34.72	21.78	12.94	115	118	135.34
Madras	38.65	24.96	13.69	104	103	168.66

Map II.

MADRAS PROVINCE. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS. 1940.

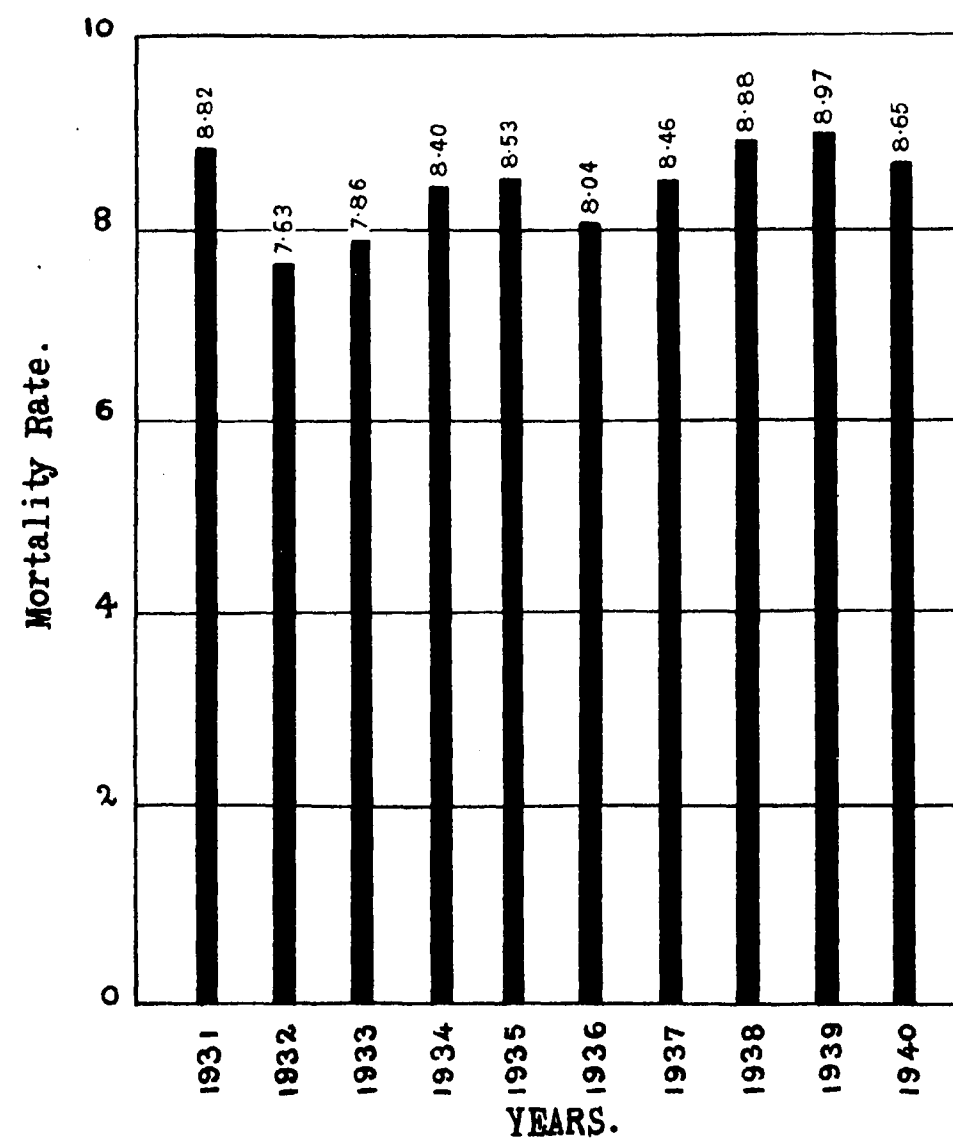


MADRAS PROVINCE.
MORTALITY RATE FROM CHOLERA.



Graph II (a)

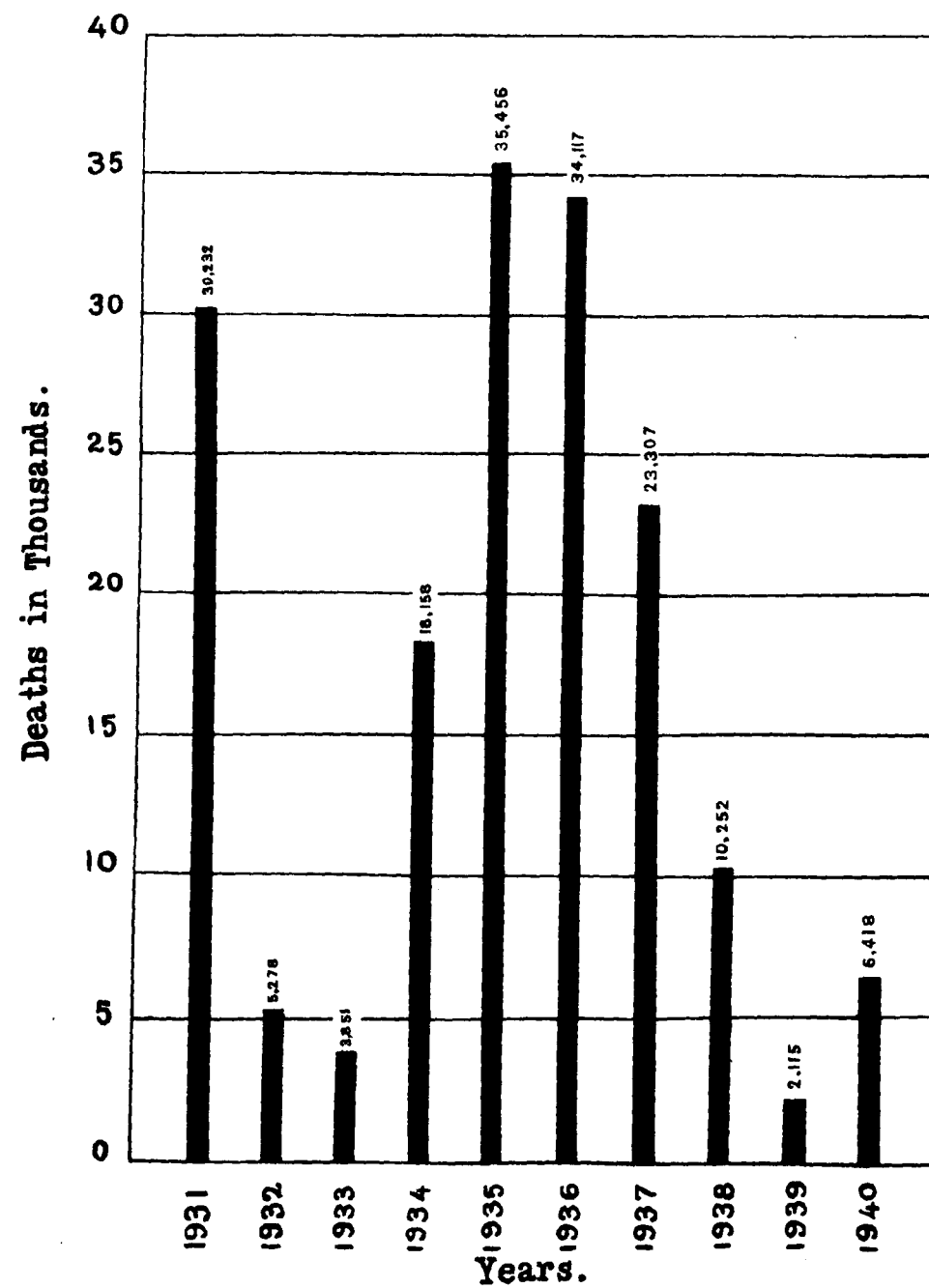
MADRAS PROVINCE.
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 Births.
During the years 1931 to 1940.



Graph III (a)

MADRAS PROVINCE.

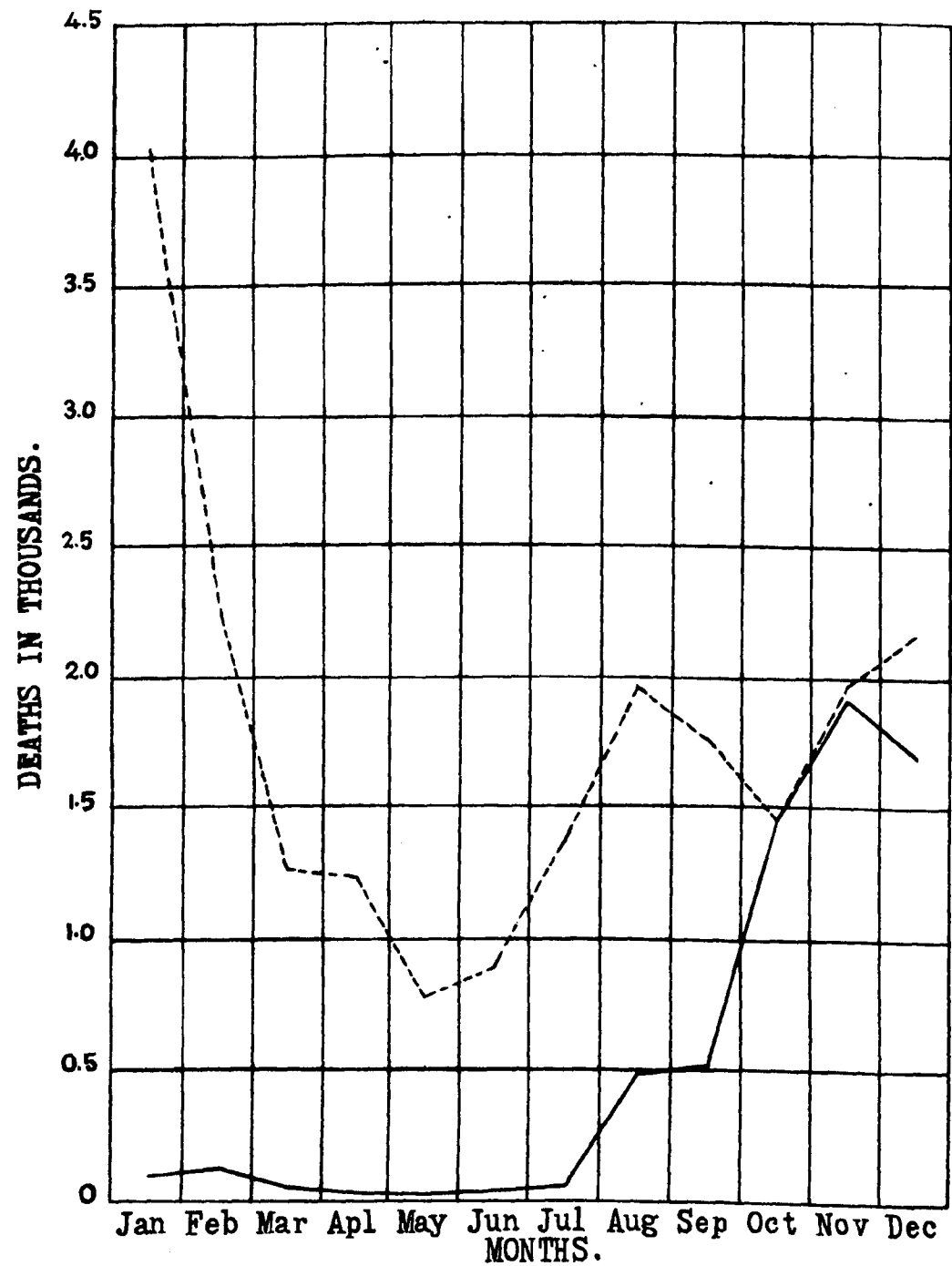
Deaths from CHOLERA during the years 1931 to 1940.



Graph III (b)

MADRAS PROVINCE.

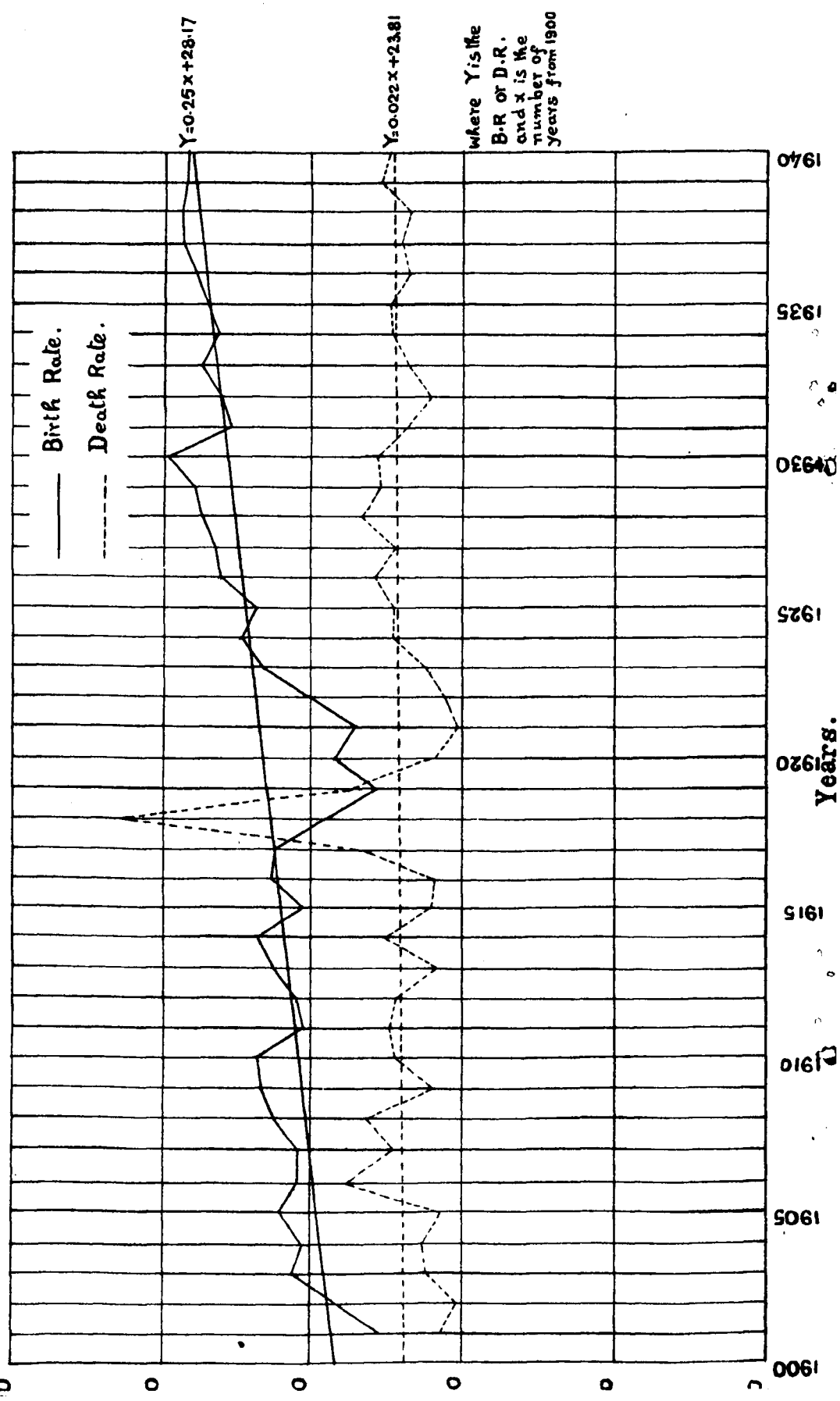
MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN 1935-39
AND MONTHLY DEATHS IN 1940.



----- 1935-39.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE FROM 1900.

Chart No. I



In making a comparative study of these figures it has to be noted that the accuracy and completeness of registration varies from Province to Province.

29. Straight lines have been fitted by the method of least squares to recorded birth and death rates in the Province since 1901. Chart I included in the report gives the actual birth and death rates registered and the straight lines fitted to them. It will be seen that average rate of increase in the birth-rate is 0.25 per 1,000 and that of the death-rate 0.02 per 1,000, so that survival rate has continued to increase, giving an increasing rate of growth in the population of the Province.

HISTORY OF THE CHIEF DISEASES AND THEIR EPIDEMIOLOGY.

GENERAL.

30. One map and two graphs for each of the several important causes of death, and one diagram showing the comparative mortality under various causes have been included in this chapter. The maps show the variations in the mortality rate from the several causes in the different districts of the Province during the year. The graphs indicate the annual mortality during the past decennium ending with 1940, and also the monthly mortality during the year as compared with the mean monthly mortality during the previous five years.

CHOLERA.

31. The following table shows the cholera mortality in the Province during the last ten years:—

Year.	Number of deaths from cholera.	Year.	Number of deaths from cholera.
1931	30,232	1936	34,117
1932	5,278	1937	23,307
1933	3,851	1938	10,252
1934	18,158	1939	2,115
1935	34,456	1940	6,418

It will be seen from the above table that the mortality from cholera after reaching the peak in 1935 has gradually decreased in 1939 to the lowest mortality recorded during the past 59 years. The mortality during 1940 has shown a sharp rise.

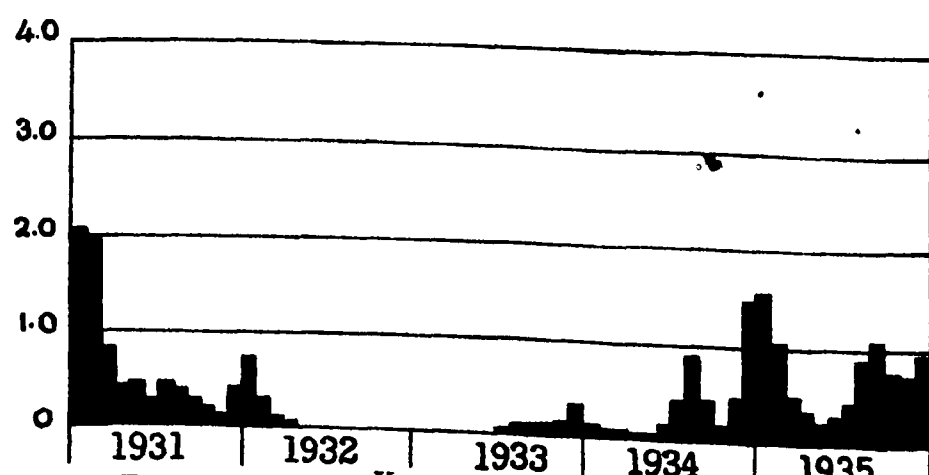
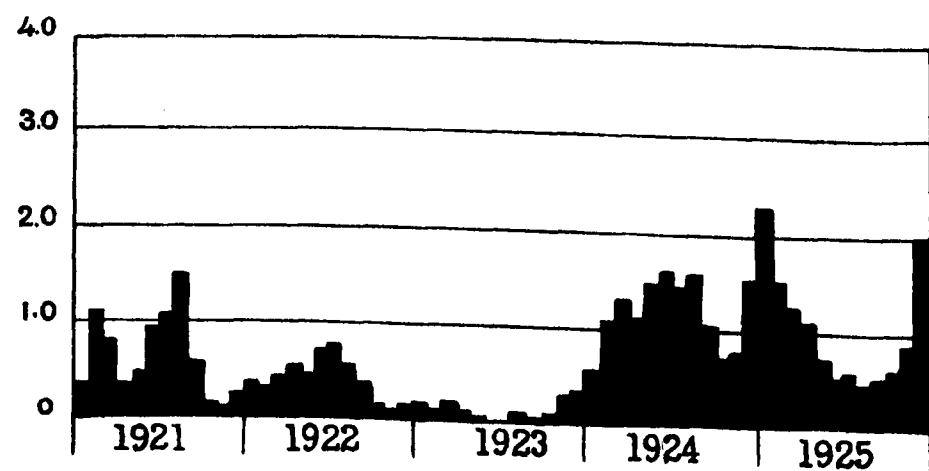
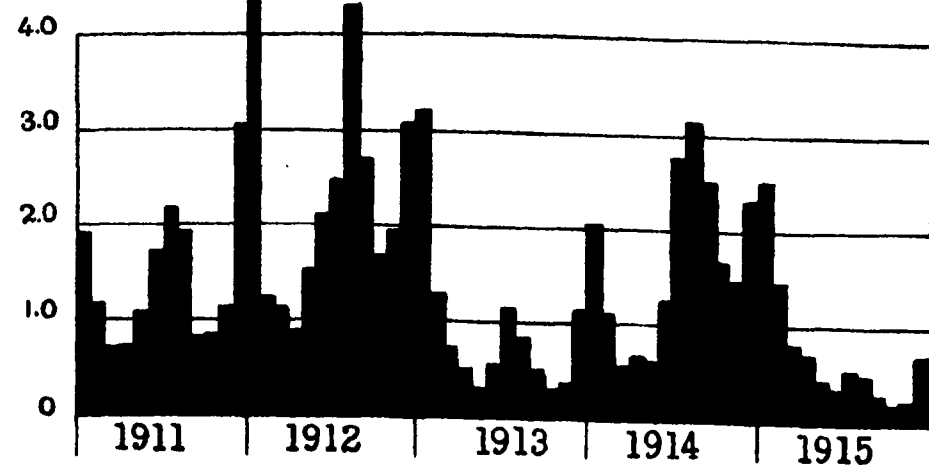
32. The number of attacks and deaths from cholera and the number of inoculations performed during the four quarters of the year are furnished in the statement given below:—

Quarters.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Number of anti-cholera inoculations performed.
First quarter	538	275	54,090
Second „	101	52	16,953
Third „	1,372	1,029	144,337
Fourth „	7,456	5,062	779,620
Total	9,467	6,418	995,000

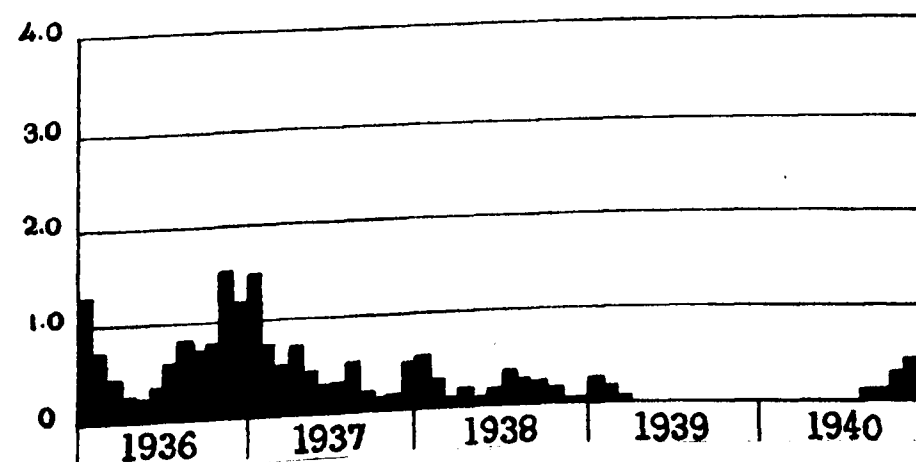
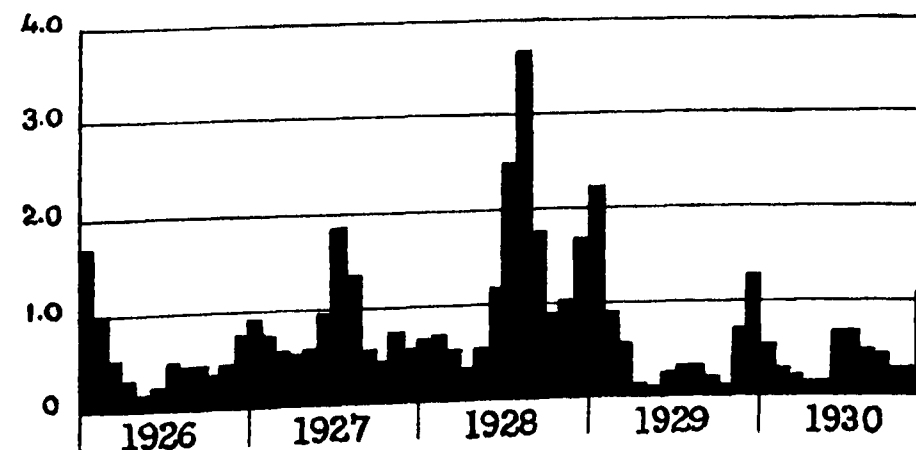
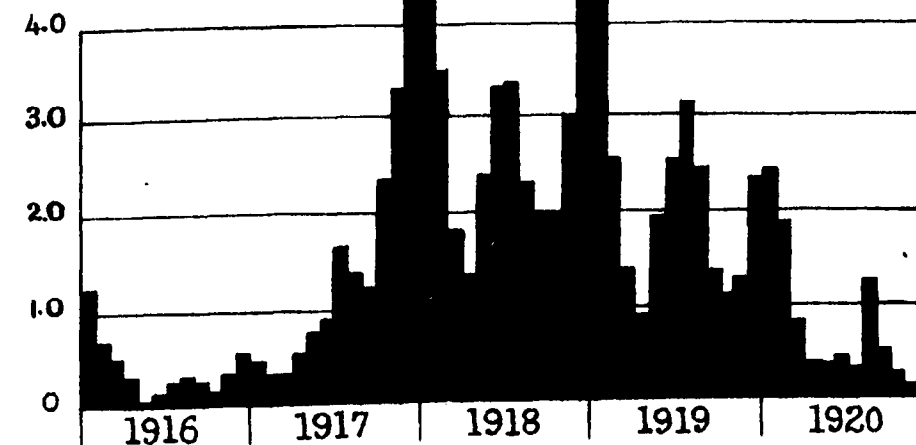
M A D R A S
Chart Showing The Monthly
During The Years
(By

P R O V I N C E.
Mortality Rate from CHOLERA
1911 to 1940.
Months)

Annual Mortality Rate from CHOLERA per 1000 of Estimated Population.



Annual Mortality Rate from CHOLERA per 1000 of Estimated Population.



33. The number of deaths registered under cholera has increased from 2,115 in 1939 to 6,418 in 1940 giving mortality rates of 0.05 and 0.15 per mile respectively. The mortality was the highest in the fourth quarter, and lowest in the second. With the exception of Kurnool, the incidence of the disease was more or less of a sporadic nature in the first half of the year. In the month of July, a severe epidemic broke out in the portions of Vizagapatam district adjoining Ganjam district, the latter being the primary focus of infection. The infection spread subsequently to the rest of the districts in the Northern Circars. The remaining districts in the Province were practically free from cholera.

Twenty municipalities were infected during the year. The infection was severe in Peddapuram (39 deaths), Chicacole (39 deaths), Cocanada (33 deaths), Bezwada (32 deaths), and Ellore (28 deaths). Sporadic cases were reported from the remaining municipalities.

34. The important epidemiological features in connexion with the epidemic in the Northern Circars are (i) its limitation to delta areas, (ii) greater incidence of cases in women than in men, and (ii) the Oguua type of the cholera vibrio was the causative organism whilst in the previous outbreaks the Inaba type was responsible.

The relevant provisions of the Madras Public Health Act were enforced to notify the infected areas and declare inoculation and other preventive measures compulsory.

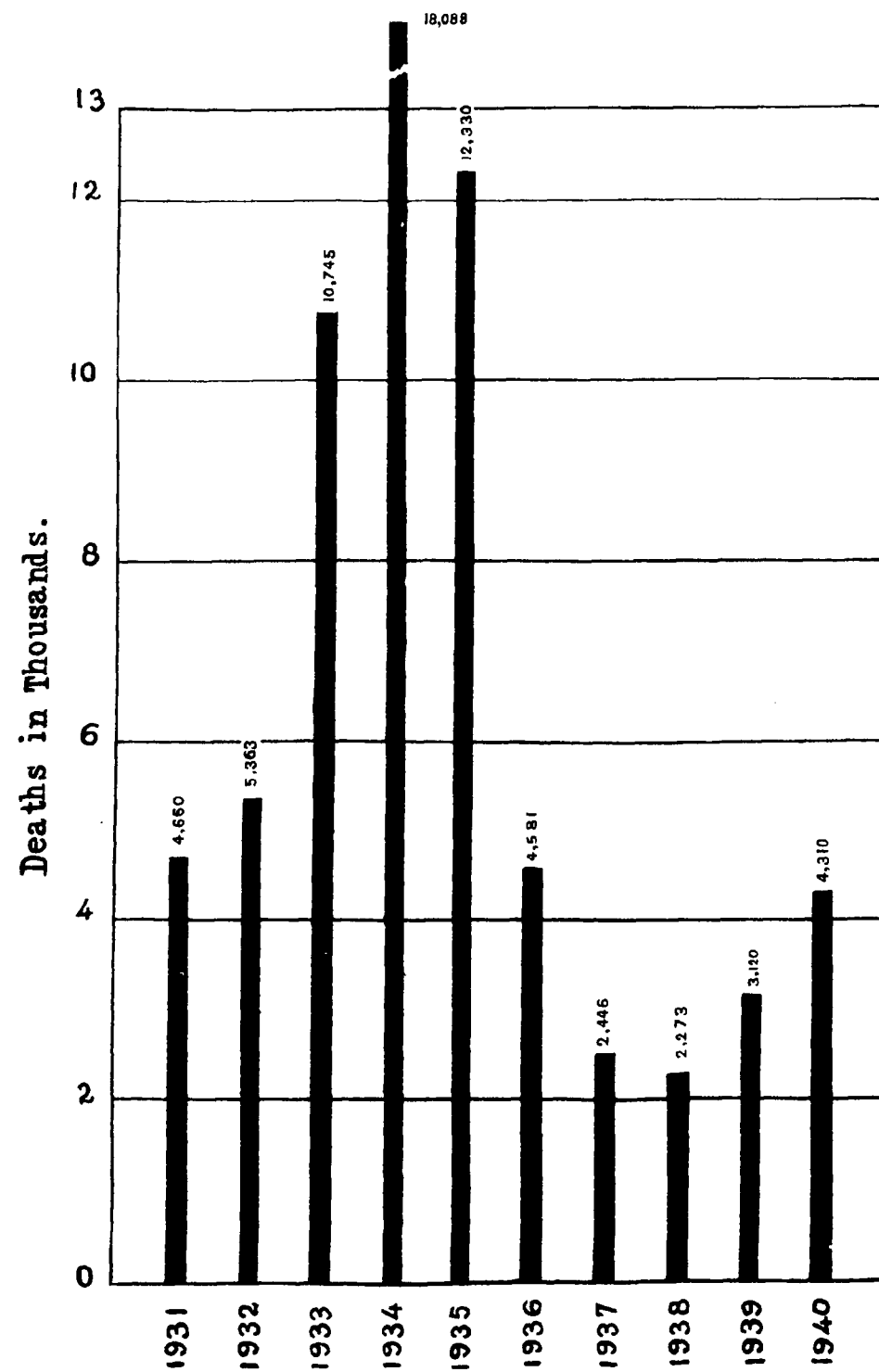
Rules regarding prevention and control of cholera in municipal areas were confirmed in G.O. No. 2224, P.H., dated 25th May 1940. G.O. No. 4110, P.H., dated 6th November 1939, regarding conveying persons suffering from notified diseases in public conveyances, was cancelled. (Vide G.O. No. 5737, P.H., dated 5th December 1940.)

35. Two forecasts of the probable trends in cholera in the Province were made during the year, one in April, and the other in August. In the April forecast, it was anticipated that no large increase in the prevalence of cholera was likely in the Province for the next four months. Till the month of August there was practically little cholera, when it began to prevail in Vizagapatam district, and spread into East and West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts as stated previously. In the second forecast made in August, it was anticipated that the then prevalence of cholera in Vizagapatam district will not assume epidemic proportions. This however did not materialize. Cholera continued to prevail in the northern districts mentioned above till the end of the year.

36. It was considered that the villages in and around the Lower Anicut on the Cauvery might be a focus for the spread of cholera in Cauvery delta area. A detailed investigation was made on the subject, and this showed that the lower anicut cannot be considered to be a focus of infection for cholera and that the problem of prevention of cholera in the Cauvery delta area will have to be tackled on broader and more costly lines.

MADRAS PROVINCE. Graph IV (a)

Deaths from SMALLPOX during the years 1931 to 1940.

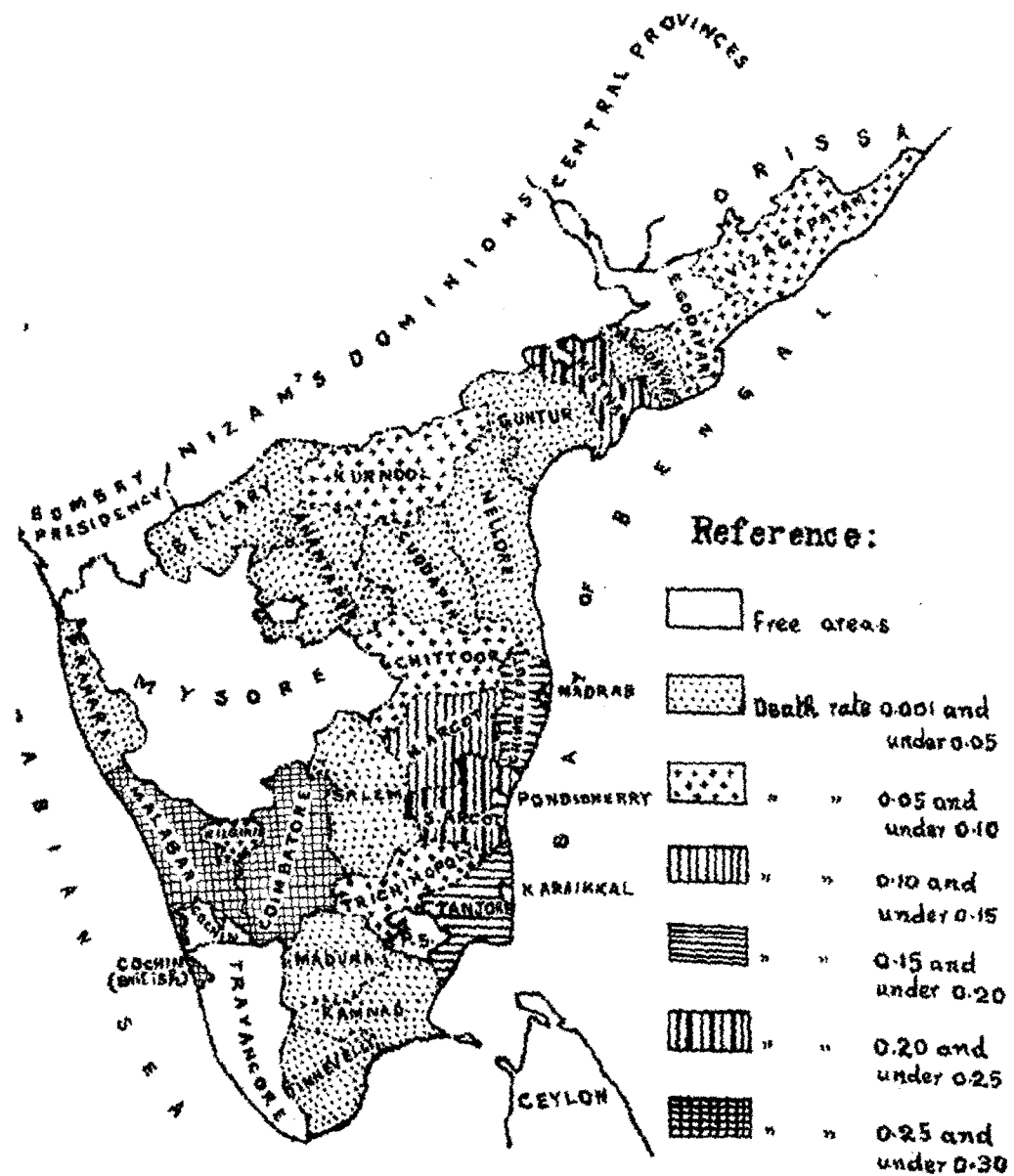


Map IV.

MADRAS PROVINCE.

MORTALITY RATE FROM SMALLPOX.

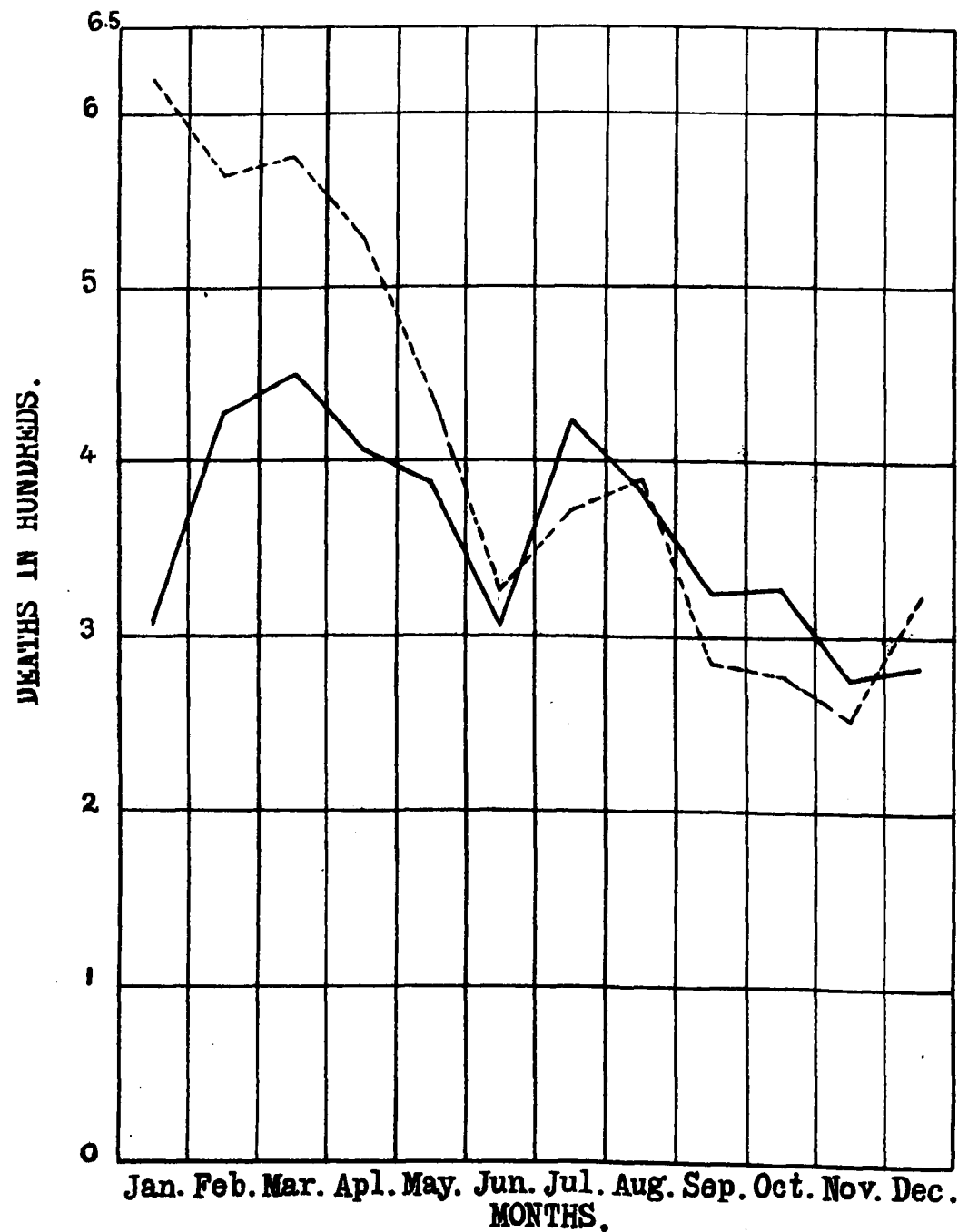
1940.



MADRAS PROVINCE.

MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX IN 1935-39.

AND MONTHLY DEATHS IN 1940.



----- 1935-39.

SMALLPOX.

37. The following table presents the trend of the mortality from smallpox during the past ten years :—

Year.	Number of deaths from smallpox.	Year.	Number of deaths from smallpox.
1931	4,660	1936	4,581
1932	5,363	1937	2,446
1933	10,745	1938	2,273
1934	18,088	1939	3,120
1935	12,330	1940	4,310

38. The total deaths from smallpox numbered 4,310 during the year giving a mortality rate of 0.10 per mille as against 3,120 in the previous year with a rate of 0.07 per mille, and the quinquennial average rate of 0.11 per mille.

39. The following table shows the distribution of smallpox deaths according to ages during the past ten years :—

Year.	Under one year.		One to ten years.		Over ten years.	
	Number.	Percentage to total.	Number.	Percentage to total.	Number.	Percentage to total.
1931	1,610	40.2	907	22.6	1,488	37.2
1932	1,455	27.1	1,686	31.4	2,222	41.5
1933	3,081	28.7	3,009	28.0	4,655	43.3
1934	5,593	30.9	5,516	30.5	6,979	38.6
1935	3,338	27.1	3,751	30.4	5,241	42.5
1936	1,232	26.9	1,327	28.9	2,022	44.2
1937	677	27.7	713	29.1	1,056	43.2
1938	493	26.2	583	25.6	1,094	48.2
1939	724	23.2	954	30.6	1,442	46.2
1940	951	22.1	1,502	34.6	1,857	43.1

As in previous years, the percentage of deaths from smallpox under one year of age has been steadily decreasing, while that for the age period over ten years has been generally increasing. The proportion for the age period one to ten years does not show much variation.

40. In accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India, a summary of the statistics relating to vaccinal condition of smallpox cases treated in infectious disease sheds and isolation hospitals is given in Annexure N.

PLAGUE.

41. The following statement shows the comparative mortality from plague for each quarter during the past five years :—

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
First quarter ..	133	302	435	188	90
Second " ..	29	120	91	24	12
Third " ..	205	298	301	26	121
Fourth " ..	245	407	328	86	946
Total ..	615	1,127	1,155	324	1,169

42. One thousand one hundred and sixty-nine deaths from plague were recorded during the year, as against 324 during the

previous year. Eight hundred and thirty-three deaths which occurred during the third and fourth quarters in Adoni Municipality and the rest of the eastern taluks of Bellary district alone, contributed to this increased incidence of infection. The eastern taluks of Bellary district had no plague at all for about 23 years and therefore had never had the benefit of cyanogas fumigation which had been restricted to the endemic western taluks of the district. In all the districts where cyanogas fumigation scheme had been working, with the exception of Bellary for reasons stated before, and Coimbatore district, plague has definitely been declining, vide statement below. It may be specially mentioned to the credit of intensive fumigation that the Cumbum Valley of Madura district has been virtually free from infection during the year :—

Plague death-rates.	Madura.	Salem.	Nilgiris.	Ananta-pur.	Coim-batore.	Bellary.		
						Western taluks.	Eastern taluks.	Total.
1940	0.002	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.03	* 21	* 833	0.88
Average for 5 years (1935-39).	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.02	* 104	Nil.	0.11

* Represents actual number of deaths.

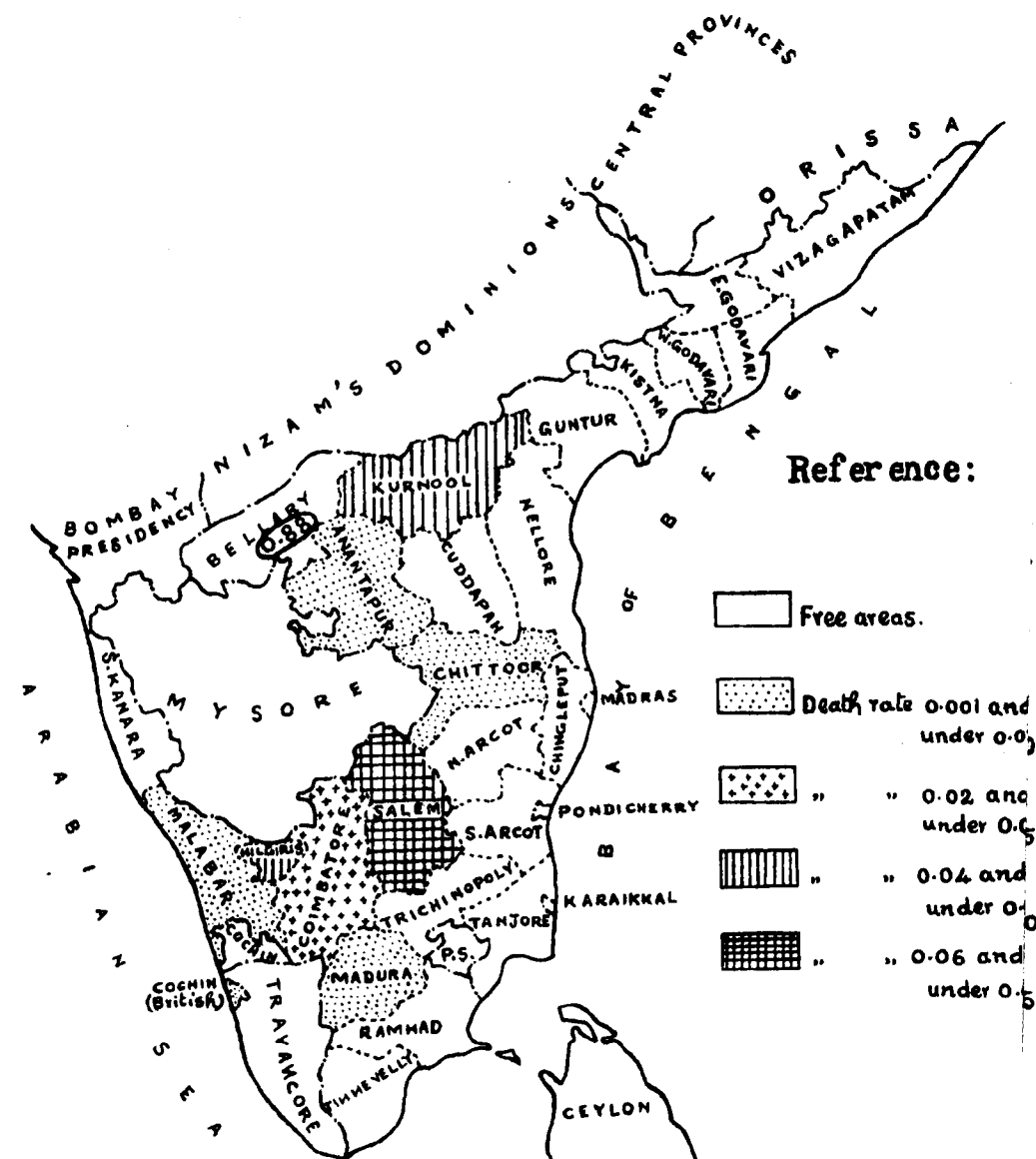
43. Infection was as usual mild during the first half-year with only 102 deaths, mainly from Salem (60) and Coimbatore (31) districts and sporadic cases in Nilgiris, Chittoor, Malabar and Madura districts, but was severe in the latter half-year with 1,067 deaths contributed by Bellary (854), Anantapur (12), Kurnool (47), Salem (101), Coimbatore (39), Nilgiris (6) and Chittoor (5) districts. Adoni, Bellary, Kurnool, Cochin and Calicut were the municipalities infected during the year with a total of 156 deaths, Adoni alone contributing 150.

The usual preventive measures such as inoculation, evacuation, disinfection by cyanogas fumigation, etc., were adopted. A total of 213,391 inoculations were performed during the year. The cyanogas fumigation scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1250, P.H., dated 29th March 1940, worked in the districts of Bellary, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, Madura and Anantapur and in the Municipalities of Bodinayakkanur, Hospet, Ootacamund and Calicut.

FEVERS.

44. The number of deaths registered under fevers decreased from 307,942 in 1939 to 301,127 during the year under report, giving mortality rates of 7.00 and 6.84 per 1,000 respectively, while the quinquennial rate was 6.62. Fevers were responsible for 27.4 per cent of the total mortality in the Province. The largest number of deaths were registered in the fourth quarter, viz., 87,372. Statement IX of Appendix I gives the monthly number of deaths recorded under fevers and the rates for each district. The districts which recorded high death-rates were Kurnool (19.49), Cuddapah (14.11), East Godavari Agency (13.80), Vizagapatam (12.37) and Bellary (10.87) and those which recorded low rates were South Arcot (3.89), Madura (3.86), Chingleput (3.85), Madras (3.20) and Tanjore (2.12).

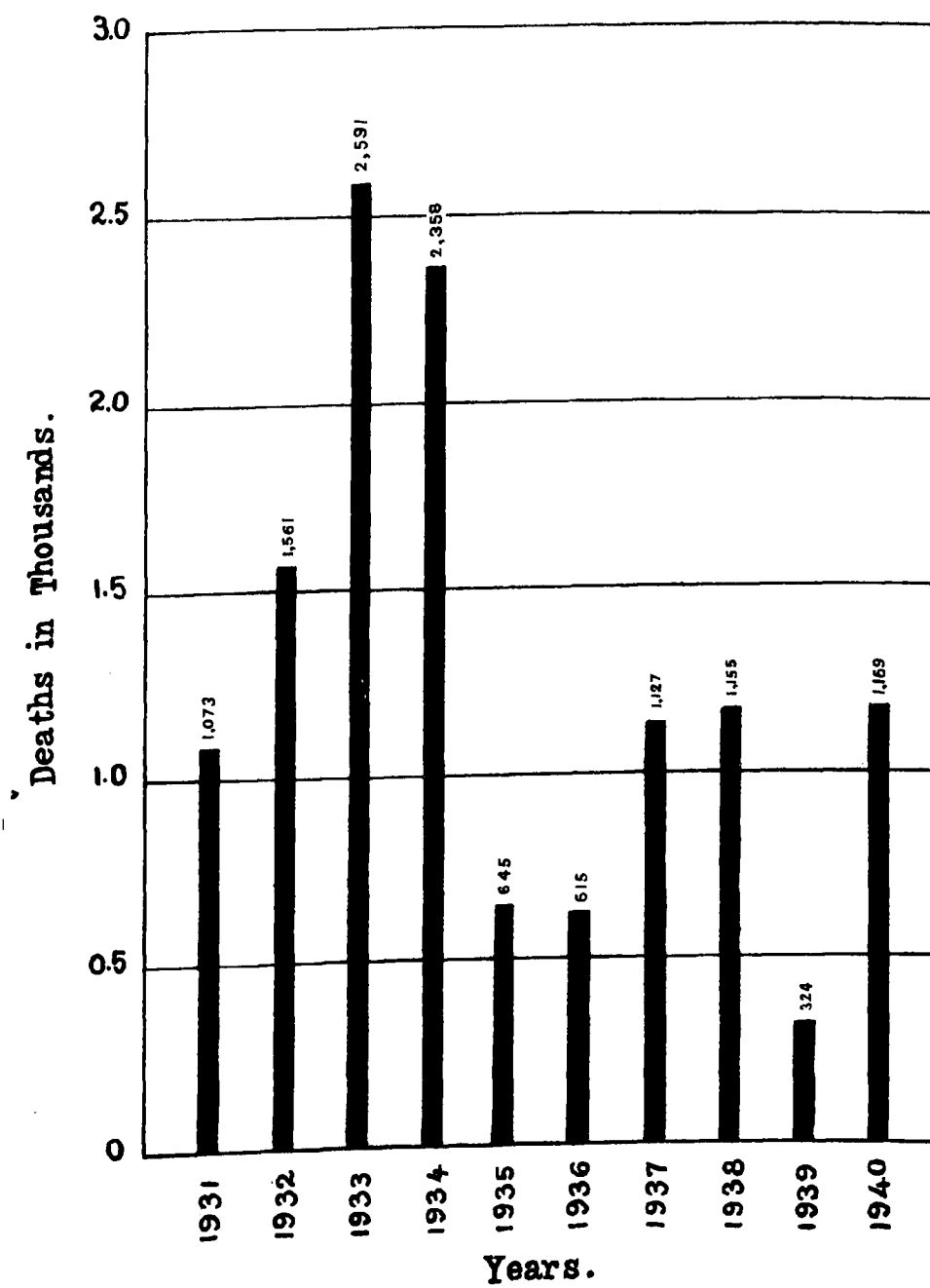
MADRAS PROVINCE. MORTALITY RATE FROM PLAGUE. 1940.



Graph V (a).

MADRAS PROVINCE.

Deaths from PLAGUE during the years 1931 to 1940.

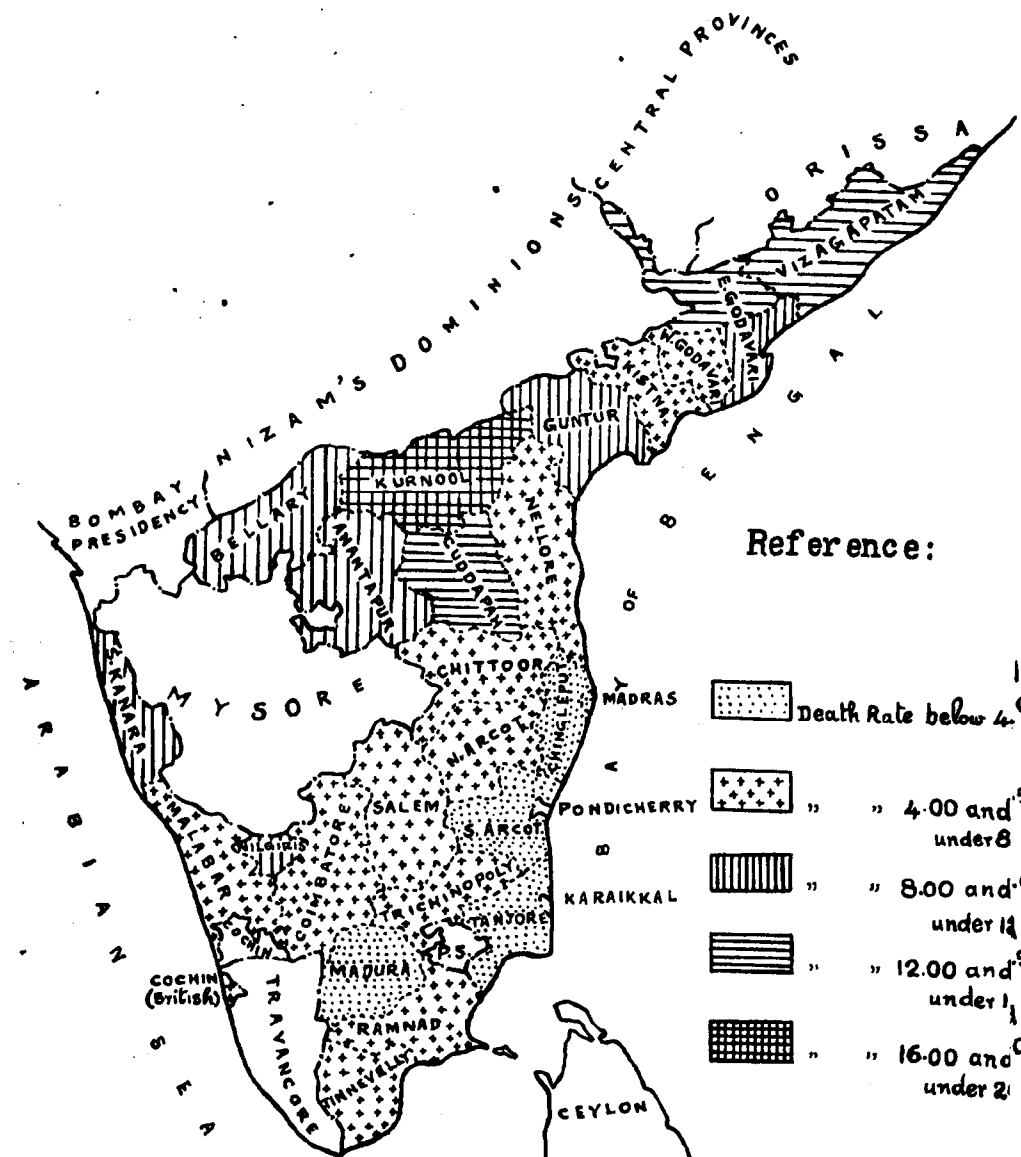


Map VI.

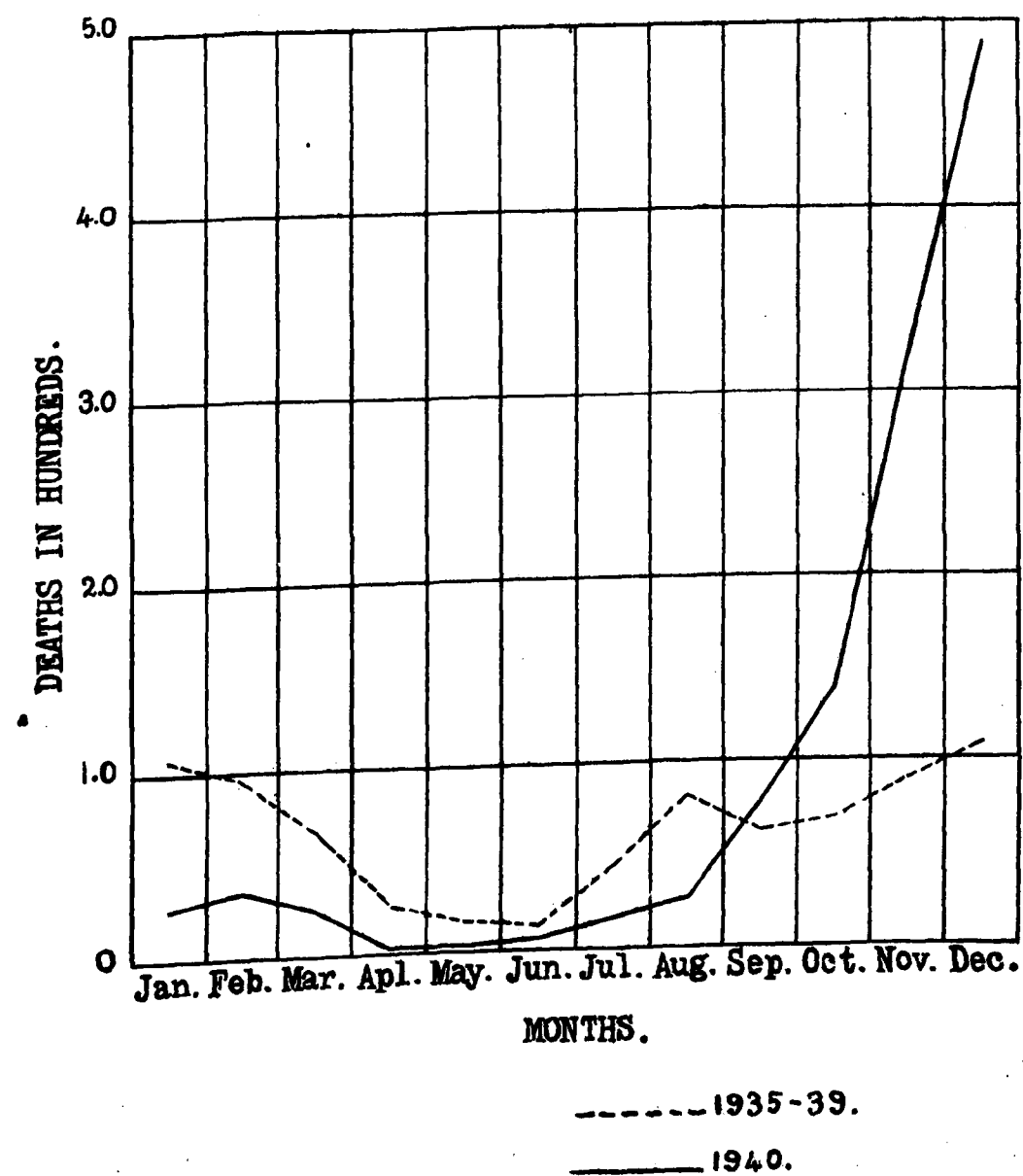
MADRAS PROVINCE.

MORTALITY RATE FROM FEVERS.

1940.



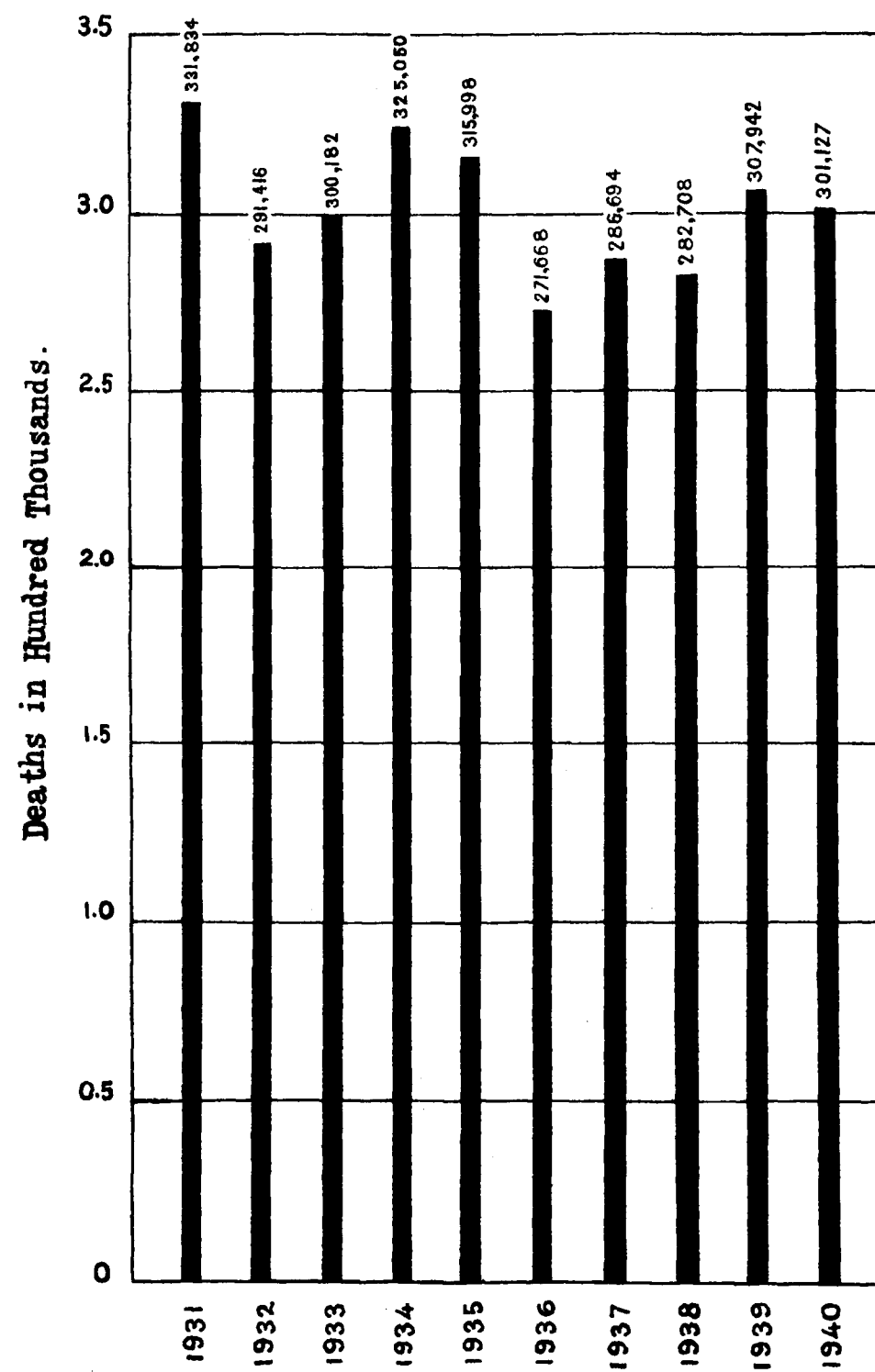
MADRAS PROVINCE.
MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM PLAGUE IN 1935-39
AND MONTHLY DEATHS IN 1940.



Graph VI (a).

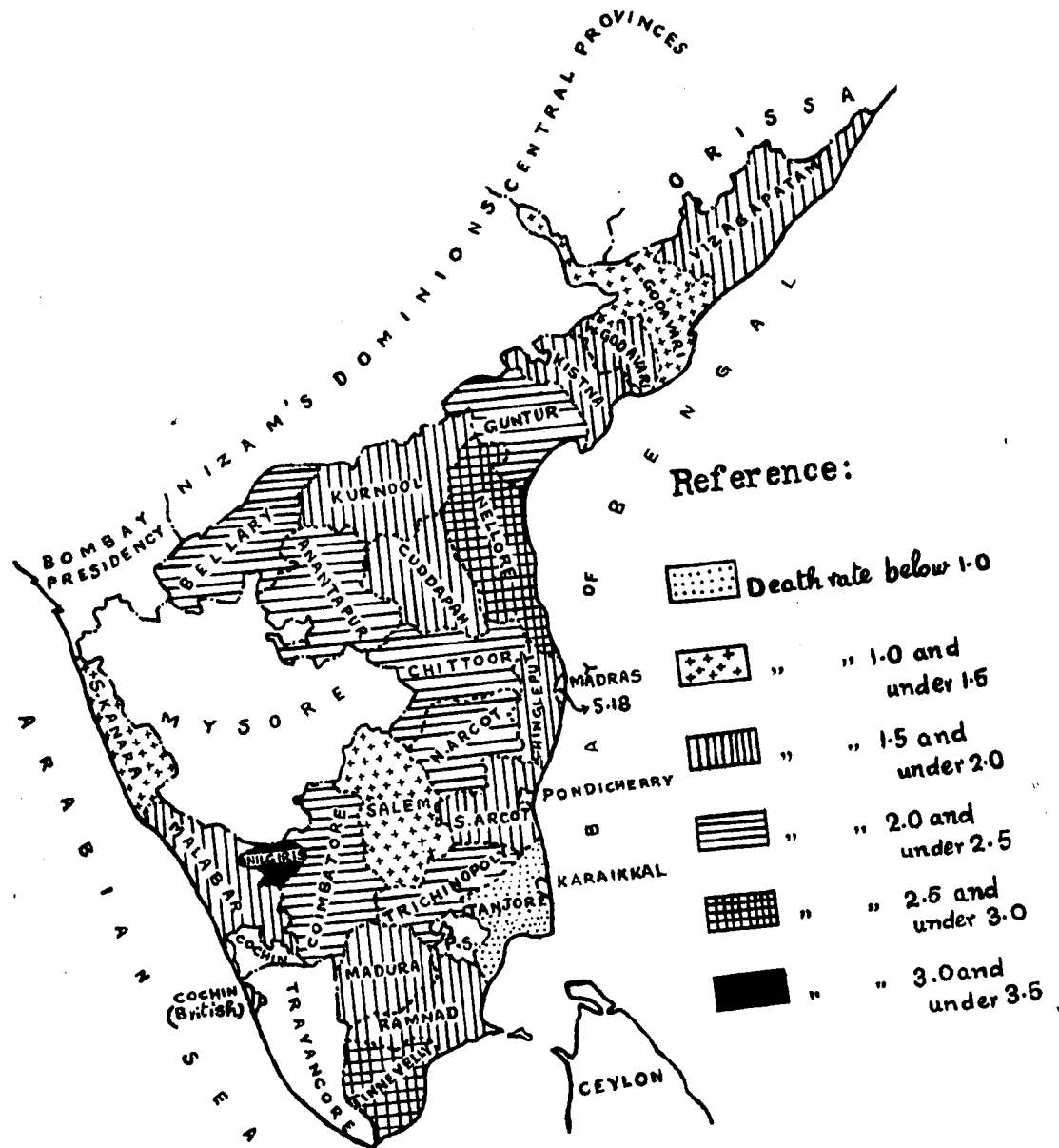
M A D R A S P R O V I N C E .

Deaths from FEVERS during the years 1931 to 1940.

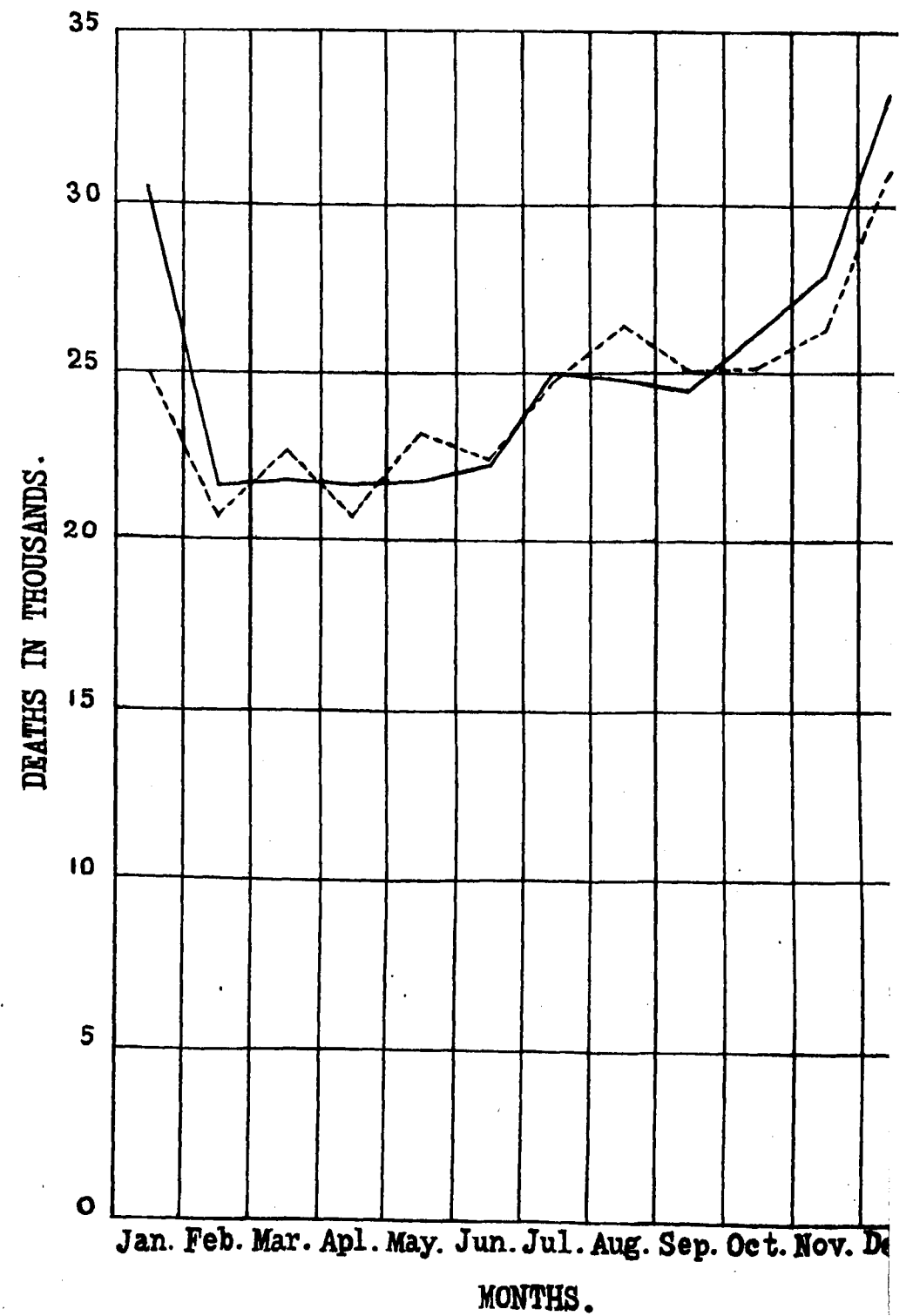


Map VII.

MADRAS PROVINCE. MORTALITY RATE FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA. 1940.

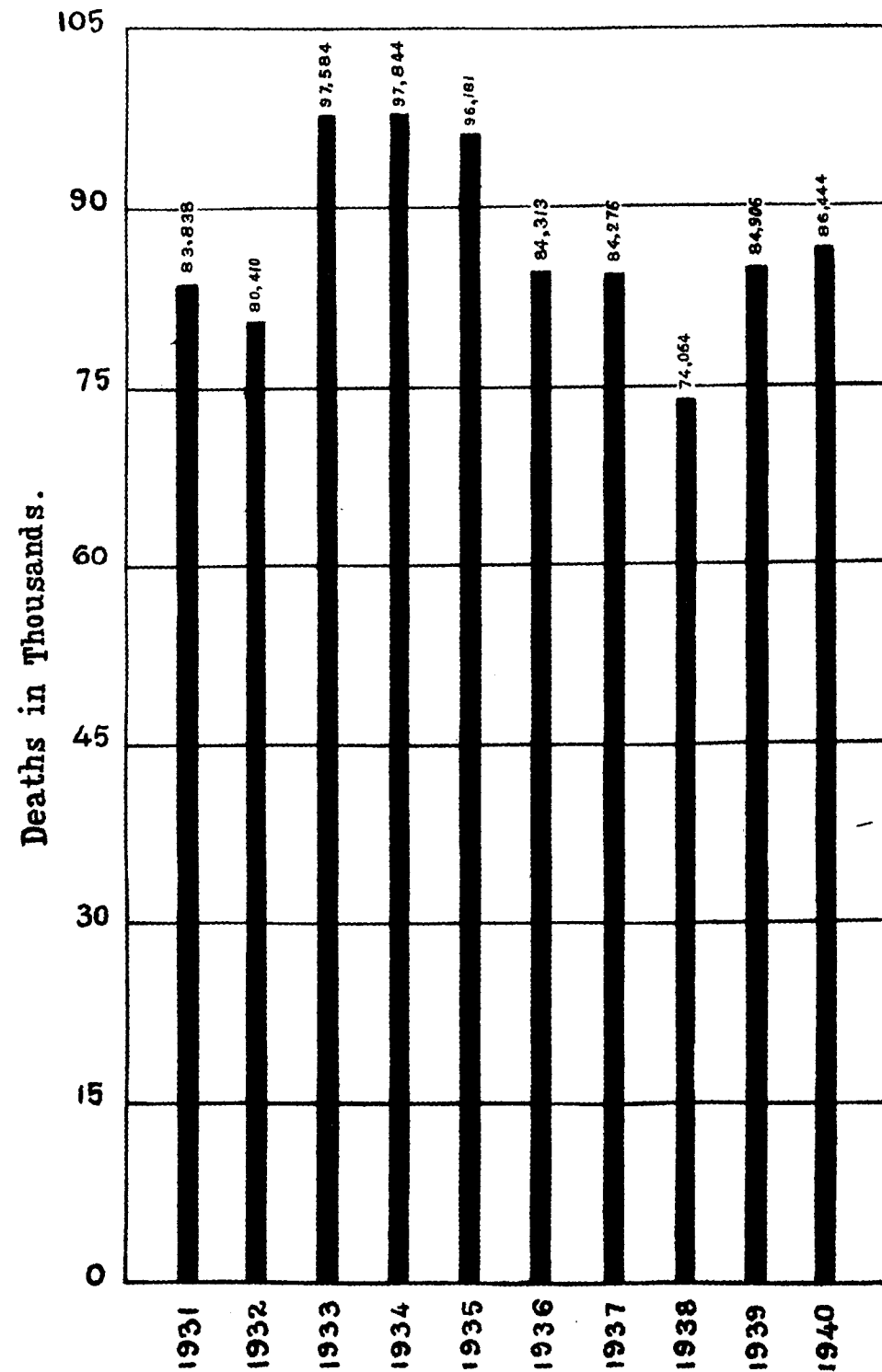


MADRAS PROVINCE.
 MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM FEVERS IN 1935-39
 AND MONTHLY DEATHS IN 1940.



Graph VII (a).

MADRAS PROVINCE.
Deaths from DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.
During the years 1931 to 1940.

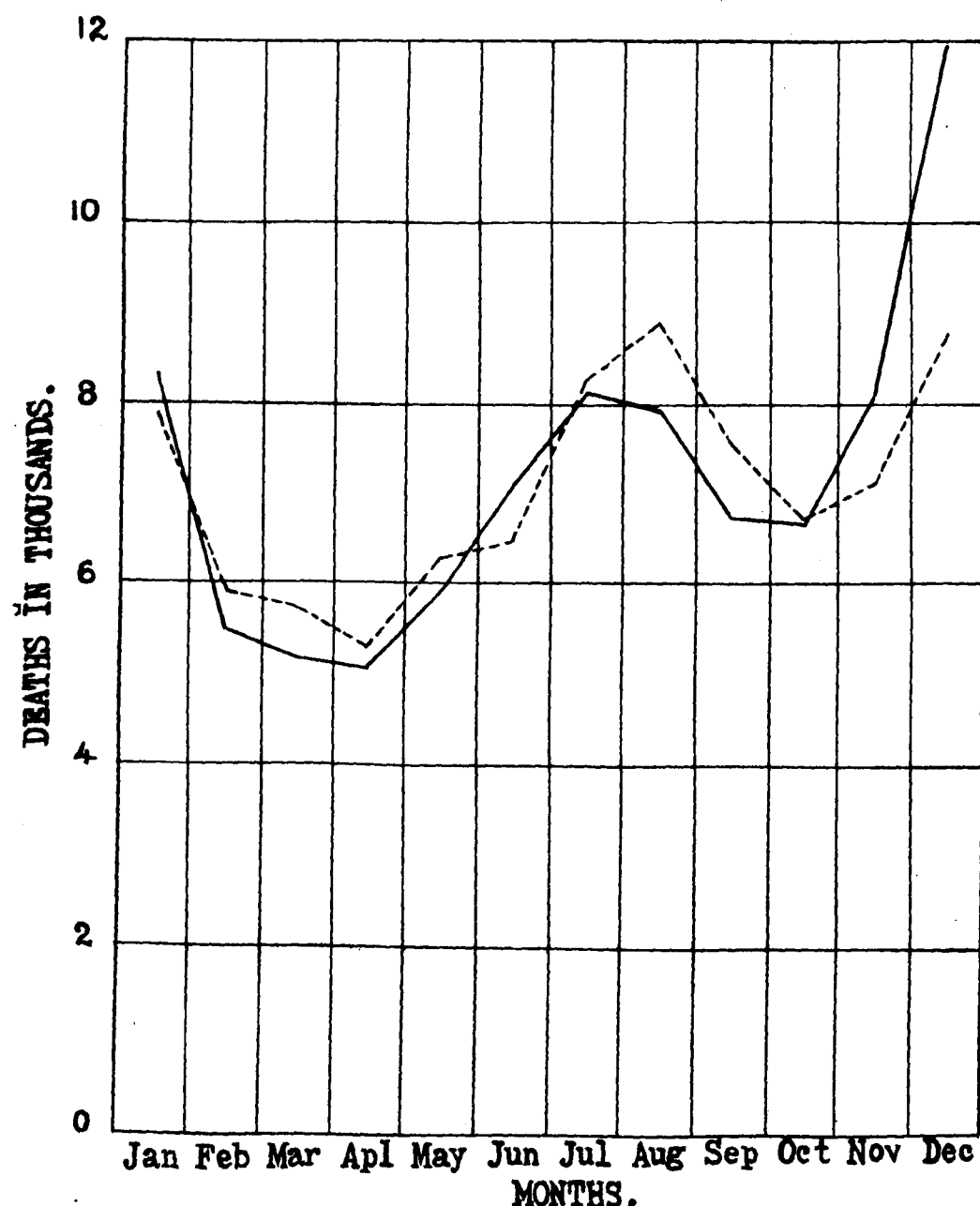


MADRAS PROVINCE.

MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN 1935-39.

AND MONTHLY DEATHS IN 1940.

-000-



----- 1935-39.

In the Municipalities 9,865 deaths were recorded under fevers giving a rate of 2.66 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 2.98 in 1939. The rates were high in the Municipalities of Karur (8.67), Rajapalaiyam (8.66), Tadpatri (7.77) and Peddapuram (6.98) and low in the municipalities of Tiruvannamalai (0.54), Periyakulam (0.57), Tuticorin (0.71) and Adoni (0.79).

Sixteen thousand and seventy deaths were registered under fevers in rural towns, giving a mortality rate of 6.47 as against 6.60 in 1939. Kosigi (18.99), Siruguppa (18.33), Gurazala (18.09) recorded the highest death-rates from fevers during 1940.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

45. Dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 86,444 deaths in the Province during the year, giving a rate of 1.97 per 1,000 as against 1.93 in 1939, the average rate for the previous five years also being 1.97. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea formed 7.87 per cent of the total mortality during the year. The fourth quarter recorded the maximum and the second quarter the minimum mortality from this group of causes.

The number of deaths and the death-rates from dysentery and diarrhoea in the districts of the Province are given in Statement X of Appendix I. The districts that recorded high death-rates from these diseases were the Nilgiris (3.27), Tinnevely (2.90), Nellore (2.61), Chittoor (2.45), North Arcot (2.43), Coimbatore (2.34), while the district of Tanjore recorded the lowest death-rate of 0.99.

Thirteen thousand and sixty-three deaths were registered under dysentery and diarrhoea in municipalities, giving a rate of 3.52 per 1,000 as compared with 3.54 in the previous year. The municipalities which registered high rates were Karaikudi (7.48), Bellary (6.41), Rajapalaiyam (6.31), Madras (5.18), Madura (4.50) and Tiruvannamalai (4.14).

In rural towns 6,008 deaths were recorded under this head giving a rate of 2.42 per 1,000 as against 2.11 in 1939.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

46. The mortality from respiratory diseases decreased from 102,130 in 1939 to 99,676 in 1940 giving death-rates of 2.32 and 2.27 per 1,000 respectively. The death-rate under this head in urban areas was 4.72 per 1,000 and in rural areas it was 1.86. The comparatively high rate in urban areas is perhaps an indication of the degree of overcrowding and congestion prevalent there. The fourth quarter recorded the highest number of deaths, while the second quarter recorded the lowest.

The monthly mortality and the death rate from respiratory diseases in each district are given in Statement XI, Appendix I. The districts that recorded high rates were Madras (10.94), Nilgiris (5.07), Madura (3.98), Coimbatore (3.49) and Ramnad (2.68). As in the previous year, Tanjore district returned the lowest rate of 1.19.

In municipalities, 24,013 deaths were recorded under respiratory diseases giving a rate of 6.47 as against 6.81 in the previous year. These diseases were responsible for 20.61 per cent of the total deaths in municipalities indicating that conditions were favourable for the spread of respiratory diseases in towns. High death-rates were registered in Bellary (11.01), Madras (10.94), Madura (9.36), Ootacamund (9.18) and Anakapalli (9.03). The municipalities that recorded low rates were Peddapuram (1.15) and Ellore (1.38).

Five thousand two hundred and twenty-one deaths from respiratory diseases were recorded in rural towns giving a mortality rate of 2.10 as compared with the rate of 2.12 in the previous year.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

47. Pulmonary tuberculosis is registered as a separate cause of death only in municipalities. During the year the number of deaths from this cause was 6,594 giving a rate of 1.78 per 1,000 as against 1.90 in the previous year. Of these 1,064 deaths or 16 per cent were registered in Madras City alone. Deaths from this cause was 5.7 per cent of all deaths recorded in Municipalities.

RABIES.

48. Deaths from rabies numbered 1,279 during the year as against 1,306 during 1939. Of these 1,134 were recorded in rural areas and 145 in urban areas.

DIPHTHERIA.

49. This is recorded as a separate cause of death only in Municipalities and six deaths were recorded during the year.

TYPHOID.

50. One thousand six hundred and sixteen deaths from this cause were recorded in the Municipalities of the Province during the year, giving a rate of 0.43 as against 0.54 in the previous year.

MEASLES.

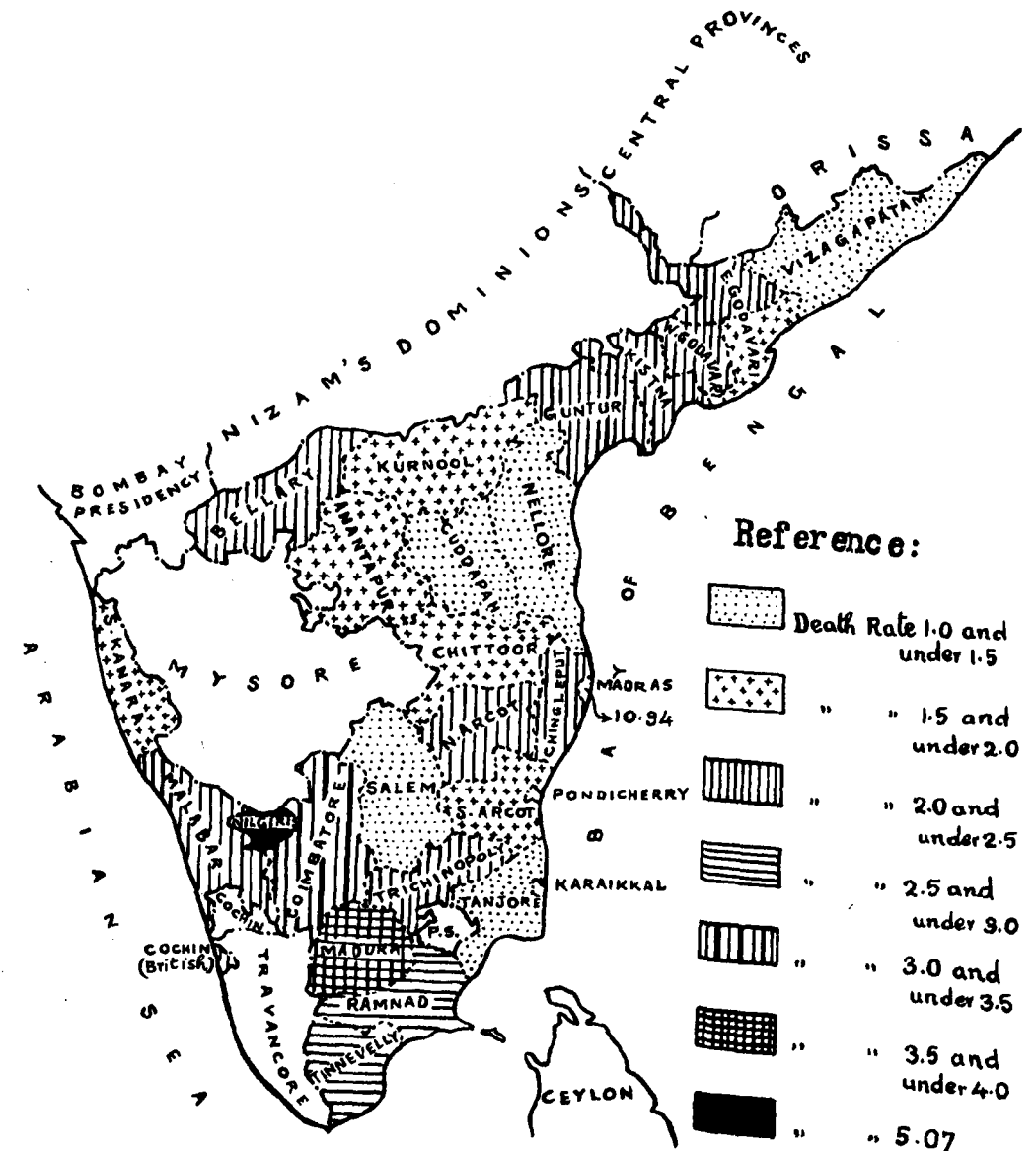
51. This is registered as a separate cause of death in Municipalities only. The number so registered during the year was 243 as against 328 in the previous year.

OTHER DISEASES.

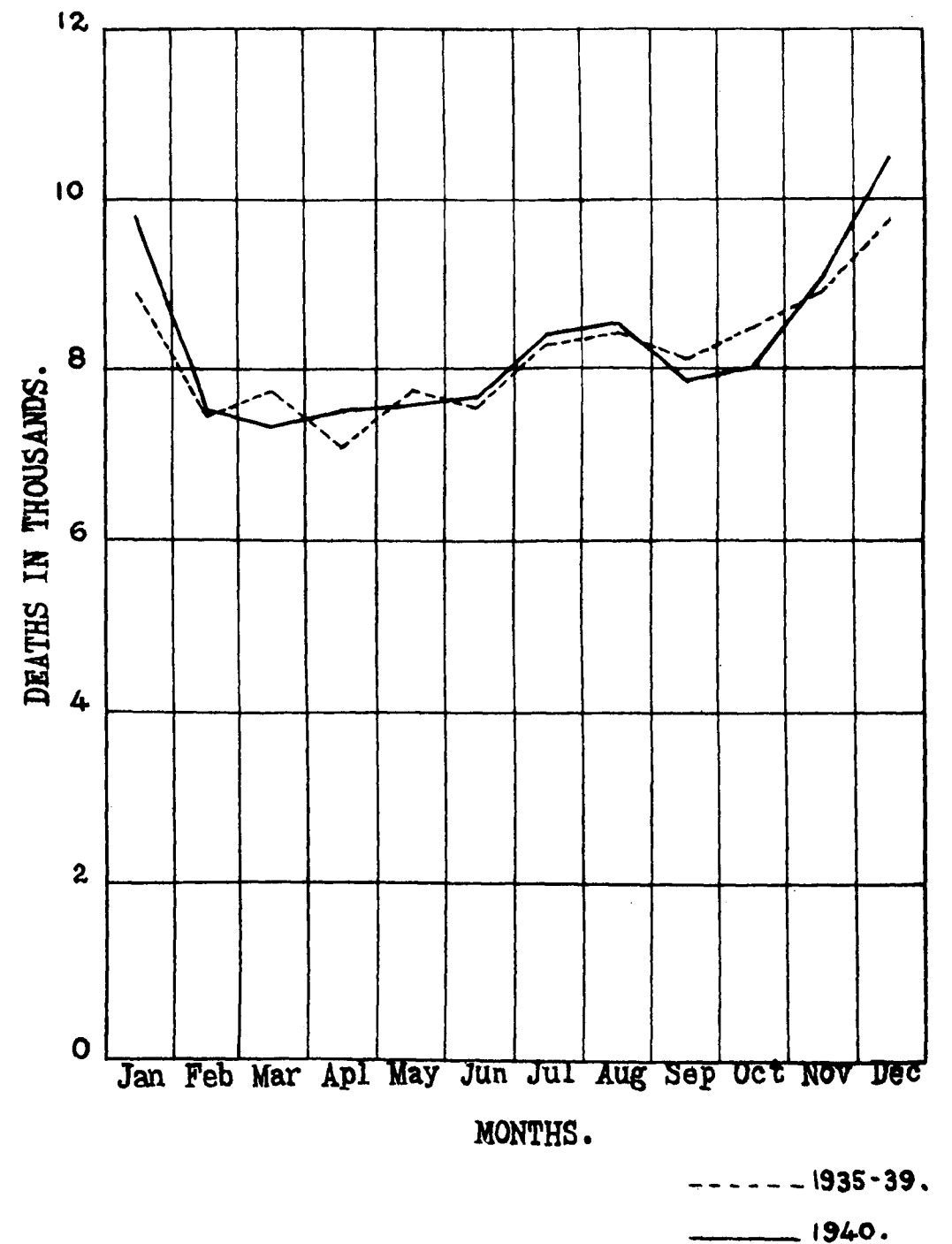
52. A disease called locally 'Ubbumariyayee' was prevalent in the districts of Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Salem. The main symptoms of the disease were abdominal distension, diarrhoea, stomatitis and progressive debility. A bacteriological unit from the King Institute investigated into the cause for the outbreak of this disease in Trichinopoly and concluded that Ubbumariyayee was chronic bacillary dysentery.

In Malabar cases of human Anthrax were reported in a village in Ernad taluk due to the skinning and the consumption of animals dead of the disease.

Map VIII.
MADRAS PROVINCE.
MORTALITY RATE FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.
1940.

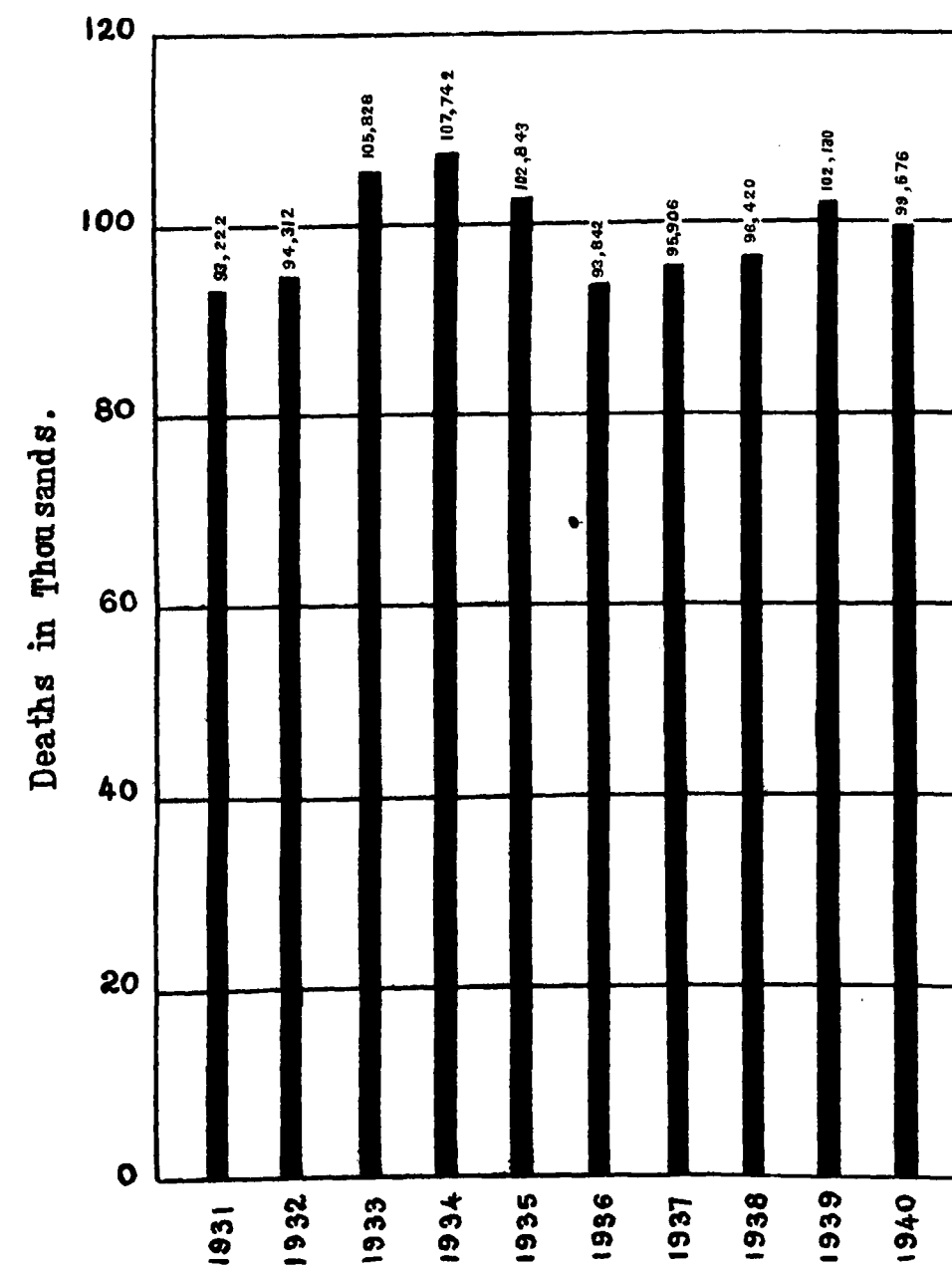


MADRAS PROVINCE.
MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES
IN 1935-39
AND MONTHLY DEATHS IN 1940.



Graph VIII

MADRAS PROVINCE.
Deaths from RESPIRATORY DISEASES.
During the years 1931 to 1940.



Under the Madras Public Health Act rules have been issued for the prevention and control of most of infectious diseases—

- (1) Diphtheria, (2) Infectious diseases (general), (3) Enteric fever and (4) Anthrax.

OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH.

53. Five lakhs, eighty-three thousand, five hundred and ninety-four deaths or 53.2 per cent of total mortality were recorded under this head during the year. No information is available as to the actual causes of these deaths. With village headmen as the main agency for the registration of deaths in the Province, a more detailed classification of causes of deaths, is not possible. However, all municipalities with Health Officers are sending detailed returns of causes of deaths and the returns from 15 of these municipalities are tabulated in Annexure A. It will be seen that only 6.5 per cent of the total deaths are registered under this head.

PLAGUE RESEARCH.

54. Plague research work in the Cumbum Valley continued during the year, financed mainly by the Government of Madras with contributions from the Indian Research Fund Association and Madura District Board. Only 12 deaths from plague have occurred in the whole of Cumbum Valley since April 1939 to date. During the year there were only 4 deaths, the infection being restricted to a small sector of the valley. This hot bed of plague for over two decades may thus be claimed to be virtually free now, having responded to the intensive preventive measures elaborated there. The Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association has recorded in their proceedings during December 1940 as follows:—

“ They consider that a satisfactory return has been made by this enquiry and that it would be of value if the results could be collated with a view to publication.”

The Travancore Government may also be said to have had a good return, if the freedom of this valley is maintained. The sustenance of this freedom, achieved after considerable efforts and expenditure, mainly depends upon the Madura District Board, in their continuing the measures for some more years in the same intensive fashion as hitherto.

Periodical intensive fumigation of villages where infection was either smouldering or threatened, as based on the results of frequent examination of their rodents and fleas, formed the chief line of work for the year. One lakh seventy-three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine rat holes and 366 cracks in mud walls of 18,998 premises were fumigated and 5,203 house rats, 364 bandicoots, 13,749 house mice, 64 musk rats, and 5 snakes, were picked up during the operations. Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-one of these rodents were examined for plague but all were

negative. Thirty-nine carcasses of rats from villages were also examined with only one positive result in April 1940.

To see how far fumigation can compete with the fast breeding of rats, 29 grocery shops were fumigated five times, once every six months from June 1939. Their average rat density was 29.5 in June 1939, 18.2 in December 1939, 20.9 in May 1940, 15.9 in October 1940, and 9.2 in March 1941. This is clear proof that repeated fumigation can compete successfully with the normal rate of replenishment of rats.

Covering roughly the same period as above, about 13,000 rats (*R. rattus*) were individually studied with a view to determine the variations in their rates of breeding from month to month. The rats were grouped as per sex, weight, condition of pregnancy, number of embryos, etc. Based only on the sexually potent female rats between 40 and 140 grams, it is found that their pregnancy rates vary from a minimum of about 50 per cent in August and November, rising to peaks averaging 70 per cent, every 3 months, in June, September, December and March. A seasonal rhythm in breeding, with respect to the harvesting of local grains, rainfall, plague epizootics, etc., may exist as suggested by Buxton (1936), but in the absence of information about infant mortality consequent on the same factors, it is found difficult to emphasize any one factor by itself. The rhythmic frequency of the peak rises in the rates however point to a three months' sexual cycle, and four litters per year, in the case of *R. rattus*. The average number of embryos per litter is a little over five.

Use of cyanogas in the fumigation of rat holes in wet soils.—After fumigation of rat holes in dry soils with cyanogas, it has been found that HCN in lethal concentration for rats, will be retained up to about 2 weeks. During rainy weather and even ordinarily in water-logged areas, comparative experiments show that HCN is absorbed quicker and enough of it does not persist in rat holes after 4 days of fumigation.

Tests for latent plague infection.—The crucial test for latent plague infection in endemic areas is really animal inoculations with large flea pools. To a limited extent this test was applied to detect any smouldering infection in the last infected villages in the Cumbum Valley. Five thousand three hundred and sixty-three fleas collected from trapped rats and 2,769 collected from rat nests were thus tested in 164 pools, but all were negative.

Study of rat nests.—This was continued during the year, specially with a view to establish the proportion of fleas which are found at any point of time on the rats, with those at large in their nests. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one *astia* fleas from 125 gerbil rats and 54 of their nests were thus studied. For every two fleas at any time on the rats, it was found that 3 were off the rats and at large in the nests. It was also noted that while the fleas on the rodents were composed almost equally of both sexes, among those free in the nests, 60 per cent were females.

FILARIASIS.

55. Filariasis studies in Madras City were continued during the year. Komaleswaranpet, Chintadripet, Periamet, Purasawakam, Otteri and Kilpauk were the chief areas selected for work during the year. The mosquito infection rates in all areas so far done have varied from 8.1 to 33.8 per cent—Perambur (exclusive of railway quarters) (33.5 per cent), Royapettah (32.5 per cent), Otteri (27.87 per cent), Chepauk (25.5 per cent) and Triplicane (22.5 per cent), showed rates above 20 per cent. Work is continued in the remaining portions of the city.

The survey of selected areas—Poonamallee, Tirumushi and Kovur—in the Poonamallee Health Unit area, was completed. The disease rates in 1,683 persons examined house to house with no selection, varied from 7.25 per cent in the Poonamallee Cantonment area to 22.2 per cent in Kovur. The chief filarial manifestations met with were scrotal and glandular swellings, lymphangitis and elephantiasis of the extremities. The infection rates (*Microfilaria* in blood) varied from 24.5 per cent among those with definite clinical manifestations, 26.1 per cent among those with indefinite clinical signs, and 32.4 per cent among those with no evident signs whatever. The endemicity rate varied from 47.24 per cent in Kovur village, to 32.14 per cent in Poonamallee Cantonment. Among 534 mosquitoes dissected, 26.97 per cent were found to have one form or other of the developmental stages of filarial larvae.

Studies on the breeding rates of C. fatigans.—Every month 3 fully fed culex mosquitoes collected from houses, were utilized for this observation. These mosquitoes were not allowed feeds again, but kept on in cage with water, till no more oviposition took place. The larvae were fed with the scum from vegetable infusions, etc. The observations are as yet incomplete, but so far the maximum number of mosquitoes 214 males and 135 females, emerged in the month of October (mean temp. 80.94; mean humidity 83 per cent—8 a.m. readings) and the minimum 68 males and 79 females in May (mean temp. 86.4; mean humidity 68.65 per cent—8 a.m. readings). In all experiments, the male mosquitos started emerging first, and except in the months of March, April and May, they also outnumbered the females by 6.22 per cent.

GUINEAWORM.

56. Schemes for biological control of guineaworm disease were working in two districts, West Godavari and Nellore. Nurseries of cyclopæcid fish have been started in both these districts, as also in and around Madras. As soon as sufficient numbers of fish become available, they will be distributed in the drinking water-sources in the experimental areas. One more fish, *Ambassis ranga*, has been added to our list of cyclopæcid fish, as the result of observations in the laboratory. When collected fresh from natural sources, these are found to contain large numbers of ingested

cyclops. Nurseries of this fish also will be started shortly in Madras, and in the districts.

The infected area in Old Mambalam, reported last year, and where the wells have been stocked with cyclopæcidal fish, had no indigenous cases of guineaworm disease during the year.

LEPROSY.

57. The direction of specialized clinics for investigations of the problems connected with leprosy continues under the direct control of the Provincial Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association whose headquarters is at the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, Chingleput. Routine treatments of leprosy cases were also carried out in clinics and medical institutions under the general supervision and control of the respective District Medical Officers. As usual the Public Health department co-operated in this work by carrying out intensive propaganda.

The special work done by Provincial Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association during the year in connection with leprosy work comprised of—

- (1) Childhood Leprosy Investigation at Saidapet.
- (2) Urban Leprosy Investigation, Washermanpet, Madras.
- (3) Rural Leprosy Investigation, Madurantakam.
- (4) Rural Childhood Leprosy Segregation and Investigation, Salem.
- (5) Field investigations by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association Officers.
- (6) Investigations and training at Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium.
- (7) Animal experiments at the King Institute, Guindy.

Eighteen Health Officers underwent post-graduate training in Leprosy in 1940.

MALARIA CONTROL.

58. Anti-malarial measures in Krishnadevipeta (Vizagapatam Agency) continued to show satisfactory results. Field and laboratory observations carried out in the villages round Krishnadevipeta indicate that *A. fluviatilis* is a vector of importance in these regions, while at Krishnadevipeta itself *A. culicifacies* was found to be vector species in the early surveys. Adult spraying was carried out in one village, as an experimental measure.

The investigation into the importance of *A. sundaiensis* as a carrier species in the coastal belt near Baruva in Vizagapatam district was continued and a pond was stocked with *Gambusia* fish. It is proposed to start here a campaign of anopheline control with larvicidal fish.

Weeding of the irrigation channels in Siruguppa was continued during the year. The menial staff worked under the Health Inspector; and the arrangement seems to have yielded better

results in as much as no unusual outbreak of malaria in Siruguppa prevailed during the year.

The Malaria Officer visited Hospet and Narasaraopet Municipalities during the year and has suggested schemes of malaria control to these places.

Routine anti-malarial measures were carried out in Vizagapatam Municipality, Hospet Municipality, Rameswaram Island, Kodur and Kothakodur of Nellore district and in Vriddhachalam (South Arcot).

During the year, malaria surveys were carried out in Siddhapuram Labour Settlement, Diguvametta Forest Colony and Pulivendla town.

A preliminary study of the malaria outbreak in the Siruguppa Agricultural Station was made. It is proposed to study intensively the question of malaria in its relation to the irrigation under the Tungabhadra Scheme.

The anti-malarial schemes taken up for study and control at the instance of the Research Fund Association in the three areas of Wynaad (Malabar), Pattukkottai (Tanjore), and Ennore (Chingleput) were continued during the year.

Pattukkottai.—Private burrow pits still continue to exist as the breeding spots for *A. culicifacies*. Persistent propaganda has brought about success to a limited extent, as a few people have filled up their burrow pits and converted the place to function as gardens. The wells in the town were stocked with larvicidal fish periodically.

Although tanks in the town did not constitute the danger spots from the point of view of breeding malaria carrying mosquitoes, yet Avadiyankulam in Pattukkottai was eliminated at a cost of about Rs. 1,700 as an experimental measure. Other tanks in the town were clean weeded and stocked with larvicidal fish. Two private owned tanks were filled up and converted into rice fields.

Good work was done in the rectification and realignment of the badly kept irrigation channels, as these spots were important considering the output of carrier mosquitoes, while they were left unattended.

Spraying of larvicides to abolish the nuisance mosquitoes in the town was also carried out during the year.

The consolidation and progress of work must necessarily be slow in this centre, in view of the problem associated with irrigation. A good deal of useful information has been collected and more work in the shape of making the ryots realize their responsibilities by practical examples and demonstrations regarding the methods of reducing the incidence of malaria is being done here.

Wynaad.—The method of control which stands par excellence for this area is sluicing of the streams at intervals to effect a sudden flushing of water so that the larvæ down the stream will be washed out. But, the problem is beset with difficulties, because many such water-courses requiring treatment are privately

owned and the consent of the owners has to be obtained each time before any step is taken towards the treatment of these breeding places.

Killing of adult mosquitoes by spraying is a possible method. This is being carried out in Sultan's Battery and in Muttill, a village near Kalpatta.

Good amount of investigation has been carried out in this place and it has definitely been known that *A. fluviatilis* is the carrier in this area.

Enmore.—Experimental studies for replacing the casuarina pits by ring wells were started during the year. It was noticed in December that casuarina pits may not be the only important source for *A. culicifacies*, since rain water collections due to the heavy rainfall in November continued long enough for the mosquito to breed in sufficient numbers. This aspect of the problem will be taken up for study in 1941. Possibly other sources of breeding also may have to be examined in detail.

Temporary measures, such as the spraying of larvicides, which were carried out till permanent measures come in, have yielded satisfactory results.

59. A scheme of free distribution of quinine is in force in almost all the malarious areas of the Presidency. About 2,400 lb. of quinine have actually been distributed to nearly 220,000 persons among a population of 3½ millions benefited by the scheme. Although there is general appreciation of the scheme, yet it is felt that there is scope for more consumption of quinine and the possibility of availing of the scheme by the general public to the fullest advantage, if special staff are engaged to do intensive propaganda on the usefulness of quinine. This aspect has been stressed to Government and they in turn have commended the employment of special staff to local bodies. It is hoped better results will accrue hereafter.

Malaria epidemic broke out in Kurnool, Anantapur, and Bellary districts during the last quarter of the year. A severe outbreak of malaria was reported in December in the north-west parts of Chingleput district and adjoining areas of Chittoor district. Major part of Nellore district was also affected by the epidemic. Wide distribution of quinine was arranged for in all these areas and the epidemic was controlled.

More municipal towns and panchayats have taken up schemes of mosquito control work and better results have been achieved. It is proposed to give a course of training to those who will be put in charge of the anti-mosquito campaign, when it will be possible to organize schemes more economically and efficiently.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

60. There were 822 festivals during the year of which 198 were major and 624 were minor. Sixty-five festivals were celebrated in municipal areas and the rest in rural areas. The sanitary

arrangements during fairs and festivals were carried out by the local bodies concerned under the supervision of the Health staff. In the case of certain festivals contributions were recovered from the temple authorities towards the cost of sanitary arrangements. No epidemics occurred during or in the wake of the festivals.

In order to carry out necessary sanitary arrangements to safeguard the health of the people most of the important fairs and festivals in the Presidency were notified under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1939. The provisions of Chapter XIII of the Act are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

It is gratifying to record that there was the closest co-operation between the police, the railway authorities and the Health staff in all festivals. In almost all major festivals the services of scouts and other volunteers were fully utilized by the Health staff in the control of sanitary arrangements.

RURAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN.

61. Routine examinations of faecal specimens by Rural Sanitation Units were continued during the year. Nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-one specimens were examined. Three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine specimens were positive to Hookworm giving an infection rate of 35 per cent. Details of work done by each Unit under this item of work are given below :—

Names of districts.		Number examined.	Positive to Hookworm.	Percentage of infection.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Guntur		1,195	71	6.0
2 Kurnool		1,518	45	2.96
3 Malabar		1,542	993	64.0
4 Nellore		1,718	300	17.4
5 The Nilgiris		464	231	49.8
6 North Arcot		1,398	551	39.4
7 Trichinopoly		1,906	1,208	60.0
Total		9,831	3,399	35.0

62. *Propaganda.*—In the course of their propaganda work, 90 cinema shows, 984 magic lantern demonstrations, 1,601 lectures and talks on Hookworm disease and danger of soil pollution were conducted by the Rural Sanitation Unit staff. The total audience that attended these shows and lectures is approximately 3 lakhs. About 44,000 pamphlets were distributed. All the Units except Kurnool were equipped with portable cinema equipments and films on popular Health subjects.

Mass treatment.—One hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty treatments were given of which 46,809 treatments were by the Rural Sanitation Units and the rest by the Medical Officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries.

Provision of latrines.—Eight hundred and thirty-seven latrine seats were put up and 133 latrine seats were either repaired or

reconstructed by the staff of the Rural Sanitation Units. This includes 766 private latrines constructed as a result of propaganda by the Rural Sanitation Units. Most of this work was done in the districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Malabar and Nellore. The local bodies in the districts where the Units were working during the year, co-operated with the Units by providing necessary funds.

63. The success of soil sanitation measures depends upon the extent to which the construction and use of private latrines are encouraged. The Units endeavoured their best in popularizing borehole latrines as private houses in rural areas by giving slabs to the villagers at concession rates and deputing soil sanitation maistries in giving technical assistance and skill in the execution of these works in private houses. Squatting slabs at half-cost or concession rates were given by the local authorities in the districts of Nellore, Trichinopoly, Malabar, Guntur and Kurnool. As many as 766 private latrines were constructed by the Units. Soil sanitation maistries were appointed by the local bodies in Guntur, Kurnool, Malabar, North Arcot and Nellore districts to assist the Units in the execution of works.

64. In accordance with G.O. No. 765, P.H., dated 1st June 1922, the Hookworm Reports were received from all the local bodies. These reports show 136,309 treatments, 10,319 lectures, 3,355 magic lantern demonstrations, 418 cinema shows and 136 exhibitions to a total audience of about 16 lakhs were conducted. Seven hundred and fifty-three public latrine seats and 16,928 private latrine seats were constructed and 990 public latrine seats were either repaired or reconstructed during the year. These figures do not include the number of latrines constructed by the Rural Sanitation Units referred to in the previous paragraph.

In Madura district 3,786 treatments were given by the District Board Reserve Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Periodical treatment was also given by him to labourers at the Madura Sewage Farm. It is gratifying to note that a large number of private borehole latrines were installed in the districts of East Godavari (572), West Godavari (1,038), the Nilgiris (798), Tinnevely (330), Salem (76). In order to popularize borehole latrines as private latrines, slabs were given to the public at half cost or concession rates in a few of the districts.

The Rural Sanitation Units were employed to visit various districts by turns and carry out an intensive campaign against Hookworm and for the provision of suitable latrines in the districts in which they were working. These units have visited almost all the districts in the Province and have done intensive work in each district for a period of three years. During 1935-36 and 1936-37 an intensive soil sanitation campaign was undertaken in selected taluks in all the districts with the help of the grant given by the Government of India for Rural Development. As a result of the work of the Rural Sanitation Units as well as the soil sanitation work undertaken in the years 1935-36 and 1936-37, almost all the members of Public Health staff have now got an idea of the details

of soil sanitation work—construction of borehole latrines and other types of latrines.

With the idea of enlarging the activities under soil sanitation the Government have abolished 4 of the Rural Sanitation Units and merged the staff of Health Officers and Health Inspectors with the regular Public Health department, the idea being that soil sanitation work should be carried out by the members of Public Health department in all the districts instead of confining such work only to those districts where Rural Sanitation Units are working. The two Units still remaining will also have to be merged with the regular public health staff in course of time. In those districts in which Assistant District Health Officers are employed the soil sanitation work will form part of the important duties of Assistant District Health Officers.

With the gradual abolition of Rural Sanitation Units, the sphere of soil sanitation work in the Province has considerably enlarged. In G.O. No. 2286, P.H., dated 29th June 1939, and G.O. No. 5859, P.H., dated 13th December 1940, the attention of all the local bodies have been invited to the imperative need for launching out soil sanitation schemes in their areas. The District Board, South Arcot, has introduced a scheme for intensive soil sanitation work and it is hoped that other local bodies will also initiate such schemes in their areas.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

65. Health education and publicity were conducted as in previous years by lectures with cinema shows wherever possible or with magic lantern slides, short talks, to groups of individuals, display of illustrated posters, distribution of leaflets and hand bills, health exhibitions, etc.

During the year illustrated folders on principal epidemic diseases of the province, viz., cholera, smallpox and plague were issued in English-Tamil and English-Telugu. These folders indicate briefly but prominently the most important preventive measures to be adopted and are therefore expected to be very useful in the infected villages. Forty-two thousand five hundred copies of these folders in English-Telugu and 45,000 copies in English-Tamil were printed. Other posters, pamphlets and leaflets were reprinted as often as was necessary during the year.

During the year about 19 lakhs of leaflets and 50,000 copies of posters in all languages on various subjects, 148,200 copies of Book-marks on Food and Nutrition and 47,730 copies of illustrated folders on principal epidemic diseases and 420 health maxims in Tamil were issued.

66. The National Health and Baby Week was celebrated during the year in many important towns and villages in the Province. An account of these celebrations will be submitted to Government as a separate report.

67. The Public Health Department participated in the broadcasting programmes of All-India Radio at Madras and Trichinopoly by contributing, (1) short talks on public health subjects, (2) broadcasting public health conditions of the Province every week and (3) the conditions of public health at places where important fairs and festivals were held so as to warn intending pilgrims about the prevalence of epidemics. During the year 79 talks on public health subjects (from all sources) were broadcast through the All-India Radio stations at Madras and Trichinopoly.

Weekly bulletins on the public health conditions of the Province were regularly published in the daily local newspapers and special prominence was given to the condition of public health at places where important festivals were held so as to warn intending pilgrims about the prevalence of any epidemic.

68. The statement below shows the various activities under "Propaganda" during the year:—

1. Lectures with magic lantern demonstrations	32,594
2. Ordinary lectures	30,798
3. Short talks	166,329
4. Cinema shows	2,116
5. Health dramas	437
6. Health exhibitions	1,889

It is estimated that a total audience of ten millions attended these functions.

The financial statement required in G.O. Ms. No. 748, P.H., dated 20th March 1929, is furnished in the Annexure C.

POONAMALLEE HEALTH UNIT.

69. The Health Unit Scheme financed partly from the Government of India grant for Rural Development and partly by the Rockefeller Foundation continued during the year under report till 30th September 1940, when the Government took over the entire control of the Unit. Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme on a modified scale and at a reduced cost up to 31st March 1941 and the necessary additional staff in their order Ms. No. 1258, P.H., dated 25th March 1941, thus bringing the strength of the staff almost to the level that existed prior to 1st October 1940.

The Unit, besides being a demonstrative centre, serves as a training field for Public Health workers and for students who undergo training in Public Health work. The B.S.Sc. and L.P.H. students of the Madras Medical College, the students of the Health Visitors class and Women Medical Officers undergoing training in Maternity and Child-Welfare work, were deputed for short periods for the practical study of Public Health field work. Estates and other provinces also deputed their officers for studying the conditions in the experimental area. Public Health

training at this centre was given to a large number of Rural Medical Practitioners.

70. During the year, there was not even a single case of cholera as in the previous year. There were 5 attacks and 2 deaths from smallpox during the year under report as against 64 attacks and 14 deaths in 1939. Stray cases of chickenpox and enteric fever were reported. As a part of the preventive measures for controlling the spread of enteric fever, protective inoculation was carried out in the infected localities.

71. In addition to the routine propaganda work carried out by the Unit staff with the help of cinema films, magic lantern demonstrations were held. Charts and posters on Health subjects, etc., were also exhibited. The need and importance of registration of births and deaths was brought home to the public by house to house visits.

The statement below shows the various activities under propaganda during the year:—

1 Lectures with magic lantern demonstrations	207
2 Ordinary lectures	318
3 Short talks	9,972
4 Cinema shows	86
5 Exhibitions	4

72. A further investigation of infant deaths was carried out during the year under report, with a view to assess the value of the Health Unit work. All infants delivered by the Health Unit staff as well as by barber midwives during the first six months of 1939, were followed up, to see how many from each group had completed one year. Out of 438 live births conducted by the Health Unit staff, 71 were found to have died before completing one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 162.1 per mille whereas among the 142 live births conducted by barber midwives, 81 infants were found to have died before completing one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 218.3 per mille. There has thus been a fall in infant mortality of 56.1 per mille among the former category.

73. The Health Inspectors inspected 2,140 houses during the year and had 3,227 backyards cleaned, 1,894 fly breeding and 663 mosquito breeding places cleared, 17 houses provided with windows, 897 houses white-washed, 40 latrines constructed, 52 soakage pits dug for disposing of sullage and 17 earth drains constructed for flow of stagnant water.

74. Seven bore-wells were successfully completed during the period under report with contributions from villagers in the shape of labour and from the panchayat boards, platforms and pumps in six cases. In the case of one, the construction, etc., had to be done from the Health Unit Funds.

75. The working of the Unit on the whole is satisfactory and it is hoped that the Unit will carry on its useful work. It is also expected that the record of work will increase with the increase of staff sanctioned for the scheme.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

76. The Assistant Directors of Public Health inspected the following ports in the course of their routine inspections during the year :—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Negapatam. | (4) Mangalore. |
| (2) Cuddalore. | (5) Cannanore. |
| (3) Tuticorin | (6) Calicut. |

A short summary of the working of the minor ports during 1940 is appended in Annexure H.

By mutual agreement between the Governments of India, Madras and Burma, routine medical inspection of passengers and crew on ships bound from Madras ports for ports in Burma and vice versa has been dispensed with as a temporary measure till 1st April 1941 subject to the Port Health Officer's discretion and health conditions of the port of departure.

DEPUTATION OF RURAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

77. During the year three batches of 61 Rural Medical Practitioners in all, underwent training in Public Health work. Since the Poonamallee Health Unit, with its restricted activities does not offer the required facilities for such training, the training has been stopped temporarily pending further arrangements.

Of 176 Rural Medical Practitioners trained at Poonamallee so far, 168 were deputed by the Presidents of District Boards, 4 by the Commissioner of Labour, one by Agency District Board and 3 were private candidates. Of those deputed by District Boards, 88 have been entrusted with Public Health work.

No Rural Medical Practitioners are deputed to do Public Health work in Salem, Madura, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts.

RURAL WATER-SUPPLY.

78. Out of a total allotment of Rs. 10,00,000 allotted during 1939-40 for Rural Water-Supply comprehensive scheme a sum of only about Rs. 4 lakhs was spent. During the year 1940-41 a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collectors for meeting the expenditure on well work left uncompleted in 1939-40 and those taken up for execution in the current year in accordance with the 10 years programme of rural water-supply.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

79. It is gratifying to report that Maternity and Child Welfare progressed steadily during the year.

Maternity and child welfare services.—Sixty women medical Officers, 61 health visitors, and 548 midwives worked in approved

schemes under local bodies and municipalities during the year as against 56 women medical officers, 54 health visitors, and 481 midwives in 1939.

Women medical officers.—Ten women medical officers were deputed by local bodies to attend the post graduate course held during the year. The course was extended to two months and now includes lectures on Elementary Economics and Women in Industries, Child Psychology, Mental Hygiene of Childhood. The time has come for a review of the conditions of employment of women medical officers. There is no doubt that the service has ceased to attract applicants. At the time of writing this report there are six vacancies to be filled; candidates who applied and were appointed have later stated their unwillingness to accept these appointments. The steady progress maintained is due entirely to the fact that medical direction and supervision has been made a *sine qua non* in the organization of work under local bodies; the unwillingness of medical women to accept existing terms of services is bound to react unfavourably on the progress of work in the future. A further fact to be noted is that the L.M.P. course has been abolished and women to be appointed in the future will necessarily be medical graduates. With the development of work responsibilities and duties attached to the post have automatically increased.

Health visitors.—Seven health visitors completed their course in June and obtained their diplomas during the year. They have all taken up appointments under local bodies, the Corporation of Madras and under voluntary bodies approved by the Director of Public Health. Nine candidates were admitted in July. One of them was granted a stipend by the Bellary Municipal Council; the others are Government stipendiaries. The work at the Health School has been maintained at as high a standard as was possible under existing circumstances, with special emphasis laid on practical training; the health of the pupils was good.

Midwives.—Little mention has been made in the reports of this Department of the work of these women who toil night and day in towns and villages under very difficult circumstances, on behalf of women steeped in ignorance and often neglected. The Municipality of Cuddalore has taken an original and valuable step in openly stating that the services of municipal staff should be particularly for the poor for it is among them that high rates of mortality necessarily exist, and that the well-to-do should pay for services rendered according to a nominal rate fixed by the Council for the purpose. The general acceptance of this principle by local bodies throughout the Province has been most helpful in maintaining discipline and in obtaining the maximum outturn of work with staff available. A good deal of educative work is however yet needed in this respect. Although the continuance of the post of the women medical officer, maternity and child welfare is often endangered in cases where midwives long left to themselves are brought under correction and control, such guidance has however invariably produced marked improvements in both quality and

outturn of work. It has also been possible to extend the system of posting midwives for fixed hours of duty so that they were assured of hours of rest; their work has thus been better regulated. Refresher courses have been arranged for midwives whenever necessary.

80. *Work done.*—158,378 mothers, 129,789 ante-natal cases, 68,050 labour cases, 50,561 infants, 37,487 pre-school children were brought under the care of the staff during 1940. In all 13,953 clinics were held at which the attendance was 154,526 ante-natal cases, 272,966 infants, 203,802 nursing mothers, and 143,806 pre-school children. Women medical officers, health visitors and midwives paid 64,221, 250,027 and 1,058,099 home visits respectively. The health teaching carried out during these visits is of great value and is primarily the purpose for which the work stands. Health talks were given in 429 schools the attendance at which was 126,703.

81. *Voluntary Associations.*—The work of voluntary associations has also been co-ordinated with the activities of official staff according to a circular of the Director of Public Health approved by Government and wherever this has been effected, the voluntary associations concerned received grants for approved services rendered.

Conclusion.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Section has just completed its first decennium of work. The steady progress noted, particularly during the last five years, is distinctly encouraging. Local bodies (excluding Madras City) which allotted Rs. 1,46,977 for work carried out largely on unsatisfactory schemes of work during 1932 now spend Rs. 3,17,192 annually on schemes of work approved by the Director of Public Health and conducted according to departmental advice. Sixty women medical officers have been appointed where none existed in 1931 and there are 241 centres under local bodies as against 80 in 1932. There is no doubt that the confidence and response of local authorities have been won by the firm consistent and progressive policy adopted by Government. Their prompt response however merits attention and their efforts need to be strengthened and furthered by generous Government grants in the future.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

82. In view of the need for economy in expenditure the scheme for Medical Inspection of school children has been deferred for the present.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

FACTORIES.

83. The health and welfare of the industrial workers are safeguarded by the various statutory provisions in the Indian Factories Act and the rules framed thereunder. The District Health Officers and Municipal Health Officers are additional Inspectors of factories

in their jurisdiction. Their inspection reports were as usual sent to the concerned Inspectors of Factories for action wherever necessary. Nearly 516 factories were inspected by the Health Officers.

From time to time the Government have issued instructions for the guidance of local authorities in the matter of the location of factories and workshops outside industrial areas. Instances were not wanting where these instructions were variously misinterpreted with the result that they were either wholly evaded or unreasonably enforced. It had, therefore, become necessary to recapitulate the whole series of orders and issue them as a consolidated set of instructions. The Government issued these consolidated instructions in G.O. No. 4054, P.H., dated 3rd September 1940. It is hoped that this will bring about a better state of affairs in this branch of Public Health administration.

Though Government advised the municipal councils and panchayats as early as 1927 to set apart definite areas for industrial development in consultation with the Director of Town-Planning and the Health Officer, several of them have not yet fixed industrial areas. Government have ordered that all factories situated outside the industrial areas which could reasonably be removed should be removed to the industrial areas at as early a date as possible. Government have also clarified the position in regard to the reservation of particular localities for industrial purposes in G.O. No. 395, P.H., dated 28th January 1941.

The question of appointing Women Medical Officers in the employ of District Boards as additional Inspectresses of Factories was under the consideration of the Government and the Government have since appointed the Women Medical Officers of Coimbatore, Salem, and Tanjore District Boards as additional Inspectresses of Factories.

MINES.

84. District Health Officers are ex-officio Inspectors of Mines and their inspection reports on the mines in their jurisdiction were forwarded as usual to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad. The suggestions made by District Health Officers in regard to the improvement of water-supply, sanitation, housing and latrine accommodation, etc., have been commended by the Chief Inspector of Mines to the mining authorities for adoption.

85. *Conservancy.*—Draft rules regarding private sanitary conveniences have been received from Government and remarks offered. Confirmation of the rules are awaited. The rules issued by Government in respect of public sanitary conveniences in G.O. No. 4137, dated 7th September 1940, were printed in pamphlet form and communicated to all Health Inspectors.

86. *Septic tank latrines.*—The position with regard to general adoption of septic tank latrines has been clarified by Government in their order No. 5796, Ms., P.H., dated 9th December 1940.

87. *Abatement of nuisance.*—The report of the Tannery Committee contained in G.O. No. 4842, P.H., dated 14th October

1940, together with orders of Government have been communicated to all Health Officers and Health Inspectors. Additional copies printed and supplied by the Press are under communication to the owners of tanneries. As the Government Order on tanneries waste disposal was sent to the several parties very late, no effective action could be taken in giving effect to the several recommendations contained therein. There has therefore been no progress in evolving a system of satisfactory disposal of tannery wastes, to be recorded here as required in paragraph 3 of the Government Order. Instructions have been issued to all Health Officers for carrying out the instructions in the orders and it is expected that there will be something useful to report upon in my next annual report.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

88. The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have framed a set of model by-laws for meat inspection and for the inspection of slaughter-houses. The Government of India have commended these by-laws to the Government of Madras with a suggestion that they might revise their model by-laws so as to conform, as far as possible, with these draft model by-laws bearing in mind the wordings of these relevant Acts. At the instance of the Government, the Inspector of Municipal Councils, the Director of Public Health, the Director of Veterinary Services and the Sanitary Engineer met in a conference on 8th October 1940 and discussed the model by-laws referred to and submitted to Government a report on their deliberations. Further action on their deliberations is awaited.

FAMINE.

89. There was no famine during the year under report.

PROHIBITION.

90. Prohibition was in force in the districts of Salem, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Chittoor. The surveys of drink addicts conducted by the District Health Officers in the form suggested by the Public Health Commissioner were forwarded to Government for information.

HOUSING.

91. Construction and reconstruction of buildings are governed by the provisions contained in the Madras District Municipalities Act. The provisions in the Public Health Act, viz., reservation of areas for residential purposes, prohibition of new buildings on insanitary sites, abatement of overcrowding, provision of a sufficient supply of wholesome water and sufficient means of drainage will, it is hoped, bring about a decided improvement in housing conditions.

THE MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

92. The Madras Public Health Act is reported to have worked satisfactorily. The powers of the executive authority under certain provisions of the Madras District Municipalities, Madras Local Boards and the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Acts have been conferred upon the Health Officers under section 16 of the Madras Public Health Act. Rules under the different sections of the Public Health Act have been framed and issued by the Government; some of the rules await confirmation.

Certain amendments to the Public Health Act which have been found necessary in the light of the working of the Act for the past two years have been suggested to Government for consideration in connexion with the amendment of the Act which they have now taken up.

RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

93. As the setting apart of residential areas did not make the desired headway, the Government in their order G.O. No. 1064, P.H., dated 15th March 1940, were pleased to extend time in the case of all Urban Local authorities till 31st March 1941 for the notification of residential areas within their respective jurisdictions; but as a number of Urban Local authorities failed to fix residential areas within this time allotted and as some of them requested for a further extension of time on some ground or other, Government were addressed for an extension of time by one more year. The Government in their order G.O. Ms. No. 1325, P.H., dated 27th March 1941, granted a further extension of time till 31st March 1942.

Proposals for the reservation of residential areas under section 89 of the Madras Public Health Act have so far been received from 73 Urban Local authorities as detailed below: of which 35 have so far been approved. Proposals in respect of the other urban areas are pending with the Health Officers and their remarks are awaited in the matter.

Municipalities proposal.		Panchayat boards proposal.	
Received.	Approved.	Received.	Approved.
39	20	34	15

It is hoped that the Urban Local authorities other than those who have so far submitted their proposals will submit proposal for the reservation of residential areas at least within the time-limit now granted by the Government.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

94. During the year 1940 the Prevention of Adulteration Act was extended to 9 more local bodies and the 4 panchayats, which had not commenced working the Act during the previous year,

have commenced sampling. Thus in 1940 the Act was worked by 104 local bodies as against 91 in 1939.

In addition to Madura, which is sending 50 samples per month, two more municipalities—Bezwada and Guntur—have doubled their quota of samples. An increased number of samples was also taken in Madras City. Nine thousand seven hundred and forty-eight samples were taken during the year which shows an increase of about a thousand samples over the previous year's.

There is a small reduction in the percentage of adulteration from 35.8 in 1939 to 33.4 during the current year. This is due to some improvement in ghee though there is no improvement in respect of other articles of food.

A large number of cases have had to be withdrawn, as in the previous years, because the vendors have absconded. Section 140 of the Public Health Act needs amendment to enable sampling Inspectors to detain a food hawker until he has established his identity. At present they cannot do this unless they know that the vendor is selling adulterated food, i.e., after they have received certificates from the Government Analyst.

The average fine for the whole Province is likely to be about the same as that for last year—Rs. 27. The fact that the working of the Act for a number of years has not produced the reduced proportion of adulterated samples, that it should have done, shows that the fines at present imposed are not deterrent.

SANITARY WORKS (CIVIL).

95. A summary of the report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government on sanitary works in the Province is given below.

Water-supply—(i) *Municipalities*.—The new water-supply schemes of Karur and Tiruppur came into operation during the year, thereby increasing the number of municipalities with protected water-supply to 46 in 1940. Improvements or extension of existing schemes were under execution in 14 municipalities. Plans and estimates for water-supply schemes were either in progress or completed during the year in 13 municipalities.

(ii) *Rural areas*.—With the completion of the water-supply schemes of Sembiam and Tiruvallur in 1940, the number of panchayats with protected water-supplies increased to 11 though in some cases the protected water-supply was only partial. New water-supply schemes in 5 panchayats were in progress. Investigations of schemes were completed in Arni Panchayat and were in progress in Aruppukottai and Gobichettipalayam Panchayats. Plans and estimates for the Sivaganga water-supply scheme were being drawn.

Drainage.—No new drainage schemes came into operation in 1940. The drainage schemes of 7 municipalities were under execution during the year; while plans and estimates were either in progress or completed for three municipalities.

VACCINATION.

96. The report on vaccination is for the official year 1940–41.

Vaccination was compulsory throughout the Province except in 91 hill villages of South Arcot, Attapady valley in Malabar and in the Agency areas in Vizagapatam and East Godavari.

As in the previous years, vaccination was suspended during the hot months except in a few specified areas and smallpox affected localities. This period was utilized by the subordinate health staff for intensive vital statistical work, detection of unregistered vital occurrences and unprotected cases and the preparation of unprotected persons' register. The actual working season was from July 15th to March 14th.

97. The following statement gives particulars of vaccinations during the last ten years :—

Years.	Cases vaccinated.		Total.
	Primary and secondary.	Re-vaccination.	
1931–32	1,508,024	597,813	2,105,837
1932–33	1,406,717	1,352,558	2,759,275
1933–34	1,297,829	3,254,926	4,552,755
1934–35	1,381,176	3,842,744	5,223,920
1935–36	1,418,663	2,857,227	4,275,890
1936–37	1,403,254	2,085,722	3,488,976
1937–38	1,466,503	2,193,219	3,659,722
1938–39	1,481,847	2,590,449	4,072,296
1939–40	1,516,894	3,320,875	4,837,769
1940–41	1,502,042	3,464,968	4,967,010

The total number of vaccinations during the year was 11.2 per cent of the population as per 1931 census which is more than the expected annual outturn, viz., 10 per cent. Though there was a slight decrease under primary and secondary operations (— 14,852), the total outturn exceeded even that of the last year which was considered as one of the record years, the increase being mainly contributed by re-vaccinations, viz. (+ 144,093).

VACCINATION IN DISTRICTS.

98. In the rural areas the number of vaccinations performed was 3,988,321 which is made up of 1,325,934 primary and secondary vaccinations and 2,662,387 re-vaccinations. Compared with the previous year's figures, there was an increase of 276,265 under re-vaccination, and a fall of 28,104 under primary and secondary operation which is however negligible. Increases of over 20,000 in the total operations were reported from Vizagapatam (+ 105,626), Coimbatore (+ 78,245), South Arcot + 54,936), Salem (+ 43,468) and South Kanara (+ 37,318). Decreases of over 20,000 were reported from Chingleput (— 57,921), Kurnool (— 28,525) and Cuddapah (— 22,526). Absence of smallpox or its decreased prevalence and deputation of vaccinators on cholera or plague duty were the chief factors which contributed to the fall.

The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 546,063 as against 577,820 in the previous year. The ratio of infantile vaccination to total births varied from 19.0 in Kurnool district to 57.2 in Madura district.

The proportion of rural population vaccinated during the year was 97.04 as against 92.07 per mille in the previous year. The

rate of successful vaccination per mille of population ranged from 26.0 in Vizagapatam to 63.0 in the Nilgiris; little significance need be attached to this rate, for as stated in the last year's report, the immunity reactions among the re-vaccinated are missed owing to delayed verification and only those which show typical reactions are marked as success.

VACCINATION IN MUNICIPALITIES.

99. The total number of vaccinations performed in municipal towns was 916,818 as against 1,011,839 in the previous year. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations was 166,944 and re-vaccinations 748,874. Fifty-six municipalities returned decreases in the total number of vaccinations done. Decrease of over 10,000 was reported from Madras (— 146,788), Conjeeveram (— 40,644), Madura (—28,077), Coimbatore (—18,175) and Vellore (—16,152). The decrease is due not only to the absence of smallpox in the municipalities concerned, but also due to the reduction of minimum of vaccinations for the Sanitary Inspectors from 800 to 320 a year. Increases of over 10,000 were reported from Bezwada (+ 42,885), Trichinopoly (+ 39,066), Cochin (+ 33,723), Masulipatam (+ 23,320), Cannanore (+ 22,141), Villupuram (+ 12,919), Pollachi (+ 11,530) and Rajahmundry (+ 11,439). Increases were recorded mostly in towns where smallpox was prevalent in an epidemic form. The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 104,665 against 98,735 in the previous year. The percentage of successful infantile vaccination to registered births varied from 23.3 in Chicacole to 100.0 in Sivakasi.

The rate of successful vaccination per mille of population ranged from 28.4 in Rajapalaiyam to 169.0 in Bezwada.

VACCINATION INSPECTION.

100. With a view to enable the Public Health staff to devote more time to the duties imposed by the Public Health Act, the percentage of verification was reduced to a considerable extent, besides decreasing the number of vaccinations to be done annually by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Inspectors. In municipalities the Municipal Health Officers and Medical Officers are expected to verify only 20 per cent primary and re-vaccinations against 75 per cent Primary and 30 per cent of re-vaccination cases in the previous years. In the case of districts, in certain selected ranges, vaccinators were required from 1st October 1940 to verify all the cases vaccinated by them and the Health Inspectors to check only a random sample of 40 per cent of the total vaccinations. On the question of utility or otherwise of the scheme, most of the District Health Officers are of opinion that it is too early to draw any conclusion as the period during which the scheme has been in force is too short.

101. There were approximately 14,244 attacks and 2,999 deaths from smallpox during the year 1940-41 the mortality rate being 21.10 per cent. Rural areas returned 10,570 attacks and 1,969

deaths, and municipalities 3,674 attacks and 1,030 deaths. The districts of Vizagapatam, Malabar, Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot, and the Municipalities of Bezwada, Cannanore, Cochin, Pollachi and Villupuram reported 70.7 per cent of the attacks and 71.6 per cent of the deaths.

102. *The relation between the number of vaccination marks and deaths from smallpox.*—The table below shows the number of attacks and deaths from smallpox and the percentage of deaths to attacks arranged according to the number of vaccination marks :—

Number of marks.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to attacks.
0	3,968	1,380	34.8
1	871	56	6.4
2	1,342	60	4.5
3	783	29	3.7
4	1,457	36	2.5

While the mortality rate among the unprotected was 34.8 per cent it was only 4 per cent among the vaccinated. No better proof is required to substantiate the value of vaccination.

103. *Isolation hospital.*—Isolation hospitals for treatment of smallpox patients have been provided for in 28 municipalities. Even in these places, in many, type-design sheds have not been constructed. In the case of rural areas, only in 3 panchayats (Tiruttani, Ramnad and Ramachandrapuram), isolation sheds have been provided. Since the issue of G.O. No. 460, P.H., dated 2nd March 1932, the local bodies are being urged to provide these facilities but there has been practically no response. Unless the Government take a more serious view of their attitude nothing tangible can be achieved. As in the case of the construction of lethal chamber, the Collectors should be vested with similar powers for the construction of infectious diseases sheds in important places.

104. Statistics of successful vaccinations performed during the year by the several agencies are furnished below :—

Staff.	Number of successful vaccinations.			Percentage of success.	
	Primary vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.	Primary and Secondary.	Re-vaccinations.
Vaccinators—					
Local Fund	1,072,262	360,740	1,433,002	95.2	19.9
Government	5,038	1,299	6,337	81.1	17.1
Municipal	160,567	100,568	261,135	98.9	16.5
Cantonments	4,521	11,029	15,550	92.7	42.7
Medical Subordinates and Port Health Officers.	8	5,172	5,180	100.0	38.8
Railways	1,724	1,067	2,791	96.5	22.7
Poonamallee Health Unit ..	1,590	307	1,897	96.7	15.4
Cauvery-Mettur Project ..	105	Nil.	105	98.1	Nil.
Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,245,815	480,182	1,725,997	95.6	19.4

The success rate for primary and secondary vaccinations in the rural areas is 95.1 as against 96.6 in the previous year, while for the municipalities the corresponding figures are 98.9 and 99.4. The low success rates were returned primarily from Ceded districts and Circars and also from Tinnevely and Tanjore.

Power to prosecute defaulters against vaccination offences have been delegated by most of the Presidents of District Boards to the District Health Officers.

Eleven thousand two hundred and fourteen were prosecuted, out of whom 8,959 were convicted, 290 acquitted, 231 withdrawn and 1,734 are pending enquiry.

105. The strength of vaccination staff employed during the year was as follows :—

Year.	Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Total.
		I class.	II class.	
1939-40	266	287	574	861
1940-41	262	350	602	952
Increase or decrease ..	- 4	+ 63	+ 28	+ 91

Though there was a large additional staff of vaccinators employed during the year, the increase was primarily contributed by temporary staff in the smallpox infected areas. But judged from the standard that re-vaccination is compulsory once in ten years, the staff available for enforcing this is inadequate in many districts. During the inspections, the local bodies are being urged to increase the permanent staff and no doubt there has been some response.

106. As there is much demand for the services of female vaccinators, a scheme has been introduced during the current year for their training twice in a year, i.e., January to March and August to October, at the headquarter municipality of each district. These classes have been found to be popular.

107. A comparative statement of the expenditure incurred on the vaccination staff in the several categories is given below :—

Establishment.	Approximate expenditure during		Average cost of each successful case.			
			1939-40.		1940-41.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Rural areas—						
Government establishments—						
Vaccinators and Health Inspectors	1,83,240	1,63,500	..	..	..	..
Local Fund	4,32,960	4,39,820	..	..	..	..
Total for rural areas ..	6,16,200	6,03,320	0 6 6	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
Municipal	1,36,040	1,49,810	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 8 2	0 9 2
Cantonment	6,180	6,000	0 4 8	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 2
Poonamallee Health Unit ..	1,400	670	0 7 7	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 5 8
Grand total ..	7,59,860	7,59,800	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 7 1	0 7 1

Twenty-five per cent of the expenditure on the establishment of Health Inspectors and peons has been debited to vaccination this year as against 33.3 per cent in the previous years.

108. The average cost of a successful case was lowest in Coimbatore (As. 4-8) and highest in the Nilgiri district (Re. 1-1-3). In municipalities, it varied from As. 1-7 (in Rajapalayam) to Re. 1-4-7 (in Madras).

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

109. During the past decade the number of births and deaths registered in the Province have been about a million and a half and a million a year respectively giving a natural increase of about half a million. The provisional results of the 1941 census have shown an increase in the population of the Province during the decade 1931-41 of a little over five millions, thus agreeing with the birth and death records. The population of the Province is now a little under fifty millions (49,341,000) and it appears likely that the Province will have to face for some decades to come all those administrative problems that will arise from a fairly rapidly increasing population.

110. During the year birth and death registration was made practically compulsory throughout the Province with effect from 1st January 1941. It is hoped that this will further improve the birth and death records of the Province.

111. The deaths from cholera during the year (6,418) showed a sharp rise when compared with the previous year (which was the lowest on record during the preceding 58 years) but are much lower than the average (21,049) for the previous five years. The deaths from smallpox (4,310) and plague (1,169) also showed a rise. The deaths from these epidemic diseases formed however only 1.08 per cent of the total deaths in the Province.

112. The smallpox mortality during the year (4,310) was lower than the average (4,950) during the previous five years. A striking proof of the efficacy of vaccination against smallpox is furnished by the fact, that among those attacked by smallpox the mortality rate was 4 per cent among the vaccinated and 35 per cent among the unvaccinated.

113. The main incidence of plague during the year (833 out of 1,169) occurred in the eastern taluks of Bellary district which were free from plague for about 23 years and had consequently escaped the benefits of cyanogas fumigation. The efficacy of this preventive measure is shown by the fact that Cumbum Valley, an endemic area for plague during the past two decades, was practically free during the year.

114. Eighty per cent of the total deaths in the Province are registered under " Fevers " (27 per cent) and " all other causes " (53 per cent). The detailed return of births and deaths received from Health Officers of municipalities give some idea of the causes

of deaths included under these general heads. Any substantial reduction in the death rate of the Province must necessarily be a slow process and one to be achieved only by an improvement in the personal and communal hygiene of the people of this Province.

115. Maternity relief and child welfare continued to make satisfactory progress. The appointment of medical women to guide and to control this work in local bodies has been of much value, but the conditions of their service will have to be improved or the service provincialized, if candidates of the right type are to be attracted.

116. The anti-malarial works at Wynaad, Pattukkottai and Ennore were continued during the year. Much useful data are being gathered and it is hoped that they will be of value for similar control measures elsewhere, both in India and abroad.

117. It is satisfactory to note that no epidemics occurred in connexion with fairs and festivals during the year.

118. The Poonamallee Health Unit functioned on a reduced scale during the latter part of the year when financial assistance by the Rockefeller Foundation ceased. The Unit continues to do good work and served as a training centre for public health workers.

119. Rural Sanitation Units, as separate establishments are being abolished and merged with the regular health staff in districts, making soil sanitation work an integral part of the duties of the health staff in all districts.

120. The staff of the Public Health Department have carried out their duties satisfactorily.

C. M. GANAPATHY, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health

CAMP : OOTACAMUND,
16th June 1941.

ANNEXURE A.

Detailed return of births and deaths in fifteen municipalities of Bellary, Calicut, Coacanada, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram, Cuddalore, Kumbakonam, Madura, Mangalore, Negapatam, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Vellore during the year 1940.

Age at the time of death.		Population according to the census of 1881.													Infectious diseases.										Fever.					Respiratory diseases.	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)												
				Cholera.	Plague.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Typhoid or enteric fever.	Diphtheria.	Others.	Malaria.	Influenza.	Relapsing fever.	Kala Azar.	Rheumatic fever.	Other fevers.	Tuberculosis of lungs.	Pneumonia.												
1	Under one week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7												
	Over one week	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	26												
	Over one month and not exceeding six months.	..	..	..	..	16	10	1	..	..	11	1	4	..	..	..	114	1	316												
	Over six months and not exceeding 12 months.	..	..	..	..	27	13	3	2	2	22	1	8	..	..	..	118	..	427												
Total under one year		..	27,045	..	..	45	23	4	2	3	33	2	12	..	..	..	276	1	776												
One and under 5 years		..	122,037	3	..	81	43	3	34	21	28	13	18	..	..	1	308	3	1,386												
5 years and under 10 years		..	134,823	6	..	30	7	1	53	4	6	20	23	..	..	..	182	17	1,384												
10 years and under 15 years		..	127,112	2	..	14	1	1	98	2	..	24	13	..	..	4	136	43	189												
15 years and under 20 years		..	115,008	3	..	21	4	1	105	..	2	24	20	..	..	5	61	204	199												
20 years and under 30 years		..	222,205	5	..	21	5	3	135	..	..	69	21	..	..	3	108	783	329												
30 years and under 40 years		..	169,934	10	..	23	3	3	84	..	..	51	17	..	..	6	115	617	229												
40 years and under 50 years		..	114,986	3	..	18	..	..	42	..	..	66	19	..	..	9	115	533	262												
50 years and under 60 years		..	69,755	2	..	11	..	..	23	..	..	48	19	..	..	10	132	249	225												
60 years and upwards		..	49,326	2	..	11	..	..	12	..	..	51	22	..	..	11	280	130	142												
Total of all ages		..	1,153,231	36	2	312	86	13	613	30	69	366	184	..	..	..	49	1,568	2,554	4,044											
Rate per 1,000 of population		..	0'03	0'002	0'27	0'07	0'01	0'53	0'03	0'06	0'32	0'16	..	..	..	..	0'04	1'38	2'22	3'51											

ANNEXURE A—cont.

Detailed return of births and deaths in fifteen municipalities of Bellary, Calicut, Cocanada, Coimbatore, Conjeevaram, Cuddalore, Kumbakonam, Madurai, Mangalore, Negapatam, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Vellore during the year 1940—cont.

Age at the time of death.	Respiratory diseases— <i>cont.</i>			Alimentary system.			Disease of the liver.			Circulatory system.			Genito urinary diseases excluding venereal diseases.			Venereal diseases.		
	Others.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Others.	Cirrhosis.	Others.	Heart disease.	Arterio sclerosis.	Others.	Bright's disease.	Others.	Syphilis.	Others.	Gonorrhoea.	Others.			
1} Under one year.	60	..	5	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	42	..	..	3			
2} Not exceeding one month.	46	1	14	31	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	16	..	..	3			
3} Over one month and not exceeding six months.	148	65	154	59	20	16	3	..	8	1	1	19	..	..	1			
4} Over six months and not exceeding 12 months.	180	226	241	51	43	13	4	..	4	2	4	13	1	..	..			
Total under one year	444	292	414	154	64	29	7	..	20	3	5	90	1	1	7			
One and under 5 years	382	1,054	408	95	391	102	8	1	26	40	37	5	..	..	..			
5 years and under 10 years	39	166	38	19	31	27	9	..	23	24	14	..	..	..	..			
10 years and under 15 years	13	39	13	15	11	11	28	..	24	14	13	..	..	..	..			
15 years and under 20 years	7	36	32	24	9	9	37	..	38	13	14	..	..	..	..			
20 years and under 25 years	37	135	145	143	27	32	118	..	195	45	21	11	..	..	..			
25 years and under 30 years	29	107	137	177	42	25	134	..	175	63	35	9	..	..	..			
30 years and under 35 years	76	170	184	164	60	25	197	..	136	98	49	15	..	..	..			
35 years and under 40 years	114	176	122	149	49	35	254	..	130	105	39	14	..	..	..			
40 years and under 45 years	207	245	203	146	17	23	419	..	163	187	65	1	..	..	..			
45 years and under 50 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
50 years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total of all ages	1,348	2,420	1,836	1,086	701	324	1,221	4	802	560	282	140	12	15	15			
Rate per 1,000 of population	1.17	2.10	1.42	0.94	0.61	0.28	1.06	0.003	0.70	0.49	0.24	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01			

ANNEXURE A—cont.

Detailed return of births and deaths in fifteen municipalities of Bellary, Calicut, Cocanada, Coimbatore, Conjeevaram, Cuddalore, Kumbakonam, Madura, Mangalore, Negapatam, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Vellore during the year 1940—cont.

Age at the time of death.		Diseases of the nervous system.					Accidents of pregnancy and child birth.				Deficiency diseases.				Malignant diseases.				
		Convulsions.	Cerebral hæmorrhage (apoplexy).	Tetanus.	Epilepsy.	Others.	Puerperal sepsis.	Abortion.	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and birth.	Beri Berl.	Rickets.	Others.	Alimentary tract.	Genito urinary.	Breast.	Other regions.	Ankylostomiasis.		
1	Under one year.	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	
1	Under one week	349	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Over one week	534	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	
3	Over one month and not exceeding six months.	1,130	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	19	1	..	..	3	..	..	
4	Over six months and not exceeding 12 months.	600	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	24	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	
Total under one year ..		2,613	5	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	49	31	1	..	..	6	..	..	
One and under 5 years ..		851	1	9	4	9	..	..	..	2	158	22	1	..	1	6	8	2	
5 years and under 10 years ..		56	2	14	16	5	..	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	..	2	11	7	
10 years and under 15 years ..		5	1	17	19	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	7	1	
15 years and under 20 years ..		..	..	8	22	18	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	1	
20 years and under 25 years ..		1	1	25	23	23	..	..	..	10	..	6	1	1	1	17	14	6	
25 years and under 30 years ..		..	..	18	13	59	..	..	..	9	..	2	16	2	4	24	11	19	
30 years and under 35 years ..		..	..	17	9	116	..	..	..	15	2	3	18	18	2	26	12	58	
35 years and under 40 years ..		..	..	26	9	9	..	..	..	13	1	11	10	9	8	41	12	89	
40 years and under 45 years ..		..	..	29	4	183	..	..	..	13	1	9	5	7	6	28	3	..	
45 years and under 50 years ..		..	..	6	9	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50 years and upwards ..		..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total of all ages ..		3,527	187	131	100	789	305	57	484	65	232	88	59	39	16	155	84	266	
Rate per 1,000 of population ..		306	016	011	009	098	026	005	042	006	020	008	005	003	001	013	007	023	

ANNEXURE C.

Financial statement showing the working of the Health Propaganda Section of the office of the Director of Public Health, Madras, during the year 1940.

Serial number.	Details.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1	Establishment charges (including pay of Officers, Establishment, allowances, Honorarium, etc.)	1,574	0	0
2	Cost of printing leaflets and posters	3,760	9	0
3	Miscellaneous charges including repairs, renewals of equipment, slides, purchase of materials for artist, etc.	391	10	6
4	Total cost (items Nos. 1 to 3) ..	5,726	3	6
5	Sale-proceeds of leaflets and posters	4,497	12	0
6	Value of posters and leaflets unsold	13,677	10	0
7	Receipts from loan of magic lanterns, slides, films, etc.	1,633	1	0
8	Total (items Nos. 5 to 7) ..	19,808	7	0
9	Net gain ..	14,082	3	6
10	Net extra expenditure deducting Rs. 8,000 being the grant originally made to the Madras Health Council	No extra expenditure.		
11	Net extra expenditure according to the sanctioned scheme	Nil.		
12	Capital expenditure (purchase of films, etc.) specially sanctioned from time to time ..	241	0	9

ANNEXURE D.

Maternity and child-welfare in rural areas (districts exclusive of municipalities) during the year 1940.

Serial number.	Name of district.	Area in square miles.	Total revenue of district board.	Amount spent on maternity and child-welfare work.	Percentage of amount spent on maternity and child-welfare work.	Maternity and child-welfare centres.		Medical women.		Number of health visitors.		Midwives.				In rural medical relief dispensaries.		
						Aided and managed by private bodies.	Appointed for maternity and child-welfare work.	In medical institutions.	In private practice.	Per 1,000 births.	Local bodies.	Private.	In full-time domiciliary service.	In private practice.	In hospitals, and dispensaries (Government, local fund and private).			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	Anantapur	6,741	Rs. 4,60,655	3,036	0.66	3	..	1	4	1	0.15	..	..	3	..	..	15	14
2	Bellary	5,519	4,28,528	13,052	1.88	20	2	1	3	..	0.07	..	..	20	2	..	11	12
3	Channarayana	3,071	7,14,870	8,030	0.80	6	3	1	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	24	26
4	Channarayana (Government)	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chittoor	5,881	5,53,613	2,640	0.48	3	8	1	6	1	0.13	4	1	3	3	..	19	14
6	Chittoor	7,044	13,41,810	16,340	1.14	12	1	2	3	..	0.06	2	..	13	..	..	22	10
7	Cuddapah	5,918	9,05,354	911	0.10	1	1	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	1	..	..	9	7
8	Cuddapah	2,527	12,31,820	4,885	0.40	6	..	1	16	5	0.04	..	..	6	..	..	60	43
9	Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Godavari, West	2,361	6,66,136	955	0.14	9	4	1	1	..	0.11	..	..	10	..	..	14	16
11	Guntur	5,767	11,51,130	8,060	0.27	4	1	1	6	..	0.10	..	..	4	..	..	49	39
12	Kistna	3,438	8,99,598	7,693	0.86	8	1	1	..	6	0.26	1	..	9	..	..	46	..
13	Kurnool	7,837	11,30,570	1,643	0.15	1	..	1	2	..	0.05	1	..	21	4	..	15	10
14	Madura	4,507	11,53,630	4,625	0.40	6	1	..	2	..	0.05	1	..	6	1	..	94	12
15	Madura	5,794	13,62,501	1,056	0.08	2	..	..	2	..	0.02	..	..	2	..	2	30	27
16	Nellore	7,949	6,72,817	654	0.10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	22	11
17	Nilgris, the	922	262,923	770	0.29	2	..	..	1	1	0.43	..	..	1	7	..	6	..
18	North Arcot	4,954	8,86,216	14,026	1.58	2	..	..	17	1	0.09	..	..	2	..	..	27	24
19	Rannad	4,835	5,46,679	6,046	0.64	8	..	1	15	..	0.27	..	..	3	..	..	37	19
20	Salem	7,057	10,22,800	8,860	0.87	18	..	1	6	..	0.07	1	..	16	..	4	30	14
21	South Arcot	4,208	900,183	2,985	0.33	2	..	1	6	..	0.09	..	..	12	..	..	27	14
22	South Kanara	4,012	692,370	4,730	0.68	17	..	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	11	..	..	16	13
23	Tanjore	3,737	16,97,297	13,047	0.77	15	..	2	..	..	0.03	2	..	5	..	..	34	38
24	Tinnevely	4,042	10,10,618	494	0.05	2	1	..	6	..	0.08	..	..	12	..	..	33	12
25	Tinnevely	4,314	9,15,522	6,531	0.71	4	..	1	..	..	0.01	..	..	2	..	4	42	22
26	Vizagapatnam	8,000	11,85,070	6,721	0.57	5	..	1	2	1	0.03	1	..	5	..	..	32	13
Total for Districts						150	7	16	97	16	..	13	1	176	17	10	644	410
Total for Municipalities						91	17	44	122	53	..	48	6	372	14	178	235	..
Total for the Province						241	24	60	219	69	..	61	7	548	31	188	879	410

ANNEXURE D—cont.

Maternity and child-welfare in rural areas (districts exclusive of municipalities) during the year 1940—cont.

Serial number	Name of district.	Midwives —cont.	Beds in hospitals.		Number of cases receiving skilled aid at child birth.	Percentage of cases receiving skilled aid at child birth.	Number.	Per 1,000 births.	Number.	Live births.	Still births.	Number of infantile deaths.	Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	Number of maternal deaths.	Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births.
			Maternity.	Children's diseases.											
			(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1	Anantapur	32	0.78	6	0.15	..	40,511	340	7,722	190.61	481	11.77			
2	Bellary	23	0.59	..	..	..	38,504	334	7,894	205.02	342	8.81			
3	Chingleput	72	1.26	..	..	..	56,355	831	9,082	161.16	392	6.85			
4	Health Unit (Government)	12	..	23	0.40	24	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	Chittoor	39	0.71	4	0.62	..	54,095	452	8,226	152.07	371	6.80			
6	Coimbatore	46	0.53	16	0.19	..	84,059	437	15,322	182.28	367	4.34			
7	Cuddapah	17	0.51	3	0.09	5	32,899	291	15,539	168.36	360	10.85			
8	Godavari, East Plains	109	1.86	30	0.51	..	58,005	692	9,183	157.97	478	8.14			
9	Godavari Agency	..	..	..	..	..	9,656	105	1,378	142.71	72	7.38			
10	Godavari, West	40	0.85	16	0.34	3	46,718	539	8,075	172.45	371	7.85			
11	Guntur	92	1.26	28	0.38	43	72,233	710	15,043	208.26	338	7.38			
12	Kistna	55	1.21	8	0.18	4	44,659	700	8,349	186.94	360	7.94			
13	Kurnool	50	1.25	..	..	..	39,498	511	8,560	216.72	345	8.62			
14	Madura	43	0.58	..	..	..	72,497	587	11,705	161.45	388	5.45			
15	Malabar	61	0.53	..	0.02	..	111,560	2,514	15,959	143.05	731	6.41			
16	Nellore	34	0.66	2	..	..	50,711	599	8,919	175.88	364	7.09			
17	Nilgiris, the	14	2.98	..	1.92	..	4,624	70	756	163.49	33	7.03			
18	North Arcot	53	0.59	35	0.39	23	88,439	959	12,653	143.07	536	6.00			
19	Ramanad	64	1.06	..	..	..	59,352	827	12,847	139.95	483	7.60			
20	Salem	67	0.68	6	0.06	..	97,294	560	15,395	158.23	602	6.15			
21	South Arcot	43	0.52	8	0.05	6	81,244	842	12,555	154.53	772	9.40			
22	South Kanara	40	0.78	4	0.16	..	50,404	1,125	7,982	158.36	600	11.64			
23	Tanjore	87	1.22	22	0.31	..	70,211	1,208	11,517	164.03	1,112	15.57			
24	Tinnevely	47	0.60	1	0.01	..	78,087	1,456	13,976	181.58	875	11.30			
25	Trichinopoly	68	1.02	..	..	..	68,027	1,622	11,311	171.31	804	12.01			
26	Vizagapatam	50	0.40	..	..	..	1,23,402	1,228	22,122	179.27	949	7.61			
Total for the Districts		1,257	..	255	..	108	1,529,924	18,839	237,450	168.28	12,716	8.21			
Total for the Municipalities		799	..	1,266	..	436	169,918	8,295	29,238	172.07	2,223	12.47			
Total for the Province		2,056	..	1,521	..	544	1,699,842	27,134	266,688	169.66	14,939	8.65			

ANNEXURE E.

Maternity and child-welfare—Municipalities in the year 1940.

ANNEXURE E.

Maternity and child-welfare—Municipalities in the year 1940.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Names of municipalities.	(3) Area in square miles.	(4) Total revenue of municipality.	(5) Amount spent on maternity and child-welfare.	(6) Percentage of total amount spent on maternity and child-welfare.	Maternity and child-welfare centres.		Medical women.			Number of health visitors.		Midwives.			
						(7) Local bodies.	(8) Aided and managed by private bodies.	(9) Appointed for maternity and child-welfare.	(10) In medical institutions.	(11) Available as consultants.	(12) Per 1,000 births.	(13) Local bodies.	(14) Private.	(15) Local bodies.	(16) Private.	(17) In private practice.
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.																
1	Anantapur ..	2.27	1,34,181	1,515	1.11	1	..	1	..	1.52	..	2	1	..	..	3
2	Hindupur ..	1.90	1,03,000	722	0.70	1	..	1	..	2.75	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Talapat ..	1.50	70,120	718	1.02	1	..	..	..	1.83	..	1	..	..	..	..
BELLARY DISTRICT.																
4	Bellary ..	12.00	2,94,439	3,680	1.28	2	..	1	2	2.13	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	Adoni ..	4.43	1,09,937	1,113	1.01	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Hospet ..	5.62	86,655	618	0.71	..	..	..	1	2.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHIKOLEPUT DISTRICT.																
7	Conjeevaram ..	4.00	5,58,013	3,202	1.28	..	..	..	1	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Rafipet ..	7.50	2,60,593	1,725	0.66	..	1	..	1	1.43	..	1	..	..	..	1
9	Chingleput ..	1.50	1,06,840	2,006	1.89	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
CHITTOOR DISTRICT.																
10	Chittoor ..	7.50	68,350	2,080	3.04	1	..	1	1	1.57	..	3	..	..	..	1
11	Tirupati ..	1.50	1,92,397	4,373	2.27	1	..	1	..	2.53	..	3	..	..	..	..
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.																
12	Coimbatore ..	10.00	9,85,980	9,638	0.98	3	..	1	4	1	1.19	2	..	..	..	15
13	Erode ..	3.22	2,37,063	4,587	1.60	2	..	1	5	2	4.83	..	..	..	..	4

14	Dharapuram ..	1-90	72,879	509	0-70	..	..	..	1	..	1-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..</
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I-15
*** Part-time Women Medical Officer.**

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ANNEXURE F.

Details of maternity and child-welfare work in the districts (exclusive of municipalities) in the year 1940.

Serial number.	Names of districts.	Brought under care.					Home visits.				
		Total number of mothers.	Ante-natal mothers.	Labour cases.	Infants.	Pre-school.	Medical officers.	Health visitors.	Midwives.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Anantapur ..	1,238	870	368	228	160	887	..	..	3,715	4,030
2	Chingleput ..	5,491	4,575	2,487	..	2,335	1,590	..	..	26,039	15,357
3	Health Unit (Government).	4,260	2,951	1,209	2,189	..	1,661	6,306	2,216	17,002	8,764
4	Chittoor ..	754	443	274	517	11	..	..	..	605	2,017
5	Coimbatore ..	4,653	4,575	1,564	769	153	1,961	1,395	1,181	36,682	15,921
6	Cuddapah ..	1,650	583	196	..	..	..	..	..	583	1,650
7	Godavari, East ..	3,086	2,309	625	420	235	938	1,693	2,782	19,689	4,934
8	Godavari, West ..	3,832	2,806	1,026	352	180	1,665	..	..	13,795	7,348
9	Guntur ..	964	945	416	158	..	718	..	..	3,793	3,807
10	Kistna ..	2,567	2,272	942	953	..	2,196	1,360	974	7,786	7,071
11	Kurnool ..	291	215	335	86	1	..	2,646	1,366	1,228	1,485
12	Madura ..	1,268	1,125	335	957	55	..	1,682	323	3,320	2,732
13	Malabar ..	155	8,704	155	..	..	..	..	..	8,704	1,490
14	Nilgiris, The ..	1,339	1,339	191	190	..	..	..	..	1,259	118
15	North Arcot ..	730	730	572	287	..	..	..	..	953	4,157
16	Ramanad ..	2,088	1,794	1,077	1,010	510	502	1,029	471	9,720	10,890
17	Salem ..	5,444	5,444	2,671	615	..	2,030	..	..	54,686	34,179
18	South Arcot ..	489	291	373	242	..	1,285	..	..	1,928	2,650
19	South Kanara ..	2,098	1,382	1,180	1,521	955	1,435	2,667	2,867	4,478	5,761
20	Tanjore ..	3,265	3,038	1,735	362	..	..	..	..	16,579	15,465
21	Tinnevely ..	679	665	346	284	188	881	..	..	479	491
22	Trichinopoly ..	747	703	325	731	..	1,165	..	..	5,054	5,333
23	Vizagapatam ..	1,669	1,519	568	..	..	..	..	..	8,049	5,626
Total for the Districts ..		48,757	49,278	18,741	11,871	5,283	18,904	20,876	14,847	247,126	161,056

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ANNEXURE F—cont.
Details of maternity and child-welfare work in the districts (exclusive of municipalities) in the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Names of districts.	Clinics.					Mothers' classes.			Other activities.		
		Attendance.		Infants.	Pre-school.	Nursing mothers.	Number held.	Attendance.	Number.	Lantern lectures, etc.	Attendance.	Number.
		(13)	(14)									
1	Anantapur ..	..	653	500	1,022	1,275	177	3,656	..	..	..	..
2	Chingleput ..	76	200	336	302	388	114	5,455	79	3,860	..	..
3	Health Unit (Government).	77	462	123	80	33	105	1,562	29	2,694	65	4,438
4	Chittoor ..	334	2,667	1,334	1,530	4,260	98	965	..	445	26	315
5	Coimbatore ..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	3,817
6	Cuddapah ..	..	654	1,660	673	2,917	..	..	..	..	120	5,073
7	Godavari, East ..	114	409	288	123	284	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Godavari, West ..	75	37	11	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Guntur ..	139	1,638	1,315	424	1,264	67	1,011	2	3,100	8	422
10	Kistna ..	..	873	4,181	51	1,175	88	1,344	56	3,135	28	2,840
11	Kurnool ..	243	..	..	..	..	321	7,965	6	652	27	2,009
12	Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Malabar ..	154	..	..	1,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nilgiris, The ..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1,233	..	..	..	..
15	North Arcot ..	38	173	234	219	255	18	435	..	..	3	200
16	Ramanad ..	98	1,368	1,649	2,539	2,012	157	6,731	2	155	42	2,642
17	Salem ..	165	329	744	635	780	65	600	2	120	19	318
18	South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	South Kanara ..	492	1,251	1,663	1,915	1,836	183	2,745	..	..	39	3,776
20	Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Tinnevely ..	42	363	341	334	300	41	702	6	600	8	1,600
22	Trichinopoly ..	51	206	..	..	..	55	542	5	1,600	38	1,303
23	Vizagapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for the Districts ..		2,274	11,263	14,278	11,335	16,789	1,607	35,902	198	16,411	545	32,130

ANNEXURE G.

Details of maternity and child-welfare work in municipalities in the year 1940.

Serial number.	Names of municipalities.	Total number of mothers.	Brought under care.				Home visits.				
			Ante-natal mothers.	Labour cases.	Infants.	Pre-school.	Medical officers.	Health visitors.	Midwives.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Anantapur ..	444	444	444	..	..	..	..	..	1,950	4,540
2	Hindupur ..	419	282	137	61	63	103	..	..	742	1,240
3	Tadipatri ..	342	222	232	124	198	145	..	..	1,772	3,157
4	Bellary ..	1,346	1,144	354	181	33	1,607	894	154	1,144	2,541
5	Adoni ..	601	500	230	..	..	..	..	..	838	1,843
6	Hospet ..	1,063	692	371	..	..	..	..	..	1,413	3,267
7	Conjeevaram ..	2,298	1,831	1,354	..	..	..	..	..	4,059	9,408
8	Saidapet ..	945	945	394	497	..	..	..	..	2,283	2,529
9	Chingleput ..	735	568	514	..	..	..	..	..	6,885	4,048
10	Chittoor ..	723	585	378	87	75	2,001	..	..	1,276	2,785
11	Tirupati ..	656	477	328	497	1,913	321	..	..	1,850	1,641
12	Coimbatore ..	3,398	3,063	1,145	1,013	311	2,875	8,635	5,588	5,836	10,181
13	Erode ..	1,255	1,255	412	592	480	980	..	..	4,055	2,345
14	Dharsapuram ..	2,768	656	198	..	..	..	..	..	656	2,131
15	Pollachi ..	673	673	443	424	..	..	..	..	1,547	2,728
16	Tiruppur ..	694	607	256	154	20	996	1,619	..	1,344	1,720
17	Udumalpet ..	276	237	195	..	..	..	..	..	693	1,720
18	Cuddapah ..	921	777	421	404	15	259	..	..	1,121	3,523
19	Rajshundry ..	496	990	496	..	..	..	..	..	990	4,860
20	Cocanada ..	1,807	1,807	869	..	..	..	..	..	9,211	3,751
21	Peddapuram ..	337	337	112	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	1,040

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22	Ellore ..	946	946	207	508	265	4,357	..	..	1,081	1,085
23	Guntur ..	1,022	879	299	467	..	..	..	..	3,199	1,622
24	Tenali ..	413	413	329	..	..	..	..	..	3,422	2,801
25	Ongole ..	216	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	492	2,108
26	Narasaraopet ..	174	174	30	86	..	..	..	..	673	522
27	Bezawada ..	1,193	402	801	725	..	915	1,580	3,799	2,471	5,747
28	Masnipetam ..	879	879	610	624	314	111	..	..	1,443	3,918
29	Kurnoor ..	757	518	239	..	..	..	..	..	518	1,554
30	Madras ..	29,361	18,508	14,489	15,959	11,401	14,577	36,605	122,289	20,646	147,369
31	Madras ..	12,419	11,430	4,382	4,193	1,863	4,157	729	840	60,199	27,211
32	Dindigul ..	2,194	1,478	716	289	126	139	2,225	6,097	8,097	6,494
33	Pervakulam ..	659	402	257	56	..	..	..	..	2,520	2,587
34	Bodinaayakanur ..	69	51	69	..	..	..	..	..	273	364
35	Kodaikanal ..	860	859	289	..	..	..	..	..	3,714	1,301
36	Calicut ..	1,459	1,176	289	..	..	1,904	..	..	8,813	10,785
37	Palghat ..	2,737	1,246	133	..	..	..	..	..	1,246	1,358
38	Cannanore ..	799	297	502	23	78	..	..	..	1,694	4,234
39	Tellicherry ..	1,187	924	187	1,107	..	..	..	..	1,143	2,368
40	Cochin ..	1,074	1,074	187	..	..	..	..	..	1,074	1,324
41	Nellore ..	395	395	285	285	..	..	..	..	2,765	2,850
42	Ootacamund ..	1,039	992	269	521	533	1,211	953	2,797	4,621	2,689
43	Cottoor ..	363	335	180	214	64	..	3,686	1,725	2,384	2,099
44	Vellore ..	1,531	772	759	211	58	..	..	..	3,451	6,928
45	Tiruvannamalai ..	966	674	292	..	..	..	..	..	1,750	2,605
46	Tirupattur ..	202	202	154	145	..	..	..	..	282	760
47	Virudhunagar ..	843	843	411	369	..	..	1,699	780	2,132	4,313
48	Srivilliputtur ..	367	194	173	..	..	..	..	..	1,255	1,534
49	Karakudi ..	1,345	1,268	489	305	13	1,066	2,483	2,146	2,020	3,868
50	Salem ..	3,817	3,295	1,744	816	1,099	767	2,334	1,054	9,437	12,583
51	Cuddalore ..	2,265	1,140	849	969	1,882	1,368	..	..	11,037	8,213
52	Chidambaram ..	503	497	438	..	..	..	..	..	1,202	3,675
53	Villupuram ..	600	460	402	..	..	..	..	..	2,401	3,382
54	Mangalore ..	1,414	1,207	603	33	41	1,579	..	..	3,191	4,355
55	Udipi ..	366	266	197	..	..	..	..	..	457	165
56	Kumbakonam ..	824	68	746	685	..	..	..	..	729	2,398
57	Negapatam ..	389	375	320	308	..	..	..	..	2,882	3,755
58	Mayavaram ..	191	191	74	..	..	..	..	..	269	510
59	Tanjore ..	327	498	327	..	..	..	..	..	797	1,967
60	Mannargudi ..	744	603	494	..	..	..	..	..	2,114	4,349

ANNEXURE G—cont.

Details of maternity and child-welfare work in municipalities in the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Names of municipalities.	Brought under care.				Home visits.					
		Total number of mothers.	Ante-natal mothers.	Labour cases.	Infants.	Pre-school.	Medical officers.	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Health visitors.	Midwives.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
61	Tuticorin ..	801	801	747	656	24	1,811	..	..	5,189	9,049
62	Thirunelveli ..	1,228	986	639	523	237	1,811	..	..	4,049	3,997
63	Palancottah ..	408	305	87	523	237	1,811	..	..	510	915
64	Trichinopoly ..	1,707	318	1,500	297	..	1,182	490	1,725	1,244	7,539
65	Srirangam ..	495	480	422	504	41	62	5,005	992	495	4,652
66	Vizagapatam ..	1,933	1,738	753	2,176	465	703	..	..	2,259	4,955
67	Vizianagaram ..	1,846	456	371	2,176	465	703	..	..	555	1,207
68	Anakapalle ..	449	316	263	..	..	..	..	..	2,935	2,641
69	Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Municipalities ..	109,621	79,503	49,309	38,690	22,204	45,317	64,318	149,986	246,430	403,497
	Total for Districts ..	48,757	49,278	18,741	11,871	5,283	18,904	20,876	14,847	247,126	161,056
	Grand total for the Province.	158,378	128,781	68,050	50,561	27,487	64,221	85,194	164,833	493,556	564,543

ANNEXURE G—cont.

Details of maternity and child-welfare work in municipalities in the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Names of municipalities.	Clinics.				Mothers' classes.			Lantern lectures etc.		Other activities.	
		Number held.	Attendance.			Number held.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.	
			Ante-natal.	Infants.	Pre-school.							Nursing mothers.
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
61	Tuticorin ..	..	..	* 7,835	* 2,797	..	..	2,140	..	150	..	3,258
62	Thirunelveli ..	120	750	2,005	1,403	1,460	106	2,140	1	..	53	..
63	Palancottah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..
64	Trichinopoly ..	68	159	61	..	128	35	203	6	405	8	91
65	Srirangam ..	..	..	1,312	172	822	..	3,554	15	..	42	2,153
66	Vizagapatam ..	115	1,149	1,805	362	1,569	84	1,822	..	300	17	510
67	Vizianagaram ..	200	1,371	..	..	..	51	..	6	..	..	..
68	Anakapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Municipalities ..	11,679	143,263	258,688	132,471	187,018	2,802	49,442	1,238	81,723	884	94,573
	Total for Districts ..	2,274	11,263	14,278	11,335	16,789	1,607	35,902	198	16,411	545	32,130
	Grand total for the Province.	13,953	154,526	272,966	143,806	203,802	4,409	85,344	1,436	98,134	1,429	126,703

* Feeds and baths only.

ANNEXURE H.

Serial number and name of port.	Incoming vessels.				Number of vessels inspected.											
	Number of vessels arriving from foreign ports.		Number of vessels arriving from coastal ports.		From foreign ports.				From coastal ports.				Number of crew inspected.			
	Cargo.	Passenger.	Cargo.	Passenger.	Cargo vessels.	Number of passengers inspected.	Number of crew inspected.	Number of cargo vessels.	Number of passengers inspected.	Number of crew inspected.	Number of cargo vessels.	Number of passengers inspected.	Number of crew inspected.	Number of cargo vessels.	Number of passengers inspected.	Number of crew inspected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1 Barva																
2 Calicut			48													
3 Calicut			85													
4 Calicut																
5 Calicut			87													
6 Calicut			32													
7 Calicut			85													
8 Calicut			27													
9 Calicut			42													
10 Calicut			25													
11 Calicut			168													
12 Calicut																
13 Calicut			59													
14 Calicut																
15 Calicut			109													
16 Calicut			50													
17 Calicut			46													
18 Calicut			367													
19 Calicut			40													
20 Calicut			5													
21 Calicut			117													
22 Calicut			62													
23 Calicut			64													
24 Calicut			74													
25 Calicut			220													
26 Calicut			43													
27 Calicut			3,264													
28 Calicut			577													
29 Calicut			345													
30 Calicut			1,011													
31 Calicut			225													
32 Calicut			78													
33 Calicut			55													

ANNEXURE H—cont.

Serial number and name of port.	Incoming vessels.				Outgoing vessels.														
	Infectious diseases on such vessels.		Deaths from non-infectious diseases in these vessels.	Vaccination and inoculations.	Disinfection.		Number of vessels departing for foreign ports.				Number of vessels inspected.				Disinfection.				
	Cases.	Deaths.			Part of ship.	Passengers' and crews' effects.	Isolation, observation and surveillance.	Cargo.	Passenger.	Cargo.	Passenger.	Crew inspected.	Passengers inspected.	Passenger.		Cargo.	Passenger.	Crew inspected.	Number of passengers and members of crew prevented from sailing on account of infectious diseases.
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)		
1 Barva																			
2 Calicut																			
3 Calicut																			
4 Calicut																			
5 Calicut																			
6 Calicut																			
7 Porto Novo																			
8 Tranquebar																			
9 Negapatam																			
10 Thuraiyaval																			
11 Ponnathurai and Point Calutera.																			
12 Madagat																			
13 Adirampattam																			
14 Ammapattam and Krishnamappattam.																			
15 Tondai																			
16 Deripattam																			
17 Mananthod																			
18 Kilakarai																			
19 Kusekharappattam																			
20 Tudicorin																			
21 Calicut																			
22 Beypore																			
23 Tellicherry																			
24 Cannanore																			
25 Ponnani																			
26 Mangalore																			
27 Malpe																			
28 Hungercottah																			
29 Coondapoor																			
30 Balndur and Shirur																			
31 Mulki																			
32 Pambau																			

ANNEXURE H—cont.

Miscellaneous transactions.												
Serial number and name of port.	Vessels in harbour.			Port area.								
	Infectious diseases in such vessels.	Deaths.	Cases.	Inspection of measures to prevent the ingress of rats into vessels.	Inspection of provisions.	Pilgrim traffic.	Sanitation.	Anti-rat measures.	Anti-mosquito measures.	Inspection of food.	Water-supply at sea.	Medical advice for ships at sea.
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
1 Barva												
2 Calicut												
3 Bimlipatnam												
4 Ocanada												
5 Marulipatnam												
6 Cuddalore												
7 Porto Novo												
8 Tranquebar												
9 Negapatnam												
10 Tirunelvaal												
11 Puthural and Point Calimere.												
12 Muttet												
13 Adirampatnam and Krishnapatnam.												
14 Tuticorin												
15 Tuticorin												
16 Devipatnam												
17 Dhanushkodi												
18 Kilakarai												
19 Kumbakonam												
20 Tuticorin												
21 Calicut												
22 Beypore												
23 Tellicherry												
24 Cannanore												
25 Ponnani												
26 Mangalore												
27 Malpe												
28 Hungercottah												
29 Coondapoor												
30 Balndur and Shirur												
31 Muli												
32 Pamban												

ANNEXURE J.

Births and deaths registered in the districts, exclusive of municipalities, and in the municipalities during each month of the year 1940.

Months.	Number of births registered.										Number of deaths registered.									
	Rural areas (districts, exclusive of municipalities).					Urban areas (municipalities).					Rural areas (districts, exclusive of municipalities).					Urban areas (municipalities).				
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
January	55,921	53,839	6,817	6,535	62,738	60,374	..	..	40,913	47,937	5,791	5,502	55,704	53,439	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	49,303	46,313	6,398	6,012	55,701	52,325	..	..	36,866	34,624	4,671	4,249	41,337	38,873	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	56,419	53,703	6,996	6,858	63,415	60,561	..	..	35,248	33,371	4,496	4,191	39,744	37,562	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	59,938	57,273	7,402	7,019	67,338	64,292	..	..	33,866	32,443	4,594	4,323	38,480	36,766	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	64,311	61,230	7,279	6,896	71,590	68,126	..	..	36,471	35,003	4,780	4,417	41,251	39,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	68,210	65,021	6,712	6,490	74,922	71,511	..	..	37,793	36,902	4,431	4,245	42,277	41,147	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	74,522	71,779	7,449	7,076	81,971	78,855	..	..	41,689	41,429	5,162	4,710	46,831	46,139	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	71,446	67,881	7,352	7,004	78,798	74,885	..	..	41,775	41,411	4,941	4,711	46,716	46,122	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	71,123	68,448	7,243	6,977	78,366	75,425	..	..	39,207	39,472	4,472	4,282	43,679	43,754	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	72,617	69,716	7,465	7,040	80,082	76,756	..	..	41,534	41,455	4,713	4,380	46,247	45,835	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	70,341	68,253	8,229	7,866	78,570	76,119	..	..	46,644	45,911	5,591	5,296	52,285	51,207	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	67,250	65,069	7,628	7,175	74,873	72,244	..	..	55,993	54,604	6,481	6,057	62,474	60,721	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	781,399	749,525	86,970	82,918	868,369	831,473	1,899,842	100.0	496,782	494,822	60,173	56,363	556,955	540,985	1,097,940	100.0	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE K.

Death-rate per mille of population in each age-group in rural and urban areas of the Province of Madras during 1940.

Age.	Rural areas.			Urban areas.			Total (Rural and Urban).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one week	33.04	26.12	59.16	29.00	21.60	50.60	32.41	25.40	57.81
1 week and under one month	17.86	14.90	32.76	14.96	11.78	26.74	17.40	14.41	31.81
1 month and under 6 months	20.44	18.23	38.67	25.92	23.09	49.01	21.31	19.00	40.31
6 months and under 12 months	19.86	18.35	38.21	21.22	20.32	41.54	20.07	18.66	38.73
Total under one year	91.20	77.60	168.80	91.10	76.79	167.89	91.19	77.47	168.66
1 year and under 5 years	33.81	33.50	67.31	37.39	37.30	74.69	34.32	34.03	68.35
5 years and under 10 years	9.06	9.23	18.29	8.04	8.57	16.61	8.92	9.14	18.06
10 do.	5.17	5.44	10.61	4.76	5.79	10.55	5.11	5.49	10.60
15 do.	6.38	7.94	14.32	7.78	11.89	19.67	6.58	8.49	15.07
20 do.	7.44	9.36	16.80	11.90	14.12	26.02	8.08	10.03	18.11
30 do.	10.30	11.31	21.61	14.77	14.96	29.73	10.93	11.81	22.74
40 do.	17.87	15.06	32.93	24.62	18.12	42.74	18.83	15.48	34.31
50 do.	32.26	25.64	57.90	39.80	27.88	67.68	33.34	25.95	59.29
60 do.	114.03	113.67	227.70	126.16	130.61	256.77	115.76	116.02	231.78
60 years and above	24.97	23.76	48.73	29.27	28.01	57.28	25.59	24.35	49.94
Total	24.97	23.76	48.73	29.27	28.01	57.28	25.59	24.35	49.94

NOTE.—The death rates for all age groups under one year have been calculated per 1,000 live births.

ANNEXURE L.

Birth and death rates for districts (inclusive of municipalities) calculated on the census population and on the estimated population arrived at by geometric progression method and natural increase method.

Districts.	Census population. (1931).	Estimated mid-year population.			Birth rate as per			Death rate as per		
		Geometric progression method.	Natural increase method (excess of births over deaths).	Census population.	Geometric progression method.	Natural increase method.	Census population.	Geometric progression method.	Natural increase method.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Anantapur	1,050,411	1,155,798	1,186,136	40.33	36.65	35.71	30.13	27.39	26.69	
Bellary	969,774	1,067,071	1,079,868	44.39	40.37	39.86	34.74	31.58	31.20	
Chingleput	1,653,776	1,819,698	1,846,754	37.32	33.92	33.42	23.41	21.27	20.96	
Chittoor	1,447,103	1,592,290	1,638,729	38.71	35.18	34.19	21.49	19.53	18.98	
Coimbatore	2,445,064	2,690,375	2,830,232	38.34	34.84	33.12	22.61	20.55	19.54	
Cuddapah	949,397	1,044,649	1,072,091	36.62	33.28	32.43	27.10	24.63	24.00	
Godavari, East	1,680,053	1,848,611	1,877,183	37.70	34.26	33.74	23.48	21.34	21.01	
Godavari, West	240,529	264,661	* 267,044	40.14	36.48	36.16	26.01	23.64	23.43	
Guntur	1,223,056	1,345,764	1,385,214	40.36	36.68	35.63	23.83	21.66	21.05	
Kistna	2,035,660	2,239,896	2,297,718	38.66	35.13	34.25	25.73	23.39	22.80	
Kurnool	1,254,208	1,380,042	1,444,581	40.40	36.71	35.07	24.37	22.15	21.16	
Madras	1,024,961	1,127,795	1,161,462	41.28	37.58	36.43	37.63	34.20	33.21	
Madura	647,230	712,166	689,726	51.35	46.67	48.19	40.36	36.68	37.88	
Malabar	2,195,747	2,416,045	2,472,089	40.27	36.60	35.77	24.19	21.98	21.48	
Nellore	3,533,944	3,888,592	4,035,763	34.37	31.24	30.10	21.47	19.51	18.80	
Nilgiris, The	1,486,222	1,635,334	1,668,426	35.88	32.61	31.96	25.59	23.25	22.79	
North Arcot	168,017	184,874	184,970	37.85	34.40	34.38	24.31	22.09	22.08	
Ramnad	2,266,989	2,494,434	2,644,613	42.71	38.81	36.61	22.43	20.39	19.23	
Salem	1,838,955	2,023,456	2,026,445	35.78	32.52	32.47	23.59	21.44	21.41	
South Arcot	2,454,507	2,678,171	2,805,844	41.91	38.09	36.35	22.21	20.19	19.27	
South Kanara	1,372,241	1,509,917	1,584,260	39.15	35.58	33.91	25.34	23.03	21.95	
Tanjore	2,385,920	2,625,298	2,544,329	32.83	30.75	31.73	22.50	20.45	21.95	
Tinnevely	2,046,907	2,252,272	2,299,726	40.49	36.80	36.04	28.47	25.88	25.34	
Trichinopoly	1,913,245	2,105,199	2,113,175	38.46	34.96	34.83	26.90	24.45	24.35	
Vizagapatam	3,267,309	3,595,116	+ 3,674,963	39.78	36.15	35.37	27.17	24.69	24.16	
Total, Madras Province	43,985,197	48,398,200	49,516,706	38.65	35.12	34.33	24.96	22.69	22.17	

* As separate figures of births and deaths for East Godavari Agency for 1931 were not available, the excess of births and deaths for East Godavari, Plains and Agency, was divided in the ratio of the populations of Plains and Agency portions for 1931.

† The excess of births and deaths in the portion of old Ganjam district added to Vizagapatnam for the period 1931-35 was arrived at by taking the proportionate excess of births over deaths in the Ganjam district as a whole in the ratio of population of the part retained to that of whole population.

ANNEXURE M.

Statement showing unregistered births and deaths detected in urban and rural areas, during the year 1940.

Areas.	Number of births and deaths detected.		Number of births and deaths registered.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
(a) Urban areas employing Health Officers.	9,139	7,405	153,767	106,423
(b) Urban areas without Health Officers.	6,457	2,565	114,652	70,928
(c) Rural areas employing District Health Officers.	43,377	13,500	1,431,423	920,589
Total, Madras Province ..	58,973	23,470	1,699,842	1,097,940

ANNEXURE N.

Statement showing statistics relating to vaccinal conditions of smallpox cases treated in infectious disease sheds, isolation hospitals and in private houses in the Province of Madras during 1940-41.

Ages.	A.		B.	C.	D.	E.	
	Within the last five years.	More than five years previously.				Within the last five years.	More than five years previously.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Under 1 year ..	10	..	18	165	31	..	..
1 year ..	15	..	15	105	15	..	..
2 years ..	24	..	20	109	19	..	..
3 do. ..	38	..	25	81	17	..	..
4 do. ..	56	1	27	76	11	..	..
5 do. ..	56	..	37	70	8	2	..
6 do. ..	50	5	29	55	9	9	..
7 do. ..	30	32	33	58	6	5	..
8 do. ..	29	39	30	59	6	6	..
9 do. ..	15	26	24	33	4	3	..
10 do. ..	37	64	25	43	1	5	..
11 do. ..	15	31	14	56	2	4	..
12 do. ..	39	27	32	31	4	6	..
13 do. ..	27	42	19	10	4	12	..
14 do. ..	24	31	16	25	2	5	..
15 do. ..	27	64	33	36	3	12	..
20 do. ..	176	155	109	126	19	24	1
25 do. ..	147	181	94	132	11	24	..
30 do. ..	143	152	104	121	16	15	..
35 do. ..	127	67	71	61	12	21	..
40 do. ..	82	99	58	83	10	11	..
50 do. ..	74	34	64	107	7	7	..
60 do. ..	40	16	53	77	5	4	..
70 do. ..	12	3	16	46	1	..	..
80 years and upwards.	1	1	4	11	1	..	..
Total ..	1,294	1,070	970	1,776	224	175	1

Vaccinated as evidenced by the presence of one or more vaccination cicatrix.

Stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix present.

Stated to be unvaccinated (or vaccinated unsuccessfully) and no vaccination cicatrix present.

Previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during inoculation of smallpox.

Stated to have been successfully revaccinated.

No. III.—Statement showing deaths registered in the districts, exclusive of municipalities, and in the municipalities in the Province of Madras during the year 1940.

Serial number.	Districts exclusive of municipalities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Serial number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1	Anantapur ..	3,247	2,413	2,706	2,811	2,478	2,478	2,611	2,321	2,093	2,225	2,265	2,795	30,443	1
2	Bellary ..	2,333	1,821	2,098	2,244	2,267	2,223	2,431	2,150	2,151	2,590	3,042	3,341	30,091	2
3	Chingleput ..	4,032	3,029	2,636	2,841	2,530	2,429	2,668	2,791	2,585	2,556	3,551	4,619	35,695	3
4	Chittoor ..	3,336	2,423	2,225	2,056	2,131	2,103	2,243	2,383	2,270	2,452	2,791	3,354	30,017	4
5	Coimbatore ..	4,665	3,683	3,609	3,577	4,054	4,515	4,473	4,389	3,631	3,641	4,008	4,874	48,769	5
6	Cuddapah ..	2,600	1,878	1,979	1,880	1,788	1,825	1,867	1,749	1,801	2,162	2,331	2,361	24,491	6
7	Godavari, East— Plains ..	3,597	2,514	2,241	2,257	2,253	2,331	3,157	3,054	2,978	4,089	4,022	3,303	35,796	7
8	Godavari, West ..	647	493	456	433	468	394	316	317	604	580	561	656	6,256	8
9	Guntur ..	3,185	1,976	1,819	1,672	1,738	1,746	2,265	2,356	2,317	2,575	2,970	3,149	27,708	9
10	Kistna ..	4,621	2,981	3,030	2,995	3,428	3,430	3,905	4,055	4,374	4,371	4,621	5,109	48,123	10
11	Kurnool ..	3,820	1,799	1,693	1,780	1,923	1,907	2,060	2,329	2,399	2,391	2,332	2,822	26,475	11
12	Madura ..	3,527	2,368	2,560	2,754	2,709	2,594	2,710	2,973	2,777	3,735	4,205	3,742	36,856	12
13	Malabar ..	4,120	3,075	3,050	2,841	3,143	3,573	3,553	3,558	3,233	3,232	3,909	5,579	42,684	13
14	Nellore ..	5,706	4,820	4,619	4,745	5,395	6,720	8,353	7,626	5,754	5,038	4,826	4,912	68,797	14
15	Nilgiris, The ..	3,979	2,843	2,349	2,144	2,326	2,468	2,552	2,710	2,894	3,533	3,963	4,857	36,218	15
16	North Arcot ..	178	193	173	230	312	409	312	344	310	232	211	158	3,034	16
17	Raman ..	5,398	3,335	3,368	2,843	3,016	3,857	3,312	3,457	3,421	3,399	4,715	6,645	46,448	17
18	Salem ..	3,764	2,646	2,614	2,687	2,883	2,684	2,919	2,843	2,930	3,120	4,078	5,452	38,919	18
19	South Arcot ..	4,514	3,566	3,499	3,515	4,041	4,673	4,425	4,432	3,990	4,171	4,706	5,995	51,440	19
20	South Kanara ..	4,899	3,725	3,371	3,138	3,469	3,593	3,959	4,221	4,083	3,868	4,924	6,376	50,140	20
21	Tamilore ..	3,181	2,690	2,668	2,295	2,436	3,058	3,797	3,254	2,574	2,217	2,132	2,557	33,101	21
22	Tinnevely ..	4,587	4,148	3,590	3,180	3,410	3,556	3,797	3,825	3,794	3,727	4,272	4,876	46,404	22
23	Trichinopoly ..	6,045	3,969	3,710	3,537	3,912	3,569	3,754	3,817	3,688	4,359	5,335	7,869	53,864	23
24	Vizagapatam ..	4,760	3,573	3,169	3,016	3,461	2,474	3,583	3,458	3,459	3,635	4,424	5,472	45,485	24
		8,121	5,529	5,487	5,403	5,402	5,296	7,015	8,370	8,669	8,121	8,021	8,714	84,150	25
	Total for districts exclusive of Municipalities.	97,950	71,290	68,619	66,309	71,474	74,698	83,098	83,186	76,679	82,989	92,555	110,657	981,404	
	• Rate per 1,000 of population ..	28.68	22.34	20.11	20.09	20.95	22.63	24.36	24.39	23.83	24.33	28.04	32.44	24.37	

* The rates were calculated with reference to the number of days in each month.

No. III.—Statement showing deaths registered in the districts, exclusive of municipalities and in the municipalities in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940.

No. III.—Statement showing deaths registered in the districts,
in the Province of Madras during

Serial number.	Municipalities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Anantapur district.</i>							
1	Anantapur	46	34	41	49	24	30
2	Hindupur	39	33	43	40	30	23
3	Tadpatri	48	41	38	33	24	38
<i>Bellary district.</i>							
4	Bellary	163	141	161	183	123	119
5	Adoni	89	80	97	102	70	58
6	Hospet	46	41	40	42	44	27
<i>Chingleput district.</i>							
7	Conjeeveram	197	158	126	125	140	122
8	Saidapet	79	73	55	61	71	55
9	Chingleput	39	32	33	35	32	31
<i>Chittoor district.</i>							
10	Chittoor	67	39	43	46	41	44
11	Tirupati	58	34	49	45	35	42
<i>Coimbatore district.</i>							
12	Coimbatore	354	360	344	286	243	223
13	Erode	93	72	79	95	99	80
14	Pollachi	66	66	53	49	73	81
15	Dharapuram	32	14	56	41	38	25
16	Tiruppur	82	65	64	45	61	72
17	Udamalpet	32	27	19	18	28	35
<i>Cuddapah district.</i>							
18	Cuddapah	79	53	58	57	43	50
19	Proddatur	49	50	42	44	45	36
<i>Godavari East district.</i>							
20	Cocanada	143	139	106	113	128	112
21	Rajahmundry	143	117	108	131	138	105
22	Peddapuram	30	16	21	31	24	24
<i>Godavari West district.</i>							
23	Ellore	98	81	90	75	81	66
24	Palacole	43	30	35	42	42	28
<i>Guntur district.</i>							
25	Guntur	212	151	153	191	204	182
26	Tenali	60	52	53	46	52	47
27	Ongole	57	36	44	38	51	33
28	Narasaraopet	31	20	26	34	30	41
<i>Kistna district.</i>							
29	Bezawada	165	118	155	143	182	122
30	Masulipatam	124	85	73	105	100	97
31	Gudivada	58	40	29	28	50	44

exclusive of municipalities and in the municipalities
each month of the year 1940.

July.	August.	Septemb er.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Serial number.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
29	30	36	32	35	32	418	1
33	24	26	22	32	34	379	2
22	22	34	30	37	46	413	3
147	130	133	156	275	281	2,012	4
64	76	77	123	135	113	1,084	5
38	41	46	31	40	72	508	6
154	115	105	130	152	255	1,779	7
67	52	68	41	71	85	778	8
41	45	37	28	53	53	457	9
42	50	46	55	49	62	584	10
43	36	32	37	35	53	499	11
249	224	195	208	221	323	3,225	12
78	61	64	66	67	92	945	13
62	70	72	51	65	91	799	14
40	25	25	42	41	34	413	15
63	59	58	58	63	67	757	16
27	36	30	31	52	50	385	17
40	58	46	76	66	47	673	18
37	39	43	50	60	66	561	19
135	159	149	154	155	123	1,616	20
133	142	136	160	169	136	1,618	21
43	47	37	38	77	31	417	22
91	74	68	69	98	121	1,012	23
40	28	37	50	37	22	434	24
195	275	244	277	239	247	2,570	25
53	67	63	72	64	70	699	26
50	54	54	58	66	73	614	27
39	35	39	35	31	29	390	28
200	269	260	236	198	231	2,279	29
115	128	109	138	113	99	1,286	30
51	43	41	50	55	39	523	31

No. III.—Statement showing deaths registered in the districts,
in the Province of Madras during

Serial number.	Municipalities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Kurnool district.</i>							
32	Kurnool	90	88	87	107	91	84
33	Nandyal	79	41	54	46	50	48
<i>Madras district.</i>							
34	Madras	2,334	2,055	1,858	2,066	2,116	1,982
<i>Madura district.</i>							
35	Madura	711	548	550	568	572	535
36	Dindigul	117	76	84	70	94	110
37	Bodinayakanur	36	32	27	33	29	48
38	Periyakulam	65	49	51	47	49	42
39	Palni	51	58	41	43	43	68
40	Kodaikanal	15	15	13	12	18	19
<i>Malabar district.</i>							
41	Calicut	223	200	229	220	251	296
42	Palghat	119	105	103	97	117	99
43	Cannanore	65	41	53	57	49	57
44	Tellicherry	79	60	65	75	77	93
45	Cochin	57	55	55	58	49	96
<i>Nellore district.</i>							
46	Nellore	199	132	135	134	152	120
<i>Nilgiris district.</i>							
47	Ootacamund	53	34	53	57	67	65
48	Coonoor	44	34	31	30	25	31
<i>North Arcot district.</i>							
49	Vellore	215	145	167	157	165	155
50	Tiruvannamalai	77	59	45	52	46	39
51	Gudiyattam	78	55	45	62	44	44
52	Vaniyambadi	50	24	50	29	34	41
53	Tiruppattur	39	31	45	17	24	17
54	Walajapet	29	23	16	22	14	20
<i>Ramnad district.</i>							
55	Rajapalayam	134	76	91	73	91	90
56	Virudunagar	112	75	77	65	75	72
57	Srivilliputtur	104	79	58	50	55	86
58	Karaikudi	87	50	58	55	56	71
59	Devakottai	38	31	18	30	37	24
60	Sivakasi	25	34	26	18	26	20
<i>Salem district.</i>							
61	Salem	265	201	206	178	230	204

exclusive of municipalities and, in the municipalities
each month of the year 1940—cont.

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Serial number.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
80	103	73	71	83	74	1,031	32
54	60	74	75	66	39	686	33
2,207	2,144	1,795	1,939	2,397	3,232	26,125	34
592	543	447	532	751	872	7,221	35
97	103	102	98	137	139	1,227	36
50	64	49	48	57	69	542	37
50	57	34	61	72	84	661	38
46	52	28	33	74	67	604	39
7	15	11	13	20	15	173	40
381	356	255	252	210	197	3,070	41
168	160	103	98	123	113	1,403	42
85	73	71	62	69	73	755	43
128	80	75	62	56	43	893	44
153	138	86	89	75	40	951	45
173	136	121	139	157	211	1,809	46
62	59	56	54	47	50	657	47
30	45	37	19	38	29	393	48
123	155	154	144	182	225	1,987	49
43	59	48	44	59	96	667	50
58	53	49	47	61	82	678	51
45	44	42	27	44	53	483	52
25	20	30	22	39	30	339	53
14	15	14	21	31	32	251	54
70	66	67	88	103	140	1,089	55
92	79	64	72	125	142	1,050	56
70	67	70	65	96	99	899	57
45	58	48	49	88	85	750	58
27	17	28	34	39	71	394	59
16	27	17	20	28	28	285	60
222	240	196	204	217	261	2,624	61

No. III.—Statement showing deaths registered in the districts,
in the Province of Madras during

Serial number.	Municipalities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>South Arcot district.</i>							
62	Cuddalore	140	95	113	100	102	120
63	Chidambaram	84	54	50	59	61	43
64	Villupuram	53	36	35	46	51	46
<i>South Kanara district.</i>							
65	Mangalore	131	111	98	92	113	112
66	Udipi	41	38	26	27	36	29
<i>Tanjore district.</i>							
67	Tanjore	248	170	186	185	195	169
68	Kumbakonam	183	153	139	160	133	145
69	Negapatam	173	141	102	181	119	85
70	Mayavaram	82	56	50	37	53	43
71	Mannargudi	49	44	39	48	49	46
72	Tiruvarur	58	43	36	40	36	37
<i>Tinnevely district.</i>							
73	Tuticorin	298	171	147	120	149	115
74	Tinnevely	179	122	119	109	116	102
75	Palamcottah	79	41	59	49	53	56
<i>Trichinopoly district.</i>							
76	Trichinopoly	509	397	332	334	337	352
77	Srirangam	91	71	64	58	65	57
78	Karur	67	47	55	50	63	52
<i>Vizagapatam district.</i>							
79	Vizagapatam	190	123	117	117	139	150
80	Vizianagram	124	97	116	102	115	102
81	Anakapalle	61	58	42	57	64	39
82	Chicacole	28	16	22	34	27	34
83	Bimlipatam	18	32	15	16	29	24
Total for Municipalities ..		11,293	8,920	8,687	8,917	9,197	8,726
* Rate per thousand of population for municipalities.		35.94	30.35	27.65	29.33	29.27	28.70
Total for the Province ..		109,143	80,210	77,306	75,226	80,671	83,424
* Rate per thousand of population for the Province.		29.30	23.01	20.75	20.87	21.65	23.14

* The rates were calculated with reference to the number of days in each month.

exclusive of municipalities and, in the municipalities
each month of the year 1940—cont.

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Serial number.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
143	120	103	108	117	153	1,414	62
54	58	54	54	83	76	730	63
59	65	66	47	49	47	600	64
146	123	111	91	103	81	1,312	65
24	20	33	30	26	26	356	66
158	164	147	157	229	254	2,262	67
158	117	122	130	173	175	1,788	68
78	101	99	115	121	136	1,451	69
60	56	67	70	83	75	732	70
39	48	43	51	58	47	561	71
41	34	42	34	43	47	491	72
144	117	146	143	207	300	2,057	73
171	121	120	123	177	202	1,661	74
63	50	43	40	88	76	697	75
345	332	310	286	411	546	4,491	76
49	61	53	77	87	94	822	77
54	41	55	59	60	65	668	78
179	136	172	140	155	150	1,768	79
132	140	144	122	99	100	1,393	80
77	61	75	60	54	49	697	81
39	51	64	56	44	53	468	82
27	34	31	24	25	18	293	83
9,872	9,652	8,754	9,093	10,887	12,538	116,536	
31.42	30.72	28.79	28.94	35.81	39.91	31.42	
92,970	92,838	87,433	92,082	103,442	123,195	1,097,940	
24.95	24.92	24.25	24.72	28.69	33.07	24.96	

No. IV.—Deaths registered according to age in the districts, exclusive of municipalities and rural towns, and in the municipalities and rural towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940 (compiled with reference to G.O. M.S. No. 602 P.H., dated 30th March 1931).—cont.

Serial number.	Districts exclusive of municipalities and rural towns.	20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total of all ages.		Serial number.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Anantapur	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	1
2	Belary	668	1,122	853	949	1,125	830	1,122	929	2,049	2,020	14,465	14,179	2
3	Chingleput	672	1,069	1,032	1,005	1,251	952	1,005	878	1,955	1,919	14,199	13,955	3
4	Chittoor	830	1,162	930	961	1,140	900	1,212	1,030	4,174	3,931	16,531	15,531	4
5	Coimbatore	674	1,109	799	876	1,115	854	1,274	923	3,685	3,290	15,088	14,135	5
6	Cuddapah	1,167	1,635	1,719	1,499	1,416	1,161	1,413	1,186	5,065	5,261	23,704	23,151	6
7	Godavari, East	545	847	1,152	1,133	1,209	802	1,214	917	2,479	2,430	11,715	11,583	7
8	Godavari, West	736	1,229	1,205	1,229	1,209	950	1,214	923	3,607	4,069	17,162	16,467	8
9	Guntur	1,131	1,022	751	800	1,285	1,020	1,480	822	2,555	2,829	12,956	12,421	9
10	Kistna	882	1,717	1,085	1,103	1,246	1,015	1,480	1,056	4,817	4,568	23,116	21,585	10
11	Kurnool	840	1,777	1,068	1,103	1,305	1,015	1,381	1,073	2,711	2,524	13,056	12,443	11
12	Madhira	1,069	1,539	1,253	1,173	1,438	1,066	1,531	1,173	2,766	2,919	18,543	18,313	12
13	Malabar	2,132	2,339	2,550	2,439	2,942	2,062	3,121	2,167	7,583	8,414	34,690	32,974	13
14	Nellore	819	1,193	1,000	1,008	1,194	983	1,360	1,044	4,430	4,385	17,885	16,821	14
15	Nilgiris, The	302	1,138	116	119	891	61	1,366	68	1,559	1,299	1,459	1,315	15
16	North Arcot	832	1,118	854	919	1,321	708	1,439	1,083	4,034	4,492	21,903	20,655	16
17	Ramnad	832	1,233	1,083	1,264	1,321	1,159	1,525	1,405	3,496	3,830	16,928	17,129	17
18	Salem	1,222	1,832	1,390	1,645	1,800	1,443	1,818	1,445	4,872	5,017	24,912	24,417	18
19	South Arcot	1,000	1,651	1,347	1,430	1,807	1,393	2,137	1,775	4,970	4,921	23,850	23,117	19
20	South Kanara	874	1,199	1,169	1,352	1,346	1,151	1,530	1,280	3,200	3,730	15,585	16,643	20
21	Tanjore	1,014	1,913	1,388	1,853	1,791	1,883	1,817	1,525	5,156	5,731	21,063	22,164	21
22	Tinnevely	871	1,438	1,014	1,318	1,287	1,032	1,540	1,176	4,958	5,200	22,077	21,872	22
23	Trichinopoly	1,040	1,778	1,247	1,393	1,522	1,172	1,725	1,486	5,448	5,866	21,526	21,713	23
24	Vizagapatnam	2,223	3,021	2,625	2,730	3,116	2,434	3,237	2,891	7,246	9,431	40,165	39,872	24
Total of districts exclusive of municipalities and rural towns.		23,330	33,924	27,469	30,047	33,322	26,483	36,179	28,547	97,367	101,334	465,989	454,620	
Total population according to the census of 1931		8,134,567	3,622,445	2,670,998	2,657,583	1,864,815	1,753,648	1,121,421	1,113,435	853,849	891,475	18,659,238	19,134,455	
Ratio per 1,000 of births for age periods under 1 year and per 1,000 of population and for age periods above 1 year		7.44	9.36	10.30	11.31	17.87	15.06	32.26	25.64	114.03	113.67	24.97	28.76	

No. IV.—Deaths registered according to age in the districts, exclusive of municipalities and rural towns, and in the municipalities and rural towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940 (compiled with reference to G.O. M.S. No. 602, P.H., dated 30th March 1931.)

No. V.—Deaths registered according to classes in the districts in the Province of Madras during the year 1940.

Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths registered.									
		Christians.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Other classes.			
	(1)	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Males. (4)	Females. (5)	Males. (6)	Females. (7)	Males. (8)	Females. (9)		
1 Anantapur ..	..	90	94	1,346	1,277	14,522	14,252	45	27		
2 Bellary ..	..	115	168	1,625	1,624	15,193	14,880	54	36		
3 Chingleput ..	..	395	353	417	422	19,106	17,964	32	20		
4 Chittoor ..	..	86	72	809	708	15,133	14,291	1	..		
5 Coimbatore ..	..	403	346	719	742	26,941	26,121	12	9		
6 Cuddapah ..	..	571	559	1,524	1,541	10,853	10,667	9	1		
7 Godavari East— Plains ..	..	196	199	262	280	19,628	18,867	12	3		
Agency ..	..	49	34	57	44	3,135	2,880	27	30		
8 Godavari, West ..	..	695	695	300	225	13,938	13,286	9	6		
9 Guntur ..	..	2,801	2,636	2,040	1,841	22,309	20,743	16	10		
10 Kistna ..	..	1,138	1,028	746	662	13,897	13,074	13	5		
11 Kurnool ..	..	1,248	1,310	2,413	2,396	15,807	15,393	4	2		
12 Madras ..	..	697	698	1,435	1,487	11,042	10,761	3	2		
13 Madura ..	..	938	943	1,035	1,043	25,299	23,849	3	2		
14 Malabar ..	..	711	730	13,409	12,414	24,895	23,695	6	9		
15 Nellore ..	..	849	788	1,347	1,140	17,426	16,476	1	..		
16 Nilgiris, The ..	..	215	195	219	217	1,709	1,524	4	1		
17 North Arcot ..	..	359	359	1,388	1,431	24,086	22,877	193	180		
18 Rannad ..	..	876	878	1,226	1,278	19,445	19,678	3	2		
19 Salem ..	..	243	216	699	594	26,412	26,893	5	2		
20 South Arcot ..	..	601	597	671	651	25,377	24,522	240	225		
21 South Kanara ..	..	1,090	1,114	1,983	1,977	13,777	14,596	115	117		
22 Tanjore ..	..	936	1,000	1,456	1,680	23,966	24,621	16	14		
23 Tinnevely ..	..	2,860	2,854	1,604	1,478	24,989	24,494	..	..		
24 Trichinopoly ..	..	1,284	1,288	995	975	23,369	23,541	12	2		
25 Vizagapatam ..	..	108	84	335	341	44,235	43,636	17	13		
Total, Madras Province ..	..	19,554	19,238	40,060	38,468	496,489	482,581	852	698		

No. V.—Deaths registered according to classes in the districts in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Number.	Districts.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.									
		Christians.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Other classes.			
		Males. (10)	Females. (11)	Males. (12)	Females. (13)	Males. (14)	Females. (15)	Males. (16)	Females. (17)		
1 Anantapur ..	..	26.23	30.18	26.65	26.36	29.94	31.06	72.46	51.72		
2 Bellary ..	..	32.29	47.28	29.98	32.73	34.98	35.17	58.70	73.32		
3 Chingleput ..	..	19.34	17.70	21.76	24.17	24.01	23.03	48.85	47.28		
4 Chittoor ..	..	16.09	13.58	19.40	18.46	21.89	21.49	62.50	..		
5 Coimbatore ..	..	16.66	15.27	24.51	27.45	23.13	22.19	88.24	157.89		
6 Cuddapah ..	..	30.74	30.89	23.75	25.55	27.06	27.56	187.50	111.11		
7 Godavari East— Plains ..	..	15.62	15.71	19.97	20.66	24.46	22.86	48.00	50.85		
Agency ..	..	22.24	15.73	34.36	29.22	27.46	25.39	9.77	11.33		
8 Godavari, West ..	..	22.73	21.66	23.11	17.82	24.95	23.07	75.00	53.10		
9 Guntur ..	..	23.21	22.51	25.20	24.02	26.97	25.52	55.17	84.75		
10 Kistna ..	..	21.87	20.87	23.15	21.51	25.21	24.28	44.98	50.00		
11 Kurnool ..	..	33.19	35.74	32.26	33.86	38.77	38.75	41.24	125.00		
12 Madras ..	..	25.55	26.00	37.43	46.92	44.79	43.65	1.55	2.07		
13 Madura ..	..	22.60	22.32	23.03	22.85	25.43	23.24	93.75	86.96		
14 Malabar ..	..	21.58	22.16	23.56	20.88	22.35	19.91	12.17	26.01		
15 Nellore ..	..	26.11	23.82	25.92	22.25	26.41	25.06	76.92	..		
16 Nilgiris, The ..	..	16.62	15.42	32.96	51.05	24.13	25.39	9.22	3.60		
17 North Arcot ..	..	16.48	16.83	20.53	20.91	23.22	21.98	39.82	33.55		
18 Rannad ..	..	18.83	17.08	24.52	17.93	25.07	23.31	142.86	181.82		
19 Salem ..	..	20.54	18.25	21.78	19.94	22.62	21.93	86.21	50.00		
20 South Kanara ..	..	16.65	16.63	17.43	17.33	22.11	21.26	95.92	92.44		
21 Tanjore ..	..	18.46	17.63	22.51	21.46	26.89	26.59	25.76	28.10		
22 Tinnevely ..	..	21.11	22.55	22.67	20.64	23.16	22.12	51.95	48.11		
23 Trichinopoly ..	..	26.56	23.80	30.02	22.09	30.25	28.06	44.28	36.36		
24 Vizagapatam ..	..	25.65	24.19	27.75	26.60	27.54	26.50	2.36	2.03		
25 Vizagapatam ..	..	16.24	13.65	26.06	26.32	28.52	26.23	..	..		
Total, Madras Province ..	..	22.68	21.85	24.60	23.01	25.79	24.57	29.58	28.67		

Serial number.	Districts and towns.		Births.		Deaths.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1	Anantapur	941,983	19,255	18,545	37,800	40,14
2	Bellary	802,815	17,965	17,495	35,460	39
3	Chingleput	1,395,911	25,870	24,942	50,812	263
4	Chikitoor	1,368,597	26,712	25,709	52,421	38
5	Coimbatore	2,167,780	41,368	39,550	80,856	61
6	Cuddapah	866,370	15,895	15,124	31,019	412
7	Godavari, East—Plains	1,437,717	27,804	26,709	54,513	82
8	Godavari, West—Agency	240,529	4,882	4,774	9,656	7
9	Guntur	1,061,178	21,977	21,193	43,170	11
10	Kadapa	1,757,295	34,350	32,581	66,931	16
11	Krishna	1,073,779	21,796	21,193	42,989	465
12	Kurnool	967,039	20,100	19,398	39,498	47
13	Madura	1,753,361	34,125	32,578	66,703	43
14	Malabar	3,263,238	56,456	53,694	110,160	613
15	Nellore	1,363,192	24,858	23,457	48,283	45
16	North Arcot	1,115,082	2,151	1,963	4,113	5
17	Ramanad	1,930,071	41,025	38,539	80,564	21
18	Salem	1,452,045	25,978	25,087	51,065	39
19	South Arcot	2,239,040	47,315	45,622	92,937	2
20	South Kanara	2,215,485	38,945	37,074	76,039	10
21	Tanjore	1,249,613	24,815	23,917	48,732	38
22	Tinnevely	1,993,745	33,566	31,720	65,286	247
23	Trichinopoly	1,546,302	31,916	30,638	62,552	10
24	Yazampatan	1,642,968	32,008	30,678	62,686	11
		2,948,028	59,797	57,391	117,178	1,925
	Total, Rural Districts.	37,793,693	730,897	700,526	1,431,423	2,896
	Total, Rural Circles	37,793,693	730,897	700,526	1,431,423	2,896

No. VI.—Births and deaths from different causes registered in the districts and towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Districts and towns.	Deaths—cont.											Total deaths from all causes.	Total.
		Dysentery and diarrhoea.		Suicides.		Injuries.			Rabies.			Snake bite and killed wild beasts.		
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)			
A. RURAL DISTRICTS—cont.														
(Districts consisting of Municipalities and Rural Towns)—cont.														
1	Anantapur	1,995	1,655	38	80	188	105	69	480	15,936	28,644			
2	Bellary	1,520	2,399	25	45	119	37	65	291	14,537	28,154			
3	Chingleput.	2,156	2,388	62	44	182	53	28	369	21,374	32,067			
4	Chittoor	3,346	2,208	64	77	182	63	17	403	15,786	29,203			
5	Cimmarore	4,842	6,837	133	176	408	93	42	842	22,465	46,945			
6	Cuddapah	1,206	986	28	83	110	55	40	316	7,972	23,298			
7	Godavari, East (Plains)	1,957	2,551	47	78	137	80	64	401	14,563	33,629			
8	Godavari, East (Agency)	1,386	525	4	3	84	15	9	71	2,021	6,256			
9	Godavari, West	3,735	2,392	28	35	84	56	75	278	12,490	25,377			
10	Guntur	3,521	3,521	105	145	207	75	79	610	20,255	44,701			
11	Kadapa	1,749	2,294	36	49	101	69	67	322	12,275	25,490			
12	Kannur	1,500	1,416	48	82	93	55	83	371	13,469	36,859			
13	Karikal	2,719	6,046	72	107	323	155	43	700	22,945	39,226			
14	Madurai	5,507	9,507	191	104	582	191	48	1,114	36,954	67,664			
15	Malabar	3,549	1,749	62	98	193	91	40	456	18,475	34,706			
16	Nellore	4,418	1,749	6	1	4	1	2	12	675	2,774			
17	North Arcot	4,463	3,581	119	134	326	45	46	670	23,655	42,568			
18	North Arcot	2,171	3,951	38	40	158	56	18	307	16,156	34,056			
19	Salma	2,784	2,770	108	167	480	96	30	881	27,458	49,329			
20	South Arcot	3,973	3,694	101	49	288	125	39	632	19,811	46,947			
21	South Kanara	1,590	1,874	64	82	286	127	37	473	15,444	32,228			
22	Tanjore	1,562	1,630	94	82	286	127	41	537	35,194	43,227			
23	Tinnevely	4,535	2,697	94	108	312	67	36	396	26,706	43,949			
24	Trichinopoly	3,350	2,994	89	108	312	109	63	663	28,134	43,259			
25	Vizagapatnam	4,680	3,384	101	116	356	109	78	753	30,623	59,037			
Total, Rural Circles											1,194	12,372	435,527	920,989

* "All other causes" includes deaths of mothers from child-birth. The number of deaths and the death-rates from this cause per 1,000 births are given separately in columns (32) and (33) respectively.

No. VI.—Births and deaths from different causes registered in the districts and towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Districts and towns.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										Number of maternal deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births (live and still).	Serial number.
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Reyers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	For the previous five years.			
		(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS—cont.														
<i>(Districts exclusive of Municipalities and Rural Towns)—cont.</i>														
1	Arankapur ..	0.007	0.04	0.01	9.00	2.12	1.76	0.51	16.98	30.42	26.58	446	11.70	1
2	Bellary ..	0.008	0.03	0.83	12.23	1.89	1.62	0.36	18.12	35.06	27.84	326	9.99	2
3	Chikmagalur ..	0.001	0.19	0.04	4.02	1.56	1.75	0.27	15.62	23.44	23.70	352	6.83	3
4	Chittoor ..	0.002	0.06	0.03	5.39	2.45	1.61	0.29	11.54	21.35	21.65	358	6.77	4
5	Cannara ..	0.003	0.19	0.03	14.79	2.23	3.15	0.39	10.36	21.64	20.74	347	4.27	5
6	Cuddalore ..	0.003	0.06	0.03	14.79	1.39	1.14	0.36	9.20	26.89	24.49	342	10.93	6
7	Godavari, East ..	1.20	0.06	0.03	13.80	1.36	1.78	0.28	10.13	23.41	24.72	442	8.01	7
8	Godavari, East ..	0.22	0.01	0.01	13.80	1.11	2.18	0.26	8.40	26.01	27.36	72	7.38	8
9	Godavari, West ..	0.92	0.02	0.01	7.11	1.59	2.25	0.26	11.77	23.91	27.41	341	7.82	9
10	Kannur ..	0.13	0.02	0.01	9.28	2.13	2.00	0.35	11.52	23.43	25.91	471	6.98	10
11	Kannur ..	0.43	0.01	0.01	7.76	1.67	2.14	0.30	11.53	23.74	26.05	341	7.82	11
12	Kannur ..	0.20	0.05	0.05	20.49	1.55	1.47	0.38	13.32	38.11	29.53	345	8.62	12
13	Kannur ..	0.004	0.02	0.02	3.87	1.55	3.42	0.40	13.09	22.36	21.55	364	5.42	13
14	Kannur ..	0.03	0.13	0.006	5.07	1.70	2.08	0.84	11.32	20.71	20.46	717	6.87	14
15	Kannur ..	0.13	0.03	0.07	7.51	2.60	1.28	0.36	13.56	25.47	23.58	334	6.84	15
16	Kannur ..	0.01	0.04	0.01	10.50	3.63	3.89	0.10	5.67	24.10	23.76	33	7.89	16
17	Kannur ..	0.01	0.09	0.01	6.18	2.31	1.86	0.35	12.26	22.05	22.69	464	5.71	17
18	Kannur ..	0.008	0.03	0.07	7.93	1.49	2.66	0.21	11.12	23.43	22.84	367	7.10	18
19	Kannur ..	0.005	0.17	0.03	6.80	1.24	2.66	0.39	12.27	22.04	20.27	565	6.05	19
20	Kannur ..	0.002	0.02	0.02	3.85	1.79	1.63	0.29	13.44	21.18	22.93	699	9.10	20
21	Kannur ..	0.007	0.12	0.02	10.26	0.78	1.50	0.38	12.35	25.78	21.87	587	11.79	21
22	Kannur ..	0.003	0.06	0.03	2.02	2.93	2.35	0.27	17.68	21.69	23.42	1,038	15.64	22
23	Kannur ..	0.007	0.03	0.03	5.58	2.04	1.82	0.26	17.31	23.44	26.58	687	10.78	23
24	Kannur ..	0.65	0.06	0.03	13.04	1.59	1.15	0.26	10.38	27.13	26.11	894	11.95	24
	Total, Rural Circles	0.15	0.08	0.03	7.23	1.78	1.86	0.33	12.85	24.36	25.38	11,690	8.07	

No. VI.—Births and deaths from different causes registered in the districts and towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940.

No. VI.—Births and deaths from different causes registered in the districts and towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Districts and towns.	Births.		Deaths.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Revers.	Serial number.
		(1)	(2)						
B. TOWNS—cont.									
MUNICIPALITIES AND RURAL TOWNS—cont.									
Salon.									
204	M.T.C. Salem	102,179	2,394	4,711	1			291	206
205	T.C. Dharmapuri	14,815	340	876				109	207
206	T.C. Krishnam	14,438	323	637				104	208
207	T.C. Krishnam	12,860	309	572			8	48	209
208	T.C. Krishnam	12,860	309	572				56	210
209	T.C. Krishnam	12,860	309	572				56	211
210	T.C. Krishnam	12,860	309	572				56	212
211	T.C. Krishnam	12,860	309	572				56	213
212	T.C. Krishnam	12,860	309	572				56	214
213	T.C. Krishnam	12,860	309	572				56	215
214	T.C. Krishnam	12,860	309	572				56	216
Sagla Area.									
215	M.T.C. Odishore	59,057	1,437	2,751	1	3		78	215
216	M.T.C. Odishore	25,084	491	961				74	216
217	M.T.C. Odishore	20,127	467	890				51	217
218	T.C. Odishore	18,856	338	659	1	157		67	218
219	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463		22		77	219
220	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463		3		67	220
221	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				83	221
222	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				185	222
223	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				186	223
224	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				186	224
225	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				186	225
226	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				186	226
227	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				186	227
228	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				186	228
229	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				186	229
230	T.C. Odishore	13,952	230	463				186	230
South Kanara.									
231	M.T.C. Mangalore	66,756	1,312	2,565				143	231
232	M.T.C. Mangalore	66,756	1,312	2,565				59	232
233	M.T.C. Mangalore	66,756	1,312	2,565				63	233
234	M.T.C. Mangalore	66,756	1,312	2,565				52	234
235	M.T.C. Mangalore	66,756	1,312	2,565				57	235
236	M.T.C. Mangalore	66,756	1,312	2,565				62	236
237	M.T.C. Mangalore	66,756	1,312	2,565				25	237
Tumkur.									
238	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				71	238
239	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				137	239
240	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				88	240
241	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				35	241
242	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				38	242
243	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				47	243
244	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				22	244
245	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				44	245
246	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				80	246
247	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				47	247
248	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				13	248
249	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				65	249
250	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565				30	250
251	M.T.C. Tumkur	66,756	1,312	2,565					

No. VI.—Births and deaths from different causes registered in the districts and towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Districts and towns.	Population for which returns were received.	Births.			Birth-rate per mille of population.	Deaths.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
B. TOWNS—cont.										
MUNICIPALITIES AND RURAL TOWNS—cont.										
Tinnevely—cont.										
278	T.C. Kadalam ..	9,807	176	197	373	38.03	..	..	..	77
279	T.C. Kanguneri ..	8,947	205	215	420	43.99	..	..	..	77
280	T.C. Kachanallur ..	9,453	195	192	387	40.81	..	..	..	58
281	T.C. Eralayapuram ..	8,130	170	177	347	37.92	..	..	..	83
282	T.C. Kuyalpatnam ..	8,756	193	193	386	43.53	..	..	..	105
283	T.C. Vikramasingapuram ..	8,534	231	311	542	62.21	..	..	..	75
284	T.C. Vadakkul Valliyur ..	7,086	199	132	331	38.23	..	..	..	31
285	T.C. Sattanadai ..	7,983	123	149	272	28.5	..	..	..	34
286	T.C. Pattanamalai ..	7,983	123	149	272	28.5	..	..	..	34
287	T.C. Alwar Tirunagari ..	6,945	167	167	334	39.4	..	..	..	42
288	T.C. Nazareth ..	6,912	155	161	316	37.84	..	..	..	80
289	T.C. Kaungumalai ..	5,459	109	111	220	40.30	..	..	..	51
290	T.C. Kayattar ..	5,143	129	129	258	49.00	..	..	..	32
291	T.C. Eral ..	5,044	93	92	185	36.68	..	..	..	40
Trichinopoly.										
292	M.T.C. Trichinopoly ..	142,843	2,895	2,803	5,698	39.39	1	30	..	89
293	M.T.C. Srirangam ..	24,663	472	430	902	36.37	..	2	..	70
294	M.T.C. Karur ..	19,850	466	469	935	48.61	..	5	..	172
295	T.C. Goldenrock ..	13,937	291	254	545	39.10	..	..	..	82
296	T.C. Tiruvarur ..	13,801	283	312	595	43.11	..	..	..	165
297	T.C. Lalgudi ..	9,376	167	185	352	37.54	..	..	..	52
298	T.C. Arivar ..	8,808	220	200	420	47.68	..	..	..	23
299	T.C. Pallapatti ..	8,320	195	139	334	40.14	..	..	..	20
300	T.C. Kullitalai ..	8,157	164	164	328	40.21	..	..	..	61
301	T.C. Udavarpalayam ..	7,377	149	167	316	42.84	..	..	..	49
302	T.C. Jaramkondacholapuram ..	6,843	133	121	254	37.12	..	..	..	20
303	T.C. Mannachanellur ..	6,302	112	85	197	31.26	..	..	..	36

304	M.T.C. Vizagapatnam ..	57,303	1,142	1,140	2,282	39.82	13	1	..	153
305	M.T.C. Vizianagaram ..	44,696	1,145	1,044	2,189	48.97	..	1	..	116
306	M.T.C. Anakapalle ..	23,376	491	477	968	41.41	..	..	..	44
307	M.T.C. Chicacole ..	16,588	358	364	722	43.53	..	..	..	46
308	M.T.C. Bimalpatnam ..	9,629	209	208	417	43.31	..	..	..	23
309	M.T.C. Bobbili ..	20,544	369	338	707	34.41	..	..	..	164
310	T.C. Sahr ..	17,899	430	387	817	45.64	..	..	..	238
311	T.C. Parvatipur ..	17,434	361	303	664	38.09	..	..	..	175
312	T.C. Narasipatnam ..	14,005	267	262	529	37.77	..	..	..	199
313	T.C. Vellamanchili ..	11,763	180	181	361	30.69	..	..	..	62
314	T.C. Palkonda ..	11,102	226	216	442	39.81	..	..	..	175
315	T.C. Ichapuram ..	10,313	173	210	383	37.14	..	..	..	107
316	T.C. Narasannapeta ..	9,667	149	149	298	30.83	..	..	..	57
317	T.C. Tekkali ..	8,675	163	171	334	38.50	..	..	..	52
318	T.C. Sonpet ..	8,086	128	134	262	32.40	..	..	..	317
319	T.C. Srungavarapukota ..	7,330	137	136	273	37.24	..	..	..	48
320	T.C. Viraghatam ..	6,757	127	113	240	35.52	..	..	..	61
321	T.C. Chodavaram ..	6,624	144	132	276	41.67	..	..	..	66
322	T.C. Chidambaram ..	6,346	116	99	215	33.88	..	..	..	40
323	T.C. Chinnu Merangi ..	5,770	106	122	228	39.51	..	..	..	85
324	T.C. Rajan ..	5,374	101	94	195	36.29	..	..	..	66
Total, Town Circles ..		6,191,504	137,472	130,947	268,419	43.35	559	1,414	216	25,935
Total, Rural Circles ..		37,793,603	730,897	700,526	1,431,423	37.87	5,829	2,896	953	276,192
Total for the Province ..		43,985,197	868,369	831,473	1,699,842	38.65	6,418	4,310	1,169	301,127

No. VI.—Births and deaths from different causes registered in the districts and towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Deaths—cont.

Serial number.	Districts and towns.	Deaths—cont.										Total deaths from all causes.	Serial number.
		Suicides.		Injuries.			Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.*				
		Males.	Females.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.								
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)				
B. TOWNS—cont.													
MUNICIPALITIES AND RURAL TOWNS—cont.													
Tinnevely—cont.													
278	T.C. Kadalam	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	228	278			
279	T.C. Nanguneri	11	18	..	..	..	..	..	279	279			
280	T.C. Tachchanallur	29	20	..	..	..	..	..	280	280			
281	T.C. Ettaiyapuram	62	23	..	..	..	..	..	281	281			
282	T.C. Kavalpatnam	61	18	..	..	..	..	..	282	282			
283	T.C. Vikramasingapuram	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	283	283			
284	T.C. Vadakku Valliyur	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	284	284			
285	T.C. Sankankulam	80	52	..	..	..	..	..	285	285			
286	T.C. Pattamadai	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	286	286			
287	T.C. Alwar Tirunagari	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	287	287			
288	T.C. Nazareth	9	16	..	..	..	..	..	288	288			
289	T.C. Kalugumalai	20	11	..	..	..	..	..	289	289			
290	T.C. Kayattar	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	290	290			
291	T.C. Eral	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	291	291			
Tiruchinopoly.													
292	M.T.C. Tiruchinopoly	684	1,120	3	..	27	3	3	36	2,532	4,491	292	
293	M.T.C. Srinangam	103	92	4	..	14	1	..	20	534	822	293	
294	M.T.C. Karur	40	73	..	..	17	..	..	13	360	668	294	
295	T.C. Golden Rock	61	25	..	..	..	..	..	4	188	295	295	
296	T.C. Turaiyur	72	25	4	..	2	1	..	10	209	481	296	
297	T.C. Laludi	21	10	..	..	4	1	..	8	219	305	297	
298	T.C. Ariyalur	44	14	..	..	2	..	..	1	195	277	298	
299	T.C. Pallappatti	5	25	..	..	3	..	..	3	117	270	299	
300	T.C. Kullitalai	31	29	..	..	3	..	..	3	96	220	300	
301	T.C. Udaiyarpalayam	15	32	1	..	3	2	..	6	74	176	301	
302	T.C. Javankondacholapuram	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	142	302
303	T.C. Mannachanelur	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	110	165	303	

304	M.T.C. Vizianagaram	201	353	4	..	31	..	5	..	48	969	1,768	304
305	M.T.C. Vizianagaram	146	147	..	..	10	..	3	..	18	965	1,393	305
306	M.T.C. Anakapalle	95	211	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	337	697	306
307	M.T.C. Chicacole	74	90	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	213	468	307
308	M.T.C. Bimlipatnam	56	59	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	146	293	308
309	T.C. Bobbili	17	12	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	275	490	309
310	T.C. Salur	31	22	..	..	4	..	..	..	15	190	518	310
311	T.C. Parvatipur	4	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	184	399	311
312	T.C. Narasipatnam	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	179	304	312
313	T.C. Vellamanchilli	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	40	174	313
314	T.C. Palkonda	94	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	104	312	314
315	T.C. Ichapuram	17	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	156	344	315
316	T.C. Narasannayeta	42	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	100	178	316
317	T.C. Tekkali	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	215	317
318	T.C. Sompeta	25	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60	157	318
319	T.C. Srungavarankota	12	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	71	183	319
320	T.C. Vircachattam	11	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	83	165	320
321	T.C. Chidavaram	26	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	110	218	321
322	T.C. Medugula	16	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	75	166	322
323	T.C. Chinna Merangi	6	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	57	132	323
324	T.C. Rajam	10	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	324
Total, Town Circles		19,071	29,234	303	272	1,913	192	145	2,325	98,067	177,351		
Total, Rural Circles		67,373	70,442	1,678	2,017	5,594	1,954	1,134	12,377	485,527	920,589		
Total for the Province		86,444	99,676	1,981	2,289	7,507	2,146	1,279	15,202	583,594	1,097,940		

* "All other causes" includes deaths of mothers from child-birth. The number of deaths and the death rates from this cause per 1,000 births are given separately in columns (32) and (33) respectively.

No. VI.—Births and deaths from different causes registered in the districts and towns in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Districts and towns.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										Number of maternal deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births (live and still).	Serial number.
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Revera.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory cases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	For the five years previous.			
		(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
B. TOWNS—cont.														
MUNICIPALITIES AND RURAL TOWNS—cont.														
Tinnevely—cont.														
278	T. C. Kadalam	..	..	..	8.07	0.31	0.20	0.52	22.74	23.25	24.57	2	5.24	278
279	T. C. Kangueri	..	..	..	6.12	1.15	1.89	0.52	17.49	23.12	27.34	7	15.98	279
280	T. C. Kanchanallur	..	..	..	10.38	3.06	2.11	0.42	15.07	26.78	27.59	2	5.10	280
281	T. C. Kalyasapuram	..	..	..	11.99	6.97	2.06	0.22	9.73	29.62	25.71	5	13.81	281
282	T. C. Kavalasapuram	..	..	..	8.81	..	3.29	0.35	34.30	30.15	20.03	4	9.80	282
283	T. C. Vikramasingapuram	..	..	..	9.77	..	0.49	0.37	16.21	46.75	39.47	14	22.58	283
284	T. C. Vadaku Valliyur	..	..	..	4.03	3.90	6.76	0.26	12.23	26.84	23.94	5	15.84	284
285	T. C. Sattanukulam	..	..	..	0.55	1.65	0.96	0.27	23.89	27.32	26.61	4	12.99	285
286	T. C. Pattanamalai	..	..	..	4.73	0.95	0.95	0.16	24.73	31.36	22.53	5	18.32	286
287	T. C. Alwar Thirunagari	..	..	..	4.73	1.45	2.58	0.73	13.20	24.15	25.31	1	4.69	287
288	T. C. Nazareth	..	..	..	9.34	3.66	2.02	0.19	17.77	33.52	27.77	..	17.62	288
289	T. C. Kalugumalai	..	..	..	6.22	3.69	2.53	0.19	15.76	28.39	25.55	1	3.88	289
290	T. C. Kayattar	..	..	..	7.93	0.40	2.18	0.40	12.83	23.79	24.57	1	5.35	290
291	T. C. Eral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291
Trichinopoly.														
292	M. T. C. Trichinopoly	..	0.21	..	0.62	4.79	7.84	0.25	17.73	31.44	28.63	76	12.81	292
293	M. T. C. Srinagaram	..	0.08	..	2.84	4.18	3.73	0.81	21.65	33.33	31.13	13	13.35	293
294	M. T. C. Karur	..	0.25	..	8.67	2.01	3.68	0.91	18.13	33.65	28.14	14	13.78	294
295	T. C. Golden Rock	..	..	..	5.88	4.38	1.79	0.29	9.90	22.24	21.03	2	3.51	295
296	T. C. Turaiyur	..	..	..	11.96	5.22	1.81	0.72	15.14	34.85	30.46	7	11.21	296
297	T. C. Laigudi	..	..	..	5.55	2.24	1.07	0.32	23.35	32.53	26.38	5	13.70	297
298	T. C. Ariyalur	..	..	..	2.61	5.00	1.50	0.11	22.14	31.45	22.87	5	11.57	298
299	T. C. Pallappatti	..	..	..	7.40	0.60	3.00	0.36	14.07	20.43	25.70	5	14.93	299
300	T. C. Kuttikalai	..	..	..	2.48	3.80	3.56	0.37	11.76	26.97	24.86	5	20.65	300
301	T. C. Udaiyarpalayam	..	..	..	6.64	2.03	4.34	0.81	10.04	23.86	26.60	5	15.63	301
302	T. C. Jayankondacholapuram	..	..	..	2.92	2.78	1.32	0.79	13.73	20.75	22.36	4	15.50	302
303	T. C. Mannachanellur	..	..	..	5.71	2.06	0.79	0.16	17.46	26.18	24.05	5	25.25	303
Vizagapatnam.														
304	M. T. C. Vizagapatnam	..	0.22	0.02	2.67	3.51	6.16	0.84	17.43	30.85	32.55	23	9.97	304
305	M. T. C. Vizagapatnam	..	..	..	2.60	3.27	3.29	0.40	21.59	31.17	27.67	27	11.98	305
306	M. T. C. Anakapalle	..	..	..	1.88	4.06	9.03	0.43	14.42	29.82	30.24	9	8.90	306
307	M. T. C. Chucacole	..	..	..	2.77	4.46	5.43	0.38	12.84	28.31	21.03	5	11.47	307
308	M. T. C. Binulpatnam	..	0.62	..	2.39	5.82	6.13	0.31	15.16	30.43	25.30	5	10.75	308
309	T. C. Bobbili	..	0.19	..	7.08	0.83	0.58	0.31	13.39	23.85	23.28	9	4.22	309
310	T. C. Salur	..	0.17	..	13.80	1.73	1.23	0.23	10.81	28.94	23.18	4	7.38	310
311	T. C. Parvathipur	..	..	..	17.78	0.23	0.43	0.43	12.78	22.60	21.39	4	5.99	311
312	T. C. Narasipatnam	..	..	..	5.27	2.89	0.72	0.68	8.40	14.70	18.41	2	6.43	312
313	T. C. Yellamanchilli	..	..	..	16.12	1.53	0.72	0.18	9.97	28.10	27.11	5	11.11	313
314	T. C. Falkonda	..	0.18	..	10.38	4.07	0.68	..	15.13	33.36	20.54	5	13.05	314
315	T. C. Ichapuram	..	3.10	..	5.90	1.34	0.52	0.31	10.34	18.11	23.99	2	6.54	315
316	T. C. Narasannapeta	..	..	..	5.99	2.88	2.77	..	13.03	24.78	25.65	5	14.66	316
317	T. C. Tekkali	..	1.86	..	8.32	1.64	1.98	0.25	7.41	24.42	22.41	3	11.28	317
318	T. C. Sompet	..	..	..	8.32	1.64	1.98	0.27	9.55	24.06	25.15	1	8.60	318
319	T. C. Srungavarapukota	..	1.04	..	9.77	1.63	1.48	0.45	10.30	24.32	25.02	2	10.71	319
320	T. C. Viraghattam	..	..	..	6.04	3.93	0.91	0.79	12.32	34.35	23.55	3	22.62	320
321	T. C. Chodavaram	..	..	..	13.39	2.52	0.32	0.79	17.33	34.35	23.55	3	4.35	321
322	T. C. Mudugula	..	..	..	11.44	1.04	3.29	..	13.00	23.77	23.66	1	4.98	322
323	T. C. Chinna Merangi	..	..	..	9.30	1.86	1.12	0.56	10.00	24.56	22.44	1	4.98	323
324	T. C. Rajam	..	1.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324
Total, Town Circles		..	0.10	0.23	4.19	3.08	4.72	0.46	15.83	28.04	26.81	3,249	11.65	
Total, Rural Circles		..	0.15	0.08	7.23	1.78	1.86	0.33	12.85	24.36	25.38	11,690	8.07	
Total for the Province		..	0.15	0.10	6.84	1.97	2.27	0.34	13.26	24.96	23.96	14,939	8.65	

No. VI (a) (Optional) —Deaths registered from certain causes in the municipalities in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Diphtheria.		Cerebro spinal fever.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under one year.		Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	Serial number.
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Males.	Females.		Total.			
ANANTAPUR.																
1	Anantapur ..	37	2.45	7	0.46	21	1.39	..	..	..	..	11	36	32	68	1
2	Hindupur ..	36	2.53	41	2.89	11	0.77	..	..	..	..	9	56	54	110	2
3	Tadipatri ..	19	1.51	19	1.51	33	2.61	..	..	..	..	6	60	52	112	3
BELLARY.																
4	Bellary ..	362	7.61	16	0.34	146	3.07	..	..	..	..	50	254	211	465	4
5	Adoni ..	82	2.30	84	2.36	95	2.67	..	..	..	..	20	83	74	157	5
6	Hospet ..	41	1.89	27	1.25	27	1.25	..	..	..	..	10	75	64	139	6
CHINGLEPUT.																
7	Conjeevaram ..	311	4.77	51	0.78	80	1.23	..	..	..	..	43	271	195	466	7
8	Saidapet ..	36	1.09	50	1.51	58	1.76	..	..	..	..	5	113	96	209	8
9	Chingleput ..	42	2.93	11	0.77	43	2.99	..	..	..	..	26	46	41	87	9
CHITTOOR.																
10	Chittoor ..	37	1.68	6	0.27	26	1.18	..	..	..	..	24	77	66	143	10
11	Thirupati ..	31	1.62	6	0.31	33	1.72	..	..	..	..	7	60	46	106	11
COIMBATORE.																
12	Coimbatore ..	298	3.13	190	2.00	191	2.01	3	0.03	..	..	72	421	382	787	12
13	Krode ..	177	5.26	44	1.36	85	2.52	..	..	..	..	20	114	123	237	13
14	Pollachi ..	115	5.20	57	2.58	25	1.13	..	..	..	..	16	106	109	215	14
15	Dharsapuram ..	36	3.07	4	0.22	46	2.52	..	..	..	..	3	42	31	73	15
16	Thiruppur ..	43	2.38	45	2.49	38	1.99	..	..	..	..	25	137	86	223	16
17	Udamalpet ..	49	4.02	..	..	18	1.48	..	..	..	..	8	61	45	106	17
CUNDAPAH.																
18	Cuddapah ..	60	2.65	7	0.31	62	2.74	..	..	..	..	28	74	66	140	18
19	Proddatur ..	54	2.68	28	1.39	47	2.34	..	..	..	..	18	67	46	113	19

GODAVARI, EAST.																
20	Rajahmundry ..	61	0.61	53	0.91	53	0.83	..	..	..	..	30	213	178	391	20
21	Oceanada ..	79	1.20	53	0.83	44	0.87	..	..	..	..	26	257	211	468	21
22	Peddapuram ..	2	0.12	9	0.52	9	0.52	..	..	..	..	10	55	48	103	22
GODAVARI, WEST.																
23	Ellore ..	24	0.39	10	0.16	45	0.74	..	..	..	..	14	134	98	232	23
24	Palacole ..	15	0.89	36	2.13	19	1.12	..	..	..	..	3	83	61	124	24
GUNTUR.																
25	Guntur ..	130	1.99	66	1.01	146	2.24	..	..	..	..	96	500	387	887	25
26	Wanali ..	17	0.49	14	0.40	32	0.83	..	..	..	..	20	92	89	181	26
27	Onole ..	60	3.60	10	0.60	39	2.34	..	..	..	..	13	77	79	156	27
28	Narasaraopet ..	1	0.06	1	0.06	31	2.01	..	..	..	..	8	65	55	120	28
KATTA.																
29	Beavada ..	187	3.09	45	0.74	106	1.75	..	..	..	..	49	384	309	673	29
30	Masulipatam ..	81	1.60	34	0.60	61	1.07	..	..	..	..	21	213	146	359	30
31	Gadivada ..	39	1.33	45	2.23	10	0.50	..	..	..	..	12	101	81	182	31
KURNOOL.																
32	Kurnool ..	99	2.80	57	1.61	74	2.10	..	..	..	..	21	112	67	179	32
33	Nandyal ..	78	3.45	11	0.49	50	2.21	..	..	..	..	28	78	74	152	33
MADRAS.																
34	Madras ..	..	..	6,016	92.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	3,612	3,225	6,837	34
MADRAS.																
35	Madura ..	1,126	6.19	276	1.52	301	1.65	..	..	..	..	104	1,041	867	1,908	35
36	Dindigul ..	5	0.11	19	0.44	70	1.60	..	..	..	..	24	186	134	322	36
37	Bodinayakanur ..	42	1.56	28	1.04	9	0.33	..	..	..	..	2	101	100	201	37
38	Pertakulam ..	43	1.87	35	1.52	59	2.56	..	..	..	..	7	102	74	176	38
39	Palni ..	90	4.76	93	4.92	64	3.89	..	..	..	..	11	69	61	130	39
40	Kodakanal ..	51	7.97	23	3.68	1	0.81	..	..	..	..	1	29	32	61	40
MALABAR.																
41	Calicut ..	164	1.65	39	0.38	378	3.91	..	..	..	..	26	319	274	593	41
42	Palghat ..	99	2.02	31	0.63	83	1.69	..	..	..	..	30	198	142	335	42
43	Cannanore ..	73	2.25	5	0.15	79	2.43	..	..	..	..	4	77	62	139	43
44	Tellicherry ..	54	1.78	23	0.76	106	3.49	..	..	..	..	26	76	70	146	44
45	Cochin ..	76	3.38	23	1.01	46	2.15	..	..	..	..	5	90	58	168	45

No. VI (a) (Optional).—Deaths registered from certain causes in the municipalities in the Province of Madras during the year 1940—cont.

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Diphtheria.		Cerebro spinal fever.		Deaths under one year.		Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Males.	Females.	
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
NELLORE.														
46	Nellore	82	1.79	37	0.81	72	1.57	..	..	..	..	238	203	441
NILGIRIS, THE.														
47	Ootacamund ..	191	7.76	24	0.97	11	0.45	..	..	..	..	110	87	197
48	Coonoor	73	5.10	29	2.02	23	1.61	..	..	..	..	55	48	103
NORTH ARCOT.														
49	Vellore	143	2.50	122	2.13	133	2.32	..	..	..	..	324	248	572
50	Tiruvannamalai ..	95	3.42	3	0.11	32	1.15	..	..	..	..	94	88	182
51	Gudiyattam ..	42	1.70	38	1.54	43	1.74	..	..	..	..	124	99	223
52	Vaniyambadi ..	33	1.44	16	0.70	40	1.74	..	..	..	..	63	65	128
53	Tirupattur ..	66	3.61	3	0.16	23	1.26	..	..	..	..	47	41	88
54	Walajpet	24	2.16	8	0.72	13	1.17	..	..	..	..	33	31	64
RAMNAD.														
55	Ralapalayam ..	106	3.20	86	2.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	125	264
56	Virudunagar ..	89	2.75	23	0.70	37	1.12	..	..	..	..	136	132	268
57	Srivilliputtur ..	82	3.78	26	0.80	60	1.85	..	..	..	..	191	84	275
58	Karakudi	21	1.03	15	0.74	25	1.23	..	..	..	..	49	62	111
59	Devakottai ..	4	0.26	1	0.07	22	1.45	..	..	..	..	40	33	73
60	Sivakasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SALEM.														
61	Salem	359	3.51	126	1.23	139	1.36	..	..	1	0.01	349	298	647
SOUTH ARCOT.														
62	Cuddalore ..	116	1.96	9	0.15	72	1.22	..	..	..	..	196	155	351
63	Chidambaram ..	27	1.03	16	0.64	30	1.20	..	..	..	..	89	62	151
64	Villupuram ..	23	1.14	9	0.45	25	1.24	..	..	..	..	92	65	157
SOUTH KANARA.														
65	Mangalore ..	84	1.26	53	0.87	197	2.95	..	..	..	..	124	90	214
66	Udupi	20	1.16	7	0.41	24	1.39	..	..	..	..	46	36	82
TANJORE.														
67	Tanjore	161	2.41	36	0.54	127	2.05	3	0.04	..	..	264	224	488
68	Kumbakonam ..	74	1.19	22	0.35	122	1.96	..	..	..	..	212	144	356
69	Nagapattinam ..	60	1.24	26	1.37	124	2.14	..	..	..	..	172	176	348
70	Mayavaram ..	76	2.38	28	0.88	129	0.91	..	..	..	..	177	166	343
71	Manakudi	18	0.79	25	1.14	13	0.83	..	..	..	..	84	54	138
72	Tiruvannamalai ..	44	2.16	15	0.74	13	0.64	..	..	..	..	54	40	94
TIRUNELVELI.														
73	Tuticorin	175	2.90	133	2.53	158	2.62	..	..	..	..	339	258	597
74	Tirunelveli ..	208	3.64	34	0.80	129	2.26	..	..	..	..	274	220	494
75	Palamcottah ..	70	2.51	7	0.25	64	2.25	..	..	..	..	73	72	151
TIRUPUR.														
76	Tirupur	502	3.51	237	1.66	381	2.67	..	..	..	..	562	420	982
77	Srirangam ..	28	1.14	13	0.53	53	2.07	..	..	..	..	83	56	139
78	Karur	26	1.31	13	0.76	32	1.61	..	..	..	..	85	80	165
VIZAGAPATAM.														
79	Vizagapatam ..	152	2.65	111	1.94	90	1.57	..	..	..	..	233	223	456
80	Vijayanagara ..	44	0.98	133	0.51	80	1.79	..	..	..	..	226	191	417
81	Anakapalle ..	47	2.87	154	5.30	20	0.86	..	..	..	..	110	95	205
82	Chilakotla ..	97	1.64	53	2.33	28	1.70	..	..	..	..	49	52	101
83	Bhimavaram ..	37	3.84	8	0.33	14	1.45	..	..	..	..	49	44	93
Total		8,041	2.17	9,404	2.54	5,524	1.49	6	0.002	1	0.0003	15,889	13,349	29,238
														172.07

NOTE.—Deaths from Beri-Beri, Typhoid fever, Acute—Polymyositis, Black-water fever, Mumps, Tuberculosis of Joints, Other tubercular diseases, Whooping-cough, Leprosy, and Cancer are not available.

No. VII.—Deaths from Cholera registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940.

Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration (Tahsils and municipalities).		Villages or groups of villages and towns from which vital statistics returns were received.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Anantapur ..	12	1	876	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bellary ..	12	1	913	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
3	Chingleput ..	10	4	2,181	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chittoor ..	11	1	2,263	2	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	1
5	Coimbatore ..	17	6	1,184	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
6	Cuddapah ..	10	2	1,036	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
7	Godavari, { Plains East. Agency	5	5	1,092	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Godavari, { Plains West. Agency	9	8	748	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Gunur ..	13	12	1,093	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kistna ..	12	11	988	145	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
11	Kurnool ..	11	7	838	37	46	111	23	2	..	..	..	..
12	Madras ..	14	4	1,075	6	6	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
13	Madura ..	15	1	770	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Malabar ..	14	10	1,711	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Nellore ..	5	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Nilgiris, The ..	17	6	2,040	15	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	North Arcot ..	15	1	1,523	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Rannad ..	11	2	1,777	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	Salem ..	11	5	2,271	8	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
20	South Arcot ..	11	1	818	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	South Kanara ..	8	4	2,589	7	5	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
22	Tanjore ..	12	3	1,094	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
23	Tinnevely ..	10	4	1,176	8	2	..	..	..	..	19	52	..
24	Trichinopoly ..	23	18	4,059	412	2	1	18	2	..	..	..	461
25	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Madras Province ..		305	128	35,019	1,278	97	128	50	11	12	29	54	470

No. VII.—Deaths from Cholera registered in the Districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940—cont.

Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration (Tahsils and municipalities).		Villages or groups of villages and towns from which vital statistics returns were received.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio for previous 5 years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	0.007
2	Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.002
3	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	0.007
4	Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	0.004
5	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	0.009
6	Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0.004
7	Godavari, { Plains East. Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	982	933	1,915	0.002
8	Godavari, { Plains West. Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	26	53	0.002
9	Gunur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	522	1,109	0.002
10	Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	93	252	0.002
11	Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	246	534	0.002
12	Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	91	191	0.002
13	Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15	0.009
14	Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	93	183	0.012
15	Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	22	0.006
16	Nilgiris, The ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0.001
17	North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0.002
18	Rannad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	0.006
19	Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0.002
20	South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	0.009
21	South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	0.006
22	Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	0.006
23	Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,052	2,052	0.006
24	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	1,052	2,052	0.006
25	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Madras Province ..		505	1,453	1,906	1,703	3,318	3,100	6,418	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.47

No. VIII.—Deaths from Smallpox registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940.

Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration (taluks and municipalities.)		Villages or groups of villages and towns from which vital statistics returns were received.													
		Number.	Number.	Number from which deaths from smallpox were reported.	Number.	Number from which deaths from smallpox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
1 Anantapur	..	12	5	876	18	1	21	5	..	6	5	2	1	..			
2 Bellary	..	12	5	913	9	1	2	2	..	2	3	11	16	..			
3 Chingleput	..	10	5	2,131	92	50	60	41	43	26	13	11	16	..			
4 Chittoor	..	11	10	2,263	37	5	13	12	5	14	3	5	6	..			
5 Coimbatore	..	16	14	1,184	164	65	100	136	70	81	53	36	42	..			
6 Cuddapah	..	10	3	1,056	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..			
7 Godavari, East (Plains)	..	11	8	843	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8 Godavari, East (Agency)	..	5	..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
9 Guntur	..	9	6	1,743	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10 Kistna	..	13	11	1,083	53	4	5	4	2	4	15	1	1	..			
11 Kurnoor	..	12	6	983	9	1	1	6	1	6	9	23	45	..			
12 Madras	..	11	7	836	21	1	3	2	9	5	9	8	8	..			
13 Madurai	..	14	1	1,075	1	4	2	6	3	4	3	..	..	..			
14 Malabar	..	15	9	1,770	25	1	81	71	2	4	72	152	107	..			
15 Nellore	..	15	15	1,711	16	64	2	2	4	5	4	2	7	..			
16 Nilgiris, The	..	5	2	2,040	85	14	16	16	18	31	19	2	32	..			
17 North Arcot	..	15	7	1,523	16	2	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	..			
18 Ramanad	..	17	16	1,777	8	3	89	10	7	9	5	6	11	..			
19 Salem	..	11	8	2,711	142	40	4	3	10	40	27	71	62	..			
20 South Arcot	..	11	9	818	9	..	54	56	3	30	31	27	1	..			
21 South Kanara	..	16	4	2,589	102	43	..	..	10	1	7	1	20	..			
22 Tanjore	..	12	5	1,094	8	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	..			
23 Tiruchirappalli	..	10	9	1,176	33	3	7	22	1	3	17	9	18	..			
24 Tirunelveli	..	23	13	4,059	80	4	14	14	33	38	15	11	8	..			
25 Vizagapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total, Madras Province	..	305	204	35,019	984	308	427	450	408	387	308	424	384	..			

No. VIII.—Deaths from Smallpox registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940—cont.

Number.	Districts.	Total.		Number of deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Mean ratio per 1,000 of population for previous 5 years.
		Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 10 years.	Males.	Females.	
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(27)
1 Anantapur	..	24	19	9	19	0.04	0.04	0.06
2 Bellary	..	11	13	6	16	0.02	0.03	0.02
3 Chingleput	..	128	190	182	97	0.15	0.23	0.02
4 Chittoor	..	40	48	19	35	0.05	0.07	0.02
5 Coimbatore	..	331	377	164	298	0.27	0.31	0.07
6 Cuddapah	..	1	2	2	..	0.002	0.004	0.07
7 Godavari, East (Plains)	..	44	44	23	21	0.05	0.05	0.15
8 Godavari, East (Agency)	..	9	16	..	6	0.01	0.03	0.13
9 Guntur	..	23	15	5	10	0.02	0.02	0.02
10 Kistna	..	134	122	45	145	0.21	0.20	0.06
11 Kurnoor	..	23	25	15	23	0.04	0.05	0.07
12 Madras	..	14	17	1	6	0.04	0.06	0.07
13 Malabar	..	23	33	14	20	0.02	0.03	0.03
14 Mallore	..	454	422	67	170	0.26	0.23	0.09
15 Nellore	..	27	24	9	12	0.04	0.03	0.10
16 Nilgiris, The	..	3	10	4	5	0.03	0.13	0.07
17 North Arcot	..	10	12	43	99	0.09	0.11	0.12
18 Ramanad	..	7	22	20	17	0.03	0.02	0.24
19 Salem	..	22	23	13	36	0.03	0.03	0.14
20 South Arcot	..	41	40	112	243	0.21	0.25	0.02
21 South Kanara	..	262	310	93	75	0.03	0.01	0.02
22 Tanjore	..	17	204	6	8	0.007	0.008	0.02
23 Tiruchirappalli	..	145	15	3	25	0.07	0.05	0.10
24 Tirunelveli	..	7	8	16	113	0.04	0.05	0.06
25 Vizagapatnam	..	31	138	74	..	0.07	0.08	0.08
Total, Madras Province	..	2,032	2,278	951	1,502	0.09	0.10	0.11

No. IX.—Deaths from Fevers registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940.

Number.	District.	(1)	(2)	Number.		Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.
				(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)						
1	Anantapur	12	12	876	634	1,006	678	928	1,163	743	717	722								
2	Bellary	12	12	843	640	1,006	678	928	1,163	743	717	722								
3	Chingleput	10	10	2,181	1,132	661	504	447	387	496	541	45								
4	Chittoor	11	11	2,263	1,331	800	531	565	607	586	547	60								
5	Coimbatore	16	16	1,184	1,127	1,197	1,005	991	1,058	1,041	1,086	1,10								
6	Cuddapah	10	10	1,036	803	1,448	1,050	1,139	1,082	985	970	90								
7	Godavari, East— Pains	11	11	843	872	1,677	1,065	992	983	869	851	1,22								
8	Godavari, West— Agency	13	13	1,092	750	1,352	1,065	992	983	869	851	1,22								
9	Gunur	9	9	1,083	824	1,302	1,062	936	923	798	702	63								
10	Kurnool	12	12	836	788	1,088	1,083	1,186	1,103	1,278	1,200	1,44								
11	Kurnool	11	11	836	788	1,088	1,083	1,186	1,103	1,278	1,200	1,44								
12	Madras	14	14	1,075	712	1,556	1,251	1,431	1,640	1,532	1,359	1,49								
13	Madras	15	15	1,075	712	1,556	1,251	1,431	1,640	1,532	1,359	1,49								
14	Madras	15	15	1,075	712	1,556	1,251	1,431	1,640	1,532	1,359	1,49								
15	Nalgonda	17	17	2,040	1,572	1,365	616	616	604	694	725	69								
16	Nalgonda	17	17	2,040	1,572	1,365	616	616	604	694	725	69								
17	North Arcot	15	15	1,523	1,147	1,297	1,227	1,198	1,149	1,450	1,745	2,22								
18	North Arcot	15	15	1,523	1,147	1,297	1,227	1,198	1,149	1,450	1,745	2,22								
19	Rannad	11	11	1,777	1,436	1,411	754	639	607	622	592	60								
20	South Arcot	11	11	2,271	1,710	1,411	754	639	607	622	592	60								
21	South Arcot	11	11	2,271	1,710	1,411	754	639	607	622	592	60								
22	Tanjore	17	17	2,589	1,115	1,210	754	846	747	742	783	1,37								
23	Tanjore	17	17	2,589	1,115	1,210	754	846	747	742	783	1,37								
24	Trichinopoly	10	10	1,176	868	1,349	948	890	894	997	1,061	1,03								
25	Vizagapatnam	23	23	4,059	3,266	1,439	1,161	1,072	1,135	1,229	1,398	1,35								
	Total, Madras Province	305	305	35,019	25,549	30,467	21,588	21,807	21,600	21,848	22,217	24,988								

No. IX.—Deaths from Fevers registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940—cont.

Number.	District.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Mean ratio per 1,000 of population for the previous five years.	
		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
1	Anantapur	645	604	695	681	731	4,670	4,646	9,316	8,66	9,09	8,87	7,46	10,77	10,88	10,87	7,46
2	Bellary	677	418	1,091	1,283	1,307	5,308	5,234	10,542	10,77	10,88	10,87	7,46	10,77	10,88	10,87	7,46
3	Chingleput	406	418	453	635	873	3,169	3,178	6,347	3,81	3,86	3,85	3,86	3,81	3,86	3,85	3,86
4	Chittoor	583	591	625	601	676	3,919	3,796	7,715	5,81	5,86	5,85	5,87	5,81	5,86	5,85	5,87
5	Coimbatore	1,014	890	932	976	1,178	6,194	6,182	12,376	13,93	14,04	14,03	14,04	13,93	14,04	14,03	14,04
6	Cuddapah	878	866	1,197	1,251	1,526	6,742	6,657	13,393	13,93	14,04	14,03	14,04	13,93	14,04	14,03	14,04
7	Godavari, East— Pains	1,184	1,211	1,342	1,207	1,223	7,023	6,768	13,791	8,48	8,53	8,51	8,51	8,48	8,53	8,51	8,51
8	Godavari, West— Agency	254	312	315	1,207	1,223	7,023	6,768	13,791	8,48	8,53	8,51	8,51	8,48	8,53	8,51	8,51
9	Gunur	650	601	701	723	830	4,369	4,107	8,476	7,23	7,28	7,26	7,26	7,23	7,28	7,26	7,26
10	Kurnool	1,595	1,697	1,910	1,750	1,880	9,193	8,838	18,031	8,93	9,04	9,03	9,04	8,93	9,04	9,03	9,04
11	Kurnool	808	775	723	674	975	4,531	4,396	8,926	7,19	7,24	7,23	7,24	7,19	7,24	7,23	7,24
12	Madras	1,488	1,398	2,106	2,379	2,045	10,024	9,719	19,743	13,93	14,04	14,03	14,04	13,93	14,04	14,03	14,04
13	Madras	1,700	1,622	1,859	1,792	1,925	8,925	8,656	17,581	13,93	14,04	14,03	14,04	13,93	14,04	14,03	14,04
14	Madras	1,939	1,426	1,295	1,133	1,333	5,523	5,336	10,859	7,42	7,47	7,45	7,45	7,42	7,47	7,45	7,45
15	Madras	672	843	1,167	1,400	1,333	5,523	5,336	10,859	7,42	7,47	7,45	7,45	7,42	7,47	7,45	7,45
16	Madras	153	127	98	792	1,093	4,362	4,164	8,526	5,86	5,91	5,89	5,89	5,86	5,91	5,89	5,89
17	North Arcot	843	814	842	1,076	1,572	5,508	5,344	10,852	7,42	7,47	7,45	7,45	7,42	7,47	7,45	7,45
18	North Arcot	1,010	1,205	1,045	1,403	1,902	8,440	8,210	16,650	11,07	11,12	11,09	11,09	11,07	11,12	11,09	11,09
19	Salem	1,387	1,205	1,291	1,461	1,871	8,440	8,210	16,650	11,07	11,12	11,09	11,09	11,07	11,12	11,09	11,09
20	South Arcot	687	1,043	790	991	1,293	4,337	4,164	8,526	5,86	5,91	5,89	5,89	5,86	5,91	5,89	5,89
21	South Kanara	1,373	1,043	862	455	519	2,459	2,424	4,883	3,45	3,46	3,45	3,45	3,45	3,46	3,45	3,45
22	Tanjore	417	443	438	455	519	2,459	2,424	4,883	3,45	3,46	3,45	3,45	3,45	3,46	3,45	3,45
23	Thiruvallur	749	728	856	998	1,648	5,630	5,431	11,061	7,40	7,45	7,42	7,42	7,40	7,45	7,42	7,42
24	Trichinopoly	640	669	641	826	1,083	4,331	4,193	8,524	5,86	5,91	5,89	5,89	5,86	5,91	5,89	5,89
25	Vijayanpattam	3,667	4,305	3,920	3,642	4,070	20,431	19,978	40,409	12,95	13,00	12,97	12,97	12,95	13,00	12,97	12,97
	Madras Province	24,812	24,433	26,113	27,970	33,289	151,802	149,825	301,627	6,95	6,97	6,94	6,94	6,95	6,97	6,94	6,94

No. X.—Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940.

Number	Districts.	Circles of registration (Taluk and municipalities.)		Villages or groups of villages and towns from which vital statistics returns were received.		Month						
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Anantapur	12	12	876	408	248	166	139	123	157	186	239
2	Bellary	12	12	913	250	153	114	121	134	146	177	235
3	Chingleput	10	10	2,181	724	359	222	195	151	184	187	279
4	Chittoor	11	11	2,263	918	450	283	261	217	208	230	282
5	Coimbatore	16	16	1,184	713	441	350	372	356	518	762	602
6	Cuddapah	10	10	1,036	322	177	88	92	89	88	140	105
7	Godavari, East—											
	Plains	11	11	843	424	155	122	122	138	155	189	335
8	Godavari, West	5	5	1,092	180	29	19	18	15	23	21	29
9	Guntur	9	9	748	402	151	114	111	124	127	136	187
10	Kistna	13	13	1,093	664	353	232	285	321	306	310	427
11	Kurnool	12	12	938	489	198	150	134	154	119	129	181
12	Madras	11	11	836	323	147	85	96	86	108	123	204
13	Madura	1	1	1	1	316	215	211	239	262	273	261
14	Malabar	14	14	1,075	382	372	249	259	223	254	459	372
15	Nellore	15	15	770	644	388	316	334	445	647	776	1,010
16	Nilgiris, The	14	14	1,711	811	463	292	232	218	228	264	337
17	North Arcot	5	5	62	40	29	24	34	48	87	95	65
18	Ramnad	17	17	2,040	1,200	700	364	293	223	293	335	334
19	Salem	15	15	1,523	384	358	232	235	205	260	244	251
20	South Arcot	11	11	1,777	625	928	142	129	171	194	373	296
21	South Kanara	11	11	2,271	1,048	435	306	273	221	279	304	379
22	Tanjore	8	8	818	415	225	147	128	107	130	140	170
23	Tinnevely	17	17	2,559	604	287	224	136	152	147	131	168
24	Trichinopoly	12	12	1,094	644	747	411	340	283	330	321	394
25	Vizagapatam	10	10	1,176	663	513	324	266	242	290	336	333
		23	23	4,059	1,194	365	294	346	361	354	416	625
	Total, Madras Province	305	305	35,019	14,412	8,287	5,475	5,162	5,046	5,894	7,057	8,100

No. X.—Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940—cont.

Number.	Districts.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.											
		Total.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					
		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
		(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1	Anantapur	204	215	263	206	1,206	1,093	2,299	2,24	2,14	2,19	1,79	1,79
2	Bellary	220	186	266	241	1,121	1,044	2,165	2,27	2,19	2,23	1,91	1,91
3	Chingleput	239	226	530	268	1,558	1,454	3,012	1,86	1,78	1,82	1,78	1,78
4	Chittoor	292	260	478	325	1,885	1,667	3,552	2,55	2,35	2,45	2,49	2,49
5	Coimbatore	464	432	644	392	2,866	2,847	5,713	2,85	2,32	2,34	2,57	2,57
6	Cuddapah	118	119	167	130	746	680	1,426	1,54	1,46	1,50	1,25	1,25
7	Godavari, East—												
	Plains	302	224	182	209	1,291	1,102	2,393	1,56	1,29	1,42	1,34	1,34
8	Godavari, West	30	26	13	17	137	129	266	1,13	1,08	1,11	1,20	1,20
9	Guntur	223	175	162	190	1,035	866	1,901	1,72	1,40	1,55	1,92	1,92
10	Kistna	531	470	420	378	2,411	2,055	4,466	2,34	2,04	2,19	2,21	2,21
11	Kurnool	300	237	167	179	1,146	997	2,143	1,80	1,61	1,71	1,89	1,89
12	Madras	214	140	176	164	898	804	1,700	1,72	1,59	1,66	1,48	1,48
13	Madura	271	215	561	304	1,590	1,763	3,352	4,66	5,76	6,18	3,91	3,91
14	Malabar	839	303	803	426	2,246	2,095	4,341	2,08	1,88	1,98	1,93	1,93
15	Nellore	774	459	346	337	3,071	3,147	6,218	1,79	1,73	1,76	2,26	2,26
16	Nilgiris, The	296	310	473	411	1,859	1,859	3,718	2,71	2,51	2,61	2,26	2,26
17	North Arcot	52	36	18	32	268	282	550	2,95	3,65	3,27	3,08	3,08
18	Ramnad	391	366	1,292	596	2,772	2,730	5,502	2,45	2,40	2,43	2,49	2,49
19	Salem	197	242	709	443	1,777	1,886	3,663	2,04	1,95	1,99	1,78	1,78
20	South Arcot	303	255	610	368	1,666	1,643	3,309	1,37	1,34	1,36	1,17	1,17
21	South Kanara	392	327	858	478	2,324	2,224	4,548	1,90	1,81	1,85	1,95	1,95
22	Tanjore	178	143	139	124	926	810	1,736	1,39	1,14	1,27	1,51	1,51
23	Tinnevely	377	369	674	674	1,212	1,153	2,365	1,06	0,93	0,99	1,15	1,15
24	Trichinopoly	363	294	477	477	2,922	3,022	5,944	2,96	2,85	2,90	2,09	2,09
25	Vizagapatam	690	519	533	497	2,274	2,184	4,458	2,43	2,23	2,33	1,94	1,94
	Total, Madras Province	7,934	6,756	11,977	8,121	44,849	42,095	86,444	2,04	1,89	1,97	1,72	1,72

No. XI.—Deaths from Respiratory Diseases registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940.

Number	Districts.	Circles of registration (taluks and municipalities).		Villages or groups of villages and towns from which vital statistics returns were received.		Month						
		Number.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Anantapur	12	12	876	328	245	201	189	193	166	155	140
2	Bellary	12	13	913	255	198	182	237	219	219	157	162
3	Chingleput	10	10	2,181	759	355	280	244	254	267	284	280
4	Chittoor	11	11	2,263	673	275	215	197	202	176	161	179
5	Cuddalore	16	16	1,184	861	851	678	630	680	733	721	740
6	Cuddalore	10	10	1,036	281	130	100	104	120	105	104	105
7	Godavari, East—Plains	11	11	843	394	331	243	207	238	238	230	284
8	Godavari, West	5	5	1,092	228	51	48	40	48	48	39	41
9	Guntur	9	9	748	441	304	239	210	187	218	195	212
10	Kistna	13	13	1,093	621	423	341	275	303	340	322	349
11	Kurnool	12	12	988	538	311	207	205	220	251	204	218
12	Madras	11	11	836	298	167	123	139	146	128	159	161
13	Madras	1	1	1	1	600	553	524	566	545	570	629
14	Madura	14	14	1,075	718	838	661	611	604	611	645	713
15	Malabar	15	15	770	676	698	585	566	588	635	734	912
16	Nellore	14	14	1,711	541	239	163	157	134	140	136	175
17	Nilgiris, The	5	5	62	42	65	61	44	61	62	85	82
18	North Arcot	17	17	2,040	1,110	497	345	433	350	341	330	342
19	Ramnad	15	15	1,523	683	433	312	347	383	372	371	379
20	Salem	11	11	1,777	671	348	251	272	254	268	297	342
21	South Arcot	11	11	2,271	937	428	313	267	242	288	312	328
22	South Kanara	8	8	818	455	215	184	193	188	158	186	256
23	Tanjore	17	17	2,589	554	312	222	214	251	247	205	211
24	Tinnevely	12	12	1,094	702	555	398	418	386	417	395	394
25	Trichinopoly	10	10	1,176	588	440	354	319	340	347	340	335
26	Vizagapatnam	23	23	4,059	944	472	327	302	305	306	304	423
Total, Madras Province		305	305	35,019	14,259	9,769	7,586	7,344	7,462	7,597	7,641	8,392

No. XI.—Deaths from Respiratory Diseases registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940—cont.

each month of the year 1930—Contd.												
Number.	Districts.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										
		Total.					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					
		August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1	Anantapur	148	138	145	154	194	1,152	916	2,068	2,14	1,79	1,97
2	Bellary	146	169	182	237	254	1,255	1,078	2,333	2,55	2,26	2,41
3	Chingleput	286	271	263	346	426	2,070	1,486	3,556	2,48	1,82	2,15
4	Chittoor	208	166	215	180	258	1,330	1,102	2,432	1,80	1,55	1,68
5	Coimbatore	687	658	617	719	825	4,583	3,966	8,539	3,76	3,22	3,49
6	Cuddapah	123	97	120	121	95	743	581	1,324	1,54	1,25	1,39
7	Godavari, East— Plains	316	243	292	319	262	1,688	1,515	3,203	2,04	1,78	1,91
8	Godavari, West	39	40	49	40	42	306	219	525	2,53	1,83	2,18
9	Guntur	254	247	248	272	242	1,525	1,303	2,828	2,53	2,08	2,31
10	Kistna	433	344	405	410	461	2,443	1,963	4,406	2,37	1,95	2,16
11	Kurnool	289	257	253	294	257	1,683	1,283	2,966	2,65	2,07	2,36
12	Madras	173	128	143	171	160	1,040	747	1,787	2,00	1,48	1,74
13	Madura	598	489	525	630	851	3,650	3,430	7,080	10,70	11,21	10,94
14	Malabar	725	648	721	853	1,101	4,656	4,073	8,729	4,31	3,66	3,98
15	Nellore	872	747	664	604	612	4,829	3,388	8,217	2,81	1,86	2,33
16	Nilgiris, The	159	176	173	187	206	1,196	849	2,045	1,61	1,14	1,38
17	North Arcot	354	357	384	501	65	480	372	852	5,28	4,82	5,07
18	Ramnad	423	371	374	526	644	2,605	2,330	4,935	2,99	2,41	2,68
19	Salem	311	287	283	289	374	1,970	1,606	3,576	1,63	1,31	1,47
20	South Arcot	340	349	321	397	522	2,275	1,832	4,107	1,86	1,49	1,67
21	South Kanara	218	209	191	173	187	1,344	1,014	2,358	2,02	1,43	1,72
22	Tanjore	199	204	223	285	262	1,605	1,230	2,835	1,40	0,99	1,19
23	Tinnevely	408	390	383	466	667	2,922	2,355	5,277	2,96	2,22	2,58
24	Trichinopoly	327	336	384	386	545	2,435	2,018	4,453	2,60	2,06	2,33
25	Vizagapatnam	394	443	373	382	433	2,401	2,063	4,464	1,52	1,22	1,37
Total, Madras Province		8,515	7,863	8,002	9,013	10,492	54,851	44,825	99,676	2,52	2,02	2,27

No. XII.—Deaths from Plague registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940.

Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration (taluks and municipalities.)		Villages or groups of villages and towns from which vital statistics returns were received.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		Number.	(3)	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	(4)	Number.	(5)	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	(6)				
1	Anantapur	12	3	876	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bellary	12	5	913	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chingleput	10	1	2,181	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chittoor	11	1	2,263	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Coimbatore	16	5	1,184	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Cuddapah	10	..	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Godavari, East (Plains Agency)	11	..	843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Godavari, West	9	..	1,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Guntur	13	..	748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kistna	12	..	1,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Kurnoor	11	..	836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Madras	14	..	1,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Madras	15	..	1,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Madras	14	..	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Madras	14	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Nellore	17	..	2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	North Arcot	15	..	1,523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	North Arcot	11	..	1,777	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Raman	11	..	2,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	South Arcot	18	..	818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	South Kanara	17	..	2,589	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Tanjore	12	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Tinnevely	10	..	1,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Trichinopoly	23	..	4,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Vizagapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Madras Province		805	23	35,019	193	29	36	25	3	3	6	16	27

No. XII.—Deaths from Plague registered in the districts in the Province of Madras during each month of the year 1940—cont.

Number.	Districts.	Total.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Mean ratio per 1,000 of population for previous 5 years.	
		Males.	Females.	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1	Anantapur	5	7	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
2	Bellary	432	422	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.11
3	Chingleput	..	1	0.88	0.001	0.0006	0.02
4	Chittoor	..	4	0.003	0.006	0.004	0.02
5	Coimbatore	27	43	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.002
6	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Godavari, East (Plains Agency)	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kistna	30	17	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.001
11	Kurnoor	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Madras	2	2	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.13
13	Madras	4	1	0.002	0.0006	0.001	0.005
14	Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Nellore	3	6	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.13
16	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Raman	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Salem	81	161	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09
20	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Vizagapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Madras Province		584	584	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02

APPEN

Table showing health services in rural and urban areas of the Province of Mad

Rural areas.										
Medical Officers of Health.										
Districts.	Holding D.P.H., and other foreign qualifications.		Holding Indian University degree in Public Health (B.S.Sc.) corresponding with D.P.H., Calcutta.		Holding Diploma in P.H. (Indian) corresponding with Licentiate.		Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.	
	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.			Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Vizagapatam ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	30	60	2
Godavari, East ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	20	40	..
Godavari, West ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	15	1
Kistna ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	14	23	1
Guntur ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	19	33	..
Nellore ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	19	31	1
Chingleput ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	16	20	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	17	27	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	11	20	1
Tanjore ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	15	28	..
Madura ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	20	30	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	16	27	1
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	16	25	1
Kurnool ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	10	22	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	18	1
Anantapur ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	14	18	1
Chittoor ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	13	20	..
Bellary ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	14	16	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	18	27	1
Salem ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	20	35	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	12	30	1
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	7	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	20	35	7
South Kanara ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	19	1
Madras Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The statement does not include the posts of Reserve

DIX II.

ras during 1940 (prescribed in G.O. Ms. No. 1235, P.H., dated 7th June 1933).

Urban areas.																					
Medical Officers of Health.																					
School Medical Officers.		Other Health staff.		Holding D.P.H., and other foreign qualifications.		Holding Indian University degree in Public Health (B.S.Sc.) corresponding with D.P.H., Calcutta.		Holding Diploma P.H. (Indian) corresponding Licentiate.		Sanitary and Health Inspectors.		Vaccinators.		Inspectors of Vaccination.		School Medical Officers.		Other Health Staff.			
(12)	(13)	Whole time.	Part time.	(14)	(15)	Whole time.	Part time.	(16)	(17)	Whole time.	Part time.	(18)	(19)	(20)	Male.	Female.	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	23	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	30	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	10	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	53	4	17	6	..	..	..

Health Officers and the Provincial Staff at headquarters.

APPENDIX III.

Maternity and Child welfare centres, Health visitors and trained midwives in Rural and Urban areas in the Province of Madras during 1940 (prescribed in G.O. Ms. No. 1235, P.H., dated 7th June 1933).

Number.	Districts.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by												Trained midwives.	Trained visitors.	Trained dhalas.			
		Government.			Local and municipal bodies.			Other agencies.			Rural.						Urban.		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)						
(1)	(2)																		
1 Anantapur	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	32	8	..	..	..	..	..			
2 Bellary	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	23	14	..	..	..	..	..			
3 Chingleput	..	..	..	26	1	2	1	..	1	84	30	..	..	..	..	..			
4 Chittoor	..	4	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	39	9	..	..	..	..	..			
5 Coimbatore	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	2	45	60	..	..	..	..	..			
6 Cuddapah	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	7	..	..	..	..	..			
7 Godavari, East	..	..	..	6	2	..	1	..	..	109	31	..	..	..	..	..			
8 Godavari, West	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	40	6	..	..	..	..	..			
9 Guntur	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	92	41	..	..	..	..	..			
10 Kistna	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	1	55	24	..	..	..	..	..			
11 Kurnool	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	50	12	..	..	..	..	..			
12 Madras	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	33	..	104	..	..	..	..	..			
13 Madras	..	..	..	6	8	1	1	..	3	43	87	..	..	..	..	..			
14 Malabar	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	61	56	..	..	..	..	..			
15 Nellore	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34	22	..	..	..	..	..			
16 Nilgiris, The	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	14	20	..	..	..	..	..			
17 North Arcot	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	2	53	45	..	..	..	..	..			
18 Ramnad	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	2	64	18	..	..	..	..	..			
19 Salem	..	..	..	18	3	..	1	..	2	67	17	..	..	..	..	..			
20 South Arcot	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	43	16	..	..	..	..	..			
21 South Kanara	..	..	..	11	3	..	3	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	..			
22 Tanjore	..	..	..	15	4	..	2	..	..	87	40	..	..	..	..	..			
23 Tinnevely	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	47	20	..	..	..	..	..			
24 Trichinopoly	..	..	..	4	3	..	4	..	1	68	35	..	..	..	..	..			
25 Vizagapatam	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	1	1	50	37	..	..	..	..	..			
Total	..	4	..	150	91	7	17	13	48	1,257	799	..	..	..	..	..			

VACCINATION STATEMENTS.

ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing inspection of vaccinated cases by District Health Officers and their Assistants during 1940-41.

Number and name of district.	Total number of cases vaccinated during the year.	Total number of cases inspected during the year.	Percentage of cases inspected to total number vaccinated.
1 Anantapur	97,377	2,202	2.3
2 Arcot, North	193,629	3,028	1.6
3 Arcot, South	243,708	2,185	0.9
4 Bellary	82,574	1,310	1.6
5 Chingleput	130,469	2,845	2.2
6 Chittoor	123,963	1,948	1.6
7 Coimbatore	285,430	1,005	0.4
8 Cuddapah	93,403	1,089	1.2
9 Godavari, East	120,500	559	0.4
10 Godavari, West	74,899	467	0.6
11 Guntur	153,373	995	0.7
12 Kistna	124,614	881	0.7
13 Kurnool	106,918	1,649	1.5
14 Madras	197,070	3,003	1.5
15 Malabar	417,285	4,893	1.1
16 Nellore	116,127	623	0.5
17 Nilgiris, The	23,380	369	1.6
18 Ramnad	149,312	957	0.6
19 Salem	235,671	2,242	1.0
20 South Kanara	127,220	3,008	2.4
21 Tanjore	164,301	3,117	1.9
22 Tinnevely	176,798	3,092	1.7
23 Trichinopoly	149,185	3,202	2.1
24 Vizagapatam	371,114	723	0.2

ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing inspection of vaccinated cases by Municipal Health Officers during 1940-41.

Number and name of Municipality.	Total number of cases vaccinated during the year.		Total number of cases inspected during the year.		Percentage of cases inspected to total number vaccinated.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
1 Adoni	1,121	1,758	735	270	65.6	15.4
2 Anantapur ..	675	1,684	510	185	75.6	11.0
3 Bellary	2,000	3,978	1,384	1,266	69.4	33.5
4 Bezwada .. .	4,702	49,608	1,916	11,266	30.7	22.7
5 Bodinayakanur.	1,117	1,775	679	938	60.7	52.8
6 Calicut	4,453	7,131	3,370	4,992	75.6	70.0
7 Cannanore ..	2,253	23,783	312	3,287	86.7	83.8
8 Chidambaram ..	832	1,458	539	395	64.7	27.0
9 Chingleput ..	573	1,868	326	939	56.8	50.3
10 Chittoor .. .	826	1,061	516	364	62.4	34.3
11 Cocanada .. .	2,114	7,040	662	1,171	31.3	16.6
12 Cochin	1,762	34,765	454	8,633	25.7	24.8
13 Coimbatore ..	4,502	64,849	3,394	20,150	73.5	35.9
14 Conjeevaram ..	3,054	7,870	2,231	962	73.0	12.2
15 Coonoor .. .	581	1,461	387	606	66.6	41.5
16 Cuddalore ..	2,176	6,319	1,543	3,219	70.9	50.9
17 Cuddapah .. .	813	2,264	461	1,219	56.7	53.8
18 Dindigul .. .	2,061	5,126	1,065	1,438	51.6	28.0
19 Ellore	2,614	9,640	778	2,926	29.6	30.4
20 Erode	1,672	7,515	436	665	26.1	8.8
21 Gudiyattam ..	1,088	3,682	735	1,376	67.7	37.3
22 Guntur	2,460	6,935	1,255	722	51.0	14.0
23 Hindupur .. .	732	1,584	550	575	75.0	36.3
24 Hospet	1,446	2,110	799	1,172	53.8	55.5
25 Karur	1,024	2,833	583	912	56.9	32.2
26 Karaikudi .. .	844	1,456	538	475	63.7	32.6
27 Kodaikanal ..	404	517	337	435	83.4	84.1
28 Kumbakonam ..	2,226	7,407	1,743	2,516	78.3	33.9
29 Kurnool	1,114	4,494	504	2,552	45.2	56.7
30 Madura	9,649	41,837	9,486	22,573	98.3	56.3
31 Mangalore ..	3,239	13,742	1,857	4,447	57.3	32.3
32 Mannargudi ..	787	1,278	385	562	48.9	43.9
33 Masulipatam ..	2,565	25,811	1,623	3,500	63.3	13.6
34 Mayavaram ..	1,100	4,170	492	1,734	44.8	41.5
35 Negapatam ..	1,713	7,687	647	1,100	37.7	14.3
36 Nellore	1,517	4,018	1,128	2,186	74.4	54.4
37 Ongole	652	1,255	477	690	73.1	54.9
38 Ootacamund ..	934	1,546	562	601	60.2	38.9
39 Palghat	2,164	10,056	958	1,994	44.3	19.8
40 Palni	1,019	1,486	980	526	96.1	64.6
41 Periyakulam ..	976	1,533	756	620	77.4	40.4

Statement showing inspection of vaccinated cases by Municipal Health Officers during 1940-41—cont.

Number and name of municipality.	Total number of cases vaccinated during the year.		Total number of cases inspected during the year.		Percentage of cases inspected to total number vaccinated.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
42 Pollachi .. .	1,217	14,438	561	4,568	46.1	31.6
43 Proddatur ..	889	1,264	298	548	33.5	43.3
44 Rajahmundry ..	3,051	18,138	1,151	4,174	37.7	23.0
45 Saidapet .. .	1,278	2,256	565	966	44.2	42.8
46 Salem	3,942	2,894	2,836	1,742	71.9	60.1
47 Srirangam .. .	786	1,781	623	935	79.2	52.4
48 Srivilliputtur ..	1,096	2,809	715	742	65.2	26.4
49 Tanjore	2,858	5,341	2,037	2,483	71.1	46.4
50 Tellicherry ..	976	5,333	409	1,657	41.9	13.2
51 Tenali	1,468	4,835	816	2,064	55.6	42.7
52 Tirunelveli ..	2,246	4,420	1,136	879	50.5	19.9
53 Tiruppur .. .	1,644	3,716	1,284	2,335	78.2	62.8
54 Trichinopoly ..	8,032	53,663	7,440	42,392	92.6	79.0
55 Tuticorin .. .	2,806	4,721	2,277	3,626	81.1	76.8
56 Vaniyambadi ..	906	1,625	505	1,109	55.7	68.2
57 Vellore	2,819	6,394	1,710	3,632	60.7	56.8
58 Villupuram ..	1,652	15,251	372	3,570	12.5	23.4
59 Virudunagar ..	1,441	2,525	1,322	1,584	91.7	62.7
60 Vizagapatam ..	2,023	5,721	1,839	3,326	91.0	58.1
61 Vizianagram ..	1,814	4,374	1,114	1,512	61.4	34.6

Statement No. I showing the particulars of vaccination in the Province of Madras for the official year 1940-41.

Number and district.	(1)	(2)	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Average number of persons vaccinated.	Total number of operations.	Primary vaccination.			(12)	
				Males.	Females.			Under one year.	One and under 6 years.	Total all ages.		
Agency districts—												
1 Godavari ..	..	240,576	14	8,803	6,868	15,671	1,119	8,568	3,425	3,456	7,133	833
2 Vizagapatnam ..	..	194,168	8	7,084	6,537	13,621	1,703	6,031	495	2,204	4,026	786
Total of Agency districts ..	..	434,744	22	15,887	13,405	29,292	1,331	14,599	3,920	5,660	11,159	1,619
3 Anantapur ..	..	1,008,481	19	53,416	42,982	96,398	5,074	35,459	15,792	13,353	29,527	4,227
4 Arcot, North ..	..	2,104,926	34	106,093	85,587	191,680	5,637	72,835	38,596	16,745	28,073	7,410
5 Arcot, South ..	..	2,350,239	27	131,317	110,731	242,048	9,967	80,127	36,035	29,503	44,044	10,578
6 Bellary ..	..	884,893	16	44,834	37,201	82,035	5,127	30,127	15,061	9,959	25,325	3,990
7 Chingleput ..	..	1,498,863	19	67,247	62,512	129,759	8,829	46,121	16,475	16,737	34,000	5,765
8 Chittoor ..	..	1,405,947	23	67,510	55,784	123,294	5,839	46,515	20,865	19,079	40,404	3,267
9 Coimbatore ..	..	2,245,621	31	146,247	135,247	281,494	9,177	73,277	31,911	27,823	60,970	9,391
10 Cuddapah ..	..	906,671	17	58,942	33,553	92,495	4,441	28,225	12,568	9,825	22,964	3,892
11 Godavari, East ..	..	1,533,237	25	64,394	53,924	118,318	4,732	49,578	16,340	91,794	40,288	7,201
12 Godavari, West ..	..	1,148,808	13	39,194	35,630	74,824	5,735	33,037	16,445	28,073	41,477	7,303
13 Guntur ..	..	1,894,973	40	86,218	65,565	151,783	3,765	54,271	20,321	29,503	44,044	4,906
14 Kistna ..	..	1,136,853	22	67,033	56,410	123,443	5,611	34,768	17,092	13,971	25,718	4,100
15 Kurnool ..	..	967,039	21	68,148	36,918	105,066	5,093	32,992	14,882	13,999	25,999	4,138
16 Madras ..	..	1,894,650	30	100,482	94,152	194,634	4,837	65,016	30,016	35,325	51,936	6,259
17 Malabar ..	..	3,298,204	42	201,880	212,642	414,522	9,870	96,958	44,651	3,926	34,213	6,259
18 Nellore ..	..	1,440,327	32	62,515	51,047	113,562	3,548	44,658	14,167	18,855	4,504	528
19 Nilgiris, The ..	..	123,099	7	13,759	9,596	23,355	3,336	5,056	2,511	27,124	48,943	9,864
20 Rannad ..	..	1,736,605	28	80,060	64,834	144,894	5,175	61,174	19,621	27,190	48,943	9,864
21 Salem ..	..	2,331,793	34	123,495	109,693	233,188	6,858	93,936	38,450	37,597	78,144	12,564
22 South Kanara ..	..	1,305,485	20	64,081	61,822	125,903	6,995	44,272	17,964	17,516	37,493	5,890
23 Tanjore ..	..	2,133,165	28	84,660	74,405	159,065	5,681	65,713	22,596	25,710	42,580	9,204
24 Tinnevely ..	..	1,877,444	26	93,313	79,783	173,096	6,817	65,301	34,210	17,241	53,081	8,877
25 Trichinopoly ..	..	1,725,889	20	79,506	67,724	147,230	7,341	58,325	29,516	17,713	46,355	5,395
26 Vizagapatnam ..	..	3,265,882	53	195,183	170,315	365,498	7,029	102,649	27,604	32,945	63,374	32,274
Total ..	..	40,623,838	649	2,115,414	1,824,442	3,939,856	6,071	1,325,934*	489,019	1,077,300	1,937,300	193,309

* This includes 4,747 cases performed by Health Inspectors and 22,803 cases by Sanitary Inspectors employed in districts.

Statement No. I showing the particulars of vaccination in the Province of Madras for the official year 1940-41—cont.

Number and district.	{Re-vaccination.				Unknown.	{Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost.	Number of all successful primary vaccination and re-vaccination.	RS. A. P.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Total number of operations.	Successful.	(15)	(16)		(17)	(18)					
Agency districts—												
1 Godavari ..	7,257	865	1,510	92.2	15.1	33.2	12,082	6 10	7,908		1 8 2	
2 Vizagapatam ..	8,145	1,170	1,677	76.8	18.1	26.8	7,738	2 2	5,196		1 7 9	
Total of Agency districts ..	15,402	2,035	3,187	86.0	16.7	30.3	19,820	9 0	13,194		1 8 1	
3 Anantapur ..	61,918	8,076	20,414	94.5	19.5	37.3	18,524	9 3	37,603		0 7 11	
4 Arcot, North ..	120,794	18,098	29,904	97.5	20.0	38.9	33,606	3 5	81,857		0 6 7	
5 Arcot, South ..	167,581	21,697	47,490	96.0	18.1	36.0	26,294	4 7	84,592		0 4 11	
6 Bellary ..	52,447	6,014	16,661	97.0	16.8	36.2	16,838	15 11	31,339		0 8 7	
7 Chingleput ..	89,348	13,002	29,180	96.2	21.6	31.4	21,469	15 9	47,002		0 7 3	
8 Chittoor ..	77,448	12,158	20,566	98.0	21.4	37.4	17,973	1 2	52,562		0 5 6	
9 Coimbatore ..	212,153	35,806	65,467	95.4	24.4	43.0	28,467	0 9	96,176		0 4 8	
10 Cuddapah ..	65,178	5,154	21,089	94.0	14.3	32.1	16,949	8 2	28,108		0 9 8	
11 Godavari, East ..	70,922	9,554	23,345	95.1	20.0	32.5	20,239	7 3	49,842		0 6 6	
12 Godavari, West ..	41,862	7,575	11,150	97.2	24.6	31.0	16,594	2 5	35,648		0 7 5	
13 Guntur ..	99,102	8,857	32,680	93.8	13.3	28.0	27,735	0 2	52,901		0 8 5	
14 Kistna ..	89,846	16,127	34,344	95.2	24.6	39.4	21,534	7 5	44,845		0 7 8	
15 Kurnool ..	73,928	6,381	24,495	90.0	12.9	33.4	20,683	6 2	32,360		0 10 2	
16 Madura ..	132,054	29,163	38,858	97.8	31.3	44.6	28,200	15 11	84,488		0 5 4	
17 Malabar ..	320,327	50,287	85,279	97.1	21.4	40.1	41,433	2 10	132,223		0 5 0	
18 Nellore ..	71,531	5,395	21,032	89.3	10.7	27.5	27,966	1 8	39,608		0 11 4	
19 Nilgiris, The ..	15,322	3,253	3,571	99.4	22.1	63.0	8,369	1 8	7,757		1 1 3	
20 Rannad ..	88,138	8,846	28,098	95.4	14.7	33.3	25,040	8 11	57,789		0 6 11	
21 Salem ..	141,735	15,875	41,973	96.3	15.9	30.3	31,372	5 1	94,019		0 5 4	
22 South Kanara ..	82,943	14,948	20,326	97.6	23.9	40.2	19,243	11 8	52,441		0 5 10	
23 Tanjore ..	98,588	12,082	27,184	93.0	16.9	30.3	28,619	14 5	64,872		0 7 1	
24 Tinnevely ..	111,497	12,507	30,370	94.1	15.4	38.8	23,716	8 3	65,588		0 5 9	
25 Trichinopoly ..	90,860	17,450	26,462	97.3	27.0	34.7	20,403	11 7	67,032		0 4 10	
26 Vizagapatam ..	268,465	27,699	142,162	90.1	17.2	26.0	42,222	5 2	85,073		0 7 11	
Total ..	2,662,387 *	362,039	846,137	95.1	19.9	35.4	6,033,319	11 7	14,339,339		0 6 8	

* This includes 555,083 cases performed by Health Inspectors and 62,528 cases by Sanitary Inspectors employed in districts.

Number and municipality.	Re-vaccination.			Primary Vacci-	Re-Vaccination.	Total cost.	Persons vaccinated successfully for 1,000 population.	Number of all successful primary vaccination and re-vaccination.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Total number of operations.	Successful.	Unknown.						
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
1 Adoni	1,758	141	151	99.8	8.8	651 11 0	33.2	1,184	0 8 10
2 Anakapalle	6,356	178	5,475	98.2	19.5	775 5 0	42.6	995	0 12 6
3 Anantapur	1,684	515	1,666	99.8	33.9	601 6 0	78.4	1,184	0 8 2 3
4 Bellary	3,978	372	173	99.7	9.8	1,193 0 10	43.6	2,312	0 8 3 1
5 Belwada	49,608	5,728	6,570	99.0	13.3	5,173 9 2	169.0	10,215	0 8 1 7
6 Bimlipatam	692	116	116	100.0	16.7	367 4 6	43.6	439	0 11 7
7 Bodinayakanur	1,775	588	145	99.8	36.0	395 8 3	62.1	1,679	0 3 9
8 Calicut	7,113	1,761	755	99.5	27.8	2,236 0 9	61.6	6,115	0 5 10
9 Cannanore	23,783	2,073	3,812	91.7	10.4	2,139 0 3	112.9	3,865	0 8 10
10 Chittoor	978	274	128	100.0	32.2	769 15 0	51.2	856	0 14 3
11 Chidambaram	1,458	357	210	99.4	20.5	525 12 0	46.6	1,169	0 7 2
12 Chingleput	1,868	546	76	100.0	30.5	533 4 0	77.9	1,119	0 7 7
13 Chittoor	1,061	36	105	96.1	3.7	614 8 3	38.8	855	0 11 7
14 Coimbatore	7,040	519	1,092	99.5	8.7	1,391 0 0	37.7	2,386	0 8 11
15 Cochin	34,765	6,096	3,682	98.7	19.5	3,231 0 4	34.3	7,531	0 6 7
16 Coimbatore	64,849	6,616	11,752	98.8	12.5	4,027 4 0	113.7	10,820	0 5 11
17 Conjeevaram	7,870	953	1,704	100.0	12.2	1,864 1 8	60.8	3,998	0 7 6
18 Cooroor	1,461	418	82	99.6	30.3	817 5 11	68.4	980	0 13 4
19 Cuddalore	6,319	1,336	223	99.9	21.9	1,214 0 0	59.3	3,505	0 5 6
20 Cuddapah	2,264	483	403	99.2	25.9	876 10 11	56.4	1,275	0 10 9
21 Devakottai	1,437	111	773	99.0	31.0	416 14 6	35.0	713	0 9 2
22 Dharapuzam	689	207	88	100.0	34.4	464 13 9	47.8	870	0 8 5
23 Dindigul	6,126	1,149	585	99.8	25.3	1,230 12 0	72.8	3,174	0 3 2
24 Erode	9,640	3,023	810	99.7	34.3	1,126 8 9	98.3	5,635	0 3 2
25 Erode	7,515	1,072	1,711	96.4	18.5	1,416 3 6	76.0	2,558	0 8 10
26 Gudiyada	1,774	402	81	100.0	22.7	298 8 0	35.5	845	0 5 8
27 Gudiyatham	3,682	345	312	99.2	10.2	535 4 0	54.4	1,344	0 5 8
28 Guntur	6,955	295	2,361	96.4	6.5	1,704 1 5	37.2	2,422	0 11 3
29 Hindur	1,564	309	144	99.4	21.4	706 3 11	71.4	1,074	0 11 0
30 Hospet	12,110	237	819	99.9	18.8	554 12 0	77.4	1,677	0 5 3
31 Karaikudi	1,456	420	229	100.0	31.2	719 14 0	56.7	1,229	0 9 4
32 Karur	2,833	1,862	230	100.0	72.3	724 8 6	146.2	2,902	0 3 11

33 Kodakanal	517	162	65	100.0	35.8	85.4	65.4	557	0 13 5
34 Kumbakonam	7,407	105	1,176	98.9	1.7	36.9	36.9	2,301	0 11 11
35 Kurnool	4,494	7,962	447	99.0	35.9	70.5	70.5	2,493	0 3 0
36 Madras	188,860	41,837	53,325	99.4	6.9	81.5	81.5	39,812	1 4 7
37 Madurai	41,837	2,347	4,306	99.2	18.0	83.9	83.9	16,182	0 7 5
38 Mangalore	13,742	95	792	97.5	18.1	82.2	82.2	6,484	0 5 11
39 Mannargudi	1,278	95	12.5	97.4	12.5	35.3	35.3	804	0 11 11
40 Masulipatam	25,811	4,726	4,427	98.3	22.1	124.8	124.8	7,102	0 4 1
41 Mayavaram	4,170	108	1,667	99.5	4.3	30.6	30.6	1,168	0 11 4
42 Nandyal	1,755	151	284	94.3	9.2	35.0	35.0	792	0 12 3
43 Narasaraopet	1,283	151	279	99.1	15.0	40.0	40.0	615	0 15 11
44 Negapatam	7,687	908	1,270	98.8	14.1	51.5	51.5	2,498	0 7 4
45 Nellore	4,018	604	175	98.7	54.2	45.6	45.6	2,086	0 7 10
46 Ongole	1,255	141	141	99.7	36.6	61.6	61.6	1,029	0 10 2
47 Ootacamund	1,546	325	48	99.9	21.0	51.1	51.1	1,258	0 13 10
48 Palacole	2,042	571	718	99.8	45.7	68.8	68.8	1,163	0 7 5
49 Palanacottah	2,795	469	29	99.7	17.0	49.0	49.0	1,367	0 9 2
50 Palghat	10,056	2,457	1,002	97.2	27.1	91.7	91.7	4,497	0 5 0
51 Palni	1,486	407	20	100.0	27.7	75.4	75.4	1,424	0 6 1
52 Peddapuram	855	156	102	98.8	20.7	53.4	53.4	935	0 6 3
53 Perakulam	1,533	261	170	99.7	19.1	50.0	50.0	1,226	0 6 6
54 Pollachi	14,438	1,815	1,001	99.6	13.5	129.8	129.8	2,870	0 4 4
55 Proddictur	1,264	88	186	98.9	8.5	43.6	43.6	878	0 9 6
56 Rajahmundry	18,138	1,394	797	99.7	8.1	53.6	53.6	4,407	0 5 1
57 Rajapalayam	1,077	233	231	92.2	16.7	28.4	28.4	1,099	0 1 7
58 Saldapet	2,256	372	293	99.5	18.9	48.1	48.1	1,589	0 7 9
59 Salem	2,894	308	6	99.6	10.6	41.4	41.4	4,232	0 7 8
60 Sivakasi	688	220	..	100.0	32.0	65.5	65.5	996	0 5 8
61 Srirangam	1,781	687	11	99.2	38.8	59.4	59.4	1,466	0 6 0
62 Srivilliputhur	2,809	429	11	99.0	14.7	46.8	46.8	1,514	0 10 4
63 Tadipatri	1,012	80	165	99.0	9.8	54.1	54.1	683	0 8 5
64 Tanjore	5,341	657	765	99.6	14.4	52.2	52.2	3,489	0 9 6
65 Tellicherry	5,333	810	444	99.7	16.6	58.6	58.6	1,778	0 12 4
66 Tenali	4,835	828	630	98.9	19.6	48.8	48.8	2,177	0 10 2
67 Tirunelveli	4,420	586	556	99.4	15.2	48.8	48.8	2,786	0 9 8
68 Trichinopoly	53,663	15,100	6,544	98.5	32.0	159.6	159.6	22,799	0 3 4
69 Tirupattur	773	86	236	100.0	16.0	34.2	34.2	654	0 13 2
70 Tirupattur	895	215	8	95.7	24.2	44.1	44.1	807	0 15 2
71 Tiruppur	3,716	507	1,282	99.5	20.8	107.7	107.7	1,945	0 5 7
72 Tiruvallur	1,947	211	201	98.9	43.2	73.5	73.5	1,407	0 6 10
73 Tiruvannamalai	1,566	251	471	99.3	22.9	46.8	46.8	1,300	0 7 8
74 Tuticorin	2,821	898	847	98.2	23.2	57.9	57.9	1,397	0 7 1
75 Udumalpet	2,853	723	290	99.4	29.4	103.3	103.3	1,285	0 10 6
76 Udipi	1,897	274	244	100.0	28.3	67.1	67.1	1,631	0 6 2
77 Vanambadi	1,825	633	244	100.0	45.8	69.2	69.2	1,539	0 6 2
78 Vellore	6,394	738	1,316	99.4	11.8	121.9	121.9	3,390	1 1 9
79 Villupuram	16,551	1,288	4,315	90.8	27.2	62.7	62.7	2,454	0 3 6
80 Virudunagar	2,525	658	108	99.6	27.2	62.7	62.7	2,074	0 3 6

Statement No. I showing the particulars of vaccination in the Province of Madras for the official year 1940-41—cont.

Number and municipality.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Total number of persons vaccinated.		(7)	(8)	Primary vaccination.			
								Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	(12)
				Males.	Females.						
81 Vizagapatam	..	57,303	3	3,752	3,970	2,574	2,023	1,205	710	1,942	18
82 Vizianagaram	..	44,696	3	3,180	2,983	2,054	1,814	1,243	469	1,729	61
83 Waltajpet	..	11,102	1	796	587	1,383	373	289	80	373	..
Total of Municipalities ..	..	3,715,160	293	506,823	409,103	915,926	166,944*	104,665	49,754	160,567	4,614
1 Bangalore	..	..	2	543	905	769	191	144	43	187	..
2 Secunderabad	..	..	6	18,197	16,694	5,815	5,108	3,404	903	4,334	424
Total of Cantonments ..	..	..	8	18,740	17,689	36,429	5,299	3,548	946	4,521	424
Poonamallee Health Unit ..	..	42,973	1	2,416	2,124	4,540	1,820	1,238	337	1,590	175
Cauvery Mettur Project ..	..	..	1	149	99	248	224	42	63	105	117
Total of cases vaccinated by Medical Subordinates and Port Health Officers ..	..	..	..	13,827	34	13,861	8	..	4	8	..
Total cases performed under Railway Administration ..	..	..	..	3,750	2,759	6,509	1,813	805	813	1,724	26
Dispensaries Grand Total ..	..	44,381,971	952	2,661,119	2,256,250	4,917,369	1,502,042	636,361	540,936	1,245,815	198,665

* This includes 2,388 cases performed by Sanitary Inspectors.

Statement No. I showing the particulars of vaccination in the Province of Madras for the official year 1940-41—cont.

Number and municipality.	Re-vaccination.					Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 population.	Total cost.	Number of all successful primary vaccination and re-vaccination.	(21)	
	Successful.			Unknown.	Primary vaccination.						Re-vaccination.
	(13)	(14)	(15)								
81 Vizagapatam	5,721	303	217	96-0	5-5	39-2	2,652 10 8	2,245	RS. A. P.		
82 Vizianagaram	4,374	267	1,123	98-6	8-2	44-7	1,315 3 0	1,996	1 2 10		
83 Waltajpet	1,016	284	80	100-0	30-5	59-2	320 15 0	657	0 10 6		
Total of Municipalities ..	749,874*	100,568	138,807	98-9	16-5	70-3	1,49,814 10 9	261,135	0 7 10		
1 Bangalore	1,347	1,035	5,526	97-9	76-8	115-6	708 0 0	1,222	0 9 3		
2 Secunderabad	30,020	9,994	5,526	92-5	40-8	..	5,293 8 4	14,328	0 5 11		
Total of Cantonments ..	31,367	11,029	5,526	92-7	42-7	..	6,001 8 4	15,550	0 6 2		
Poonamallee Health Unit ..	2,767	307	778	96-7	15-4	44-4	670 1 6	1,897	0 5 8		
Cauvery-Mettur Project. ..	24	..	6	98-1	..	..	..	..	..		
Total of cases vaccinated by medical Subordinates and Port Health Officers.	13,853	5,172	532	100-0	38-8	..	..	..	..		
Total cases performed under Railway Administration.	4,696	1,067	543	96-5	22-7	..	..	..	..		
Dispensaries Grand Total.	3,464,968	480,182	992,329	95-6	19-4	38-9	7,59,806 0 2	1,717,921†	0 7 1†		

* This includes 142,577 cases performed by Sanitary Inspectors.

† This excludes vaccination work done in Cauvery-Mettur Project by Medical Subordinates under Railways and in Dispensaries. The average cost of each successful case was calculated on the number of successful cases performed by the special staff only, viz., Local Fund, Municipal and Poonamallee Health Unit and exclusive of approximately Rs. 421 being the total amount of recoveries made for wastage of lymph.

Summary of Statement No. I.

	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 population.	Total cost of department.			Number of all successful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful case.	
	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Vaccinators employed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One and under six years.							
<i>By special staff.</i>																	
Districts excluding Municipalities.	1,277,793	2,662,063	1,325,934	2,662,387	95.1	19.9	649	6,071	546,063	489,019	35.4	6,03,319	11	7	1,439,339	0 6 8	
Municipalities.	166,052	749,874	166,944	749,874	98.9	16.5	293	3,126	104,665	49,754	70.3	1,49,814	10	9	261,135	0 9 2	
Poonamallee Health Unit.	1,773	2,767	1,820	2,767	96.7	15.4	1	4,540	1,238	337	44.4	670	1	6	1,897	0 5 8	
Cauvery-Mettur Project.	224	24	224	24	98.1	..	1	248	42	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	1,445,842	3,414,728	1,494,922	3,415,052	95.6	19.1	944	5,149	652,008	539,173	38.4	7,53,804	7	10	1,702,371	0 7 1	
By Military Cantonments.	5,062	31,367	5,299	31,367	92.7	42.7	8	4,554	3,548	946	..	6,001	8	4	15,550	0 6 2	
By Medical Subordinates and Port Health officers.	8	13,853	8	13,853	100.0	38.8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
By Railway Dispensaries.	1,813	4,696	1,813	4,696	96.5	22.7	..	..	805	813	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dispensaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	1,452,725	3,464,644	1,502,042	3,464,968	95.6	19.4	952	5,165	656,361	540,936	38.9	7,59,806	0	2	1,717,921	0 7 1	

Statement No. II showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Province of Madras in each of the undermentioned years.

Persons primarily vaccinated in the Province of Madras.										
(1)	1931-1932.		1932-1933.		1933-1934.		1934-1935.		1935-1936.	
	Total number. (2)	Number successfully vaccinated. (3)	Total number. (4)	Number successfully vaccinated. (5)	Total number. (6)	Number successfully vaccinated. (7)	Total number. (8)	Number successfully vaccinated. (9)	Total number. (10)	Number successfully vaccinated. (11)
Government vaccinators ..	26,459	24,574	31,160	28,118	30,822	26,415	29,681	24,102	26,500	23,432
Local fund vaccinators ..	1,343,229	1,225,234	1,233,161	1,127,363	1,113,453	961,421	1,203,881	1,024,766	1,250,836	1,066,020
Cantonment vaccinators ..	6,172	5,465	5,473	5,114	6,783	6,286	4,535	3,971	5,613	4,876
Municipal vaccinators ..	129,593	127,430	133,177	131,112	144,773	141,093	139,099	134,906	133,379	129,781
Dispensaries ..	999	988	745	740	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical subordinates ..	244	186	193	109	109	107	1,869	1,409	374	342
Railways ..	1,328	1,274	2,808	2,653	1,889	1,769	2,111	1,919	1,961	1,864
Total ..	1,508,024	1,385,151	1,406,717	1,295,209	1,297,829	1,137,091	1,381,176	1,191,073	1,418,663	1,226,315

Statement No. II showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Province of Madras in each of the undermentioned years—cont.

	Persons primarily vaccinated in the Province of Madras—cont.			
	1936-1937.	1937-1938.	1938-1939.	1939-1940.
	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.
	(12)	(14)	(16)	(18)
	1936-1937.	1937-1938.	1938-1939.	1939-1940.
	(21)	(20)	(19)	(18)
	1940-1941.			
Government vaccinators ..	8,844	9,471	8,886	16,656
Local fund vaccinators ..	1,252,418	1,304,411	1,311,203	1,337,372
Cantonment vaccinators ..	6,002	6,002	5,112	6,596
Municipal vaccinators ..	132,162	142,979	152,232	152,882
Dispensaries ..	..	..	111	..
Medical subordinates ..	389	89	59	102
Railways ..	1,522	1,674	1,822	1,292
Poonamallee Health Unit ..	1,917	1,640	2,012	1,723
Cauvery-Mettur Project ..	..	237	410	271
Total ..	1,403,254	1,466,503	1,481,847	1,516,894
	1,195,078	1,271,203	1,296,892	1,303,503
	1,502,042	1,245,815		

Statement No. III showing the number of vaccinations performed in municipal towns on children under one year of age (G.O. Mis. No. 1534 L., dated 6th December 1909).

Municipalities.	Number of births available for vaccination during the year 1940-41.	Number of deaths amongst children under one year during the year.	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending March 1941.	Percentage of infantile vaccination to total births.	
				1939-40.	1940-41.
Adoni ..	1,581	151	731	66.5	42.7
Anakapalle ..	1,170	217	457	41.1	39.0
Anantapur ..	710	61	280	59.0	61.0
Bellary ..	2,217	347	1,092	53.9	52.9
Bezawada ..	2,778	768	451	39.3	32.2
Bimlipatam ..	415	55	239	60.0	74.4
Bodinayakanur ..	1,460	206	1,114	71.2	73.7
Calicut ..	5,192	589	3,168	43.1	48.1
Cannanore ..	1,023	117	757	48.2	73.9
Chicacole ..	1,310	71	305	33.0	23.3
Chidambaram ..	1,075	152	507	44.9	45.4
Chingleput ..	945	157	346	44.5	45.6
Chittoor ..	1,254	171	456	38.9	43.5
Cocanada ..	2,256	436	794	54.6	42.7
Cochin ..	827	132	487	68.7	68.1
Coimbatore ..	3,866	518	1,785	56.9	64.9
Conjeevaram ..	4,283	501	2,366	75.7	62.5
Coonoor ..	613	83	339	59.6	62.5
Cuddalore ..	2,819	342	1,368	50.3	50.2
Cuddapah ..	1,195	144	551	48.8	54.9
Devakottai ..	702	76	258	29.9	36.7
Dharapuram ..	595	80	240	69.2	62.6
Dindigul ..	2,177	315	1,426	62.6	67.0
Ellore ..	2,106	516	1,175	65.3	55.8
Erode ..	1,655	161	648	45.9	41.3
Gudivada ..	809	148	269	57.0	33.2
Gudiyattam ..	1,316	231	613	72.5	63.9
Guntur ..	3,679	768	828	34.4	34.9
Hindupur ..	664	104	381	90.0	85.2
Hospet ..	957	133	731	80.7	83.2
Karaikudi ..	1,049	138	544	32.5	47.5
Karur ..	856	163	384	50.3	44.8
Kodaikanal ..	400	50	290	94.3	92.9
Kumbakonam ..	2,758	350	1,092	58.0	39.6
Kurnool ..	2,052	201	575	80.0	98.0
Madras ..	32,892	4,508	15,334	77.7	73.7
Madura ..	11,023	1,505	6,860	65.4	65.4
Mangalore ..	3,626	258	2,187	53.2	80.8
Mannargudi ..	1,007	122	408	43.1	51.9
Masulipatam ..	2,297	331	913	31.9	41.3
Mayavaram ..	1,152	98	653	55.1	56.6
Nandyal ..	1,106	191	459	52.2	41.5
Narasaraopet ..	504	112	167	27.4	52.1
Negapatam ..	1,888	291	960	86.1	87.2
Nellore ..	2,761	264	847	31.1	28.8
Ongole ..	823	130	336	41.1	49.3
Ootacamund ..	1,166	151	733	72.5	65.4
Palacole ..	637	135	334	46.8	52.4
Palamcottah ..	1,390	326	501	63.1	63.5
Palghat ..	2,023	315	1,099	57.3	58.5
Palni ..	1,140	130	800	91.6	98.6
Peddapuram ..	682	80	345	52.6	53.2
Periyakulam ..	1,128	161	726	73.2	75.2
Pollachi ..	944	171	209	40.7	70.0
Proddatur ..	819	103	466	57.4	58.4
Rajahmundry ..	2,678	501	1,399	45.1	53.8
Rajapalaiyam ..	1,368	210	514	..	72.1

Statement No. III showing the number of vaccinations performed in municipal towns on children under one year of age (G.O. Mis. No. 1534 L., dated 6th December 1909)—cont.

Municipalities.	Number of births for available vaccination during the year 1940-41.	Number of deaths amongst children under one year during the year.	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending March 1941.	Percentage of infantile vaccination to total births.	
				1939-40.	1940-41.
Saidapet	1,394	177	737	61.0	53.0
Salem	3,917	544	2,853	72.4	77.1
Sivakasi	612	63	497	98.8	100.0
Srirangam	970	104	523	59.3	53.9
Srivilliputtur ..	1,301	214	808	65.7	65.0
Tadpatri	518	94	261	60.7	64.0
Tanjore	3,394	438	1,718	52.1	55.8
Tellicherry	1,104	129	506	45.4	45.8
Tenali	1,219	192	541	36.1	43.4
Tirunelveli	2,314	541	1,213	45.3	58.5
Trichinopoly ..	5,793	861	2,972	57.1	57.5
Tirupati	791	78	447	67.5	64.1
Tiruppattur	811	48	211	46.7	26.7
Tiruppur	1,117	197	640	53.6	61.1
Tiruvarur	641	78	188	58.5	82.5
Tiruvannamalai ..	1,215	221	585	28.7	48.0
Tuticorin	3,091	656	1,632	47.5	49.0
Udamalpet	805	106	327	34.9	40.6
Udipi	720	72	446	72.9	61.9
Vaniyambadi	970	157	607	54.0	56.8
Vellore	3,450	434	1,691	46.5	56.9
Villupuram	858	78	168	51.3	46.2
Virudunagar	1,519	204	993	96.2	69.2
Vizagapatam	2,740	417	690	37.1	51.0
Vizianagram	2,447	432	1,253	59.1	51.2
Walajapet	433	53	241	56.2	55.7

Statement No. IV.—Comparative statement showing infantile vaccination in districts for 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Number and district.			Percentage of infantile vaccination to total births registered.		Increase or decrease.
			1939-40.	1940-41.	
1 Anantapur	..	..	40.0	38.7	— 1.3
2 Arcot, North	..	..	50.6	43.7	— 6.9
3 Arcot, South	..	..	36.0	34.8	— 1.2
4 Bellary	..	..	46.7	43.7	— 3.0
5 Chingleput	..	..	34.0	30.1	— 3.9
6 Chittoor	..	..	41.0	41.0	..
7 Coimbatore	..	..	37.6	37.9	+ 0.3
8 Cuddapah	..	..	41.6	40.5	— 1.1
9 Godavari, East	..	..	32.7	28.0	— 4.7
10 Godavari, West	..	..	25.9	20.8	— 5.1
11 Guntur	..	..	35.2	29.1	— 6.1
12 Kistna	..	..	38.7	31.6	— 7.1
13 Kurnool	..	..	35.0	19.0	— 16.0
14 Madura	..	..	55.7	57.2	+ 1.5
15 Malabar	..	..	43.5	39.7	— 3.8
16 Nellore	..	..	37.4	30.1	— 7.3
17 Nilgiris, The	..	..	51.9	56.6	+ 4.7
18 Ramnad	..	..	32.5	38.2	+ 5.7
19 Salem	..	..	40.5	41.8	+ 1.3
20 South Kanara	..	..	35.0	38.4	+ 3.4
21 Tanjore	..	..	34.2	36.5	+ 2.3
22 Tinnevely	..	..	45.1	48.1	+ 3.0
23 Trichinopoly	..	..	45.6	47.4	+ 1.8
24 Vizagapatam	..	..	32.1	24.7	— 7.4

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Public Health)

G.O. No. 3597, 18th August 1941

Public Health Administration—1940—Report—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Health, dated 15th June 1941,
No. R. 22982-4 V-S./41.

Order—No. 3597, P.H., dated 18th August 1941.

Recorded.

2. *Vital statistics—General.*—An important feature of the year was the decision to extend the provisions of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899), throughout the Province. It is hoped that this step will result in still greater accuracy of birth and death registration.

Birth-rate.—The birth-rate in the year was 38·6 per 1,000 of the population (1931 census) as against 38·5 in 1939. The Muhammadan community showed a slightly higher rate (39·82) than the other communities. The proportion of male to female births was in the ratio of 104 : 100 as against the average of 105 : 100 in the previous ten years. The birth-rate in urban areas (43·35) showed a slight increase over the previous year while that in rural areas (37·87) remained the same.

The death-rate in the year was 24·96 per 1,000 as against 25·26 in 1939 and 24·18 the average for the past five years.

The death-rate in urban and rural areas was 28·64 and 24·36 respectively and the proportion of male to female deaths 103 : 100. The death-rate was the highest among Hindus (25·18), and lowest amongst the Christians (22·28).

3. *Infantile mortality.*—The infantile mortality rate in the year was 168·66 per 1,000 live births as against 175·50 in the previous year. Roughly one child out of every six born died within the first year of life.

4. *Maternal mortality.*—The maternal mortality was 8.65 per 1,000 births as against 8.97 in the previous year and 8.57 the average for the last five years.

5. The vital index (ratio of births to deaths) rose slightly to 155/100 from 153/100 for 1939. The natural increase of population, viz., about half a million each year was maintained during the year under review.

6. *Chief diseases.*—Deaths from cholera were more numerous, the deaths for 1940 being 6,418 as against 2,115 in 1939; but they were nevertheless much fewer than the average for the preceding five years, 21,049. Cholera occurred only in a sporadic form in the first half of the year, but broke out in a severe epidemic form in the month of July in the portions of the Vizagapatam district adjoining Ganjam district which was the focus of infection. From Vizagapatam it spread to the rest of the districts in the Northern Circars and to Nellore. The remaining districts in the Province were practically free from cholera. Altogether 995,000 anti-cholera inoculations were performed and the provisions of the Public Health Act were enforced and this was no doubt responsible for checking the spread of the disease.

Smallpox.—There were 4,310 deaths from smallpox compared with the average (4,950) for the preceding five years.

Plague.—There were 1,169 deaths from plague as against 324 in 1939. A very large proportion of the deaths from plague occurred in Adoni municipality and the eastern taluks of the Bellary district which had had no plague for the last 23 years and had therefore not the benefit of cyanogas fumigation measures. In most of the areas where cyanogas fumigation has been carried on, plague has declined.

Fevers were responsible for 301,127 deaths in the Province accounting for 27.4 per cent of the total mortality of the Province. Dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and pulmonary tuberculosis were other important causes of death.

7. *Research.*—Plague research work was continued in the Cumbum valley during the year. Persistent work in this hot bed of plague has been rewarded by good results. There were only four deaths from plague in the area during the year and the area may be said to be virtually free from plague now.

Filariasis studies were continued in Madras city and schemes for the biological control of guineaworm were worked in the districts of West Godavari and Nellore.

8. *Leprosy.*—The Public Health department co-operated in anti-leprosy work by carrying out intensive propaganda. Eighteen Health Officers were given post-graduate training in leprosy in the year.

9. *Malaria-control.*—Anti-malarial measures were carried on in Krishnadevipeta, Siruguppa and certain other places and anti-malarial studies were made in Pattukkottai, Wynaad and Ennore.

A malaria epidemic broke out in Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary and parts of Chingleput, Chittoor and Nellore during the last quarter of the year. In all these places quinine was distributed.

It is gratifying to note that more municipal towns and panchayats have taken up schemes of mosquito control and that better results have been achieved.

10. *Fairs and Festivals.*—There were 198 major festivals. No epidemics occurred during or in the wake of them. The provisions of Chapter XIII of the Public Health Act were applied and they are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

11. *Health propaganda.*—Health education and publicity were conducted as in previous years by lectures with cinema shows, magic lantern slides, short talks, distribution of leaflets and health exhibitions. During the year 19 lakhs of leaflets, 50,000 copies of posters, 148,200 copies of book marks on food and nutrition and 47,730 copies of illustrated folders were issued. About sixty thousand lectures, two thousand cinema shows and one thousand eight hundred Health Exhibitions were conducted. The Rural Sanitation Units continued to do useful propaganda work in combating Hookworm and promoting Soil sanitation.

12. *Poonamalle Health Unit.*—The Unit which was financed partly by the Rockefeller Foundation of America was taken over entirely by the Government from the 1st October 1940. The Unit continued to do useful work as a demonstrative centre and as a training field for Public Health workers and students.

13. *Rural Water supply.*—Orders were simplified with a view to quicken the progress of the Scheme. A sum of four lakhs was spent in providing Rural Water supply.

14. *Maternity and Child Welfare.*—It is gratifying to note that Maternity and Child Welfare work progressed steadily during the year, and that some local bodies are giving more support to the policy of the Government.

15. *Food adulteration.*—There was a little increase in the number of samples sent for analysis. But Government regret to observe that the working of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act for a number of years has not produced the desired reduction in food adulteration and that the fines levied for offences still continue to be too low.

16. *Vaccination.*—The total number of vaccinations and revaccinations in the year (1940-41), viz., 4,967,010 was a record for the decade. The ratio of infantile vaccination to total births varied from 13 per cent to 57 per cent in various districts. The Government hope that the number of these vaccinations will be steadily increased. Smallpox mortality was 34.8 per cent amongst the unprotected, while it was only 4 per cent amongst the vaccinated.

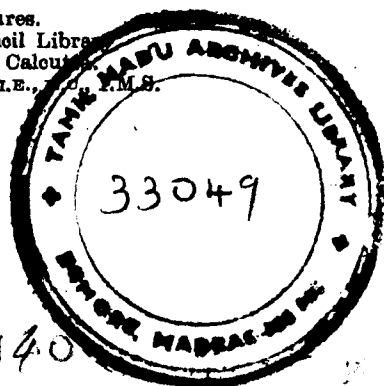
17. *General.*—The Province was generally free from any major epidemic during the year and Public Health administration

was on the whole satisfactory. In this connexion the Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the work of Lieut.-Col. C. M. Ganapathy, C.I.E., M.C., I.M.S., who retires shortly. The period during which he has served as Director of Public Health in the Presidency has shown considerable progress.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

E. C. Wood,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads).
 „ the Sanitary Engineer.
 „ the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).
 „ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
 „ the Inspector-General of Police.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ the Director of Veterinary Services.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Mayor, Corporation of Madras.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Executive Authorities (through the Chairmen of Municipal Councils concerned).
 „ the Director, King Institute, Guindy.
 „ the Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.
 „ the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission (with C.L.).
 „ the Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar Government (with C.L.).
 „ the Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta (with C.L.).
 „ the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India (with C.L.).
 „ the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.).
 „ the Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund Central Committee, Simla.
 „ the Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.
 „ the Director, Eastern Bureau Health Organization, League of Nations, Singapore (with C.L.).
 „ the Officer in charge of the Presidency Administration Report, Public Department.
 „ the Public Works Department.
 „ the Legal Department.
 „ the Development Department.
 „ the Local Administration Department.
 „ the Home Department.
 „ the Secretary, Madras Legislatures.
 „ the Librarian, Legislative Council Library.
 „ the Consul-General for Siam at Calcutta.
 „ Lieut. Col. C. M. Ganapathy, C.I.E., M.C., I.M.S.
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