

1. Number of pages 26
2. Date of receipt 11-2-87
3. Initials of Reference
M.B.O. 1-22,400-22-11-80.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 209	Press Mis.
26-8-1	
Dated 19-2-	1870

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
19th February 1870.*

No. 86. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Sanitary,) under date Fort William, 31st December 1869, No. 515.

Read again the following papers regarding a proposal submitted by Dr. Farquhar to devise means for the collection of vital statistics of the general population throughout the British Empire in India on an uniform system ;—

From Dr. T. Farquhar, dated the 30th October 1868.

To the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, No. 172, dated 2nd December 1868.

From ditto, No. 958, dated 8th December 1868.

To ditto, No. 197, dated 31st December 1868.

To Dr. T. Farquhar, No. 198, dated 31st December 1868.

To the Secretary of State for India, No. 1 of 1869, dated 8th January, paragraph 2.

From ditto, No. 16 of 1869, dated 15th April, paragraph 3.

Circular Endorsement, Nos. 193 to 203, dated 1st June, paragraph 3.

From Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, No. 438, dated 9th June 1869.

From ditto, No. 112, dated 28th February 1869, enclosed in the above.

To Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 280 to 289, dated 30th June 1869.

Read also the under-mentioned replies from the Local Governments and Administrations, with connected correspondence :—

From Government of Bengal, No. 2781, dated 4th August 1869.

To ditto, No. 416, dated 18th September 1869, with endorsements to other Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 417 to 425, dated 4th August 1869.

From Government of Bengal, No. 3473, dated 9th October 1869.

From Government of Madras, No. 1095, dated 5th August 1869.

From Government of Bombay, No. 1980, dated 18th August 1869.

From ditto, No. 2440, dated 15th October 1869.

From Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 107, dated 31st August 1869.

From Government of the Punjab, No. 2345, dated 5th August 1869.

From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2347-243, dated 3rd August 1869.

From Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 4213, dated 22nd September 1869.

From Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 464-8, dated 14th August 1869.

From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 2314-9, dated 31st July 1869.

From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 38, dated 11th August 1869.

RESOLUTION.

In October 1868 the attention of Government was drawn to the want of uniformity in the forms used in the several Presidencies and Provinces for the exhibition of vital statistics. It was represented that the diversity prevailing in this respect constituted a serious obstacle to the progress of sanitary science in India. In order to secure uniformity, and thereby facilitate comparison and contrast, it was suggested that a set of simple forms should be prepared and enjoined for adoption throughout the country, allowing each Local Government and Administration to add to them any tables they chose for the exhibition of local peculiarities and for the collection of additional information. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Govern-

ment of India, being consulted on the subject, reported that he was already in communication with the local Sanitary Commissioners as to the registration of deaths among the general population, and the best mode of tabulating the results; Lieutenant-Colonel Malleson promised to prepare and submit a series of simple forms for general adoption throughout India.

2. On the 9th of June last the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India submitted a series of forms for collecting the vital statistics of the general population, and for showing the monthly and annual results, and recommended their general adoption from the 1st January 1870. The forms proposed were the following, viz. :—

A.—Daily Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

B.—Monthly Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

C.—Monthly Return showing the causes of the Deaths entered in Form B.

No. I.—Annual Statement showing Deaths according to Locality.

„ II.—Ditto ditto according to Month.

„ III.—Ditto ditto according to Cause.

„ IV.—Ditto ditto according to Age.

„ V.—Ditto ditto according to Religion or Class.

„ VI.—Annual Statement showing the distribution of Cholera throughout the Province in the several months of the year.

„ VII.—Ditto ditto Small-pox ditto ditto.

„ VIII.—Ditto ditto Fevers ditto ditto.

„ IX.—Ditto ditto Bowel Complaints ditto ditto.

„ X.—Annual Comparative Statement of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

3. In submitting the forms to the Government of India, the Sanitary Commissioner discussed at length several important questions with reference to their introduction. The size of each registration circle was, he thought, a matter of great practical importance. Returns for each district, as a whole, would, in his opinion, be insufficient, there being marked differences in the physical features of different parts of the same district. It should, therefore, he proposed, be divided into smaller areas for the purposes of registration. Towns numbering 5000 inhabitants and upwards, and Military Cantonments, should be separately shown. A daily register of births, marriages, and deaths should be kept in Form A. for every large town, Military Cantonment, or rural circle, and forwarded in original to the head Registration Office for the preparation of a monthly return in Form B. Annual returns should be prepared, Colonel Malleson suggested, by the Sanitary Commissioner of each Province.

4. It being very difficult to obtain correct returns of age from the lower classes of natives, the division of life into quinquennial periods was considered by the Sanitary Commissioner to be unsuited for India. He was even doubtful of the propriety of dividing life into periods of ten years. But he recommended the adoption of this form of division as the standard of accuracy to be aimed at. He did not advocate any minute classification of caste, as it was manifestly of little use to enumerate the deaths among any class, the proportion of which in the general population was unknown. A division into "Christians,"

* Deaths among Europeans and East Indians will be separately registered.

(exclusive of Europeans* and East Indians,) "Mahomedans," "Hindoos," and "all other classes," would,

he thought, be sufficient at present for all practical purposes.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner would make the annual returns for the Calendar year, and not for the Official year; the former being, in his opinion, the proper period for which vital statistics should be prepared. He left it to the Government to determine the agency through which registration might best be conducted; but he urged the advisability of the returns being forwarded to the central office through the Civil Surgeon of the district, and he proposed to allow those officers a moderate office establishment to enable them to check the daily registers, and to prepare monthly statements from them.

6. With reference to the recommendation of the Army Sanitary Commission in England for the adoption of the "new nomenclature of diseases" in the registration of deaths among the general population, the Sanitary Commissioner remarked that, as such deaths were not certified to by a medical officer, it could hardly be expected that a poor and ignorant native should register the cause of death according to the nomenclature of the College of Physicians. He would, therefore, adopt a most simple and elementary classification of diseases, not likely to lead to misapprehension, error, or confusion.

7. A circular was thereupon issued, on the 30th June, to the Local Governments and Administrations, inviting their opinion on the forms prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner. The following is a brief abstract of the replies received from them on the subject :—

8. In accordance with instructions previously issued, regarding the collection of mortuary returns, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has already adopted a set of three Forms, A., B., and C., for the registration of deaths in the Lower Provinces, and has ordered their introduction from the 1st October 1869. Forms B. and C., His Honour states, agree in all essential particulars with those drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; and Form A. embodies the particulars relative to mortality which are included in Forms A. and No. IV. of that officer, with the exception of the classification of ages. On this point it is remarked that "there is not the slightest probability, in the Lower Provinces at any rate, of obtaining even a remote approximation to truth if periods of ten years are taken." The age of twelve has been assumed by the Lieutenant-Governor as the period of distinction between children and adults, the Statistical Committee having definitively fixed upon that age in the forms proposed by them for the census of 1871. As regards the agency to be employed in the preparation of the returns, it has been resolved that the chowkeedar should be held responsible for reporting all deaths within his beat at the Police station, where they will be entered by the officer in charge in the Form A. This officer will send the Form A. regularly filled up every week to the medical officer of the district, by whom Form B. is to be compiled and forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for the preparation of the monthly Form C. for submission to Government.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor would defer the consideration of the other forms proposed by the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, until after the system of registration now proposed has been fairly established. His Honour would also postpone, for the present, all attempt at the collection of statistics regarding births and marriages, in consideration of the imperfect nature of the agency at the disposal of Government, and the absence of all sympathy on the part of the people, with the

attempt to collect vital statistics. It would be better, His Honour thinks, to extend the scheme in the course of next year, with a view to secure the registration of births and marriages, than to risk the accuracy of the first year's operations by requiring information on a variety of subjects.

10. The forms proposed by the Government of Bengal have been approved by the Supreme Government except as regards the classification and record of age. Considering it to be as easy to record the probable age as given by friends or relatives, or as conjectured from the appearance of the body as to enter the age under columns of arbitrary figures, it was suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor whether Form A. should not contain an entry for age as given by friends of the deceased, or obtained by inspection of the corpse, rather than that proposed by His Honour. It was not, however, thought desirable to attempt too exact an enumeration in the returns prepared from Form A. The Lieutenant-Governor was accordingly requested to try, for the three months preceding the 1st January 1870,

1. Born dead.
2. Under 1 year.
3. Above 1 " and under 6 years.
4. " 6 years " 12 "
5. From 12 " to 20 years, inclusive.
6. " 21 " 40 "
7. " 41 " 60 "
8. Above 60 "

to adopt in these returns a division of life into ages up to 12 years, from 12 to 20 years, from 21 to 30 years, from 31 to 40 years, from 41 to 50 years, from 51 to 60 years; and all ages above 60 years; and, if the experiment failed, to adopt for the future the classification specified in the margin.

11. A copy of the correspondence with the Government of Bengal has been forwarded to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Mysore and Coorg, with a request that arrangements might be made for the collection of vital statistics from the 1st January next in the modified forms authorized for the Lower Provinces, and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information.

12. In reply to the suggestions made by the Government of India as to the classification and record of age, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reports that it is not possible to make any alteration in the forms of mortuary statistics at present, as they have already been circulated to the local officers for translation and for distribution among the different Registration Offices. But, although still adhering to the views previously expressed, His Honour is not unwilling that the system of recording deaths in classes of decades should be introduced as opportunity offers.

13. The Government of Madras reports that the forms sent with the circular of the 30th June last, can be adopted without difficulty in all Government villages and tracts in that Presidency, but that there is no agency at present available by which they could be worked in zemindaries. The entertainment of a clerk on Rupees 20 per mensem for each Civil Surgeon to aid him in tabulating the returns is recommended. Some remuneration is also considered necessary to the village Registrars and the Revenue Inspectors. Registration circles in the Madras Presidency will be formed of every revenue circle or division of a taluq presided over by a Revenue Inspector, of which there are generally three or four in a taluq, every municipal town, two or more towns in each taluq having upwards of 5000 inhabitants, or two selected large towns of which the kusbah town shall be one. The registers kept at these circles will supply materials for taluq returns, and the latter will be aggregated into district returns.

14. The Government of Bombay reports that the forms may be introduced into that Presidency without much trouble and at a trifling cost. The services of the establishments recently organized for the registration of assurances, should, it is suggested, be made use of in collecting vital statistics. The employees of that department are stated to be men trained to habits of accuracy, and to have sufficient leisure for the additional work. The only alteration proposed in the forms prepared by the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, is the omission of the columns for marriage, and the substitution of information regarding vaccination. Under the plan proposed by the Bombay Government, none of the returns will pass through the hands of the Civil Surgeon.

15. The Government of the North-Western Provinces considers it useless and inexpedient to attempt to register births and marriages, as it would be impossible to obtain accurate information on either head. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make each Thannah or Police Office a registration station, its area forming the registration circle, and to entrust the Mohurrir of the Thannah with the duty of registering deaths, giving him Rupees 5 at first class and Rupees 3 at second-class stations for the additional work. His Honour would also grant Rupees 50 per mensem to the Civil Surgeons on account of establishment.

As regards the forms, the Lieutenant-Governor would adopt the classification of age noted on the margin, and would have the names of villages or mohullahs entered in the registers to identify and check the items.

16. The Government of the Punjab would defer for the present the registration of marriages, and would confine the registration of births to towns only. As regards the forms, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the local Sanitary Commissioner in thinking that "chest affections" and "child-birth" should be added to the causes of death, and that it would be useless to classify deaths according to caste in consequence of the different significations attached to the terms Hindoo and Mahomedan in the different districts. The Lieutenant-Governor would adopt the same classification of age as that followed in the Census Returns. As no really good system of rural registration can be effected without a special organization involving large expenditure, His Honour would make no change in rural registration until town registration has been fully organized.

17. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is of opinion that the proposed forms are unobjectionable, and suited for introduction into that province, except Form B, which is unnecessary and may be dispensed with. He would make each thannah a rural circle, and the chupkeedars the means of communication between the villages and the thannah. The mohurrir attached to the Police station will make the necessary entries in Form A., which, at the end of the week, will be totalled and forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police, in whose Office Form C. will be compiled from the materials supplied by the Police stations.

18. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces reports that the forms proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India may be adopted with advantage in their entirety.

19. In the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the registration of marriages offers difficulties in that province, which are not easily to be overcome. As regards the forms, they are approved by the Sanitary Commissioner with the exception of the column for marriages. In towns where Municipal tax is levied, the collectors of the tax are already *ex-officio* Registrars of the Mortuary and Natal Returns. The best way of collecting vital statistics would, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be to allow the "Thoogyees," or revenue collectors, at the rate of Rupees 5 per 1000 of the population within their circle per annum as remuneration for collecting the statistics, and Rupees 30 per mensem to each of the Civil Surgeons for tabulating the results. He would also allow the Sanitary Commissioner a clerk on Rupees 100 a month. The total cost of the scheme proposed by the Chief Commissioner is Rupees 18,020 per annum.

20. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg reports that steps have been taken in a portion of Mysore to collect statistics of births, marriages, and deaths, as an experimental measure, through the agency of certain taluq officials, who are remunerated by fees levied at the rates noted on the margin. Mr. Bowring cannot think of any other agency, and considers that the existing scale of remuneration may be suitable, but he is unable to speak with precision on the point. He would also allow the Civil Surgeons Rupees 30 each for tabulating the returns.

A birth	...	2 annas.
A marriage	...	4 "
A death	...	1 anna.

21. The Resident at Hyderabad thinks that the proposed forms may with advantage be introduced into the Berars, and worked through the agency of the Police.

22. The questions which present themselves for decision thus appear to be the following :—

- I.—How far should registry of all the three main classes of facts, viz., births, deaths, and marriages be attempted?
- II.—What agency shall be employed in the collection and registration of such of these classes of facts as it may be decided to register?
- III.—What accompanying details of age, class and the like should be recorded along with the register of the bare fact, and what form of registry should be adopted?
- IV.—What expenditure will be involved, and how it should be provided for?

23. Of the three classes of occurrences, the registration of deaths is the most important, while that of marriages is of the least immediate and direct value. Great difficulty, moreover, would be found in defining a marriage. In Burmah, a marriage seems to be scarcely distinguished by any outward form, while in many parts of India there are a variety of connexions which can scarcely be called marriages, and which yet give the woman a sort of recognised status as a wife or quasi-wife. In some places, moreover, it is stated that the attempt to register marriages would be unpopular, in others that it has actually been made, but unsuccessfully. On careful consideration of the whole matter the Government of India has decided that it would be premature to proceed with the registration of marriages, all reference to which should, therefore, be eliminated from the forms.

will be

24. The registry of births is of more importance, but doubts seem to prevail in some places as to the possibility of obtaining trustworthy returns. The Governor-General in Council will not, therefore, insist on the immediate introduction of a system of registration of births in any province where the Local Government or Administration does not think that these occurrences will be reported with sufficient accuracy to make the collection of statistics on this point possible.

25. The following orders must accordingly be regarded as referring to deaths alone, and to deaths among the native population. Other measures are under consideration for the registration of births and deaths among Europeans and Eurasians.

26. The selection of the best agency for reporting and registering deaths must necessarily, in the variety of administrative systems, be left to Local Governments and Administrations. The unit of area will generally be a village, a mohulla, or some small tract within which it will be the duty of one official to record or report the deaths with the details which it shall be determined to register. At one stage of compilation or another the returns will be collected for the district, and at this point it will probably be found best that they should pass through the hands of the Civil Surgeon. But upon this the Government of India does not desire to insist.

27. The number of reductions to which the original records for units of area will be submitted before they reach the officer charged with the district compilation, will of course depend upon the agency chosen for the work of registration. It has been properly remarked that one of the main objects of the collection of mortuary statistics is to make it possible "to ascertain* the places in which the deaths are most numerous in proportion to the population, and the causes to which the excess is due." But the best mode of sub-dividing a district for this object may be very different from its fiscal or police sub-division, which latter, however, it will generally be necessary to follow in distributing the work of registration, because no new agency can be employed. The first thing, therefore, to be done will be to map out each district for purposes of registration, and to decide how, for this purpose, the units should be grouped. The local knowledge of District Officers of all departments should be brought to aid in the solution of this problem.* In any case, unless the provincial returns are to be inordinately minute, this solution will be more or less of a compromise. But, as proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, cantonments and towns with 5000 inhabitants or upwards should appear as distinct groups. In the rural districts, without an impracticably minute sub-division, it will, perhaps, be unavoidable to group together tracts whose conditions may not be wholly similar.

28. The third question relates to the details to be recorded and the form of record. The classifications as to sex, creed and cause of death proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India are generally accepted, and commend themselves to the Governor-General in Council. The Government of the Punjab does, indeed, propose to add another column to the classification by cause of death. But the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the

sub-division proposed is already quite as minute as can be attempted with any prospect of exact results. In respect of age, the classification prescribed for the census should, with an addition for infants born dead, be adopted.

29. As to form, the main point is to obtain complete agreement in the first tabular record which includes the facts of more than one unit of area, whether compiled by Revenue Inspectors from Chowkeedar's reports as proposed in Bengal, by Revenue Inspectors as in Madras, or Sub-Registrars of Assurances as suggested in Bombay. In this primary record there seems no reason for retaining the column for name of deceased, whereas the necessity of distinguishing the village, mohulla or other unit of area has been shown. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that a daily register in the accompanying Form A. should be kept for each such unit by the individual charged with the reporting of deaths within the tract if he can read and write; if not, by the officer to whom he verbally reports. At the end of the month the daily records for each unit would be totalled. The officer compiling these returns would have been before instructed whether to exhibit them in one or more groups. He would fill up the monthly Form B. accordingly.

30. The annual provincial statements will not require modification except by the adaptation of Form No. IV. to the classification by age now adopted, and by the omission of Form No. X.

31. If too minute a sub-division be not attempted, the additional work thrown on any one officer will not be large, and the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that no extra establishment, or extra remuneration for existing establishments, will be found necessary. In any case it will be quite impossible to sanction any such expenditure from Imperial funds. Should some small outlay be necessary, it might be met from local funds. In this connexion notice may be taken of the system adopted in Mysore of remunerating the registering officer by fees on each fact reported. Such a system seems to the Governor-General in Council objectionable, and should be discontinued.

32. The returns now prescribed should be compiled annually for the calendar year. It will probably not be possible to introduce them before the 1st July next. But it is hoped that all Local Governments and Administrations will be able to make arrangements for their adoption from that date, so that, for the latter half of the year 1870, mortuary statistics may be recorded on a uniform system throughout British India.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with reference to his predecessor's letter, No. 438, dated 9th June 1869.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 87. ORDER THEREON, 19th February 1870, No. 209.

The foregoing Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India will be communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Sanitary Commissioner for information and guidance.

The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to place his communication before the Board of Revenue and the Indian Medical Department, with a view to making such arrangements as will ensure the collection of the most valuable statistical information obtainable, with the reduced establishment of the Sanitary Commissioner, sanctioned by the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

J. I. MINCHIN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, with three enclosures.

- „ Sanitary Commissioner do.
- „ Inspector-General of the British Medical Service.
- „ Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department.

Edw. J. Wright

Bolt. of 1870; 2010.

PUBLIC.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Ac., Ac., Ac.

ated February, 1911.

ed.

End.

G. O., 19th February 1870, No. 209.

FEBRUARY.
Nos. 86-87.

communicating Proceedings of Government of
his regarding the collection of the vital statis-
of the general population on a uniform sys-

67

D. 2002

Order ~~Person~~

Read above, the Board of

Reverse submit their ~~for~~
calculation of

~~without~~ the expense

which it will be necessary
to

to incur in carrying out
the P. & O. the

in this Presidency the re-

distribution of births deaths

And marriages according

to the forms prepared by
W. L. R.

the Sanitary Commissioners

with the Government of
India. H. B.

India. The Board estimates the cost at \$

mate the necessary

Expenditure:

at Rs 2,24,000
~~Rs 3,00,000~~

2. In the present financial position of the State, the Government are quite unable to re-commence the Government of India that a large addition to the public burdens should be made for the purpose in question.

3. The bulk of the expenditure or ^{2,00,000} ~~Rs 2,00,000~~ is proposed by the Board as remuneration to village officers. The Government are of opinion that as, under the existing system, the village officers carry on registration in addition to their other duties, and without extra remuneration, they must still be required

7 ↑
to perform the work in the same way. The additional labor imposed upon them by the adoption of the new forms is not, in the opinion of Government, such as to require that they should be remunerated in the large sum proposed by the Board.

4. The Clerks to Deputy Collectors at a cost of Rs 3600 per annum, form a feature of the scheme introduced into it by the Board. It was proposed by the Sanitary Commission that the Deputy Collectors should merely collect the tabak returns and forward them to the Lillah Surgeons,

and

and for the performance
of this duty no increase
to their establishments
was proposed, nor does
any such increase appear
to Government, necessary.

3. The Board are re-
quested to take imme-
diate steps for "classi-
fying the villages" or
rather, as was requested
of them, for indicating
the larger towns, other than
municipal towns for which
separate registration returns
should be prepared. Should
the working of the system
by unpaid officers in
these towns prove unsat-
isfactory it may become
necessary hereafter to en-
tertain the question of
remuneration

68
remuneration for the
village officers employed
in them.

6. The total expenditure
necessary will therefore
be

Rs
For Revenue Inspectors 12,214

+ Lillah Dargah's clerks 4,800

17,014

or Rs 14.22 per man.

7. Ordered that the
following be despatched.

Des

To the Secy to the Govt of India }
Home Dept } Here enter

MA

Public Department

No.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India.

Home Department

Sir,

Referring to the Chief
Secretary's letter to you No. 194
dated 5th August, 1869, I am
directed to submit copy of
the Proceedings of this Govern-
ment noted in the margin
wherein it will be seen that
the expenditure which ap-
pears to this Government to
be required for carrying
out Colonel Matheron's pro-
posals for the registration
of births and deaths in
this Presidency will amount
to Rs 1422 per mensem,
or Rs 17,064 per annum.
I am to request instruc-
tions as to whether this

expenditure

7 Sept. 1869.

Cont. of 1186 } Madras.

To

Dated
Recd.

} 186, No.

Nos.

Summit

as per
order

Expenditure may be in-
creased, and from which
date it is desired that
the system should be in-
creased.

MM

9-5-98.1

1869. *Phil. Epist. num.*

No.

To

The Secretary to the
Government of

Department

Dated

186

*Original in 239084
1869.*

*not closed in
the register*

Pro. 5. 1870
- 22. 1870
- 22. 1870
Page No. 2390 of 1869.

5
Office 1870
Dec. 14th Feb. 1870
Pro. 5. 1870
- 22. 1870
- 22. 1870

W. A. ↑
Pro. 5. 1870
- 22. 1870
- 22. 1870

Regarding the collection
of the vital statistics
of the general population
of a uniform system.

2011.
12. 1/2 N-86

12/15
Public Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following Extract
from Pros. of Government
of India, Home Department

Here enter 31st Decr. 1870. N^o 515

Order thereon ^{February} January 1870. N^o 206

The foregoing

Extract from the Proceed

In para 31. I observe that - ings of the Government
no expense is to be incurred of India will be commu
in the Regulation of High Politics
from Imperial Funds. but - nicated to the Board of
as usual local Funds are Revenue and to the same
to bear the charge if any - tary Commissioner, for
Without some slight - information and guidance
remuneration, the whole thing will be unworkably
done & prove a failure - the question as to how the
cost is to be made any I submit

The Sanitary Comm^{ee} be discussed in Council

Board of Revenue

Rev^d Dept^o

Mr. S.

A.A.

John over

2. The Sanitary Com.
 is requested to place
 himself in communi-
 cation with the S. G.
^{British & Indian}
 English Medical Dept.
 with a view to
 making such arrange-
 ments as will ensure
 the collection of the most
 valuable statistical
 information obtainable
 with the reduced Estab-
 lishment of the Sanitary
 Com., sanctioned by the
 Govt. of India.

J.M.

To the Board of Adm. - with enclosures
 Sanitary Com.
 Supd. Genl. British Medical Service
 Supd. Genl. Indian Medical Dept.

Public No:

19 May 70

22209

Ms. A. 9. 86 + 87.

Ms. A. 9. 10. 4/20 + 18. 9/71

on the subject of the
collection of the vital
statistics of the female
population in a
uniform system

Ms. A. 9. 86 + 87

Ms. A. 9. 86 + 87