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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1599	Press / Mis.
9-10.		
Dated	2 – 12 –	18 72.

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 9. Read the following letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 19th June 1872, No. 728 :—

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, a few observations on the registration of Vital Statistics by the Municipalities of this Presidency during the year 1871.

2. This subject fell properly to be noticed in the Annual Sanitary Report of the year; but, as it was well known that the population returns of Municipal towns collected in 1867 were, in many instances, unreliable, I thought it better to wait for the more accurate data collected in the late Census rather than to attempt to review the birth and death registrations in Municipal towns with the dubious population standards of 1867.

3. Mr. Gover has recently been so good as to furnish me with the population returns of the Municipalities in 1871, and we have consequently now some means of judging of the mode in which the registration of births and deaths has been effected.

4. Act III. of 1871, which throws the duty of collecting these statistics on the Municipalities, was not brought into force until 1st May 1871, and I have had to depend mainly upon the returns of births and deaths made by the Collectors for the results of 1871. I may remark, however, that the Municipal registration for the later months of the year appears, in many instances, to be more accurate than that achieved in the Revenue Department, and that the totals of deaths are generally higher than those furnished by the Revenue Department.

I give below a table showing the several Municipal towns and their reputed populations in 1867 and 1871 and the percentage of increase or decrease, also the registered births and deaths in each town and the ratios of each to living population in November 1871 :—

—	Population, 1867.	Population (Census 1871).	Ratio of Increase or Decrease per Cent.	According to Collectors' Returns, Revenue Department.				According to Municipal Returns.			
				Births, 1871.	Deaths, 1871.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Births, 1871.	Deaths, 1871.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
						Births.	Deaths.			Births.	Deaths.
Berhampore	20,570	21,816	+ 6·05	310	271	14·20	12·42	.....	221	.....	15·17
Chicacole	14,686	15,379	+ 4·71	323	286	21·00	18·59	.....	291	.....	18·92
Vizagapatam	16,867	31,656	+ 87·68	609	616	19·23	19·45	.....	797	.....	25·17
Bimlipatam	5,192	8,827	+ 70·01	86	137	9·74	15·52	.....	150	.....	16·99
Vizianagram	14,046	20,090	+ 43·03	283	257	14·08	12·79	.....	196	.....	9·75
Palcondah	8,410	8,772	+ 4·30	139	129	15·66	14·70	.....	129	.....	14·70
Cocanada and Jagganaik	16,167	17,528	+ 8·41	82	186	4·67	10·61	.....	42*	.....	3·59
Ellore	19,940	25,000	+ 25·37	793	645	31·72	25·80	.....	645	.....	25·80
Rajahmundry	17,498	19,604	+ 12·03	255	257	13·00	13·10	.....	229	.....	11·68
Guntoor	15,184	17,085	+ 12·51	293	247	17·14	14·15	297	253	17·38	14·80
Masulipatam	27,902	36,287	+ 30·05	728	705	20·06	19·42	728	705	20·06	19·42
Nellore	22,851	29,456	+ 28·93	297	428	10·08	14·53	.....	429	.....	14·56
Cuddapah	14,685	16,445	+ 11·98	246	474	14·95	28·82	.....	582	.....	35·39
Bellary	37,015	51,145	+ 38·17	671	575	13·11	11·24	.....	462*	.....	13·56
Adoni	17,828	22,429	+ 25·80	710	540	31·65	24·07	.....	668	.....	29·78
Ghooty	4,097	6,033	+ 47·25	153	106	25·36	17·57	.....	106	.....	17·57
Anantapore	4,426	4,971	+ 12·31	78	86	15·69	17·30	83	79	16·69	15·89
Kurnool	23,816	22,867	— 3·98	586	484	25·62	21·16	586	485	25·62	21·20
Cumbum	7,983	7,312	— 8·40	134	255	18·32	34·87	157	303	21·47	41·43
Conjeeveram	31,939	35,396	+ 10·82	526	491	14·86	13·87	.....	491	.....	13·87
Vellore	30,529	38,166	+ 25·01	704	774	18·44	20·27	.....	676	.....	17·71
Wallajah	10,993	12,047	+ 9·58	297	266	24·65	22·08	249	218	20·66	18·09
Cuddalore	28,421	40,478	+ 42·42	465	482	11·48	11·90	.....	309†	.....	15·26
Tanjore	36,941	51,622	+ 39·74	1,639	1,461	31·75	28·30	1,639	1,461	31·16	28·30
Combaconum	29,283	43,158	+ 47·38	1,060	967	24·56	22·40	.....	980	.....	22·70
Mayaveram	17,025	21,260	+ 24·87	528	491	24·83	23·09	.....	463	.....	21·77
Negapatam	33,095	48,406	+ 46·26	804	843	16·60	17·41	.....	786	.....	24·35
Mannargoody	19,447	17,735	— 8·80	620	472	34·95	26·61	.....	468	.....	26·38
Trichinopoly	48,280	74,049	+ 53·16	697	1,404	9·41	18·96	.....	1,079	.....	14·54
Madura	39,872	50,689	+ 27·12	834	1,264	16·45	24·93	.....	1,264	.....	24·93
Dindigul	8,951	12,806	+ 43·06	286	198	22·33	15·46	.....	204*	.....	23·89
Tinnevelly	21,553	20,949	— 2·80	445	695	21·24	33·17	.....	695	.....	33·17
Palamcottah	13,315	17,495	+ 31·39	412	524	23·54	29·95	.....	524	.....	29·95
Tuticorin	9,544	10,485	+ 9·85	403	329	38·43	31·37	.....	329	.....	31·37
Coimbatore	25,324	34,930	+ 37·93	475	349	13·59	9·99	.....	267	.....	7·64
Ootacamund	11,949	10,086	— 15·59	220	232	21·81	23·00	225	224	22·30	22·209
Coonoor	4,014	3,011	— 24·98	74	92	24·57	30·55	53	54	17·69	17·93
Salem	33,072	50,038	+ 51·30	661	676	13·20	13·50	664	571	13·26	11·41
Mangalore	23,668	29,551	+ 24·85	531	736	17·96	24·90	487	691	16·48	23·04
Calicut	36,602	48,278	+ 31·89	685	614	14·18	12·71	685	614	14·18	12·71
Palghaut	27,533	30,943	+ 12·38	736	508	23·78	16·41	.....	392	.....	12·66
Cochin	9,940	13,534	+ 36·15	494	341	36·50	25·19	.....	342	.....	25·26
Tellicherry	17,726	20,518	+ 15·75	617	391	30·07	19·05	.....	392	.....	19·10
Cannanore	19,082	31,225	+ 63·63	502	483	16·07	15·46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	4,27,771	3,97,552	— 11·65	8,505	13,034	21·39	32·78	8,505	13,034	21·39	32·78
	13,25,032	15,47,109	16·76	29,996	34,804	19·38	22·49	.....	33,900	.....	21·91

* For eight months only, ratios calculated for the year.
† ,, six do. do. do.

5. The first thing I have to advert to is the great discrepancy in the population returns of 1867 and 1871 in many very important towns. Almost all the Municipal towns show a larger population in 1871 than in 1867, and this is true of the general returns of the Presidency also, which show that the ascertained population is, on the average, about fifteen per cent. in excess of the Census numbers of 1867.

6. But there are many towns in which the ratio of increase has been so remarkable that the discrepancy can only be explained on the supposition that the Census of 1867 was taken with insufficient care and that the populations were in that year really higher than represented.

The few quotations in the margin are sufficient to prove that no ordinary excess of births over deaths in the space of five years could account for the enormous increase of population brought to light by the recent Census.

Vizagapatam	87·68 per cent.
Bimlipatam	70·01 ,,
Vizianagram	43·01 ,,
Ghooty	47·21 ,,
Cuddalore	42·42 ,,
Combaconum	47·38 ,,
Negapatam	46·26 ,,
Trichinopoly	53·16 ,,
Dindigul	43·06 ,,
Coimbatore	37·93 ,,
Salem	51·30 ,,
Cannanore	63·63 ,,

7. There are only a few towns in which the population appears to have fallen off since 1867, and they include Madras, Kurnool, Cumbum, Mannargoody, Tinnevelly, Ootacamund, and Coonoor.

8. In regard to Madras, the Census of 1863 gave the population as 427,771 and the recent Census accounts for only 397,552 living inhabitants. But from the known defects of the Census of 1863 it was never considered to be reliable, and there are no very clear grounds for supposing that the population of the Presidency town is decreasing.

9. The small decrease of the population of the town of Kurnool (949) is satisfactorily accounted for, I think, by the fact that in 1867 it was a station for a Native Regiment, while in 1871 it had ceased to be used as a military station.

10. I do not know why the population of Cumbum should have been less in 1871 than in 1867; but the district is but scantily populated and malarious fevers have abounded. The registered death-rate in 1871 was very high, 34·8 per thousand.

11. The town of Mannargoody formerly contained a considerable population of weavers. When I was there in 1870 I was informed that many weavers' families had left the town for neighbouring villages on account of the incidence of the Municipal house-tax. This migration of the poorer classes of weavers may possibly explain the decrease of population.

12. In the town of Tinnevelly the population is said to have decreased by 604 or in the ratio of 2·8 per cent., while in Palamcottah, the adjoining town, the population appears to have increased in the ratio of 31·39 per cent. The causes of decrease in Tinnevelly are probably purely local and in no way connected with any special unhealthy condition of the town that would interfere with a normal increase of population.

13. The Census having been finally taken in the month of November accounts, I think, for an apparent decrease of population in Coonoor and Ootacamund, as these towns have usually a large migratory population and have a minimum number of residents during the cold months of the year.

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2nd December 1872.

14. So far, then, there would appear to be no grounds for assuming any real decrease of population in those towns, where the numbers were fewer in 1871 than in 1867.

15. The populations of the Municipal towns furnishing returns of births and deaths was 1,547,109 and the gross increase of population in these towns appears to be in the ratio of 16·76 per cent. The number of births registered in the Revenue Department was 29,996 and deaths 34,804. The proportions of births and deaths according to these figures were 19·38 and 22·49 per mille, respectively. The Municipal returns of deaths make the proportion to be 21·91; but these are obviously incomplete on account of the period of the year when the Act came into force. So far it would appear that the births are better registered in country districts, for the general return of the whole Presidency gives a birth ratio of 21·05 per mille, while the deaths registered in Municipal towns somewhat exceed those in the country districts. The general death-rate of the whole Presidency was only 18·09 per mille while the ratio in Municipal towns was 22·49.

16. There seems to be no reason why the Collectors' and the Municipal returns should not in every case agree, and the attention of Municipalities should be called to the discrepancies existing in present returns and to the need of greater accuracy in registration.

17. It is very important that Municipal Officers should bear in mind that a normal birth-rate in India, in the absence of causes affecting public health to a marked extent, is probably never less than *three per cent.* of the population. Thus, with a population of 30,000 persons, if the total of registered births fall much short of 900, it may be regarded as an indication that the registration is not working satisfactorily, and the subject should be inquired into. And, in regard to deaths, it seems probable that town populations in India do not experience a lower rate of mortality, on the average, than from two to two and a half per cent. per annum; and, if at any time the annual mortality falls below twenty per thousand of the living, it can only be accounted for either by the absence of epidemic forms of disease and extraordinary healthiness of season, or by neglect to register all the deaths that occur.

18. I think it is highly desirable that the Registrars of Births and Deaths employed by Municipalities should be cautioned that their labours are to embrace the whole population of their several spheres of work. I do not know whether it be the case or not; but it seems probable that in many instances births and deaths amongst outlying hamlets, pariah settlements, and outcaste villages do not receive the attention that is desirable. Neglect to register the fluctuations in these classes of the population necessarily vitiates the accuracy and value of the returns.

19. I will now briefly review the results of the registration in the Municipal towns of the several districts.

20. *Ganjam.*—In the town of *Berhampore* the ratio of births registered was 14·20 per thousand and of deaths 12·40 per mille. The Municipal registration for the last eight months of the year increase the proportion of deaths to 15·17 per mille. These results are obviously untrustworthy.

In *Chicacole* the births were in the proportion of 21 per mille and deaths 18·59, or the latter, according to the Municipal returns, 18·92. This is evidently nearer the truth than the Berhampore returns, but the birth ratio is too low.

21. *Vizagapatam.*—In the town of *Vizagapatam* the Collector's and Municipal returns differ considerably. The death ratio according to the former was 19·45 per mille, according to the latter 25·17. The last figure is probably approximately correct. The birth ratio of 19·23 per mille is evidently incorrect.

In *Bimlipatam* the birth ratio is given as only 9·74, and the figures show great room for improvement. The death ratio of this town is given as 15·52 per mille by the Collector and 16·99 by the Municipality. The year was a healthy one in the Northern Division, and the death returns are probably not very far wrong, though lower than the actual death-rate.

The birth and death ratios of *Vizianagram* and *Palcondah*, as given in the table, are evidently much below the actual rates, and the Municipal authorities should be instructed to watch the registration more closely.

22. *Godavery.*—The registration in the town of *Cocanada* has been particularly defective. The birth ratio comes to only 4·67 per mille and the deaths to 10·61 per mille. Such returns as these are worse than useless.

The results are not much better in the town of *Rajahmundry*, where the births and deaths are both given as 13 per mille.

In *Ellore*, however, a close approximation to the truth has been recorded. Here the birth ratio was 31·72 per mille and the deaths 25·80.

I would suggest that the attention of the President of the Municipalities of this district should be called to the great laxity of the registration in Rajahmundry and Cocanada.

23. *Kistna.*—In the town of *Guntoor* the birth ratio is given as 17·14 and deaths 14·45. Both are far below the actual ratios. In *Masulipatam* the birth ratio was 20·06 per mille and death ratio 19·42. The former is certainly under the mark, and it is evident that the registration work in these towns wants more careful attention on the part of the Commissioners.

24. *Nellore.*—In the town of *Nellore* only 10·08 per mille of births were registered and 14·53 of deaths. The death returns is the most accurate, but both are very defective.

25. *Cuddapah.*—The birth returns of the town of *Cuddapah* show a ratio per mille of 14·95, a proportion evidently too low. The death ratio according to Collector's returns is 28·82 per mille, but the returns of Municipal registration makes it 35·39 per mille, and, as the towns suffered severely from cholera, the latter proportion is probably near the truth. I trust in future that the same care may be taken to register the births as has been exercised by the Municipality in death registration.

26. *Bellary.*—In the town of *Bellary* it is very evident that both birth and death registration is very defective. The proportion of births to population given is 13·11 and of deaths 11·24 per mille.

The Municipal registration for eight months gives the death-rate at 13·56 per mille. Bellary is a large town, and the special agency for registration requires careful attention to produce results of any value.

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2nd December 1872.

In *Adoni* the birth ratio is 31·65, a very fair result, and the death-rates according to the Collector's 24·07, but, taking the figures recorded by the Municipality, 29·78. These results betoken careful registration.

In *Ghooty* the births registered give the ratio of 25·36 per thousand and the death ratio 17·57.

In *Anantapore* there is a great falling off in birth registration, the ratio being only 15·69 per thousand of population and the death ratio 17·30. In both of the last-named Municipalities greater attention is needed to secure accurate returns. The death-rate of the district generally was low; but it is obvious that, if children are born in the ratio of thirty-one per thousand at Adoni, somewhat similar results should be shown for other towns in the same district.

27. *Kurnool.*—In the town of *Kurnool* the registered births were in proportion of 25·62 per mille and the deaths 21·16. There was no cholera in the town in 1871, and, so far as is known, the population was healthy. These returns may probably be regarded as fairly accurate.

In *Cumbum* the registered birth-rate is low, 21·46 according to the Municipal register, and the death-rate very high, 41·43 by the same returns. The inhabitants of this part of the district are known to suffer much from fever. There was no cholera to account for the high death-rate.

28. *Chingleput.*—In the town of *Conjeveram* the registered births were 14·86 per mille of population and the deaths 13·87. Both figures are unreliable, and the subject of registration will have to meet with greater attention on the part of the Municipal authorities.

29. *Madras.*—The birth registration in the large town of Madras has hitherto been unsatisfactory. I have addressed the President of the Commission on the subject, and I believe matters are improving. The ratio of births to population was 21·39 and of deaths 32·78. The death registers, I am satisfied, are substantially correct; but until the birth registers show an average of from 30 to 35 per mille they cannot be considered reliable.

30. *North Arcot.*—In the town of *Vellore* births are returned equivalent to 18·44 per mille of population and deaths at 20·27 per mille. The birth-rate is certainly below the truth, and probably the death-rate also. In Wallajahpett the birth-rate is 24·65 per mille and the death-rate 22·08; these results are better than the Vellore returns, but the birth-rate is certainly too low.

31. *South Arcot.*—In Cuddalore the results of registration are miserably defective. The Collector's returns show only 11·48 births and 11·90 deaths to each thousand of the population; but the Municipal registers of deaths kept only for the last six months of the year show an improvement on this, the ratio being 15·26 per mille.

The attention of the President of the Municipality should be called to the grave defects in registration without delay.

32. *Tanjore.*—I have reason to think that the registration of Vital Statistics is more faithfully conducted in this district than in any other, and the Municipal towns for the most part give results which are pretty good.

In the town of Tanjore the registered births were equivalent to 31·75 per thousand of population and the deaths 28·30 per thousand.

In *Combaconum* the births were 24·56 and the deaths 22·40 per mille.

In *Mayaveram* the births were 24·83 and the deaths 23·09 per mille.

In *Mannargoody* the birth-rate was 34·95 and the deaths 26·61.

In *Negapatam* the birth-rate shows great defects in registration, it being only 16·60 per mille, while the death ratio for the eight months the Municipality took the work in hand show 24·35 per mille.

All these results, except the birth registration at Negapatam, are fairly good. It must be evident that, if the population receives additions at Tanjore and Mannargoody of 31·75 and 34·95, respectively, the birth ratios of the other towns, and especially of Negapatam, must be under-stated. Tanjore is a district in which the births are evidently very numerous, for notwithstanding omissions the general return of the whole district shows a ratio of 30·45 per thousand.

33. *Trichinopoly.*—The registration in the large town of Trichinopoly would appear to be particularly bad. The birth-rate recorded is only 9·41 per mille and the death ratio 18·96. The improvement of registration here, especially of births, is urgently needed.

34. *Madura.*—In the town of *Madura* the registered births are said to be 834, which, according to the population at last Census, gives a per mille ratio of 16·45, a proportion obviously below the actual births. The death ratio was 24·93, and the registration of mortality was evidently conducted with greater care.

In *Dindigul* the registered births were in the proportion of 22·33 per mille, a result better than that obtained in Madura, but still below the actual birth-rate. The death ratio according to Municipal registration for the last eight months of the year was in the proportion of 23·89.

35. *Tinnevelly.*—In the town of *Tinnevelly* the registered births were in the proportion of 21·24 per mille, a result obviously short of the actual truth. The death ratio, however, as registered was high, 33·17 per mille. The town suffered from an epidemic of cholera early in the year and from small-pox later.

In *Palamcottah*, four miles distant from Tinnevelly, the birth ratio is returned as 23·54 per mille and the death ratio 29·95 per mille. The mortality was high in this town also from cholera.

The small town of *Tuticorin* returns the birth ratio at the extraordinarily high ratio of 38·43 per mille and the deaths at 31·37. The birth ratio is the highest yet registered, and the town being a small one it is possible that the results are nearly correct. These show, at any rate, that under some circumstances the birth-rate of an Indian population may be very near equal to *four per cent.*, or 40 per mille. This one example should be a warning to Municipal authorities to distrust the accuracy of registration which shows habitually ratios of less than twenty or twenty-five per thousand of births.

36. *Coimbatore.*—The returns for the town of *Coimbatore* show births 13·59 per mille and deaths 9·99. The results are so obviously inaccurate that the President of the Municipality adverted to them in his letter, No. 4, of 10th January 1872. In a town where so much good work has been done by the Municipality I trust soon to see registration more efficiently conducted.

37. *Salem.*—The registration in *Salem* is no better than that in Coimbatore; only 13·20 per mille of births and 13·50 of deaths are reported. I trust the defects may soon be remedied.

38. *Neilgherries.*—In *Ootacamund* the birth-rate is given as 21·81 per mille and the death rate at 23·0; in *Coonoor*, births 24·57, deaths 30·55. In both these Municipal towns the Census was taken at a time of the year when the migratory population was lowest, so that the ratios given are probably somewhat higher than the reality.

39. *South Canara.*—The registration of births in *Mangalore* appears to be very defective, only 17·96 per mille. The death ratio is given as 24·90.

40. *Malabar.*—In the town of *Calicut* both births and deaths are very badly registered. The ratios for 1871 are births 14·18, deaths 12·71. The year was a healthy one and the deaths fewer than usual; but it is quite evident that the ratio of births ought to be more than double what it is.

In *Palghaut* the birth ratio is 23·78 per mille, death ratio 16·41.

In *Cochin* the birth ratio is 36·50 per mille and death ratio 25·19. The contrast between the Calicut returns and these is remarkable. The Calicut figures show lax and inefficient registration; the Cochin figures indicate very creditable efforts to obtain accuracy.

In *Tellicherry*, another of the Municipal towns in this district, the birth ratio is returned at 30·07 per mille and deaths at 19·05.

At *Cannanore*, only twelve miles distant, the returns give only 16·07 per mille of births and 15·46 of deaths, so that the births are represented as only one-half of what are actually registered in a town a few miles distant.

It must be perfectly clear to everybody that returns of this kind are grossly inaccurate, and that they very seriously vitiate the vital statistics now collected and tabulated with much labour and cost.

41. I am quite prepared to make allowances for the difficulties which Municipalities have to encounter in establishing a system of birth and death registration.

The results here shown are not in all instances the work of Municipalities, and in most towns, I believe, the Municipalities only took up the work in the middle of the year, and, in some instances, with improved results; but I have thought it right to bring the subject forward at this early date, so that the attention of the several Municipal bodies may be directed to the necessity of securing accurate returns. In some towns the work is evidently done with a fair approach to accuracy, in others it is done in so perfunctory a manner as to be perfectly valueless. Now, if it be worthwhile to register these statistics at all, it is right that the registration should be well done, and if it can be well done in some towns it can be well done in all if the difficulties be fairly taken in hand.

42. In order that the subject of Municipal registration may be kept under notice, I have to suggest that the Vice-President of each Municipality may be requested to send to me *direct*, immediately after the end of each month, a return of births and deaths in the following form, and that the monthly returns in arrears from 1st January 1872 be sent also. At present the figures are given in the Collectors' monthly returns; but there are discrepancies in the returns of the Collectors and Municipalities which I cannot explain, and, as by law the Municipal Commissions are n ow responsible for registration, I think it advisable to adopt their figures in future:—

REGISTER of Births and Deaths in the Municipality of for the Month of

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Govt. of {1872} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Madras,
&c., &c.

Dated December, 2nd.

Read.

Encl.

G. O., 2nd December 1872, *No.* 1599.

DECEMBER.
Nos. 9-10.

Passing orders on letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, submitting remarks on the Vital Statistics of the Municipalities of this Presidency for 1871.

Financial Department.

1054

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 19th June 1872, No. 728.

Order thereon 2d Decr 1872 No. 1599

In the letter above recorded, the Sanitary Commissioner submits remarks on the Vital Statistics of the Municipalities of this Presidency for 1871.

2. As the Act under which this duty is carried out by the Municipal Commissioners only came into force in May 1871, there has been but little

little time before the end of the year for forming an opinion as to the way in which the work is performed in the various municipalities, but the Sanitary Commissioner has brought the matter forward at an early date with the view of pointing out the necessity of obtaining accurate returns, and the means by which these may be secured.

3. The attention of the Commissioners of Municipalities is therefore specially directed to para 17 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report from which it appears that under ordinary circumstances the correctness of the returns may be doubted if the annual birth rate be much below three per cent, or the death rate much below two per cent of the population.

4. The monthly returns referred to in para 42 should also be submitted direct as requested.

By Order

To

The Sanitary Commissioner Madras

The Secretary to all Municipalities

Board of Revenue

Inspector General Indian Medical Dept

Govt. of {1872} Madras.

Financial

To
The Sanitary Commr
Madras

Dated Decr 2.
Recd. } 1872, No. 579

Nos. 9-10.

Passing orders on letter from the Sanitary Commr Madras submitting remarks on the Vital Statistics of the Municipalities of this Presy for 71