(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை (Most Bottle)

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் .....

(3) ஆதரவு குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் .....

(1)

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பொது துறை

அரசாணை எண்.		அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	670-71	பலவகை
நாள் :	9.8.1989	199

91

குண்டூசி, கையாளவோ கூடாது.

1—18,006—6-9-90.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From SURGEON-MAJOR J. A. LAING, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated Ootacamund, 21st June 1889, No. O-15.

I have the honour to forward for submission to Government two stitched copies of the Sanitary Report for 1888.

2. The table of contents, cholera map and the usual diagrams will be inserted in the bound copies.

3. Two copies have been forwarded direct to the Government of India and two to the Sanitary Commissioner with that Government.

4. I regret I was unable to comply with the Orders of the Government of India in submitting the report on 1st June although every effort on my part was made to do so, but I had to wait for materials from out-stations and some of the returns and reports did not reach my office till May. I append a list of those that were received after 15th March 1889.

List of returns and reports for 1888 received in the Sanitary Commissioner's Office after 15th March 1889.

District.	Local Fund Sanitary Reports. Date of Receipt.	Sanitary Estimate of Villages. Date of Receipt.	Statement showing the No. of Villages in which deaths from Cholera, &c., occurred. Date of Receipt.	Municipalities.	Municipal Sanitary Reports. Date of Receipt.
Anantapur	18 5 89	...	10 5 89	Cocanada ...	18 4 89
Cuddapah	17 5 89	...	4 5 89	Kurnool ...	29 4 89
Kurnool	18 4 89	...	6 5 89	Dindigul ...	10 5 89
Nellore	6 6 89	8 5 89	19 5 89	Calicut ...	20 3 89
Nilgiris	17 5 89	15 5 89	6 3 89	Ongole ...	3 5 89
South Arcot	...	13 5 89	8 5 89	Gudiyatam ...	2 4 89
Vizagapatam	4 4 89	11 4 89	...	Kumbakonum ...	17 5 89
Tanjore	3 4 89	...	...	Mayaveram ...	6 4 89
Madura	...	...	8 5 89	Tanjore ...	28 3 89
Bellary	...	...	4 5 89	Srirangam ...	8 4 89
North Arcot	...	...	8 5 89	Anakapalle ...	1 4 89
Coimbatore	...	...	4 5 89	Vizagapatam ...	9 4 89
South Canara	...	...	7 5 89		
Tinnevelly	...	...	6 5 89		

ORDER.—9th August 1889, No. 670, Public.

With the letter read above the Sanitary Commissioner submits his report for 1888, which the Government now proceeds to review. The report would have

been before Government at an earlier date had it not been for delay on the part of some Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities. The Sanitary Report of the Nellore Local Board was not received until the 6th June. There is no valid reason why Sanitary reports should not be sent in to the Commissioner by the due date; the Officers concerned must distinctly understand that Government insists upon this being done and will next year duly notice the conduct of those who neglect warning now given.

2. *Rainfall and prices of food grains.*—In the year under report the mean quantity of rain registered was 43·92 inches which is less than that of any year since *1882. The decrease, which occurred in every District except Malabar and Tinnevelly, was specially marked in the northern portion of the Presidency, and was most conspicuous in Ganjam, where the rainfall was only 27·09 inches, against 46·56 inches in 1887, 65·51 in 1886 and 45·31 the average of the 10 years previous.

*1887	51·04
1886	47·70
1885	45·08
1884	47·06
1883	47·42

The table below shows that, taking the Presidency as a whole, the prices of food grains remained nearly the same as in the preceding year.

	No. OF SEERS SOLD FOR A RUPEE.	
	1888.	1887.
Rice	15·3	15·5
Ragi	29·4	29·9
Cholum	27·5	28·0

In Ganjam, however, in consequence of a bad season, prices particularly of rice and ragi rose considerably.

	GANJAM. No. of seers sold for a rupee.		
	1888.	1887.	Average of 10 years previous to 1886.
Rice	16·4	18·5	18·3
Ragi	26·3	32·1	27·9
Cholum	26·6	27·9	26·8

3. *Vital statistics.*—The Government regrets to notice that the total population for which returns of births and deaths were received again shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. The greatest regression occurs in Vizagapatam where the population for which statistics are furnished has gone down from 1,424,400 to 1,232,074, thus neutralising increases in Ganjam and Nellore. The Collector will report what action he has taken in pursuance of G. O. 4th March 1889, No. 215.

4. *Births.*—The mean birth-rate of the year is reported to have been 29·9 per mille of the population against 30·4 per mille in 1887 and 25·5 per mille the average for the 10 years previous. It is observed, however, that in the report for 1887 the birth-rate for that year is given as 31·0 per mille, and that the figures of the preceding years differ from those given in para. 8 of the present report. The district birth rates for 1887 given in para. 6 of the report for that year also differ from those given in para. 6 of the present report. These discrepancies should be explained.

As the normal birth-rate of the Presidency may be assumed to be at least 40 per mille, the Government cannot look on the registration work of the year, showing as it does a decline instead of an advance, as at all satisfactory. There can be but little doubt that the manifestly incorrect figures which appear in several districts are the result of want of interest in, and lack of attention to, the subject of vital statistics on the part of Collectors and their subordinates. These officers are reminded that it forms a portion of their duties to exercise, as regards this work, that constant supervision without which it is hopeless to look for anything like accurate results, and that the Government expects them to do this. Taking each district as a whole, those shewing the highest registered birth-rate were Salem, (40·3 per mille), Anantapur and Bellary (40·0), Madras (39·6), and Chingleput (39·2) while in the Nilgiris the rate was as low as 19·1 per mille, and in Ganjam (20·9) Godavari (21·0) and Vizagapatam (21·5) it was very little better. With the exception of Ganjam, however, all the last mentioned districts show some little improvement as compared with 1887. The steady deterioration of registration in Ganjam noticed in para. 7 of the report requires explanation from the Collector.

	Registered birth-rate in 1887, as given in the present report.
Nilgiris ...	18·8
Ganjam ...	21·2
Godavari ...	20·2
Vizagapatam. ...	20·5

Although registration is compulsory under Madras Act IV of 1884, the average registered birth-rate for the 55 district Municipalities was only 30·1 per mille. In many towns the provisions of the Act were obviously allowed to remain a dead letter, the worst instances being Tirupati, where only 9·6 births per 1000 were registered, Trichinopoly (14·9), Parlakimedi (17·9), and Cuddalore (18·9). The neglect of registration in these and other towns will be duly noticed in reviewing their administration reports for the year 1888-89. Birth registration was most complete in the towns of Erode, Dindigul, Karur, and Anakapalle, where the number registered ranged from 50·2 to 40·3 per 1,000, showing that registration was in these Municipalities a reality and not a farce.

5. *Deaths.*—The following statement shows the total number of deaths per mille under the principal diseases, as compared with the three preceding years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Cholera	2·0	·4	1·0	2·1
Small-pox	1·2	·6	·7	·8
Fever	7·7	·9	8·6	7·3
Bowel-complaint	1·1	7·9	·9	1·0
Injuries	·4	·4	·6	·4
Other causes	9·4	9·5	9·8	9·8
	21·8	19·7	21·6	21·4

The main features of 1888 were a large increase of deaths from cholera and a decrease under fever. As in the previous year the mortality in Madras Town* was far larger than in any other district of the Presidency. In reviewing the administration report of the Municipality for 1887-88 the serious attention of the Municipal Commission has been called to this subject and a special enquiry by the Sanitary Commissioner into the conditions of the divisions where the mortality is highest, has been ordered.

*1887	39·1 per 1000
1888	37·8 per 1000

Among the mofussil districts the mortality ranged from 31·1 per mille in Kurnool to 12·5 per mille in Vizagapatam. Registration in this latter District is evidently greatly neglected and the Collector will give his serious attention to the

matter. Registration in Godavari (15·2 per 1000), Nilgiris (16·3), Nellore (16·8), Ganjam (17·9), is also susceptible of much improvement.

In the mofussil Municipalities the registration of deaths was on the whole much more complete than that of births. The highest death-rate registered (50·5 per 1,000) was in Gudiyatam where cholera carried off no less than 30·3 per 1,000 of the popula- tion. Calicut which shows the next highest death-rate also suffered severely from this disease. The mortality in Berhampore, (43·6 per 1,000) is still very high, and is still largely due to fever. The special report on this town called for from the Collector in G. O., 7th January 1889, No. 9 has been received and is under consideration in the Local and Municipal Department. As remarked by the Commissioner the low death-rates recorded in Vaniyambadi, Masulipatam, and Tirupati are certainly due to defective registration. The last mentioned town holds the same position in regard to the registration of deaths as it does in regard to that of births.

6. *Principal Diseases.—Cholera.*—This disease appears unhappily to have again entered on a cycle of increasing intensity, the number of deaths in 1888 having been 58,677, against 28,359 in 1887 and 12,417 in 1886. The mortality was highest in January and February, and the next largest number of deaths was recorded in December. The districts which suffered most in proportion to popu- lation were Tanjore (9,120 deaths), Tinnevelly (7,281), Trichinopoly (4,430), North Arcot (4,970), Malabar (6,143), [illegible] Chingleput (2,561); those least affected were Vizagapatam, Madura, and Kurnool. The only district in which [illegible] no deaths from cholera was Nilgiris.

Among Municipalities the town [illegible] visited was Gudiyatam where, as has been above remarked, no less than 30·3 per mille of the population fell victims to the disease. Other towns in which the cholera mortality exceeded 10 per mille of the population were Anantapur, Adoni, Pellicherry, Calicut, Cannanore, and Palamcotta.

The Government is glad to note that the measures resorted to by the local authorities to prevent the spread of this disease are considered by the Sanitary Commissioner to have been generally satisfactory.

7. *Small-pox.*—The deaths from this cause show an increase as compared with

	Death-rate per mille from Small-pox.
In 1888	0·6
,, 1887	0·7
,, 1886	0·3
Average for the 5 years ending with 1888 ...	0·7

1886 and 1887, but were considerably below the average of the 5 years pre- ceding. The districts most affected were Kurnool (death-rate 2·4 per 1000) and Ganjam (2·2); the lowest death-rate recorded (0·02 per 1000) was in Goda- vari. It is curious to note that the three district Municipalities which suffered most from this disease (Mangalore, Pa[illegible]di, and Kurnool) were towns in which the number of vaccine operations was large, but the reason for this probably is that vaccination was not largely carried on until small-pox had broken out and carried off many persons. The beneficial effects resulting from vaccination are clearly demonstrated by the table in para. 39 of the report showing the small-pox mortality in the Town of Madras for a series of years (*a*) prior and (*b*) subsequent to the institution of compulsory vaccination in the Municipality. The figures there given afford the strongest of arguments in favour of local bodies making strenuous and sustained efforts for the spread, and efficient performance, of vaccination.

8. *Fevers.*—It is satisfactory to note that the mortality from this cause was less than in any year since 1883. Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nilgiris, Ganjam and Vizagapatam were the districts most affected in proportion to population, while

Tinnevelly and Tanjore suffered least. Among Municipalities the highest mortality occurred as in 1887 in Berhampore, but whereas in that year the deaths from this cause amounted to 43·2 per mille, in 1888 they were only 16·8 per mille. Next to Berhampore in the order of mortality come Kurnool, Parlakimedi, and Bellary, while the towns least affected were Palamcottah, Tinnevelly, Masulipatam and Cocanada.

9. *Bowel-complaints.*—The mortality from bowel-complaints (1·0 per 1000) was slightly in excess of the average for the 5 years previous (0·9 per 1000). It is remarkable how much higher the alleged death-rate from this cause is in Munici- palities than elsewhere. Thus while the average death-rate under this head for the 24 Local Fund Circles and the Madras Town taken together was 0·8 per 1,000, in the 55 district Municipalities it was 3·2 per 1000, and in Madras town alone 6·5 per 1,000. It is probable that this arises from the more exact medical knowledge available in the Municipal towns, and that in rural tracts many deaths really due to this cause are entered under the head of "other causes." The towns which showed the highest mortality were Tuticorin (9·4 per 1,000); Berhampore (6·8), Madras (6·5) and Tinnevelly (6·4)

10. *Injuries.*—The deaths from injuries were almost the same in number as in the previous year.*

*1887	...	...	11,328
1888	...	...	11,401

Suicides increased from 1,784 to 2,483, while deaths from wounds and accidents fell from 7,339 to 6,587. The number of deaths from snakes and wild beasts has been remarkably constant during the last 10 years, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

Year.	No. of deaths.	Year.	No. of deaths.
1879	2,369	1884	2,290
1880	2,373	1885	2,370
1881	2,392	1886	2,418
1882	2,302	1887	2,205
1883	2,318	1888	2,331

11. "*Other causes*," not specified, continue to account for over two-fifths of the total number of deaths registered. The mortality under this head was 9·8 per mille as in the previous year.

12. *Sanitation in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles.*—The matters touched on by the Sanitary Commissioner under these heads will be fully dealt with in the general Municipal and Local Fund reviews for 1888-89, as well as in reviewing the individual administration reports of the Municipalities and Local Boards, where the figures for the whole official year will be available. For the present it will be sufficient to record the following remarks :—

(1) The inadequate expenditure in proportion to allotments by the Cuddapah and Vellore Municipalities referred to by the Commissioner in para. 61 of his report is due to the fact that large provision was made for special water-supply and drainage schemes in these towns, and that the carrying out of the water-supply scheme in Cuddapah was delayed by alterations in the plan and that of the drainage project in Vellore by the circumstance that an expert had to be obtained from Calcutta to draw up a scheme, the services of a Public Works officer not being available.

(2) The fact that the carrying out of special works has often to be delayed either through alterations in the original scheme or for want of a competent officer to prepare a plan, accounts for a great deal of the apparent failure of Municipalities to utilize allotments under "improvement of water-supply," "construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses," and "other sanitary objects." Taking those heads of expenditure given in para. 64 of the report for which

special plans and estimates are as a rule not required, it will be found that the proportion of outlay to allotments by Municipalities during the first nine months of 1888-89 has been very creditable. The whole year's allotment for the improvement for town sites was more than spent during this period; the entire allotment for sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals was all but worked up to; and the expenditure on conservancy in these nine months amounted to 73·6 per cent. of the year's allotments.

(3) The expenditure of allotments by Local Boards was by no means so satisfactory. The total outlay on sanitation during the first nine months of 1888-89 was only 53·9 per cent. of the year's allotments, against 56·1 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1887-88. Of the amount available for expenditure on conservancy only two-thirds was utilised during these months, and of the allotments for improvement of village sites little more than one-third, figures which forebode large lapses at the close of the year.

(4) The disgraceful sanitary condition of Tirupati has recently attracted the special notice of Government (G. O. 22nd May 1889, No. 644 M) and the Council have been warned that if they fail to erect public latrines without delay, the Divisional Officer will take action under Section 36 of the District Municipalities Act. The sanitation of Coonoor is, it is believed, being considerably improved under the present Chairman.

(5) In regard to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the marked apathy and indifference to sanitation exhibited by the Local Boards of Nellore, it is observed that in para. 13 of G. O. 16th January 1889, No. 91 L, the District and Taluk Board Presidents were warned that if the sanitary allotments for the current year should prove to have been left unutilised as they were in 1887-88, they would be held personally responsible. The Government will therefore defer orders until the figures for the whole year are available.

(6) The private scavenging system cannot be said to have made much progress in Municipalities during 1888, since the number of private dwellings so served was only 16,071 against 15,668 in 1887, and it is observed with regret that in 10 Municipalities the number of private privies under Municipal management showed a decrease. The advance made in this direction in Calicut and Conjeveram is noted with satisfaction.

13. *General remarks.*—The Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputy visited 43 Mofussil Municipalities against 40 in 1887. In future every Municipal town should be visited by one or other of these officers during each calendar year. Information should also be given in future reports as to the length of time spent in travelling by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner respectively. The appointment of a special Sanitary Engineer for the Presidency which has been proposed by this Government and approved by the Government of India, will, if sanctioned by the Secretary of State, remove the difficulty in procuring competent agency for designing Sanitary Works referred to in para. 71 of the report. The Government is glad to notice that the Sanitary inspection work of District Medical Officers shows considerable amendment as compared with 1887.* There is however still much room for improvement, more especially in Nilgiris, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Ganjam where the number of villages visited was altogether inadequate. It is

	No. of villages visited by Medical Officers.
*In 1886	... 357
1887	... 127
1888	... 412

presumed that the entry over column 3 of the statement attatched to para. 78 of the report refers to nonreceipt of inspection reports by the Sanitary Commissioner. District Medical Officers should invariably furnish the President of the District Board (or the Collector in the case of Municipalities) with their remarks on all towns and villages visited by them.

14. The receipt of the cholera map and other information referred to in para. 2 of the Commissioner's covering letter is awaited.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Military Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Inspector-General of Jails.
All Collectors.
The Accountant-General.

Endorsement, dated 9th August 1889, No. 671, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC.

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Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 9th August 1889, Nos. 670-71.

Sanitary Report.

Reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1888 and forwarding copy to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From SURGEON-MAJOR J. A. LAIDLAY, Secretary Commissioner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated Ootacamund, 21st June 1889, No. 015.

ORDER.—9th August 1889, No. 670, Public.

With the letter read above the Sanitary Commissioner submits his report for 1888, which the Government now proceed to review.

2. *Rainfall and prices of food grains.*—In the year under report the mean quantity of rain registered was 43·92 inches, which is less than that of any year since 1882. The decrease, which occurred in every District except Malabar and Tinnevelly, was specially marked in the northern portion of the Presidency, where the rainfall was only 27·09 inches. It was most conspicuous in Ganjam, 1886 and 45·31 the average of the 10 years 46·56 inches in 1887, 65·51 in 1888, 51·04 in 1887, 47·76 in 1886, 45·[illegible] in 1885, 47·[illegible] in 1884, 47·[illegible] in 1883.

The table below shows that, taking the Presidency as a whole, the prices of food grains remained nearly the same as in the preceding year.

—	SEERS SOLD FOR A RUPEE.	
	1888.	1887.
Rice	15·5	15·5
Ragi	29·9	29·9
Cholum	28·0	28·0

In Ganjam, however, the prices rose considerably.

—	No. of seers sold for a rupee.	
	1888.	Average of 10 years previous to 1886.
Rice	16·4	18·3
Ragi	26·3	27·9
Cholum	26·6	26·8

3. *Vital statistics.*—The Government notice that the total population for which returns of births and deaths are received again shows a decrease as

58 58 E-14 42

compared with the previous year. The retrogression occurs in Vizagapatam where the population for which statistics are furnished has gone down from 1,424,400 to 1,232,074, thus neutr lising increases in Ganjam and Nellore. The Collector will report what action he has taken in pursuance of G. O. 4th March 1889, No. 215.

4. *Births.*—The mean birth-rate of the year is reported to have been 29·9 per mille of the population against 30·4 per mille in 1887 and 25·5 per mille the average for the 10 years previous. It is observed, however, that in the report for 1887 the birth-rate for that year is given as 31·0 per mille, and that the figures of the preceding years differ from those given in para. 8 of the present report. The district birth rates for 1887 given in para. of the report for that year also differ from those given in para. 6 of the present report. These discrepancies should be explained.

As the normal birth-rate of the Presidency may be assumed to be at least 40 per mille, the Government cannot look on the registration work of the year, showing as it does a decline instead of an advance, as at all satisfactory. Taking each district as a whole, those shewing the highest registered birth-rate were Salem, (40·3 per mille), Anantapur and Bellary (39·6), while in the Nilgiris the rate was as low as 19·1 per mille, Godavari (20·9) Godavari (21·5) it was (21·6) better. With the exception however, all the last mentioned show some little improvement compared with 1887. The steady deterioration of registration in Ganjam noticed in para. 7 of the report requires explanation from the Collector.

	Registered birth-rate in 1887, as given in the present report.
Nilgiris	19·3
Ganjam	21·2
Godavari	20·2
Vizagapatam.	20·5

Although registration is compulsory under Madras Act IV of 1884, the average registered birth-rate for the 55 district Municipalities was only 30·1 per mille. In many towns the provisions of the Act were obviously allowed to remain a dead letter, the worst instances being Tirupati, where only 9·6 births per 1000 were registered, Trichinopoly (14·9), Parlakimedi (17·[illegible]) and Cuddalore (18·9). The neglect of registration in these and other towns will be duly noticed in reviewing their administration reports for the year 1888-89. Birth registration was most complete in the towns of Erode, Dindigul, Kadiri and Anakapalle, where the number registered ranged from 50·2 to 40·3 per 1000.

5. *Deaths.*—The following statement shows the total number of deaths per mille under the principal diseases, as compared with the preceding years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Cholera	2·0	·4	1·0	2·1
Small-pox	1·2	·6	·7	·8
Fever	7·7	·9	8·6	7·3
Bowel-complaint	1·1	7·9	·9	1·0
Injuries...	·4	·4	·6	·4
Other causes	9·4	9·5	9·8	9·8
	21·8	19·7	21·6	21·4

The main features of 1888 were a large increase of deaths from cholera and a decrease under fever. As in the previous year the mortality in Madras Town* was far larger than in any other district of the Presidency. In reviewing the administration report of the Municipality for

*1887	39·4 per 1000
1888	37·3 per 1000

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7. *Small-pox.*—The deaths from this cau... increase as compared with 18... but were considerably below the average of the 5 years pre-

	Death-rate per mille from Small-pox.
In 1888	...8
„ 1887	...7
„ 1886	...6
Average for the 5 years ending with 1885	...1

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...isease appears unhappily to have ...by the number of deaths in 1888 ... 12,417 in 1886. The mortality ...xt largest number of deaths was ...ered most in proportion to popu... (7,281), Trichinopoly (4,430), ...eput (2,561); those least affected ...only district in which there were

Tinnevelly and Tanjore suffered least. Among Municipalities the highest mortality occurred as in 1887 in Berhampore, but whereas in that year the deaths from this cause amounted to 43·2 per mille, in 1888 they were only 16·8 per mille. Next to Berhampore in the order of mortality come Kurnool, Parlakimedi, and Bellary, while the towns least affected were Palamcottah, Tinnevelly, Masulipatam and Cocanada.

9. *Bowel-complaints.*—The mortality from bowel-complaints (1·0 per 1000) was slightly in excess of the average for the 5 years previous (0·9 per 1000). It is curious to note how much higher the death-rate from this cause is in Municipalities than elsewhere. Thus while the average death-rate for the 21 Local Fund Circles and the Madras Town taken together was 0·8 per 1,000, in the 55 district Municipalities it was 3·2 per 1000, and in Madras Town alone 6·5 per 1,000. It is probable that this arises from the more exact medical knowledge available in the Municipal towns, and that in rural tracts many deaths really due to this cause are put down either to cholera or fever. The towns which showed the highest mortality were Tuticorin (9·4 per 1,000), Berhampore (6·3), Madras (6·5) and Tinnevelly (6·4)

10. *Injuries.*—The deaths from injuries were almost the same in number as in the previous year.*

*1887	...	...	...	11,328
1888	...	...	...	11,401

Suicides increased from 2,784 to 2,483, while deaths from wounds and accidents fell from 7,389 to 6,587. The number of deaths from snakes and wild beasts has been remarkably constant during the last 10 years, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

Year.				No. of deaths.
1879				2,290
1880	...	...	...	2,369
1881	...	...	...	2,378
1882	...	...	...	2,392
1883	...	...	...	2,302
1884	...	...	...	2,318
1885	...	...	...	2,370
1886	...	...	...	2,418
1887	...	...	...	2,205
1888	...	...	...	2,331

11. "*Other causes*," not specified, continue to account for over two-fifths of the total number of deaths registered. The mortality under this head was 9·8 per mille as in the previous year.

12. *Sanitation in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles.*—The matters touched on by the Sanitary Commissioner under these heads will be fully dealt with in the general Municipal and Local Fund reviews for 1888-89, as well as in reviewing the individual administration reports of the Municipalities and Local Boards, where the figures for the whole official year will be available. For the present it will be sufficient to record the following remarks :—

(1) The inadequate expenditure in proportion to allotments by the Cuddapah and Vellore Municipalities referred to by the Commissioner in para. 61 of his report, the fact that large provision was made for special water-supply and drainage schemes in these towns, and that the carrying out of the water-supply scheme in Cuddapah was delayed by alterations in the plan and that of the drainage project in Vellore by the circumstance that an expert had to be obtained from Calcutta to draw up a scheme, the services of a Public Works officer not being available.

(2) The fact that the carrying out of special works has often to be delayed, either through alterations in the original scheme or for want of a competent officer to prepare a plan, accounts for a great deal of the apparent failure of Municipalities to utilize allotments under "improvement of water-supply," "construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses," and "other sanitary objects." Taking those heads of expenditure given in para. 64 of the report for which

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special plans and estimates are as a rule not required, it will be found that the proportion of expenditure to allotments by Municipalities during the first nine months of 1888-89 has been very creditable. The whole year's allotment for new improvement for town sites was more than spent during this period; the entire allotment for sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals was all but worked up to; and the expenditure on conservancy in these nine months amounted to 73·6 per cent. of the year's allotments.

(3) The expenditure of allotments by Local Boards was by no means so satisfactory. The total expenditure on sanitation during the first nine months of 1888-89 was only 47·9 per cent. of the year's allotments, against 56·1 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1887-88. Of the amount available for expenditure on conservancy only two-thirds was utilised during these months, and of the allotments for improvement of village sites little more than one-third, figures which forebode large lapses at the close of the year.

(4) The disgraceful sanitary condition of Conjeeveram has recently attracted the special notice of Government (G. O. 22nd May 1889, No. 644 M) and the Council have been warned that if they fail to erect public latrines without delay, the District Officer will take action under Section 36 of the District Municipalities Act. The sanitation of Coonoor is, it is believed, being considerably improved under the present Chairman.

(5) In regard to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the marked apathy and indifference to sanitation exhibited by the Local Boards of Nellore, it is observed that in para. 18 of G. O. 16th January 1889, No. 91 L, the District and Taluk Board Presidents were warned that if the sanitary allotments for the current year should prove to have been left unutilised as they were in 1887-88, they would be held personally responsible. The Government will therefore defer orders until the figures for the whole year are available.

(6) The private scavenging system cannot be said to have made much progress in Municipalities during the year, since the number of private dwellings so served, was only 16,0[illegible] against 15,668 in 1887, and it is observed with regret that in [illegible] Municipalities the number of private privies under Municipal [illegible]ement showed a decrease. The advance made in this direction at Cuddalore and Conjeeveram is noted with satisfaction.

13. *General remarks.*—The touring of the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputy was satisfactory. The appointment of a Special Sanitary Engineer for the Presidency which has been proposed by the Government and approved by the Government of India, will, if sanctioned by the Secretary of State, remove the difficulty in procuring competent agency for designing Sanitary Works referred to in para. 71 of the report. The Government is glad to notice that the Sanitary inspection work of District Medical Officers shows considerable amendment as compared with 1887.* There is however still much room for improvement, more especially in Nilgiris, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Ganjam where the number of villages visited was altogether inadequate. It is presumed that the entry over column 3 of the statement attatched to para. 78 of the report refers to nonreceipt of inspection reports by the Sanitary Commis-

	No. of villages visited by Medical Officers.
*In 1886	... 357
1887	... 127
1888	... 412

The Sanitary Commissioner's report ranked 43 municipalities against 40 in 1887. In future every municipal town should be visited by one or other of these officers during each calendar year and the inspection in future reports should be limited to the time spent in travelling by the Sanitary Commissioner respectively.

(I hardly think so. Only 43 Municipal towns were visited. I think it should be laid down that every municipal town should be visited by one of these officers. No information is given as to the length of time spent in travelling by either of them.)

W.L.
6 Aug.

Govt. of {1889} Madras

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Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 9th Aug 1889, No. 670-71.

Sanitary Report.

Forwarding orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1888.

Letter forwarding copy to the Govt of India

sioner. District Medical Officers should
District Board (or the Collector in the case
all towns and villages visited by them.

14. The receipt of the cholera map and
2 of the Commissioner's covering letter is a

(True Ext

To

The Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
" Surgeon-General with the Govern
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Military Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Inspector-General of Jails.
All Collectors.
The Accountant-General.

Endorsement, dated th 188
Copy the Government of India, Home

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furnish the President of the
palities) with their remarks on

formation referred to in para.

Chief Secretary.

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Chief Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER

FOR

MADRAS,

1888.

WITH

APPENDIX

CONTAINING

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1889.

[Price, *Rs.* 1-12-0.]

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

1888.

SECTION I.

METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

Information given under SECTION V, GENERAL POPULATION.

SECTION II.

(*a*) EUROPEAN ARMY.

SECTION III.

(*a*) NATIVE ARMY.

SECTION IV.

(*a*) JAILS.

SECTION VII.

(*b*) VACCINATION.

(a) Omitted by Order of Government, dated 20th April 1888, No. 419, Public.
(b) Omitted by Orders of Government, dated 12th July 1886, No. 1455, and 3rd May 1888, No. 465, Public, and reported upon separately.

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION.

RAINFALL.

1. In 1888 the amount of rain registered (43·92) was less than in either 1887 or 1886, and it was also below the average of 10 years by 1·14 inches. In 7 districts (South Canara, Chingleput, Madras, Malabar, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevelly) the rainfall was above the average, but in the remaining 15 districts it was below. In Ganjam District the rainfall was much below the average, viz., 27·09 inches in 1888 against 46·56 inches in 1887 and 45·31 inches "the average of 10 years." It rained on a fewer number of days (62·3) in 1888 than the "average of 10 years" (64·5). The subjoined table shows the rainfall, the prices of food-supply, and the mortality from various causes during the year under notice compared with the figures for the preceding 5 years and with the mean average of the quinquennial period :—

Years.	Ratio per mille of population.							Rainfall.	Prices of food in seers of 80 tolas for the rupee.		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.		Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.
1888	2·1	0·8	7·3	1·0	0·4	9·8	21·4	43·92	15·3	29·4	27·6
1887	1·0	0·7	8·6	0·9	0·4	9·8	21·6	51·04	15·5	29·9	28·0
1886	0·4	0·6	7·8	0·9	0·4	9·3	19·7	47·70	14·5	28·0	26·4
1885	2·0	1·2	7·7	1·1	0·4	9·2	21·8	45·08	13·4	25·3	22·9
1884	2·7	2·1	7·6	1·0	0·4	9·1	23·1	47·08	15·1	30·1	28·8
1883	1·2	1·3	7·1	0·7	0·4	8·0	19·0	47·42	16·1	32·6	32·2
Average of quinquennial period (1883 to 1887).	1·5	1·2	7·8	0·9	0·4	9·1	21·0	47·66	14·9	29·2	27·7

2. This table shows that the mortality in 1888 was a little higher (0·4) than the average of 5 years (1883–1887), the increase being under "cholera" and "all other causes," that the rainfall was insufficient (in places), being the lowest amount registered for many years, and that the price of cholum was above, but of rice and ragi below, the average.

Table contrasting the Monthly Rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1886, 1887 *and* 1888, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1885, *exclusive of* 1876.

Districts.	Number of places of observation.	January. Rainfall.	January. Days.	February. Rainfall.	February. Days.	March. Rainfall.	March. Days.	April. Rainfall.	April. Days.	May. Rainfall.	May. Days.	June. Rainfall.	June. Days.	July. Rainfall.	July. Days.	August. Rainfall.	August. Days.	September. Rainfall.	September. Days.	October. Rainfall.	October. Days.	November. Rainfall.	November. Days.	December. Rainfall.	December. Days.	Total. Rainfall.	Total. Days.
Anantapur ... Average of 9 years.	11	0·06	0·2	0·09	0·2	0·24	0·5	0·23	0·6	2·49	3·7	2·29	4·5	2·26	4·9	3·65	6·9	3·77	6·3	5·33	8·0	2·08	4·1	0·25	0·8	22·74	40·7
1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·6	2·05	4·3	4·31	9·8	2·34	8·7	6·60	7·1	2·08	5·8	4·94	6·5	2·21	1·6	0·56	1·5	25·99	40·4
1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·5	2·50	3·7	2·31	4·8	1·55	4·0	7·76	9·3	6·87	7·2	2·79	5·8	3·04	4·9	0·48	1·6	26·23	41·5
1888		0·06	0·2	0·09	0·2	0·24	0·5	1·39	1·7	2·10	2·6	1·12	1·6	1·74	4·8	1·33	3·9	5·98	8·6	1·43	2·0	5·12	5·1	0·03	0·1	20·24	30·4
Bellary ... Average of 9 years.	11	0·08	0·1	0·02	0·1	0·16	0·5	0·55	1·7	2·41	4·5	2·77	5·7	2·77	7·5	4·00	8·7	4·60	8·2	5·44	8·6	1·51	2·7	0·26	0·5	24·04	48·8
1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·5	2·30	5·1	4·08	7·4	2·74	9·6	3·16	6·5	2·95	6·5	5·60	7·0	0·87	1·7	0·25	1·1	22·14	45·4
1887		0·06	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·78	2·2	1·02	2·3	3·45	7·0	1·40	6·6	5·88	9·3	4·31	8·5	3·13	6·3	2·16	4·1	0·17	0·8	22·30	47·1
1888		0·12	0·3	0·08	0·2	...	...	1·09	1·9	3·05	4·8	1·26	3·9	1·83	8·3	2·42	5·9	5·49	9·9	0·81	2·5	4·02	6·4	...	...	20·11	43·9
Canara ... Average of 10 years	9	0·12	0·3	...	...	0·06	0·2	0·84	2·3	6·00	7·7	4·83	26·8	4·06	29·0	28·86	26·8	13·50	21·3	8·10	13·6	2·66	5·8	0·59	1·4	131·59	134·7
1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·7	7·43	13·1	6·32	26·8	6·52	28·7	17·03	26·7	8·62	18·0	10·46	18·8	3·08	3·1	0·23	0·7	126·59	137·1
1887		0·04	0·2	...	...	...	...	1·62	4·1	2·09	5·97	8·47	27·3	4·01	28·5	16·15	23·8	12·35	15·8	18·61	14·4	5·58	9·3	0·04	0·4	148·53	130·9
1888		0·04	0·2	0·02	0·1	...	...	1·96	4·0	2·12	5·52	9·52	27·3	4·01	30·1	32·03	30·6	4·77	12·8	4·81	9·9	5·32	8·0	0·12	0·7	147·26	135·0
Chingleput. Average of 10 years	10	0·04	0·1	0·14	0·1	0·23	0·3	0·16	0·2	2·12	5·6	3·00	6·4	3·00	6·4	4·15	9·5	4·83	6·8	7·92	9·6	13·02	11·1	4·46	4·9	42·73	56·5
1886		...	...	...	...	0·77	0·9	...	...	5·52	9·2	7·63	9·8	7·63	9·8	5·50	8·4	2·40	5·9	8·04	12·1	7·00	8·4	1·98	4·4	45·50	68·9
1887		0·14	0·5	...	...	0·23	0·7	0·66	1·3	1·82	3·4	1·88	5·8	1·88	5·8	4·84	8·3	7·08	8·2	20·75	11·8	12·54	14·1	8·89	9·4	60·21	64·8
1888		0·19	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·4	5·19	9·4	3·34	8·8	2·85	6·7	7·81	10·0	3·50	5·9	12·26	13·0	14·47	12·4	6·00	4·5	54·39	61·0
Coimbatore. Average of 10 years	16	0·21	0·5	0·03	0·1	0·55	1·8	1·30	2·5	3·56	4·5	2·61	4·6	1·52	5·0	2·35	5·4	3·18	5·1	7·46	11·2	4·47	8·0	2·37	5·6	29·38	56·5
1886		0·02	0·2	0·25	0·2	0·34	0·4	0·49	1·2	2·67	3·3	4·28	6·7	2·38	6·6	3·45	7·6	3·87	8·7	2·22	5·0	2·77	4·8	0·87	1·5	24·58	48·6
1887		0·04	0·1	...	...	1·19	1·8	2·86	3·3	2·67	6·3	5·73	9·4	1·16	3·4	3·36	6·4	1·48	3·1	7·25	11·6	4·12	8·3	3·08	6·1	27·27	50·4
1888		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·21	0·1	1·74	3·5	3·43	6·5	1·40	4·6	0·60	2·5	2·43	3·9	1·98	6·8	3·90	7·3	4·03	8·6	0·62	2·1	19·65	42·6
Cuddapah ... Average of 10 years	14	0·07	0·2	0·07	0·2	0·35	0·6	0·37	0·7	2·07	3·3	2·53	4·8	2·61	4·7	4·28	7·9	4·71	7·3	5·59	8·0	4·79	5·7	1·16	1·6	28·65	45·0
1886		...	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·06	0·1	3·01	5·1	1·47	4·1	4·43	8·2	5·73	6·9	4·66	5·4	8·29	8·5	3·39	2·8	0·79	1·3	32·03	42·7
1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·4	1·70	1·7	3·16	5·7	1·21	3·2	6·26	8·9	5·89	8·1	8·01	10·8	7·07	11·5	2·42	4·6	34·88	53·1
1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	2·3	6·00	7·6	0·85	2·9	2·66	6·6	3·44	5·6	5·66	8·1	4·69	6·1	6·80	7·6	0·68	1·3	27·23	42·4
Ganjam ... Average of 10 years	14	0·21	0·5	0·53	1·0	0·63	1·4	0·87	2·2	3·18	5·2	4·64	7·4	6·32	11·3	7·32	11·8	8·12	11·4	6·54	7·5	4·23	3·8	2·32	1·8	45·31	65·3
1886		0·10	0·3	0·03	0·2	1·40	4·1	0·16	0·5	3·38	6·3	4·64	9·2	8·47	14·7	10·13	15·9	11·12	15·2	15·68	18·6	6·88	6·9	4·52	3·1	65·51	95·0
1887		0·04	0·3	...	...	0·89	2·2	0·50	1·3	1·82	3·6	6·00	8·3	8·65	18·4	9·42	14·3	5·22	9·2	9·02	8·3	7·01	8·3	...	...	46·56	69·2
1888		0·29	1·2	0·67	1·9	0·12	0·4	0·25	1·0	0·37	1·5	2·33	6·0	7·63	9·3	7·21	10·9	4·57	6·5	5·39	7·6	5·32	4·6	...	...	27·00	49·9
Godavari ... Average of 10 years	21	0·18	0·2	0·19	0·3	3·27	0·4	0·29	0·4	2·10	3·8	3·91	5·5	5·33	8·2	5·30	7·7	7·09	8·4	6·10	6·7	3·98	3·2	0·76	0·5	38·50	45·3
1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·07	8·2	8·99	12·0	8·40	8·8	3·86	4·8	15·04	15·2	2·20	3·1	1·23	2·6	51·50	59·8
1887		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·46	0·8	...	...	6·03	5·0	7·63	9·3	7·21	10·9	4·57	6·5	5·39	7·6	5·32	4·6	...	...	37·56	46·4
1888		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·22	0·8	2·82	4·0	2·57	5·0	6·09	8·2	4·12	8·2	6·06	6·4	2·35	2·8	7·18	6·5	...	...	31·46	42·1

Table contrasting the Monthly Rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1886, 1887 *and* 1888, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1885, *exclusive of* 1876—continued.

Districts.		Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Kistna	Average of 10 years	11	0·20	0·5	0·10	0·2	0·58	0·8	0·27	0·5	2·14	3·1	3·93	6·9	4·52	9·1	5·82	9·9	6·07	9·7	6·30	8·3	4·52	4·4	0·59	0·9	35·04	54·3
	1886		...	...	...	...	1·16	1·6	...	...	2·15	4·3	5·17	7·4	6·43	10·6	13·02	13·2	3·69	6·6	9·72	14·9	1·52	2·6	1·98	3·3	44·84	64·5
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·01	0·1	0·07	0·2	0·35	1·4	5·42	6·2	3·80	8·7	7·32	11·7	5·85	7·6	5·56	9·5	4·02	6·5	0·03	0·2	32·43	52·1
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·7	2·89	3·2	2·74	5·2	6·82	9·2	1·62	5·0	2·60	5·5	1·55	3·5	7·22	8·9	...	...	25·93	41·2
Kurnool	Average of 10 years	13	0·04	0·1	0·04	0·1	0·30	0·5	0·33	0·8	1·58	2·8	2·99	5·9	3·53	8·1	4·48	9·4	5·03	8·9	4·79	7·7	2·15	3·6	0·42	0·7	25·68	48·6
	1886		...	...	...	...	0·26	0·6	20·18	...	1·72	4·1	3·36	8·7	6·25	14·2	6·97	10·5	2·36	5·1	10·96	10·1	0·79	1·6	0·42	1·8	33·09	56·7
	1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·20	1·8	4·62	7·2	3·97	9·0	9·32	12·2	7·80	9·8	2·56	5·9	1·77	5·3	0·26	0·6	31·68	52·5
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·9	1·15	2·5	1·88	4·5	4·07	10·2	2·59	5·3	4·40	6·4	1·85	2·9	3·37	6·9	0·01	0·2	20·37	40·8
Madras	Average of 10 years	1	0·72	2·4	0·54	0·3	0·25	0·8	0·38	0·7	3·36	2·6	1·80	3·8	2·77	12·3	4·23	14·4	4·54	12·0	13·06	14·4	17·54	15·5	5·15	9·1	51·34	93·3
	1886		0·52	1·0	...	...	0·36	4·0	...	...	5·78	9·0	7·67	17·0	5·61	14·0	2·57	15·0	0·85	7·0	10·09	20·0	11·08	13·0	3·25	9·0	47·78	109·0
	1887		1·01	1·0	...	...	0·30	2·0	...	...	0·06	2·0	0·63	9·0	2·99	11·0	8·67	10·0	7·70	13·0	24·36	18·0	13·57	19·0	11·95	15·0	70·24	100·0
	1888		0·72	4·0	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·0	3·17	2·0	1·93	8·0	4·63	18·0	8·09	16·0	2·31	12·0	24·27	17·0	9·53	21·0	7·69	7·0	62·47	106·0
Madura	Average of 10 years	20	0·52	1·1	0·39	0·4	0·78	1·3	1·31	2·2	2·37	3·8	1·04	2·4	1·16	2·4	2·05	4·3	2·38	4·5	7·31	10·5	7·30	10·4	4·46	5·7	31·02	49·0
	1886		0·92	1·8	0·07	0·3	0·66	1·3	1·04	1·5	3·21	5·9	1·94	4·9	2·73	5·6	4·55	7·1	5·04	8·1	5·23	8·0	3·20	5·2	0·98	2·5	29·57	52·2
	1887		...	...	0·44	0·5	2·00	1·9	3·51	4·0	0·90	2·1	1·99	3·6	0·51	1·7	3·29	6·2	1·24	3·5	8·32	13·6	5·81	9·4	7·47	10·8	35·48	57·3
	1888		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·16	0·7	0·92	2·5	3·31	6·8	0·45	2·0	0·64	1·8	1·29	3·3	2·47	5·9	7·70	9·8	7·24	11·6	5·71	6·6	29·91	51·2
Malabar	Average of 10 years	14	0·17	0·3	0·08	0·3	0·74	1·5	2·50	4·7	8·31	9·7	30·08	24·9	27·65	26·4	19·17	22·0	9·42	16·0	10·15	14·9	5·18	8·7	1·21	2·9	114·66	132·3
	1886		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·01	0·1	2·10	3·0	13·03	15·3	24·69	27·4	27·69	26·4	7·64	18·6	6·62	15·2	8·32	17·4	3·68	6·3	0·83	1·2	94·64	131·0
	1887		...	...	0·06	0·4	0·69	2·0	3·45	7·6	3·37	7·7	39·48	26·5	26·35	26·4	5·76	14·8	5·94	12·7	11·7	16·0	7·28	11·2	1·33	3·1	105·50	128·4
	1888		...	...	0·09	0·4	0·06	0·2	4·41	4·3	12·07	14·2	46·79	28·3	29·27	29·6	20·18	27·9	4·61	10·0	4·39	9·6	6·95	9·1	0·12	0·4	128·94	134·0
Nellore	Average of 10 years	16	0·40	0·7	0·08	0·1	0·31	0·5	0·22	0·5	1·63	1·6	1·53	3·6	1·93	4·8	2·89	5·8	3·42	6·2	8·99	8·4	10·78	7·2	2·95	3·3	35·13	43·4
	1886		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·32	0·5	0·07	0·1	3·06	4·8	1·84	4·1	3·80	7·6	3·65	5·4	3·54	5·4	14·57	13·1	4·13	5·6	1·61	2·9	36·62	49·6
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·03	0·1	...	...	0·54	0·7	1·92	3·5	2·04	4·6	2·81	4·9	4·31	6·8	17·60	13·1	13·65	14·1	3·98	4·7	46·88	52·5
	1888		0·41	1·1	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·6	3·13	2·2	1·01	3·0	2·54	6·2	2·24	4·7	1·99	4·1	6·76	8·2	9·28	11·1	1·70	2·6	29·47	43·8
North Arcot.	Average of 10 years	19	0·37	0·8	0·10	0·1	0·29	0·5	0·42	0·9	2·45	4·2	2·60	4·6	2·57	5·3	6·15	9·1	4·99	7·0	6·99	8·8	8·14	8·2	3·16	3·5	38·23	52·8
	1886		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·71	0·9	...	...	5·60	5·2	4·07	6·5	6·28	8·3	5·22	7·5	5·04	7·5	5·60	8·4	5·20	5·1	0·85	2·4	38·59	52·3
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·3	0·04	0·1	1·71	2·6	4·62	6·4	0·97	2·3	4·82	7·9	5·10	6·9	12·79	10·8	10·12	13·0	6·78	6·7	46·97	57·0
	1888		0·03	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·3	5·31	4·2	2·00	2·3	2·04	4·3	4·70	7·3	6·00	6·5	6·71	7·9	9·39	8·1	1·73	2·6	37·99	45·0
Nilgiris	Average of 9 years	11	0·71	1·6	0·43	1·1	2·22	3·8	2·30	5·8	5·70	11·3	7·75	14·4	8·51	16·0	7·68	16·5	5·59	13·1	10·99	18·1	9·13	14·8	4·52	7·3	66·22	123·8
	1886		0·39	1·5	...	...	0·80	3·0	1·96	5·9	9·61	13·8	11·61	16·0	19·14	23·7	11·83	21·3	9·40	19·8	6·79	13·4	3·78	7·6	0·90	3·7	75·96	127·7
	1887		0·03	0·3	0·61	1·2	2·47	4·0	3·45	11·1	3·48	9·3	13·60	20·0	11·19	18·7	4·58	16·8	6·52	12·7	11·91	19·7	8·08	15·5	5·52	10·2	71·91	139·5
	1888		0·61	2·2	0·01	0·1	0·35	1·3	3·24	6·6	7·63	17·3	9·79	17·5	8·50	16·2	7·47	16·2	7·01	13·4	5·65	11·1	6·89	14·5	2·43	5·1	60·18	121·5

Table contrasting the Monthly Rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1886, 1887 *and* 1888, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1885, *exclusive of* 1876—continued.

Districts.		Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Salem	Average of 10 years	18	0·30	0·3	0·10	0·2	0·75	0·9	1·20	1·9	4·24	7·0	2·32	4·4	2·85	5·3	5·62	7·7	4·82	6·9	7·52	9·9	5·11	7·2	1·52	2·4	36·35	54·1
	1886		0·04	0·2	...	...	0·77	1·1	0·23	0·6	6·18	8·1	3·10	6·1	5·08	7·6	8·93	11·4	7·55	11·1	3·10	6·2	2·26	4·9	1·07	2·5	38·31	59·8
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·42	0·9	1·25	2·2	4·14	6·6	3·12	6·5	0·76	2·4	3·61	5·2	2·58	4·6	8·38	11·8	6·00	10·7	2·52	5·7	32·78	56·6
	1888		0·03	0·1	0·08	0·2	0·15	0·5	0·91	2·7	3·61	6·4	2·76	4·5	1·59	3·3	2·44	6·4	7·05	10·6	4·47	8·1	5·92	9·7	0·67	2·2	29·68	54·7
South Arcot.	Average of 10 years	17	0·49	0·8	0·04	0·1	0·21	0·4	0·40	0·6	2·63	3·5	1·61	3·8	2·55	5·4	5·81	8·8	5·79	7·9	7·45	9·3	10·27	10·2	5·19	5·9	42·44	56·7
	1886		0·92	1·1	...	...	0·61	1·2	...	...	5·89	5·4	3·40	6·1	3·34	5·7	7·93	9·2	5·98	7·5	5·74	9·7	5·22	7·1	2·76	5·1	41·79	58·1
	1887		...	0·1	...	...	1·14	1·4	0·17	0·5	2·14	2·7	3·01	6·1	1·97	4·1	7·98	9·9	4·93	6·6	18·79	14·1	12·85	14·1	9·69	8·4	62·67	68·1
	1888		0·11	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·8	6·53	5·3	1·01	2·4	2·81	4·1	5·74	9·4	4·44	6·7	10·31	11·0	8·61	12·1	7·98	6·0	47·92	58·2
Tanjore	Average of 10 years	17	0·98	1·8	0·15	0·3	0·30	0·5	0·39	0·9	1·64	2·6	1·70	3·0	1·54	3·3	4·42	6·9	4·23	6·8	8·29	10·2	12·41	12·4	8·91	9·1	44·96	57·8
	1886		2·58	3·6	1·26	0·8	0·28	0·4	0·02	0·1	6·54	6·0	3·65	6·4	5·20	7·3	7·70	8·2	6·14	9·7	8·05	10·4	8·71	8·4	3·04	6·0	53·17	67·3
	1887		0·01	0·1	0·29	0·3	2·03	1·4	1·24	1·8	1·30	1·6	3·50	5·4	0·50	2·1	5·73	9·4	2·83	5·0	14·52	17·4	13·26	14·1	14·09	13·5	59·30	72·1
	1888		0·11	0·8	...	...	0·08	0·1	0·72	1·2	6·88	7·5	0·84	2·0	1·88	4·1	1·81	5·0	3·26	5·7	10·25	11·7	10·57	15·6	10·34	8·4	46·74	62·1
Tinnevelly	Average of 10 years	11	0·76	1·5	0·62	1·1	1·46	2·4	1·53	2·6	2·10	3·5	1·22	2·5	0·89	2·4	0·91	2·5	1·88	2·4	5·60	8·9	8·24	10·1	5·13	6·3	30·34	46·2
	1886		0·97	2·0	0·21	0·7	0·49	0·9	0·64	1·5	1·80	4·8	0·91	2·5	1·16	3·3	2·01	4·1	1·62	3·9	5·73	7·3	4·42	7·3	0·88	2·8	20·84	41·1
	1887		0·03	0·1	0·63	1·3	1·20	2·1	4·45	7·5	0·49	1·5	0·46	2·5	0·52	1·6	0·64	2·1	0·31	1·1	10·10	14·3	8·37	12·1	7·36	11·5	34·56	57·7
	1888		0·05	0·3	...	...	1·21	1·4	1·70	2·7	2·65	5·7	0·96	3·6	0·23	0·7	0·23	1·2	1·31	3·9	13·26	13·6	7·60	12·3	6·44	7·0	35·64	52·4
Trichinopoly.	Average of 10 years	11	0·50	0·9	0·02	0·1	0·24	0·6	1·08	1·4	3·11	4·9	2·27	2·4	1·48	2·7	3·63	5·9	4·32	6·6	7·73	10·1	6·82	9·8	3·29	5·4	34·49	50·8
	1886		0·30	1·3	...	...	0·80	1·1	0·12	0·3	9·73	8·0	0·99	2·2	3·69	4·4	6·48	7·5	5·31	8·6	3·84	6·7	1·98	6·0	1·33	4·1	34·57	50·2
	1887		...	...	...	...	1·62	1·9	1·47	1·7	1·80	2·8	2·44	4·3	0·67	1·6	6·20	8·7	2·47	4·6	8·88	16·5	7·64	12·5	6·54	11·2	39·73	65·8
	1888		0·06	0·4	...	...	0·22	0·1	1·33	1·7	4·49	7·3	0·63	1·6	1·06	2·1	2·39	5·2	4·37	7·4	5·91	9·9	4·35	12·3	3·81	7·6	28·62	55·6
Vizagapatam.	Average of 10 years	25	0·26	0·7	0·36	0·8	0·75	1·2	0·81	1·7	3·71	5·2	4·24	6·0	5·79	10·9	6·61	10·9	7·75	11·5	6·60	7·4	3·32	3·9	2·40	1·3	42·60	61·5
	1886		0·02	0·1	...	...	0·99	2·0	0·13	0·5	4·53	7·1	4·65	9·3	10·18	14·3	12·32	15·8	8·14	11·2	13·48	16·5	7·46	4·9	2·79	3·5	64·69	85·2
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·94	1·2	0·66	1·4	2·07	3·3	9·60	9·2	12·50	14·4	9·66	12·8	6·20	8·8	5·51	6·9	2·08	3·7	...	...	49·22	61·7
	1888		0·05	0·2	0·20	0·4	0·26	0·9	0·64	1·3	2·40	3·4	4·36	7·2	5·75	12·3	6·54	11·4	5·54	8·1	2·16	3·8	7·01	8·3	0·03	0·2	34·94	57·5
Total	Average of 10 years	315	0·36	0·8	0·19	0·3	0·66	1·0	0·84	1·6	3·13	4·7	5·47	7·2	5·81	8·7	6·33	9·9	5·45	8·8	7·33	10·0	6·71	7·8	20·78	3·7	45·06	64·5
	1886		0·32	0·6	0·07	0·1	0·55	1·2	0·33	0·7	5·08	7·0	6·31	9·0	8·83	11·3	7·31	11·0	5·04	8·9	8·25	11·5	4·13	5·4	1·48	3·0	47·70	69·7
	1887		0·07	0·1	0·10	0·2	0·70	1·1	1·22	2·3	1·63	3·3	7·77	8·4	5·97	8·2	6·38	10·1	5·07	7·6	10·64	12·0	7·33	10·3	4·21	5·7	51·04	69·3
	1888		0·13	0·6	0·05	0·1	0·13	0·3	1·12	2·0	4·08	5·7	6·53	6·7	5·77	8·9	5·77	9·2	4·42	7·8	6·25	7·9	1·12	10·2	2·55	2·9	43·92	62·3

PRICES OF FOOD.

3. The following table shows the prices of the three grains in general use in the Madras Presidency during 1888, 1887 and 1886, compared with the average of 10 years. It will be seen that in most of the districts the prices of all the grains were below the average of 10 years. *Rice.*—In only two districts (Ganjam and Vizagapatam) were the prices of this staple article of food above the average. The prices (omitting the Nilgiris) varied from 17·3 seers for the rupee in the Chingleput District to 13·0 in the Madras District. *Cholum.*—Omitting South Canara and Malabar districts where this grain is not sold, the prices were below the average in all the districts, with the exception of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, and Trichinopoly, where they were higher. The prices ranged from 34·5 seers for the rupee in the Trichinopoly District to 23·0 in Madras. *Ragi.*—This grain was cheaper in all the districts in 1888, with the exception of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari and Madura, where it was dearer. The prices ranged from 41·1 seers for the rupee in the Bellary District to 23·5 in South Canara.

Table showing the Average Quantities of Food Grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the Madras Presidency during* 1886, 1887 *and* 1888, *compared with the average of the previous ten years ending* 1885, *exclusive of* 1877.

Grain.	—	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godávari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Chingleput.	N. Arcot.	S. Arcot.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	Salem.	S. Canara.	Malabar.
Cholum.	January ... Average of 10 years	11·3	15·6	16·9	14·3	13·9	14·3	*	14·1	12·8	12·7	15·0	15·4	15·3	14·8	14·3	13·7	13·3	13·7	10·3	14·6	14·1	13·4
	1886	14·1	13·4	15·3	13·5	15·3	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	13·9	14·6	15·5	15·0	13·6	14·0	13·5	13·6	11·3	14·1	14·8	13·2
	1887	17·3	14·8	16·0	13·5	15·8	14·3	*	14·1	13·8	13·5	17·2	17·7	17·4	16·1	15·5	13·9	13·0	15·6	12·7	16·3	15·7	15·1
	1888	19·0	15·7	16·0	15·7	14·1	14·2	*	14·1	13·8	13·5	17·2	17·7	17·4	16·1	15·5	14·6	13·7	13·7	10·5	14·6	14·4	13·2
	February ... Average of 10 years	18·9	15·8	16·0	15·2	14·0	14·2	13·1	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·2	18·0	17·1	17·0	14·6	14·4	13·7	13·5	10·6	14·5	14·3	13·2
	1886	18·9	14·3	16·1	16·2	15·7	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·0	17·0	16·8	15·9	14·4	15·4	14·1	13·6	11·3	14·6	14·8	13·4
	1887	13·8	14·3	14·4	14·3	15·1	14·5	*	13·9	13·6	12·7	17·0	17·3	16·8	15·9	14·4	14·6	13·2	15·1	13·4	17·0	15·7	15·5
	1888	18·9	16·5	17·1	16·3	16·0	15·1	13·9	14·0	13·6	13·3	18·1	18·0	17·0	17·9	16·1	15·0	13·7	15·5	13·2	16·2	16·5	15·1
	March ... Average of 10 years	19·7	16·5	17·1	16·3	16·0	15·1	13·9	14·0	13·6	13·3	18·1	18·0	17·0	17·9	16·1	15·7	13·8	13·9	10·5	14·2	14·1	13·2
	1886	19·7	16·4	16·9	16·6	15·7	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·7	16·2	17·5	16·8	15·9	14·4	15·5	13·7	15·5	13·2	16·2	16·5	15·1
	1887	14·2	14·3	15·0	14·5	15·2	14·0	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·2	15·8	16·6	16·5	15·5	16·1	14·4	14·2	12·4	14·9	15·1	13·5
	1888	19·6	16·4	16·0	14·5	15·2	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·4	14·5	15·0	15·6	15·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	14·9
	April ... Average of 10 years	18·7	16·4	17·0	16·2	15·4	14·0	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	18·4	18·0	17·5	18·0	15·7	15·9	14·5	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·7	15·3
	1886	18·4	14·3	17·6	16·1	15·1	14·5	13·2	12·9	12·8	12·5	15·4	15·7	15·6	15·9	15·2	15·9	14·5	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	14·3	15·0	15·0	14·6	15·1	14·4	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·2	16·8	16·4	16·9	15·2	16·0	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	18·4	15·9	15·6	16·2	15·5	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·8	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	May ... Average of 10 years	18·0	16·8	17·6	16·3	16·1	15·5	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	18·4	15·0	16·8	16·5	15·6	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	13·0	13·5	14·4	14·3	14·9	13·7	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·4	15·4	16·3	16·6	15·0	14·4	13·5	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	18·0	16·9	16·6	16·3	16·1	15·5	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	June ... Average of 10 years	18·4	15·9	16·8	16·4	15·4	14·0	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	18·4	15·0	16·8	16·5	15·6	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	14·3	15·5	14·4	14·4	14·9	14·2	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·4	15·4	16·3	16·6	15·0	14·4	13·5	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	19·0	16·9	16·6	16·3	16·1	15·5	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	July ... Average of 10 years	18·5	16·6	17·4	16·1	15·4	14·0	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	18·1	18·0	17·5	18·0	15·7	15·9	14·5	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	18·0	15·1	16·6	16·4	15·8	14·5	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	14·2	13·9	14·8	14·4	14·7	13·7	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·4	15·4	16·3	16·6	15·0	14·4	13·5	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	18·3	15·0	14·8	14·4	14·5	13·7	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	August ... Average of 10 years	17·8	16·1	16·7	16·3	16·1	15·4	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·9	17·9	17·0	17·0	15·7	16·0	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	17·8	14·8	16·6	16·3	16·1	15·4	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	18·1	18·0	17·5	18·0	15·7	15·9	14·5	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	13·8	13·7	14·3	14·0	14·4	13·2	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·4	15·4	16·3	16·6	15·0	14·4	13·5	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	18·8	15·0	14·7	14·9	15·2	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	September... Average of 10 years	16·2	14·3	17·1	16·5	15·6	14·2	13·2	13·7	13·0	12·8	17·3	18·0	17·3	18·0	15·7	15·9	14·5	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	16·8	14·6	16·1	16·2	15·6	14·3	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·4	15·4	16·3	16·6	15·0	14·4	13·5	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	14·6	13·8	14·1	14·1	14·5	13·4	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·0	16·6	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	18·8	15·2	14·7	16·7	15·4	14·2	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	October ... Average of 10 years	14·5	12·8	16·0	16·1	15·6	14·2	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·7	14·1	14·8	14·7	15·2	15·7	16·1	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	12·9	14·4	15·9	14·4	15·4	14·0	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·4	16·7	16·9	15·5	14·8	13·8	13·2	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	15·0	14·1	15·3	14·1	15·2	14·0	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	16·4	16·0	15·7	14·2	13·6	13·0	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	18·0	14·9	14·4	14·1	15·2	14·0	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	16·4	16·3	17·4	15·9	15·8	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	November... Average of 10 years	11·3	14·9	14·9	14·3	15·2	14·0	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·4	16·7	16·9	15·5	14·8	13·8	13·2	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	17·8	14·3	13·5	14·4	15·5	14·3	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	16·4	16·0	15·7	14·2	12·4	13·0	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	15·1	14·1	14·8	14·0	14·8	13·8	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·2	16·7	16·3	17·4	15·9	13·4	12·8	13·5	13·0	15·6	15·4	15·1
	1888	15·5	15·4	14·6	14·3	15·1	13·8	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·2	16·7	16·3	17·4	15·9	14·6	13·4	14·6	13·2	15·1	14·8	13·5
	December... Average of 10 years	12·8	12·0	14·2	14·2	15·0	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·9	16·7	16·9	15·7	14·7	13·6	13·0	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	17·8	14·8	15·1	14·4	15·5	14·3	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·4	16·7	16·9	15·7	14·7	13·6	13·0	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	13·8	13·5	14·0	14·0	14·7	13·7	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·4	15·4	16·3	16·6	15·0	14·4	13·5	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	18·6	15·5	15·1	14·4	15·0	13·8	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·2	16·7	16·9	15·2	16·4	14·6	14·3	13·6	16·9	15·8	15·1
	Average ... Average of 10 years	12·9	13·5	15·0	14·6	14·6	13·8	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·3	16·6	16·5	15·6	14·5	13·7	13·2	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1886	14·4	14·0	15·3	14·3	15·3	14·1	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	16·4	16·7	16·5	15·7	14·5	13·7	13·2	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1887	16·5	14·6	15·3	14·3	15·5	13·8	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	15·4	15·4	16·3	16·6	15·0	14·4	13·5	13·6	13·1	16·9	15·8	15·1
	1888	16·4	14·8	15·3	16·2	15·8	15·5	13·2	13·6	13·0	12·8	17·0	17·1	16·5	16·6	15·1	14·3	13·6	14·7	12·7	15·6	15·3	14·6

* Information not available.

Table showing the Average Quantities of Food Grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the Madras Presidency during* 1886, 1887 *and* 1888, *compared with the average of the previous ten years ending* 1885, *exclusive of* 1877—continued.

Grain.	—	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godávari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Chingleput.	N. Arcot.	S. Arcot.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	Salem.	S. Canara.	Malabar.
Cholum.	January ... Average of 10 years	28·2	28·2	29·7	25·0	23·7	26·2	*	27·5	27·6	19·3	20·1	24·1	30·9	25·9	37·0	35·2	24·3	22·8	17·8	23·0	...	...
	1886	24·1	24·5	26·1	19·8	24·6	26·4	27·3	26·4	27·3	18·0	18·1	24·6	31·1	29·0	35·0	34·5	20·6	21·0	15·9	21·9	...	...
	1887	26·4	30·2	26·4	23·6	25·9	30·8	32·4	32·4	27·9	23·0	19·9	30·7	38·6	35·4	42·1	34·8	26·1	23·3	24·9	29·6	...	...
	1888	30·5	28·3	25·6	24·9	25·7	30·3	36·1	36·4	32·5	15·0	19·3	30·3	38·6	35·4	42·1	34·8	26·1	23·3	24·9	29·6	...	...
	February ... Average of 10 years	31·5	28·5	30·2	25·1	24·1	25·7	*	27·0	27·5	19·3	20·1	24·2	31·0	30·6	41·1	33·2	24·7	23·6	17·7	23·4	...	...
	1886	30·5	24·7	25·9	19·9	24·4	26·2	26·1	25·9	26·7	19·0	20·1	24·2	31·0	30·6	41·1	33·2	24·7	23·6	17·7	23·4	...	...
	1887	30·5	29·6	27·2	24·3	27·1	30·6	31·4	33·4	28·2	19·0	19·2	22·7	35·3	29·6	35·8	36·6	21·6	21·1	19·3	22·4	...	...
	1888	32·8	28·4	26·4	24·7	24·9	32·3	35·1	35·9	33·2	23·0	19·2	28·9	33·3	29·4	41·9	32·6	22·8	22·5	24·7	24·7	...	...
	March ... Average of 10 years	30·3	27·5	30·6	25·0	24·3	25·4	*	27·0	27·2	19·4	19·9	26·2	33·8	29·8	37·3	35·9	20·8	23·7	25·5	28·9	...	...
	1886	27·2	24·8	26·6	20·6	24·1	25·8	25·7	25·1	26·4	18·9	19·9	24·2	29·4	26·5	39·7	31·8	23·7	23·4	17·5	23·0	...	...
	1887	32·3	28·7	27·3	24·3	26·0	29·6	31·1	32·7	29·9	23·0	...	29·7	35·8	29·9	47·4	42·4	24·1	23·5	19·3	24·4	...	...
	1888	32·9	28·7	29·7	24·3	25·7	29·2	35·2	30·1	33·3	23·0	...	29·7	35·8	29·9	42·8	31·8	24·1	22·7	20·4	28·1	...	...
	April ... Average of 10 years	30·2	27·1	30·5	24·3	23·7	27·...	*	27·1	26·4	19·2	18·8	24·2	36·9	26·5	42·7	30·7	25·4	23·6	17·2	23·7	...	...
	1886	30·1	24·5	26·3	21·2	25·...	25·7	26·1	26·2	26·7	19·0	19·0	24·0	34·7	25·4	56·4	39·5	20·6	22·8	19·5	26·7	...	...
	1887	31·3	28·6	30·0	23·8	25·3	32·0	35·2	34·6	33·2	23·0	...	30·7	41·9	32·6	51·1	23·6	25·5	27·8	...	...	...	...
	1888	27·2	26·6	30·2	23·3	24·1	26·6	*	26·8	26·0	18·8	19·5	27·9	37·6	38·9	27·7	24·6	24·6	29·4	...	...	...	...
	May ... Average of 10 years	27·2	24·3	26·5	20·4	23·8	26·8	26·7	25·2	26·7	18·0	19·0	23·7	34·9	26·4	42·2	32·1	25·1	25·2	16·7	24·0	...	...
	1886	29·0	27·5	28·4	25·1	27·2	29·8	33·3	30·7	25·9	23·0	...	29·7	34·9	25·6	57·8	37·0	23·3	22·1	19·6	24·2	...	...
	1887	31·2	27·4	29·4	24·0	24·6	31·6	34·8	34·6	32·0	23·0	...	30·5	44·4	33·5	48·4	33·1	26·5	24·3	26·6	28·4	...	...
	1888	30·6	25·7	29·9	23·7	25·2	29·4	*	30·0	24·8	19·1	19·8	29·9	36·1	34·3	57·5	39·9	26·0	24·5	25·3	29·5	...	...
	June ... Average of 10 years	30·4	24·4	24·6	25·7	27·0	30·0	33·4	29·5	30·2	23·0	16·2	24·9	31·4	26·0	52·3	36·7	23·4	21·8	10·1	24·8	...	...
	1886	30·5	26·5	28·9	23·2	25·5	30·8	34·4	32·8	30·1	23·0	...	29·4	33·5	30·5	36·1	34·3	25·2	24·2	25·2	31·2	...	...
	1887	25·8	24·2	26·8	22·5	24·8	26·5	*	25·8	24·7	19·3	18·9	28·6	35·2	26·7	32·8	31·9	25·0	24·5	23·4	27·7	...	...
	July ... Average of 10 years	24·1	23·7	26·2	20·3	24·0	25·7	25·1	24·9	26·2	18·1	18·1	24·3	34·9	26·3	35·3	30·1	23·0	22·2	17·7	23·7	...	...
	1886	29·5	23·3	23·9	23·7	26·4	29·4	33·8	30·9	29·8	23·0	28·5	30·5	36·9	29·2	43·2	35·4	24·4	21·3	10·6	25·5	...	...
	1887	27·3	26·3	26·2	23·6	25·7	30·6	31·7	29·0	29·4	23·0	...	29·3	36·9	25·2	36·0	32·3	25·4	24·3	22·0	26·4	...	...
	1888	21·9	24·4	26·1	22·9	24·4	24·4	*	25·6	24·8	19·3	20·6	26·2	35·1	26·2	39·2	33·1	25·3	23·3	20·7	26·3	...	...
	August ... Average of 10 years	27·2	24·1	26·2	21·2	24·5	25·0	29·8	25·7	26·9	18·4	25·6	28·6	34·0	24·0	37·7	33·0	25·5	21·7	19·4	27·2	...	...
	1886	24·7	23·4	22·5	24·3	25·6	28·9	34·0	31·3	31·0	23·0	28·5	29·1	30·9	27·0	28·0	30·8	23·8	23·0	22·6	31·2	...	...
	1887	27·3	23·4	28·4	23·7	23·9	31·0	32·0	33·0	28·9	23·0	†	30·9	34·9	26·3	32·9	27·8	23·8	22·0	22·6	26·2	...	...
	1888	23·5	25·0	26·1	23·1	24·0	28·3	*	25·3	24·7	19·2	19·6	25·9	34·9	32·8	31·4	32·4	23·2	22·6	20·2	27·4	...	...
	September... Average of 10 years	23·1	26·9	25·8	21·9	24·6	25·9	27·0	27·7	27·2	21·2	18·1	29·3	32·4	28·8	37·6	32·0	25·0	25·8	20·2	31·0	...	...
	1886	24·0	22·9	22·1	24·8	25·8	29·1	36·0	33·8	31·9	23·0	...	29·4	27·5	28·0	28·7	28·3	23·6	22·9	22·9	32·9	...	...
	1887	28·5	21·0	24·0	22·6	23·4	30·1	32·0	32·7	27·0	23·0	†	30·2	27·3	...	32·2	27·6	24·7	22·1	23·8	25·9	...	...
	1888	25·2	24·3	27·2	22·8	23·6	25·3	*	25·9	25·4	19·3	20·1	25·4	25·4	25·2	32·0	27·3	23·8	20·9	19·3	24·7	...	...
	October ... Average of 10 years	26·8	27·2	25·5	21·9	25·0	28·2	29·6	28·6	28·9	23·0	18·1	29·5	33·9	29·8	38·2	34·8	26·5	25·1	22·3	32·0	...	...
	1886	24·4	22·7	22·6	24·0	25·0	30·6	35·9	35·1	32·6	23·0	...	29·4	32·6	28·2	39·4	32·6	27·0	25·4	22·7	32·4	...	...
	1887	18·3	19·7	23·0	19·3	22·1	27·4	29·4	28·1	22·4	...	...	29·8	32·9	29·2	33·8	27·0	24·6	21·9	25·4	24·4	...	...
	1888	25·6	23·8	25·4	22·6	23·0	25·4	*	26·5	27·1	18·0	19·9	24·3	25·4	26·0	31·7	27·9	24·3	22·4	24·4	24·4	...	...
	November... Average of 10 years	26·7	27·6	25·8	22·0	25·6	28·8	32·1	30·6	30·9	23·0	18·1	31·4	33·0	32·9	39·5	33·9	29·1	25·1	23·7	32·1	...	...
	1886	24·4	23·5	22·7	24·9	25·9	30·6	35·9	35·5	33·1	23·0	...	29·1	31·3	26·8	38·5	31·3	23·6	22·1	21·8	30·7	...	...
	1887	16·5	20·8	23·6	20·5	22·5	26·3	30·4	29·6	25·2	...	...	29·6	32·8	26·8	36·8	27·5	23·5	22·5	23·2	25·2	...	...
	1888	26·9	26·1	26·6	23·2	23·2	25·8	*	26·7	26·8	19·0	19·5	24·5	27·5	24·5	32·2	31·0	23·6	22·8	17·6	25·8	...	...
	December... Average of 10 years	26·4	27·3	24·5	21·9	25·4	30·0	31·9	31·0	26·0	23·0	†	30·1	33·2	28·1	40·1	32·6	25·3	23·4	17·5	25·6	...	...
	1886	29·1	26·5	24·9	25·9	25·8	31·9	35·9	35·3	33·4	23·0	...	28·9	32·8	26·4	40·3	27·4	19·3	23·0	26·4	30·2	...	...
	1887	18·3	24·2	25·6	23·0	22·7	28·1	31·5	31·6	25·5	...	...	27·2	33·6	...	30·2	28·0	21·7	21·9	24·0	24·0	...	...
	1888	22·1	22·9	24·9	23·1	24·6	28·0	32·1	31·5	25·1	...	...	28·0	33·6	26·4	32·2	28·0	21·7	21·9	24·0	24·0	...	...
	Average ... Average of 10 years	27·9	27·9	26·1	23·2	24·9	28·2	*	28·3	27·6	20·3	20·1	28·7	33·6	28·2	37·6	30·2	23·6	22·6	20·3	26·8	...	...
	1886	29·6	26·5	25·5	24·2	25·2	29·4	33·7	32·4	29·4	23·0	†	28·7	33·6	27·9	36·4	29·7	23·2	22·4	21·2	28·7	...	...
	1887	32·1	26·9	28·2	25·5	27·4	29·0	32·5	29·1	29·5	23·0	†	28·7	33·6	27·9	36·4	29·7	23·2	22·4	21·2	28·7	...	...
	1888	26·3	25·5	27·4	25·0	25·0	29·0	32·5	29·1	29·5	23·0	†	28·7	33·6	27·9	36·4	29·7	23·2	22·4	21·2	28·7	...	...

* Information not available. † Not cultivated.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

4. During the year 1888 there were 833,345 births (exclusive of European, Eurasian, and still-births) registered, giving a birth-rate of 29·9 per 1,000. The births are thus 16,206 less than the number registered in the previous year, but the birth-rate (29·9), with the exception of that for 1887 (30·4), is the highest on record.

5. The following table shows the number of births and deaths registered in each year from 1871 and their ratios per 1,000 of population :—

Years.	Population for which returns were received.	Births.	Birth-ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Death-ratio per mille.
1871	24,555,046	506,707	20·6	444,371	18·0
1872	30,147,779	543,325	18·02	501,482	16·6
1873	30,287,842	527,363	17·4	506,894	16·4
1874	30,360,221	569,631	18·7	516,848	17·0
1875	30,278,903	625,953	20·6	641,260	21·1
1876	29,157,056	619,748	21·2	680,384	23·3
1877	29,209,542	467,543	16·01	1,556,312	53·2
1878	29,127,205	341,388	11·7	810,921	27·8
1879	28,991,267	467,938	16·1	549,390	18·9
1880	28,778,097	641,769	22·3	454,101	15·7
1881	28,676,375	716,672	24·9	465,682	16·2
1882	28,887,111	743,777	25·7	470,700	16·2
1883	28,503,100	774,754	27·2	541,930	19·0
1884	28,151,952	810,102	28·8	650,335	23·1
1885	28,118,178	807,105	28·7	615,449	21·8
1886	28,043,538	837,077	29·8	553,927	19·7
1887	27,907,840	849,551	30·4	604,775	21·6
1888	27,852,474	833,345	29·9	597,015	21·4

6. The subjoined table shows the birth and death-rates in each district of the Presidency contrasted with those for 1887 and the mean of 10 years :—

No.	Districts.	Ratio of births per mille of population.		Average of birth-ratio for previous 10 years.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		Average of death-ratio for previous 10 years.
		1888.	1887.		1888.	1887.	
1	Anantapur	40·06	40·7	29·1	26·6	27·6	20·7
2	Bellary						
3	Chingleput						
4	Coimbatore	39·2	41·1	35·9	26·5	25·6	23·2
5	Cuddapah	30·9	32·03	23·2	16·8	19·2	15·2
6	Ganjam	27·7	28·8	24·4	23·9	25·2	19·7
7	Godávari	20·9	21·2	22·5	17·9	24·3	17·8
8	Kistna	21·0	20·2	20·7	15·2	19·7	20·8
9	Kurnool	35·3	35·2	27·7	19·5	21·8	20·3
10	Madras	37·4	41·06	28·9	31·1	31·0	23·8
11	Madura	39·6	40·5	38·9	37·8	39·4	38·2
12	Malabar	31·8	32·5	26·2	19·2	18·9	18·0
13	Nellore	25·0	24·4	21·8	19·7	15·8	18·7
14	Nilgiris	25·9	27·6	20·7	16·8	17·6	13·9
15	North Arcot	19·1	18·3	16·4	16·3	16·2	17·1
16	Salem	30·4	31·7	24·6	21·2	22·1	18·0
17	South Arcot	40·3	37·6	27·4	22·1	21·8	17·1
18	South Canara	30·5	30·8	24·6	21·8	20·1	18·8
19	Tanjore	32·2	33·3	26·4	25·3	20·9	20·1
20	Tinnevelly	27·5	29·2	29·0	25·8	22·7	24·2
21	Trichinopoly	27·3	28·9	26·5	23·2	20·9	21·7
22	Vizagapatam	29·5	30·2	27·5	24·8	24·1	20·8
		21·5	20·5	19·5	12·5	19·2	15·5
	Total, Madras Presidency ...	29·9	30·4	25·5	21·4	21·6	19·5

BIRTHS.

7. From the above table it will be seen that the ratios were higher in six districts (Godávari, Kistna, Malabar, Nílgiris, Salem and Vizagapatam) in 1888 than in 1887, but in all the others they were lower. The districts of Salem and Vizagapatam show the largest increase in 1888 over 1887 in the rate per mille, and Kurnool and Chingleput the greatest decrease. The highest birth-rates registered were 40·3 in Salem and 40·06 in the Bellary-Anantapur districts. Excluding the Nílgiris, the birth-rate was lowest in the Ganjam district (20·9), next to it Godávari (21·0), and then Vizagapatam (21·5). These 3 districts as mentioned in last year's report have for some years always returned the lowest birth-rates, and defective registration is doubtless the reason why the recorded birth-rates are so low. The birth-rates for Ganjam district have been steadily decreasing year by year since 1884 as the figures in the margin will show. Vizagapatam and Godávari districts, however, show an improvement in the registration of births in 1888 when compared with that for 1887.

—	Birth-rate per mille per annum.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Ganjam	24·8	24·2	22·9	21·2	20·9

In only 2 districts (Bellary-Anantapur and Salem) the birth-rate was above 40 per mille of population, in 9 it was over 30 and under 40 per mille, and in 10 under 30 per mille.

8. Of the births registered in 1888, 426,749 were males and 406,596 females. The birth-rate among males was 15·3 and among females 14·6 per 1,000 of population. Taking the Presidency as a whole, there were 104·9 male births registered to every 100 female births. The ratio between male and female births registered in 1887 was 104·6 to 100, almost exactly the same as this year's ratio.

9. In table XI in the Appendix the birth-rates among the various sections of the population in each district are given. The Hindus return the highest birth-rate, viz., 30·2 per 1,000 of population, the Muhammadans next (28·0), and then Native Christians (22·6).

10. The following table shows the birth-rates according to the months of the year compared with 1887 and the monthly mean of the previous 10 years :—

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean of 10 years *	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·9	1·9	2·1	2·5	2·5	2·4	2·3	2·3	2·2	25·5
1887	2·2	1·9	2·3	2·3	2·5	2·6	2·9	2·9	2·8	2·8	2·6	2·5	30·4
1888	2·1	1·9	2·3	2·2	2·5	2·6	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·5	29·9

* Exclusive of famine years 1877 and 1878.

The greatest number of births are usually registered in July, and the fewest in February, and this year is in accordance with the experience of former years.

11. Taking the Presidency as a whole, there were 236,330 more births than deaths registered, the birth-rate being 8·5 per 1,000 higher than the death-rate. In all districts there was an excess of births over deaths.

12. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the rural and urban population in each district during 1888 and 1887 is given in the following table :—

No.	Districts.		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		No.
			1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	
1 & 2	Anantapur and Bellary	Urban ...	30·1	34·9	36·7	28·6	1 & 2
		Rural ...	40·8	41·1	25·8	27·5	
3	Chingleput	Urban ...	22·4	32·8	29·2	28·8	3
		Rural ...	40·2	41·5	26·2	25·3	
4	Coimbatore	Urban ...	41·7	42·4	27·8	31·1	4
		Rural ...	30·5	31·6	16·5	18·8	
5	Cuddapah	Urban ...	19·6	21·2	31·7	41·7	5
		Rural ...	27·8	29·0	23·7	24·9	
6	Ganjam	Urban ...	22·8	27·6	31·3	42·2	6
		Rural ...	20·9	20·8	17·0	23·0	
7	Godávari	Urban ...	23·8	23·9	19·1	23·5	7
		Rural ...	20·7	19·9	14·9	19·4	
8	Kistna	Urban ...	27·9	26·6	20·1	18·0	8
		Rural ...	35·9	35·6	19·5	21·9	
9	Kurnool	Urban ...	33·2	34·4	37·8	30·4	9
		Rural ...	37·6	41·3	30·8	31·0	
10	Madura	Urban ...	37·1	36·8	28·2	27·4	10
		Rural ...	31·3	32·0	18·3	18·0	
11	Malabar	Urban ...	31·2	31·9	35·3	25·5	11
		Rural ...	24·5	23·8	18·4	15·0	
12	Nellore	Urban ...	30·1	33·8	23·5	26·9	12
		Rural ...	25·8	27·5	16·6	17·3	
13	Nílgiris	Urban ...	26·3	25·0	20·7	24·0	13
		Rural ...	16·7	16·0	14·5	13·8	
14	North Arcot	Urban ...	26·4	25·6	28·6	23·4	14
		Rural ...	30·6	32·1	20·8	22·0	
15	Salem	Urban ...	31·0	22·2	26·8	17·9	15
		Rural ...	40·9	38·8	21·7	22·1	
16	South Arcot	Urban ...	22·3	22·6	23·0	17·4	16
		Rural ...	30·8	31·2	21·8	20·2	
17	South Canara	Urban ...	36·9	42·9	46·9	32·5	17
		Rural ...	32·0	33·6	24·7	20·5	
18	Tanjore	Urban ...	23·6	27·2	30·2	27·2	18
		Rural ...	27·8	29·5	25·3	23·3	
19	Tinnevelly	Urban ...	24·6	20·7	23·5	23·2	19
		Rural ...	27·6	29·2	23·2	20·6	
20	Trichinopoly	Urban ...	18·0	22·6	29·5	32·5	20
		Rural ...	30·6	30·9	24·4	23·3	
21	Vizagapatam	Urban ...	27·0	23·4	21·2	26·7	21
		Rural ...	21·0	20·3	11·7	18·6	
	Total ...	Urban ...	27·0	28·6	27·9	26·1	
		Rural ...	29·8	30·4	20·7	21·0	

The urban birth-rate for the Presidency was, as usual, smaller than the rural, the ratios per 1,000 of population being 27·0 and 29·8 respectively. In 1887 the urban birth-rate was 28·6 and the rural 30·4. In 9 districts (Coimbatore, Ganjam, Godávari, Madura, Malabar, Nellore, Nílgiris, South Canara and Vizagapatam) the birth-rates were higher in urban than in rural populations, the difference being most marked in the Coimbatore and Nílgiri districts. In the remaining 11 districts the birth-rates were higher in the rural than in the urban populations, the difference being most marked in the Chingleput and Trichinopoly districts.

13. In the table on page 13 is given the birth-rates per 1,000 of population of the 55 Municipal towns in the Presidency exclusive of Madras. It will be seen that only 4 towns have returned a birth-rate exceeding 40 per 1,000, 25 between 30 and 40 per 1,000, and 26 below 30 per 1,000. The highest recorded birth-rates are those of the towns of Erode (50·2) and Dindigul (46·9), and the lowest Tirupati (9·6) and Trichinopoly (14·9). The most marked improvement over last year took place in the towns of Vaniyambadi and Tirupatur, in which birth-rates of 35·8 and 33·5 were recorded, against 6·4 and 12·3 respectively in 1887. In some towns the registration of births is still much neglected, and especially so in Tirupati, where the birth-rate for 1888 was only 9·6 per 1,000.

In 25 towns—Gudiyattam, Calicut, Berhampore, Mangalore, Bellary, Srirungam, Kurnool, Conjeeveram, Máyavaram, Kumbaconam, Cannanore, Palamcottah, Tellicherry, Salem, Adóni, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Negapatam, Chidambaram, Tanjore, Coonoor, Parlákimedi, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly and Tirupati—the birth-rate was lower than the death-rate.

DEATHS.

14. There were 597,015 deaths registered during the year under report—*vide* table on page 8. In the previous year 604,775 deaths, or 7,760 more than in 1888, were registered. The death-rate of the Presidency in 1888 (21·4 per mille) was lower than the rate for 1887 (21·6), but a little higher than the average rate for the five years, 1883–87 (21·0).

15. Of the total deaths registered, 308,296 occurred among males and 288,719 among females, the rate per 1,000 being 22·3 for males and 20·5 for females. The registered male is thus higher than the registered female death-rate, and is in accordance with the experience of former years. The excess of male over female deaths was most marked in the South Canara and Ganjam districts.

For every 100 females who died, 106·7 deaths among males were registered, but their proportions vary considerably in some districts.

In Godávari district 116·6 male deaths were recorded for every 100 female deaths.
In Ganjam do. 116·0 do. do. do.
In Vizagapatam do. 114·9 do. do. do.

In only 2 districts—Madras and Tanjore—there was an excess of deaths among females over the deaths among males.

16. The following table shows the total deaths in 1888 under different ages:—

No.	Ages.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.*	Percentage on total deaths.
1	Under 1 year	128,269	142·7	21·5
2	1 year and under 5 years	82,967	28·8	13·9
3	5 years and under 10 years ...	33,766	8·3	5·7
4	10 years and under 15 years ...	23,351	6·3	3·9
5	15 years and under 20 years ...	29,878	11·9	5·0
6	20 years and under 30 years ...	59,000	11·3	9·9
7	30 years and under 40 years ...	56,912	13·1	9·5
8	40 years and under 50 years ...	50,347	17·4	8·4
9	50 years and under 60 years ...	49,395	27·4	8·3
10	60 years and upwards	83,130	51·6	13·9
	Total ...	597,015	21·4	...

* Worked on the census population of 1881, including Europeans and Eurasians.

The mortality amongst infants under one year and children above one year but under five is as usual very high in comparison with other periods of life. The deaths in children under five years of age formed 35·4 per cent. of the total deaths, and as has been pointed out, this high rate of mortality among children of tender years is a proof of local causes of insanitation throughout the Presidency. The period when fewest deaths occurred was in the age of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 6·3 per 1,000. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under one year is 21·5 against 22·9 in 1887.

17. The total deaths by sexes according to age are given in Form IV in the Appendix. From infancy up to 15 years of age females have a better chance of life than males, and also from 30 years upwards. Between the ages of 15 and 30 the death-rate amongst males, is less than that of females. This experience is similar to that of former years. The death-rate of male children under one year of age is 156·3, and that of female children of the same age 129·1, or for all children under one year 142·7. These rates are calculated on the strength of male and female children under one year of age, as given in the census of 1881, but in England the ratios are calculated on the number of children born during the year. For 1888 the infantile death-rate or proportion of deaths of infants in the first year of life to the registered births was 137 to 1,000 births in England and Wales, 148 in the 50 large town districts, and 154 in the 28 great towns. Calculated on the

number of children born, the death-rate among infants under one year in 1888 for the Madras Presidency was 153·9. The number of deaths among females between 20 and 30 years of age as compared with the number of deaths among males at the same age period in the North Arcot district is very high. The number of deaths registered at that age period was 2,365 females and only 1,728 males. The registered death-rate was 13·5 for females and 11·1 for males, while the corresponding ratios for the Presidency were 11·4 and 11·1 respectively.

18. The deaths according to classes are given in Form V in the Appendix. The recorded death-rates among Muhammadans was 23·1, among Hindus 21·4, among Native Christians 17·3, and among other classes 14·7. The death-rates are higher than those in 1887 for Muhammadans, Native Christians and other classes, but lower for Hindus. For Muhammadans the maximum rate (42·6 per 1,000) took place in Madras, and the minimum (10·6) in Vizagapatam. In 1887 these results were 44·2 and 12·4 and occurred in Madras and South Arcot. Amongst Hindus the maximum rate (37·6) was in Madras and the minimum 12·5 in Vizagapatam. In 1887 these results occurred in Madras (39·4) and Nílgiris (15·2). For Native Christians the maximum death-rate was (31·2) and took place in Madras, and the minimum 9·0 in North Arcot. In 1887 the results were 29·8 and 6·3 and occurred in Madras and Ganjam. In 10 districts, Anantapur and Bellary, Coimbatore, Ganjam, Madras, Malabar, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, South Canara and Vizagapatam, deaths were registered among "other classes."

19. The monthly distribution of deaths is shown in Statement III in the Appendix and in the following table are seen the death-rates during each month of the year in 1888 contrasted with the death-rates in 1887 and the mean for ten years:—

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean of 10 years *	2·0	1·5	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·7	1·6	1·5	1·4	1·7	2·1	19·5
1887	1·9	1·6	1·7	1·4	1·6	1·5	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·9	2·7	21·6
1888	2·6	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·7	2·2	21·4

* Exclusive of famine years 1877 and 1878.

During 1888 the greatest number of deaths (73,090) took place in January and the least (41,850) in April. The most unhealthy months were December, January and February, and April and May the most healthy. As usually happens a sudden rise occurred in the death-rate in the month of December.

20. The death-rates in each district in 1888 are given in table on page 8. The highest death-rate (37·8), as has been the case for some years past, occurred in Madras, then Kurnool (31·1) being 6·7 less than Madras, and the lowest in Vizagapatam (12·5) and Godávari (15·2).

In 11 districts (Chingleput, Kurnool, Madura, Malabar, Nílgiris, Salem, South Arcot, South Canara, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly) the recorded death-rates per 1,000 of population were higher in 1888 than in 1887, but in all the others they were lower. The greatest increase in the death-rates took place in the Malabar, South Canara and Tanjore districts and was chiefly due to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in these districts in 1888. In South Canara there was also a marked increase in the number of deaths in 1888 from all other causes. The greatest decrease in the death-rate took place in the Vizagapatam district where fewer deaths were registered from all causes in 1888 than in 1887.

As in 1887 the mortality in Madras and Kurnool district was higher than in any other district being above 30 per 1,000. In 10 districts the death-rates were between 20 and 30 per 1,000 and in 9 districts below 20 per 1,000. The districts of Vizagapatam and Godávari in which the registered death-rates were 12·5 and 15·2 per 1,000 respectively are manifestly incorrect.

21. The death-rate per 1,000 of population among the urban and rural populations in each district of the Presidency during the year 1888 as compared with 1887 is given on page 10. The death-rates among the urban and rural populations were respectively 27·9 and 20·7 against 26·1 and 21·0 in 1887. In all districts the urban death-rate was higher than the rural. The difference is most marked in the districts of South Canara and Malabar, the death-rates being respectively 46·9 and 35·3 in urban, and 24·7 and 18·4 in rural circles.

22. In the following table is given the deaths registered in the 55 Municipal towns proportionally considered with the population:—

Table showing the Birth and Death Rates of Districts and Towns arranged in order of sequence.

Districts (exclusive of Municipal Towns).						Municipalities.					
Birth-rate.			Death-rate.			Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
No.	Districts.	Ratio per mille.	No.	Districts.	Ratio per mille.	No.	Municipalities.	Ratio per mille.	No.	Municipalities.	Ratio per mille.
1	Anantapur	40·7	1	Madras ...	37·8	1	Erode	50·2	1	Gudiyátam ...	50·5
2	Bellary		2	Kurnool ...	30·9	2	Dindigul ...	46·9	2	Calicut ...	44·0
3	Salem ...	40·7	3	Chingleput ...	26·1	3	Karúr	42·2	3	Berhampore ...	43·6
4	Madras ...	39·6	4	Anantapur	25·8	4	Anakapalle ...	40·3	4	Mangalore ...	40·7
5	Chingleput ...	39·4	5	Bellary		5	Coimbatore ...	39·4	5	Bellary ...	40·2
6	Kurnool ...	37·5	6	Tanjore ...	25·3	6	Ongole ...	38·6	6	Srírangam ...	37·9
7	Kistna ...	35·8	7	South Canara.	24·8	7	Periyakulam ...	38·2	7	Kurnool ...	37·8
8	South Canara.	32·1	8	Trichinopoly...	24·4	8	Anantapur ...	37·9	8	Conjeeveram ...	36·4
9	Madura ...	31·2	9	Cuddapah ...	23·7	9	Calicut ...	37·9	9	Máyavaram ...	35·3
10	South Arcot ...	30·7	10	Tinnevelly ...	22·9	10	Mangalore ...	36·9	10	Kumbakónam ...	35·2
11	Trichinopoly...	30·6	11	Salem ...	21·6	11	Wálajápet ...	36·8	11	Cannanore ...	34·1
12	Coimbatore ...	30·5	12	North Arcot ...	20·7	12	Madura ...	36·7	12	Palamcottah ...	33·4
13	North Arcot ...	30·4	13	South Arcot ...	20·1	13	Cochin	36·3	13	Tellicherry ...	32·8
14	Cuddapah ...	27·8	14	Kistna ...	19·4	14	Tuticorin ...	36·3	14	Anantapur ...	32·6
15	Tanjore ...	27·8	15	Malabar ...	18·5	15	Vániyambádi ...	35·8	15	Bezváda ...	32·6
16	Tinnevelly ...	27·2	16	Madura ...	18·3	16	Vellore ...	35·1	16	Salem	32·5
17	Nellore ...	25·8	17	Ganjam ...	17·0	17	Vizianagrum ...	35·1	17	Adóni	32·4
18	Malabar ...	24·5	18	Nellore ...	16·6	18	Tirupatúr ...	33·5	18	Wálajápet ...	32·4
19	Ganjam ...	20·7	19	Coimbatore ...	16·5	19	Conjeeveram ...	33·2	19	Erode	32·2
20	Vizagapatam.	20·7	20	Nílgiris ...	15·1	20	Kurnool ...	33·1	20	Cuddapah ...	31·7
21	Godávari ...	20·6	21	Godávari ...	14·9	21	Pálghat ...	33·0	21	Tuticorin ...	31·7
22	Nílgiris ...	17·3	22	Vizagapatam.	11·7	22	Bezváda ...	32·9	22	Dindigul ...	31·6
						23	Salem	32·2	23	Cochin ...	30·2
						24	Bimlipatam ...	32·1	24	Karúr	29·7
						25	Srírangam ...	31·5	25	Madura ...	29·5
						26	Máyavaram ...	31·1	26	Tinnevelly ...	29·3
						27	Gudiyátam ...	30·5	27	Negapatam ...	28·8
						28	Vizagapatam ...	30·2	28	Chidambaram ...	28·7
						29	Adóni	30·1	29	Vizianagrum ...	28·4
						30	Palamcottah ...	29·8	30	Vellore ...	27·8
						31	Cocanada ...	29·7	31	Tanjore ...	27·4
						32	Tellicherry ...	29·1	32	Trichinopoly ...	27·4
						33	Masulipatam ...	28·7	33	Coimbatore ...	26·3
						34	Ootacamund ...	28·3	34	Coonoor ...	25·9
						35	Palni	27·7	35	Pálghat ...	25·6
						36	Bellary ...	27·4	36	Rajahmundry ...	25·4
						37	Nellore ...	27·2	37	Tirupatúr ...	24·8
						38	Ellore ...	26·6	38	Nellore ...	24·4
						39	Rajahmundry ...	26·0	39	Bimlipatam ...	24·1
						40	Kumbakónam ...	25·7	40	Chicacole ...	23·6
						41	Mannárgudi ...	25·4	41	Periyakulam ...	23·1
						42	Berhampore ...	25·1	42	Palni	23·0
						43	Chicacole ...	23·9	43	Mannárgudi ...	23·0
						44	Chidambaram ...	23·9	44	Vizagapatam ...	22·8
						45	Guntúr ...	22·8	45	Anakapalle ...	22·5
						46	Tanjore ...	22·4	46	Ongole	20·9
						47	Cannanore ...	21·1	47	Parlákimedi ...	20·8
						48	Coonoor ...	20·9	48	Cuddalore ...	19·6
						49	Tinnevelly ...	20·9	49	Cocanada ...	19·4
						50	Negapatam ...	19·9	50	Guntúr	18·8
						51	Cuddapah ...	19·5	51	Ellore	18·7
						52	Cuddalore ...	18·0	52	Ootacamund ...	18·6
						53	Parlákimedi ...	17·9	53	Vániyambádi ...	17·9
						54	Trichinopoly ...	14·9	54	Masulipatam ...	17·2
						55	Tirupati ...	9·6	55	Tirupati ...	17·2
	Total ...	28·7		Total ...	20·9		Total ...	30·1		Total ...	29·7

This table shows the great difference that exists between the mortality in municipalities and districts. The average death-rate of the 55 Municipal towns was 29·7 per 1,000, or 8·8 higher than the district rate. This shows how much has still to be done for the sanitation of our large towns, and also that improved

sanitation is more urgently required in them than in the country. In 23 municipalities the death-rate ranged from 30 to 50 per 1,000, in 24 from 20 to 30, and in 8 the death-rate was below 20 per 1,000.

The highest recorded death-rates are those of the towns of Gudiyátam and Calicut, viz., 50·5 and 44·0 per 1,000, respectively, although the death-rates of the districts of North Arcot and Malabar are only 20·7 and 18·5 per 1,000 respectively. The lowest death-rates were recorded in the towns of Tirupati, Masulipatam and Vániyambádi, and are almost certainly due to defective registration.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

23. The subjoined table shows the number of deaths registered under the principal causes of mortality during the year 1888 compared with previous years :—

Years.	Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Years.
1868 ...	390,956	8,036	34,330	105,692	...	9,242	233,659	1868
1869 ...	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346	...	9,310	271,843	1869
1870 ...	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	...	12,325	220,549	1870
1871 ...	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	15,323	159,172	1871
1872 ...	501,482	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,387	15,150	180,476	1872
1873 ...	506,894	840	51,784	222,843	36,392	14,251	180,784	1873
1874 ...	516,848	313	48,343	226,220	37,993	13,065	190,914	1874
1875 ...	641,260	94,546	24,775	252,042	37,484	12,421	219,992	1875
1876 ...	680,384	138,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	11,175	229,279	1876
1877 ...	1,556,312	357,430	88,321	469,241	133,366	16,460	491,494	1877
1878 ...	810,921	47,167	56,360	374,443	48,083	15,007	269,861	1878
1879 ...	549,390	13,296	17,840	285,477	23,218	12,619	196,940	1879
1880 ...	454,101	613	14,529	209,940	19,622	10,845	198,552	1880
1881 ...	465,682	9,446	15,776	203,542	18,961	11,527	206,430	1881
1882 ...	470,700	23,604	20,159	188,561	19,958	11,611	206,807	1882
1883 ...	541,930	36,284	37,975	203,786	22,098	11,569	230,278	1883
1884 ...	650,335	75,476	61,247	215,977	28,775	11,502	257,358	1884
1885 ...	615,449	58,109	34,726	218,786	31,209	11,659	260,960	1885
1886 ...	553,927	12,417	17,129	221,679	27,379	13,103	262,220	1886
1887 ...	604,775	28,359	21,472	240,860	26,679	11,328	276,077	1887
1888 ...	597,015	58,677	21,858	204,561	27,721	11,401	272,797	1888

This statement shows that, although the total mortality was less than that recorded in 1887, yet the number of deaths registered under each of the principal causes (with the exception of "fevers" and "other causes") was greater.

CHOLERA.

24. During the year 1888 there were 58,677 deaths registered from cholera in the Presidency, or 30,318 more than in the preceding year. The total number of deaths from cholera for the past 21 years is seen in the table above. The number of cholera deaths in 1888 was exceeded in 4 out of the 20 years quoted and was 16,548 above the last quinquennial mean. The following table shows the ratios of cholera deaths for the past 21 years :—

Years.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.	Years.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.
1868	0·3	1879	0·4
1869	0·8	1880	0·02
1870	2·3	1881	0·3
1871	0·7	1882	0·8
1872	0·4	1883	1·2
1873	0·02	1884	2·7
1874	0·01	1885	2·06
1875	3·1	1886	0·4
1876	5·08	1887	1·01
1877	12·2	1888	2·1
1878	1·6		

This table and also the one above, *vide* para. 23, clearly show the cycle in which the disease seems to run, viz., that every sixth year is a year of minimum intensity. The years of minimum intensity were 1868, 1874, 1880 and 1886, and it will be interesting to see if 1892 will also be a year of minimum intensity.

25. The next table shows the monthly distribution of the deaths from cholera for the past eight years :—

Years.	Deaths from cholera.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1881	51	4	12	92	92	151	16	1	4	297	1,323	7,403	9,446
1882	10,794	4,193	1,081	491	590	843	550	780	644	777	799	2,062	23,604
1883	3,671	1,826	1,392	1,007	497	1,168	2,248	1,298	623	1,247	6,143	15,164	36,284
1884	21,268	7,362	2,374	1,550	2,108	3,975	6,267	3,298	2,677	1,645	3,639	19,313	75,476
1885	22,885	8,366	5,385	3,617	3,883	2,703	4,686	3,077	1,439	723	681	664	58,109
1886	1,224	554	582	1,219	1,597	1,214	1,564	774	640	1,111	1,003	935	12,417
1887	945	679	1,111	483	966	1,445	1,184	2,104	1,718	1,840	2,258	13,626	28,359
1888	18,787	9,399	4,421	2,251	1,694	2,565	4,587	3,551	1,805	1,813	1,494	6,310	58,677
Ratio per mille of population for 1888.	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·08	0·06	0·09	0·1	0·1	0·06	0·06	0·05	0·2	2·1
Number of districts affected during 1888	18	21	20	16	17	19	19	20	18	14	16	19	21

There was no month in the year when cholera was absent from the Madras Presidency. Taking the totals for each month it would appear that, as regards the Madras Presidency, cholera attains its maximum degree of intensity during the cold weather months. As a rule the greatest number of deaths are registered in either December or January.

In January 1888 the exciting cause of the disease was especially active when 18,787 deaths were registered. The disease then gradually subsided, and in May the deaths recorded were 1,694. In June and July the disease became intensified, causing 2,565 and 4,587 deaths respectively; it then decreased till December, when a rise took place.

26. The deaths from cholera in the several districts in the Presidency during each month of the year are given in annual Form VII in the Appendix. The only district in the Presidency in which the disease did not appear was the Nílgiris. The ravages of the disease were most severely felt in the district of Tanjore, where 9,120 deaths (4·3 per 1,000 of population) were registered. In Tinnevelly District the death-rate was also high, viz., 4·3 per 1,000 of population. In the Vizagapatam District its incidence was but slight, 257 deaths being reported.

27. Of the 58,677 deaths registered from cholera, 30,397 were males and 28,280 females. The ratio per mille of males was 2·2 and of females 2·0. The female deaths exceeded the male deaths in three districts (Madras, Malabar and South Canara), but in the remaining 19 the reverse was the case.

28. Annual Form VI-B shows the mortality from different causes in the principal towns of the Presidency. Of the 77 towns, 64 suffered from cholera during the year, and in 13 no deaths were recorded. In the following 26 towns the death-rate was above 5 per mille of population, and this is exceedingly high :—

Name of town.	Name of district.	Population of town.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Gudiyátam	North Arcot	16,690	30·3
Ponáni	Malabar	12,421	20·6
Cannanore	Do.	26,386	18·3
Calicut	Do.	57,085	16·9
Anantapur	Anantapur	4,907	13·4
Tellicherry	Malabar	24,581	12·1
Tenkási	Tinnevelly	11,987	10·8
Ádóni	Bellary	22,441	10·4

Name of town.	Name of district.	Population of town.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Palamcottah	Tinnevelly	17,964	10·0
Tinnevelly	Do.	23,221	9·9
Viravanallur	Do.	12,318	9·6
Ambúr	North Arcot	10,300	8·8
Conjeeveram	Chingleput	37,275	8·6
Salem	Salem	59,631	8·2
Kalladakurchi	Tinnevelly	10,956	7·1
Kumbakónam	Tanjore	50,098	6·9
Saidápet	Chingleput	10,230	6·6
Chidambaram	South Arcot	19,837	6·6
Tanjore	Tanjore	54,745	6·6
Erode	Coimbatore	9,864	6·3
Arcot	North Arcot	10,718	6·2
Negapatam	Tanjore	53,775	5·8
Tirupati	North Arcot	13,232	5·5
Karúr	Coimbatore	9,205	5·2
Máyavaram	Tanjore	23,044	5·2
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	84,449	5·1

29. Of the 55 municipal towns (excluding Madras) 50 were affected. The following table shows the mortality from cholera in the 50 towns which were affected and the death-rate in each as compared with the death-rate of the district in which it is situated :—

Districts, exclusive of municipal towns.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.	Municipalities.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.
Anantapur	1·6	Anantapur	13·4
Bellary		Bellary	2·1
Chingleput	2·3	Adóni	10·4
		Conjeeveram	8·6
Coimbatore	0·9	Coimbatore	1·3
		Erode	6·3
Cuddapah	1·9	Karúr	5·2
		Cuddapah	5·0
Ganjam	0·6	Berhampore	2·2
		Chicacole	1·7
		Parlakimedi	0·06
Godávari	1·6	Ellore	1·0
		Rajahmundry	0·3
		Cocanada	0·09
Kistna	2·2	Masulipatam	1·7
		Guntúr	2·5
Kurnool	0·5	Bezváda	2·5
		Kurnool	1·3
Madura	0·6	Madura	1·1
		Dindigul	2·9
		Periyakulam	0·1
		Palni	0·4
Malabar	1·9	Tellicherry	12·1
		Calicut	16·9
		Pálghat	1·0
		Cochin	2·6
		Cannanore	18·3
Nellore	1·0	Nellore	4·3
		Ongole	1·6
North Arcot	2·4	Vellore	4·2
		Wálajápet	2·7
		Gudiyátam	30·3
Salem	1·7	Tirupati	5·5
		Salem	8·2
		Vániyambádi	1·4
South Arcot	1·5	Tirupatúr	0·7
South Canara	1·5	Cuddalore	3·6
		Chidambaram	6·6
		Mangalore	2·1

Districts, exclusive of municipal towns.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.	Municipalities.	Ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population.
Tanjore	4·0	Tanjore	6·6
		Kumbakónam	6·9
		Negapatam	5·8
		Máyavaram	5·2
		Mannárgudi	4·2
Tinnevelly	4·1	Tinnevelly	9·9
		Palamcottah	10·0
		Tuticorin	0·7
Trichinopoly	3·5	Trichinopoly	5·1
		Srírangam	3·9
Vizagapatam	0·2	Vizianagrum	0·09

In 38 municipal towns the death-rate exceeded that of the district, and in 12 it was less. In 5 Municipalities (Ootacamund, Coonoor, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Anakápalle) no deaths were recorded from cholera.

30. The table on page 18 is the statement ordered by the Government of India to be appended to the cholera map, and it shows each district affected by cholera, its population, the dates of first and last cases, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 1,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in the districts, and the number of those affected and not affected by the disease.

31. The measures which were resorted to by the district authorities to prevent the spread of the disease were generally satisfactory. On cholera making its appearance in any town or village, steps were at once taken to improve the surface conservancy and to conserve, as far as possible, the water-supply. In some cases people were prevented from taking water from supplies which were thought bad. These measures, although they may have had some effect, can only be looked upon as palliative, the real remedy being the introduction of cleanliness into every village at *all* times irrespective of epidemic times or seasons, and not confined only to periods when sickness is prevailing. The chief factor in reducing the mortality, not only from cholera, but also other diseases and notably fevers which cause many more deaths than cholera does, has been the introduction of cleanliness in villages and towns, and wherever thorough cleanliness prevails the mortality is reduced.

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1888, *to accompany the Cholera Map.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of the Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Cholera.		Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Number of those	
						Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Ganjam.	1	Chicacole Taluk ...	152,540	5th Feb. ...	29th Feb....	21	0·1	...	307	2	305
	2	Berhampore do. ...	209,221	6th Feb. ...	30th Dec....	319	1·5	August ...	552	44	508
	3	Gumsoor do. ...	139,469	18th Aug....	29th Dec....	56	0·4	November...	825	15	810
	4	M. T. Chicacole ...	18,302	14th Feb. ...	17th Mar....	31	1·7	March ...	1	1	...
	5	M. T. Berhampore ...	23,599	7th Feb. ...	14th Dec....	54	2·2	February ...	1	1	...
	6	M. T. Parlákimedi ...	15,365	16th Aug....	16th Aug. .	1	0·06	...	1	1	...
	7	Zemindaries	406,159	25th Feb....	31st Dec....	206	0·5	August ...	2,754	36	2,718
	8	Agency Tracts ...	8,798	...	...	...	...	...	2,733	...	2,733
		Total ...	973,453	5th Feb. ...	31st Dec....	688	0·7	August ...	7,174	100	7,074
Vizagapatam.	9	Sarvasiddhi Taluk.	107,538	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	152
	10	Narsapatnam do.	76,702	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	178
	11	Anakápalle do.	88,920	5th May ...	10th May...	9	0·1	...	144	1	143
	12	Vizagapatam do.	27,282	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74
	13	Viravilli do.	128,632	11th Feb....	25th June...	187	1·4	March ...	238	20	218
	14	Bimlipatam do.	53,923	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	117
	15	Srunguvarapukottah do.	98,973	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	178
	16	Vizianagrum do.	73,394	8th Sept.	15th Sept....	7	0·09	...	186	1	185
	17	Gajapatinagar do.	83,288	3rd Aug....	7th Aug. ..	3	0·03	...	224	1	223
	18	Chipurupalle do.	94,716	12th Aug....	12th Aug....	1	0·01	...	268	1	267
	19	Sálúr do.	49,388	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	156
	20	Bobbili do.	95,116	4th Sept.	13th Sept....	9	0·09	...	178	1	177
	21	Pálkonda do.	113,716	2nd Aug...	22nd Dec....	9	0·07	August ...	362	6	356
	22	Párvatipur do.	66,252	2nd Jan....	16th Feb. ...	30	0·4	January ...	208	1	207
	23	M. T. Vizagapatam ...	30,291	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	24	M. T. Bimlipatam ...	8,582	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	25	M. T. Vizianagrum ...	22,577	6th Sept.	8th Sept....	2	0·09	...	1	1	...
	26	M. T. Anakápalle ...	13,341	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	1,232,631	2nd Jan. ...	22nd Dec....	257	0·2	March ...	2,667	33	2,634
Godávari.	27	Rámachandrapuram Taluk	220,780	10th Feb....	23rd April.	164	0·7	February ...	163	15	148
	28	Amalápuram do.	227,157	15th Feb....	30th Aug....	47	0·2	August ...	172	4	168
	29	Narsápur do.	200,153	15th Mar....	17th Sept...	747	3·7	July ...	139	60	79
	30	Bhimavaram do.	108,599	24th Feb....	6th Sept...	751	6·9	Do. ...	149	54	95
	31	Tanuku do.	188,306	1st Feb....	12th Sept...	809	4·3	Do. ...	180	40	140
	32	Ellore do.	124,216	6th Jan. ...	1st Aug....	118	0·9	April ...	248	10	238
	33	Yernagúdem do.	159,364	7th Jan. ..	3rd Sept...	94	0·6	June ...	211	6	205
	34	Rajahmundry do.	106,641	9th Feb....	16th April.	24	0·2	April ...	189	2	137
	35	Peddápuram do.	124,314	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	213
	36	Bhadráchalam do.	35,656	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	313
	37	M. T. Cocanada ...	30,441	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	38	M. T. Rajahmundry ...	24,555	6th Feb. ...	20th Feb. ...	3	0·09	...	1	1	...
	39	M. T. Ellore	25,092	15th Feb....	3rd April.	9	0·3	April ...	1	1	...
	40	Zemindaries	216,238	21st Jan. ...	3rd Mar....	26	1·0	February ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,791,512	18th Jan. ...	26th Mar....	17	0·08	March ...	272	4	268
Kistna.	41	Répalle Taluk ...	184,340	6th Jan. ...	17th Sept...	2,809	1·6	July ...	2,202	198	2,004
	42	Bápatla do. ...	151,736	1st Jan. ...	10th Aug.	401	2·2	February ...	150	64	86
	43	Guntúr do. ...	116,437	Do. ...	4th Sept...	443	2·9	Do. ...	114	64	50
	44	Palnád do. ...	125,799	8th Jan. ...	10th June.	129	1·1	Do. ...	113	30	83
	45	Narasaraopet do. ...	128,791	10th Feb....	3rd Sept...	98	0·7	March ...	97	14	83
	46	Gudiváda do. ...	99,233	15th Jan. ...	19th April.	628	4·8	February ...	114	32	82
	47	Sattenapalle do. ...	110,290	1st Jan. ...	20th Aug...	108	1·0	Do. ...	203	20	183
	48	Masulipatam do. ...	140,426	11th Feb....	3rd July...	213	1·9	Do. ...	174	18	156
	49	Nandigáma do. ...	107,288	4th Jan. ...	20th Sept...	465	3·3	March ...	194	46	148
	50	Bezváda do. ...	73,559	26th Jan. ...	10th Aug...	181	1·6	February ...	172	21	151
	51	Vinukonda do. ...	66,977	1st Jan. ...	14th Aug...	232	3·1	Do. ...	111	30	81
	52	M. T. Masulipatam ...	35,056	2nd Feb....	18th April.	166	2·4	Do. ...	71	11	60
	53	M. T. Guntúr	19,646	2nd Jan....	20th Aug....	68	1·7	Do. ...	1	1	...
	54	M. T. Bezváda ...	9,336	23rd Jan. ...	11th Mar....	50	2·5	Do. ...	1	1	...
	55	Zemindaries	179,566	2nd April.	23rd July ..	23	2·5	April ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,548,480	1st Jan. ...	3rd Sept...	222	1·2	February ...	321	43	278
Nellore.	56	Gúdúr Taluk	89,033	1st Jan. ...	20th Sept...	3,422	2·2	February ...	1,837	396	1,441
	57	Rápúr do.	49,214	1st Jan. ...	24th Sept...	115	1·3	January ...	124	15	109
	58	Nellore do.	133,025	17th Jan. ...	11th April.	25	0·5	April ...	116	1	115
	59	Atmakúr do.	82,642	3rd Jan. ...	8th Nov. ..	244	1·8	February ...	154	27	127
	60	Kávali do.	59,444	1st Jan. ...	6th April.	114	1·4	Do. ...	112	14	98
	61	Udayagiri do.	47,306	5th Jan. ...	29th April.	92	1·5	April ...	57	4	53
	62	Kandukúr do.	96,884	1st Jan. ...	4th Feb....	22	0·5	February ...	54	2	52
	63	Kanigiri do.	50,174	3rd Jan. ...	19th April.	117	1·2	Do. ...	126	10	116
				11th Mar....	11th Mar....	1	0·02	...	58	1	57

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1888, *to accompany the Cholera Map*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of the Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Cholera.		Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Number of those	
						Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Nellore—*cont.*	64	Ongole Taluk	143,503	1st Jan. ...	6th Dec. ...	387	2·7	February ...	124	37	87
	65	M. T. Nellore	27,505	7th Jan....	1st April...	120	4·3	Do. ...	1	1	...
	66	M. T. Ongole	9,200	3rd Feb....	23rd Feb. ...	15	1·6	...	1	1	...
	67	Zemindaries	397,188	4th Jan. ...	29th Dec. ...	111	0·3	February ...	947	21	926
		Total ...	1,185,118	1st Jan. ...	29th Dec. ...	1,363	1·2	February ...	1,874	134	1,740
Madras.	68	Madras Town	405,848	3rd Jan. ...	27th Dec. ...	521	1·3	August ...	1	1	...
Chingleput.	69	Saidápet Taluk ...	204,580	1st Jan. ...	30th Dec ...	654	3·2	September...	281	70	211
	70	Chingleput do. ...	117,218	5th Jan. ...	Do. ...	214	1·8	June ...	302	53	249
	71	Madurántakam do. ...	223,067	11th Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	163	0·7	Sept. & Oct.	510	52	458
	72	Conjeeveram do. ...	148,374	1st Jan. ...	30th Dec. ...	495	3·3	August ...	373	70	303
	73	Tiruvallúr do. ...	143,324	Do. ...	14th Dec. ...	355	2·5	January ...	293	56	237
	74	Pounéri do. ..	107,543	2nd Jan....	31st Dec. ...	358	3·3	Do. ...	240	58	182
	75	M. T. Conjeeveram ...	37,275	1st Jan. . .	27th Dec. ...	322	8·6	Do. ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	981,381	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	2,561	2·6	January ...	2,000	360	1,640
South Arcot.	76	Cuddalore Taluk ...	254,978	7th Feb. ...	31st Dec. ...	486	1·9	December...	241	72	169
	77	Villupuram do. ...	243,896	1st Feb. ...	Do. ...	129	0·5	February ...	319	28	291
	78	Chidambaram do. ...	245,413	1st Jan. ...	Do. ..	775	3·1	January ...	493	147	346
	79	Tindivanam do. ...	264,261	16th Jan. ...	29th Dec. ...	190	0·7	October ...	563	33	530
	80	Kallakurchi do. ...	196,029	4th Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	112	0·6	February ...	315	29	286
	81	Tirukoilúr do. ...	206,489	28th Jan. ...	Do. ...	320	1·5	December...	374	57	317
	82	Tiruvannámalai do. ...	154,859	6th Feb. ...	28th Dec. ...	75	0·5	Do. ...	516	18	498
	83	Vriddháchalam do. ...	187,068	3rd Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	583	3·1	February ...	323	83	240
	84	M. T. Cuddalore ...	43,545	29th Feb. .	30th Dec. ...	156	3·6	November...	1	1	...
	85	M. T. Chidambaram ...	19,837	2nd Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	131	6·6	December...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,816,375	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	2,957	1·6	December...	3,146	469	2,677
Trichinopoly.	86	Trichinopoly Taluk ...	231,296	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	877	3·7	January ...	360	189	171
	87	Musiri do. ...	258,068	Do. ...	28th Dec. ...	732	2·8	Do. ...	208	98	110
	88	Kulitalai do. ...	201,990	Do. ...	21st Dec. ...	248	1·2	Do. ...	131	41	90
	89	Perambalúr do. ...	172,281	Do. ...	31st Dec. ...	519	3·0	Do. ..	199	82	117
	90	Udayárpálaiyam do. ...	247,176	Do. ..	30th Dec. ...	1,546	6·2	Do. ...	595	146	449
	91	M. T. Trichinopoly ...	84,449	Do. ...	25th June ...	431	5·1	Do. ...	1	1	...
	92	M. T. Srírangam ...	19,773	Do. ...	22nd June...	77	3·9	Do. ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,215,033	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	4,430	3·6	January ...	1,495	558	937
Tanjore.	93	Tanjore Taluk ...	320,341	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec....	1,452	4·5	January ...	407	25	382
	94	Kumbakónam do. ...	320,625	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,719	8·4	Do. ...	505	42	463
	95	Máyavaram do. ...	215,050	Do. ...	Do. ...	745	3·4	Do. ...	341	16	325
	96	Shiyáli do. ...	114,041	2nd Jan. ...	30th Dec. ...	327	2·8	Do. ...	191	12	179
	97	Nannilam do. ...	220,202	1st Jan. ...	21st Dec. ...	1,191	5·4	Do. ...	397	25	372
	98	Negapatam do. ...	163,091	Do. ...	20th Dec. ...	488	2·9	Do. ...	322	17	305
	99	Mannárgudi do. ...	162,241	Do. ...	16th Nov....	277	1·7	Do. ...	299	8	291
	100	Tiruturaipúndi do. ...	168,103	Do. ...	29th Dec. ...	114	0·6	Do. ...	238	7	231
	101	Patukóta do. ...	244,717	2nd Jan. ...	Do. ...	582	2·3	October ...	840	15	825
	102	M. T. Tanjore	54,745	1st Jan. ...	30th Dec. ...	361	6·6	January ...	1	1	...
	103	M. T. Kumbakónam ...	50,098	Do. ...	4th July ...	346	6·9	Do. ...	1	1	...
	104	M. T. Máyavaram ...	23,044	Do. ...	25th Dec. ...	121	5·2	Do. ...	1	1	...
	105	M. T. Negapatam ...	53,776	Do. ...	31st Dec. ...	312	5·8	February ...	1	1	...
	106	M. T. Mannárgudi ...	19,409	2nd Jan. ...	22nd Mar....	82	4·2	Do. ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	2,130,388	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	9,120	4·3	January ...	3,545	172	3,373
Madura.	107	Madura Taluk ...	138,486	18th Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	66	0·5	December...	277	10	267
	108	Melúr do. ...	132,537	2nd Jan. ...	28th Dec. ..	76	0·5	August ...	90	14	76
	109	Tirumangalam do. ...	203,693	29th April...	27th Dec. ...	101	0·4	May ...	266	15	251
	110	Periyakulam do. ...	215,077	22nd Jan. ...	20th May....	8	0·4	Do. ...	85	2	83
	111	Dindigul do. ...	290,601	1st Jan.	31st Dec. ...	334	1·1	February ...	210	45	165
	112	Pulni do. ...	158,200	28th Jan. ...	13th May ...	86	0·5	Do. ...	124	15	109
	113	Satteunadal Villages ...	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	114	M. T. Madura	76,847	2nd Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	83	1·1	January ...	1	1	...
	115	M. T. Dindigul ...	14,182	8th Jan. ..	Do. ..	41	2·9	December...	1	1	...
	116	M. T. Periyakulam ...	13,315	5th April...	10th June...	2	0·1	...	1	1	...
	117	M. T. Palni	16,446	23rd Jan. ...	29th Jan. ...	5	0·4	...	1	1	...
	118	Zemindaries	33,237	10th Jan. ...	Dec. ...	57	1·7	January ...	3	2	1
		Total ...	1,294,382	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	859	0·6	February ...	1,063	107	956

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1888, *to accompany the Cholera Map*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
						Cholera.				Number of those	
Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of the Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Tinnevelly.	119	Otapidáram Taluk ...	253,516	3rd Jan....	30th Dec....	46	0·2	January ...	412	19	393
	120	Tenkarai do. ...	283,140	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec....	1,917	6·7	Do. ...	155	105	50
	121	Srívilliputur do. ...	130,193	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,068	8·2	Do. ...	143	82	61
	122	Sankaranainárkoil do. ...	168,508	20th Jan....	25th Feb....	6	0·03	February ...	111	2	109
	123	Ámbásamudram do. ...	174,317	5th Jan. ...	31st Dec....	48	0·2	Do. ...	114	16	98
	124	Nánguméri do. ...	181,064	1st Jan. ...	Do. ...	1,970	11·2	December...	250	151	99
	125	Sátúr do. ...	165,152	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,110	6·7	January ...	94	70	24
	126	Tenkási do. ...	150,886	16th May ...	28th Dec....	85	0·5	May ...	230	16	214
	127	M. T. Tinnevelly ...	140,405	2nd Jan. ...	31st Dec....	610	4·3	February ...	104	47	57
	128	M. T. Palamcottah ...	23,221	1st Jan. ...	Do. ...	231	9·9	January ...	1	1	...
	129	M. T. Tuticorin ...	17,964	Do. ...	29th Dec....	179	10·0	Do. ...	1	1	...
	130		16,281	4th Jan....	31st Dec....	11	0·7	December...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,699,747	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec....	7,281	4·3	January ...	1,616	511	1,105
Kurnool.	131	Rámallakót Taluk	74,369	26th May...	18th Aug....	127	1·7	July ...	106	15	91
	132	Pattikonda do. ...	105,438	12th June...	7th Dec....	42	0·3	June ...	107	12	95
	133	Nandikótkur do. ...	72,741	11th Feb...	20th Aug....	16	0·2	February ...	101	6	95
	134	Nandyál do. ...	78,282	31st May ...	19th Dec....	3	0·03	...	92	2	90
	135	Koilkuntla do. ...	76,296	25th July ...	25th July ...	1	0·01	...	85	1	84
	136	Sarvél do. ...	57,197	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	86
	137	Cumbum do. ...	109,851	15th Feb....	30th Dec....	124	1·1	March ...	101	18	83
	138	Márkápur do. ...	84,048	Do. ...	31st Dec. ...	71	0·8	December...	79	12	67
	139	M. T. Kurnool ...	20,329	26th June...	12th Aug....	27	1·3	July ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	678,551	11th Feb....	31st Dec....	411	0·6	July ...	758	67	691
Cuddapah.	140	Badvél									
	141	Proddatur Taluk ...	82,445	13th Jan....	22nd Sept...	25	0·3	July ...	115	5	110
	142	Sidhout do. ...	90,653	24th June...	10th Oct...	237	2·6	August ...	90	21	69
	143	Pullampet do. ...	59,076	2nd Jan....	4th Oct....	57	0·9	January ...	79	10	69
	144	Cuddapah do. ...	134,366	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec	1,115	8·3	Do. ...	130	54	76
	145	Jammalamadugu do. ...	128,471	Do. ...	13th Dec....	354	2·7	September...	146	41	105
	146	Pulivendla do. ...	91,958	24th Mar....	29th Sept...	105	1·1	Do. ...	127	11	116
	147	Ráyachóti do. ...	95,617	14th Jan....	23rd Nov....	73	0·7	August ...	105	15	90
	148	Kadiri do. ...	92,541	1st Jan. ...	14th Dec....	97	1·0	January ...	93	17	76
	149	Váyalpád do. ...	116,252	7th Feb....	10th Sept ...	17	0·1	February ...	139	11	128
	150	Madanapalle do. ...	104,462	1st Jan. ...	26th Dec....	34	0·3	December...	117	9	108
	151	M. T. Cuddapah ...	106,215	Do. ...	27th Nov....	6	0·05	January ...	96	4	92
			18,982	Do. ...	25th Dec....	93	5·0	August ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,121,088	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	2,213	2·0	January ...	1,238	199	1,039
Bellary.	152	Bellary Taluk	95,477	9th Mar.	12th Dec....	106	1·1	June ...	170	19	151
	153	Hospet do. ...	84,986	7th Mar. ..	24th Dec....	153	1·8	Do. ...	149	24	125
	154	Kúdligi do. ...	74,600	7th June...	31st Dec....	82	1·09	October ...	384	11	373
	155	Hadagalli do. ...	75,572	11th Jan. ...	18th Dec....	237	3·1	Do. ...	152	28	124
	156	Harpanaballi do. ...	70,620	8th Oct. ...	30th Dec. .	123	1·7	November ...	250	13	237
	157	Alúr do. ...	65,555	8th June...	29th Dec....	248	3·7	June & Dec.	108	24	84
	158	Adóni do. ...	99,644	26th Feb....	8th Dec....	262	2·6	June ...	202	25	177
	159	Rayadrug do. ...	83,799	1st Jan. ...	11th Dec. ..	30	0·3	January ...	156	6	150
	160	M. T. Bellary ...	53,466	25th Jan. ...	23rd Dec....	112	2·1	December...	1	1	...
	161	M. T. Adóni ...	22,441	29th May ...	28th Dec....	235	10·4	June ...	1	1	...
	162	Zemindaries ...	10,532	2nd June...	25th Dec....	63	5·9	November...	24	9	15
		Total ...	786,807	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec....	1,651	2·2	June ...	1,597	161	1,436
Anantapur.	163	Anantapur Taluk									
	164	Gooty do. ...	86,909	2nd Aug....	31st Oct....	106	1·2	August ...	122	17	105
	165	Tadpatri do. ...	110,597	8th Feb....	31st Dec. ..	70	0·6	September...	153	10	143
	166	Penukonda do. ...	98,964	5th June ..	20th Oct....	224	2·1	July ...	96	21	75
	167	Dharmavaram do. ...	73,023	6th July ..	4th Oct....	28	0·4	September...	99	4	95
	168	Hindupur do. ...	97,106	9th July..	31st Dec....	331	3·4	August ...	185	24	161
	169	Madakasira do. ...	73,270	26th Oct. ...	26th Oct....	1	0·01	...	100	1	99
	170	M. T. Anantapur ...	55,113	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
			4,907	29th July ...	16th Nov....	66	13·4	October ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	599,889	8th Feb....	31st Dec....	826	1·4	August ...	906	78	828
North Arcot.	171	Chittoor Taluk	171,907	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec....	242	1·4	January ...	337	19	318
	172	Chendragiri do. ...	79,919	Do. ...	Do. ...	298	2·7	Do. ...	227	27	200
	173	Palmanér do. ...	54,815	Do. ...	20th Feb ...	32	0·7	Do. ...	88	4	84
	174	Gudiyátam do. ...	132,966	2nd Jan....	31st Dec....	336	3·4	Do. ...	177	42	135
	175	Vellore do. ...	129,388	1st Jan. ...	Do. ...	1,012	7·8	Do. ...	151	43	108
	176	Polúr do. ...	145,877	4th Jan. ...	29th Dec....	109	0·9	Do. ...	265	19	246
	177	Wandiwash do. ...	148,100	7th Jan....	31st Dec....	129	0·8	December...	285	35	250

Statement illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Madras Presidency during the year 1888, *to accompany the Cholera Map*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	
						Cholera.				Number of those	
Districts.	Number of Circles of Registration.	Name of the Circle.	Population for which Returns were received.	Date of First Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Date of Last Case of Cholera in the Circle during the Year.	Total Deaths in each of the Circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.	Number of Villages in each of the Circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
N. Arcot—*cont.*	178	Arcot Taluk ...	147,388	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	311	2·1	January ...	258	50	208
	179	Wálajápet do.	188,790	Do. ...	Do. ...	712	3·7	Do. ...	249	61	188
	180	M. T. Vellore ...	40,958	Do. ...	Do. ...	171	4·2	December...	1	1	...
	181	M. T. Wálajápet ...	10,387	Do. ...	17th Dec. ...	28	2·7	January ...	1	1	...
	182	M. T. Gudiyátam ...	16,690	Do. ...	31st Dec. ...	507	30·3	Do. ...	1	1	...
	183	M. T. Tirupati ...	13,232	Do. ...	25th Dec. ...	73	5·5	December...	1	1	...
	184	Zemindaries ...	584,596	Do. ...	31st Dec. ...	1,010	1·7	January ...	1,597	122	1,475
		Total ...	1,822,873	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	4,970	2·7	January ...	3,638	426	3,212
Salem.	185	Salem Taluk ...	267,547	7th Jan. ...	30th Dec. ...	454	1·6	January ...	518	35	483
	186	Atúr do. ...	158,554	Do. ...	Do. ...	655	4·1	Do. ...	181	61	120
	187	Námakal do. ...	254,577	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	395	1·5	Do. ...	378	49	329
	188	Tiruchengód do. ...	191,328	Do. ...	20th Dec. ...	391	2·04	April ...	309	45	264
	189	Hosúr do. ...	131,770	5th Feb. ...	29th Nov. ...	34	0·2	November...	952	2	950
	190	Kistnagiri do. ...	120,929	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	264	2·1	December...	541	34	507
	191	Dharmapuri do. ...	135,826	2nd Jan. ...	Do. ...	101	0·7	Do. ...	704	17	687
	192	Tirupatúr do. ...	133,070	1st Jan. ...	27th Dec. ...	244	1·8	January ...	338	16	322
	193	Uttankarai do. ...	109,456	13th Jan. ...	30th Dec. ...	58	0·5	December...	555	14	541
	194	M. T. Salem ...	59,631	2nd Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	488	8·2	January ...	1	1	...
	195	M. T. Tirupatúr ...	14,278	13th Jan. ...	3rd April...	10	0·7	March ...	1	1	...
	196	M. T. Vániyambádi ...	15,933	5th Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	23	1·4	January ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,592,899	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	3,117	1·9	January ...	4,479	276	4,203
Coimbatore.	197	Coimbatore Taluk ...	228,837	1st Jan. ...	25th May ...	107	0·04	January ...	263	25	238
	198	Erode do. ...	185,805	Do. ...	17th June...	456	2·4	Do. ...	197	40	157
	199	Satyamangalam do. ...	151,313	Do. ...	10th April .	126	0·8	February ...	178	25	153
	200	Pollachi do. ...	172,909	Do. ...	7th Mar. ...	77	0·4	January ...	161	23	138
	201	Palladam do. ...	213,391	Do. ...	17th April...	141	0·6	Do. ...	195	33	162
	202	Bhaváni do. ...	94,123	3rd Jan. ...	6th Aug ...	62	0·6	Jan. & April.	62	16	46
	203	Kollegál do. ...	77,522	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	125
	204	Udamalpet do. ...	112,572	2nd Jan....	24th Feb. ...	82	0·7	January ...	91	23	68
	205	Karúr do. ...	167,950	1st Jan....	24th Dec. ..	151	0·8	Do. ...	95	36	59
	206	Dhárápuram do. ...	195,252	Do. ...	25th April.	289	1·4	Do. ...	82	68	14
	207	M. T. Coimbatore ...	38,967	Do. ...	22nd Dec. ..	50	1·3	Do. ...	1	1	...
	208	M. T. Erode ...	9,864	Do. ...	11th April.	62	6·3	Do. ...	1	1	...
	209	M. T. Karúr ...	9,205	2nd Jan....	21st Dec. ...	48	5·2	Do. ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,657,690	1st Jan. ...	24th Dec. ...	1,651	0·9	January ...	1,452	292	1,160
Nilgiris.	210	Nílgiri Taluk	46,756	...	Nil.	...	...	...	33	...	...
	211	Wellington Cantonment	1,725						1	...	...
	212	South-East Wynaad ...	25,440						12	...	...
	213	M. T. Ootacamund ...	12,335						1	...	...
	214	M. T. Coonoor ...	4,778						1	...	...
		Total ...	91,034	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
S. Canara.	215	Mangalore Taluk ...	216,950	1st Sept...	31st Dec. ...	383	1·3	December...	306	76	230
	216	Kásaragód do. ...	243,881	16th June...	Do. ...	577	2·3	October ...	213	36	207
	217	Uppinangadi do. ...	110,367	1st Sept ...	Do. ...	69	0·6	December...	278	19	259
	218	Udipi do. ...	237,432	5th Jan. ...	Do. ...	319	1·3	November...	258	55	203
	219	Kundapur do. ...	115,113	20th Nov....	Do. ...	9	0·07	December...	190	3	187
	220	M. T. Mangalore ...	32,099	1st Nov....	Do. ...	70	2·1	Do. ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	955,842	5th Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	1,427	1·5	December...	1,276	190	1,086
Malabar.	221	Chirakal Taluk ...	246,283	19th June...	9th Dec. ...	362	1·4	August ...	43	25	18
	222	Kóttayam do. ...	141,194	18th June...	13th Nov....	226	1·6	July ...	27	17	10
	223	Kurumbranád do. ...	261,024	2nd Feb. ...	6th Nov. ...	426	1·6	Do. ...	57	22	35
	224	Calicut do. ...	148,877	1st Jan. ...	16th Sept ...	95	0·6	Feb. & Aug.	38	14	24
	225	Ernád do. ...	296,143	3rd Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	705	2·3	May ...	52	24	28
	226	Ponáni do. ...	392,654	6th Jan. ...	17th Dec. ...	2,009	5·1	July ...	73	57	16
	227	Walawanád do. ...	308,102	1st Jan. ...	29th Sept ...	157	0·5	June ...	64	21	43
	228	Pálghat do. ...	306,115	Do. ...	24th May ...	247	0·8	January ...	56	30	26
	229	Wynaad do. ...	88,091	18th June ..	24th June ...	18	0·2	...	13	1	12
	230	Cochin do. ...	1,463	4th Sept...	10th Sept....	2	1·3	...	1	1	...
	231	Anjengo do. ...	2,534	15th Jan. ...	24th Dec....	22	8·6	August ...	1	1	...
	232	Tangachéri do. ...	1,665	15th July ...	21st Aug....	49	29·4	Do. ...	1	1	...
	233	M. T. Tellicherry ...	24,581	1st June...	12th Sept....	299	12·1	July ...	1	1	...
	234	M. T. Calicut ...	57,085	1st Jan. ...	19th Sept....	966	16·9	January ...	1	1	...
	235	M. T. Pálghat ...	36,339	4th Jan...	20th April.	37	1·0	February ...	1	1	...
	236	M. T. Cochin ...	15,698	15th Feb. ...	4th Oct. ...	42	2·6	Do. ...	1	1	...
	237	M. T. Cannanore ...	26,386	9th June...	28th Aug....	484	18·3	July ...	1	1	...
		Total ...	2,354,234	1st Jan. ...	31st Dec. ...	6,143	2·6	July ...	431	219	212

NOTE.—In this statement the ratios are worked on the population including Europeans and Eurasians.

SMALL-POX.

32. In 1888 the deaths from small-pox of 11,117 males and 10,741 females or a total of 21,858 persons were recorded against 21,472 in 1887 and a quinquennial mean of 34,510.

33. The number of deaths registered from small-pox in each year since 1868 is seen in the table on page 14, and in the following table the ratios per mille of population are given :—

Table showing the ratios of Small-pox Deaths for a series of years.

Years.	Ratio per mille of population.	Years.	Ratio per mille of population.
1868	1·2	1879	0·6
1869	0·7	1880	0·5
1870	0·5	1881	0·5
1871	0·8	1882	0·6
1872	1·2	1883	1·3
1873	1·7	1884	2·1
1874	1·5	1885	1·2
1875	0·8	1886	0·6
1876	0·8	1887	0·7
1877	3·0	1888	0·8
1878	1·9		

The small-pox death-rate for the Presidency in 1888 was a little greater than in the previous two years, but lower than the mortality recorded in 1883, 1884 and 1885, and the average of the previous five years.

34. In Annual Form No. VIII it will be seen that the disease, as often happens, reached its maximum intensity (2,561) in March, after which date it commenced to decline, and the minimum (1,293) was registered in October.

35. There were 4,513 children under one year of age, and 8,487 over one and under twelve years of age, who died from small-pox during the year, out of a total of 21,858. A percentage of 20·7 occurred among infants under one year of age, whilst 38·8 per cent. took place among children over one and under twelve, and the remaining 40·5 per cent. was among persons above twelve years of age.

36. During the year deaths from small-pox were registered in all the districts. The highest ratios—2·4 and 2·2—took place, respectively, in the Kurnool and Ganjam districts. In these two districts, vaccination has always been opposed by the people, and its practice has been carried on under many disadvantages. In the Madura, South Canara, North Arcot and Bellary-Anantapur districts, the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 1·5, 1·5, 1·2, and 1·2. The lowest ratios—0·02, 0·04, and 0·09—took place, respectively, in Godávari, Kistna and Madras districts.

37. From Annual Form VI-A in the appendix we find that in districts the death-rate from small-pox was 0·7, the same as in the previous year, and in towns 1·4 against 1·2 in 1887.

38. In the following table is shown the small-pox mortality in the municipal towns during the year under report :—

No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Ratio per mille of population.	Ratio per mille of successful vaccination to population.	No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Ratio per mille of population.	Ratio per mille of successful vaccination to population.
1	Mangalore ...	306	9·5	30·3	11	Calicut ...	114	2·0	29·6
2	Parlákimedi ...	106	6·9	57·8	12	Cannanore ...	46	1·7	48·8
3	Kurnool ...	129	6·3	63·1	13	Vellore ...	67	1·6	30·5
4	Salem ...	310	5·2	30·3	14	Gudiyátam ...	25	1·5	22·0
5	Dindigul ...	68	4·8	43·5	15	Madura ...	101	1·3	39·8
6	Srírangam ...	86	4·3	28·3	16	Negapatam ...	72	1·3	38·2
7	Trichinopoly ...	262	3·1	47·5	17	Tanjore ...	65	1·2	26·0
8	Berhampore ...	62	2·6	24·0	18	Karur ...	10	1·1	44·3
9	Tellicherry ...	66	2·6	51·9	19	Máyavaram ...	26	1·1	31·2
10	Ádóni ...	52	2·3	40·1	20	Bellary ...	56	1·0	34·4

No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Ratio per mille of population.	Ratio per mille of successful vaccination to population.	No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Ratio per mille of population.	Ratio per mille of successful vaccination to population.
21	Cuddalore ...	43	1·0	20·3	40	Vániyambádi ...	2	0·1	20·3
22	Cuddapah ...	15	0·8	39·8	41	Ootacamund ...	1	0·05	38·9
23	Conjeeveram ...	21	0·5	14·0	42	Tirupatúr ...	1	0·07	25·2
24	Palni ...	7	0·5	46·8	43	Palamcottah ...	1	0·06	51·0
25	Nellore ...	14	0·5	86·8	44	Masulipatam ...	1	0·03	28·8
26	Mannárgudi ...	10	0·5	24·4	45	Anantapur ...	...	...	69·8
27	Erode ...	4	0·4	54·7	46	Ellore ...	...	...	30·5
28	Periyakulam ...	6	0·4	21·9	47	Rajahmundry.	...	...	50·1
29	Coonoor ...	2	0·4	65·7	48	Guntúr ...	...	...	14·0
30	Coimbatore ...	11	0·3	24·6	49	Bezwada ...	...	...	29·4
31	Cocanada ...	9	0·3	13·1	50	Cochin ...	...	...	63·2
32	Kumbakónam.	14	0·3	26·5	51	Ongole ...	...	...	37·6
33	Tinnevelly ...	8	0·3	33·3	52	Tirupati ...	...	...	3·6
34	Vizianagrum ...	6	0·3	45·7	53	Chidambaram.	...	...	49·0
35	Chicacole ...	4	0·2	36·6	54	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	55·2
36	Pálghat ...	9	0·2	54·1	55	Anakapálle ...	...	...	27·3
37	Wálajápet ...	3	0·2	32·6					
38	Tuticorin ...	4	0·2	36·6					
39	Vizagapatam ...	7	0·2	35·5		Total ...	2,232	1·5	36·4

Of the 55 municipalities, in 44 there were deaths from small-pox recorded. The highest death-rate, 9·5 per 1,000 of population, was in Mangalore, the district rate being 1·2. Parlákimedi comes next with a ratio of 6·9, the rate for the district being 2·2. The lowest ratio (0·03) per 1,000 of population took place in Masulipatam.

39. The following statement gives the death-rates and number of deaths that occurred from small-pox in the town of Madras from 1873 to 1888, and it is gratifying to notice the fall in the mortality of small-pox since the introduction of compulsory vaccination :—

Years.	Madras Town. Deaths from small-pox.	Madras Town. Small-pox death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Years.	Madras Town. Deaths from small-pox.	Madras Town. Small-pox death-rate per 1,000 of population.
1873	1,062	2·6	1884	4,064	10·0
1874	330	2·08			
1875	196	0·4	Total, 1873–84 ...	19,523	4·01
1876	421	1·0			
1877	6,758	16·9	1885	26	0·06
1878	447	1·1	1886	1	0·002
1879	910	2·2	1887	13	0·03
1880	869	2·1	1888	36	0·08
1881	1,654	4·2			
1882	355	0·8	Total, 1885–88 ...	76	0·04
1883	1,957	4·8			

Vaccination was made compulsory in the Madras Municipality on the 15th May 1884.

FEVERS.

40. During 1888 there were 106,802 males and 97,759 females, or a total of 204,561 persons reported to have died from fever against 240,860 in 1887. There was thus a decrease of 36,299 for the year under report as compared with 1887, and the mortality was less in 1888 than in any of the four preceding years. On looking at the table on page 14, it will be seen that the greatest number of deaths are from "fevers," and although cholera attracts more attention and naturally causes greater panic than fever, yet it ought not to be as much dreaded as "fevers," which are a far more prominent cause of excessive mortality than cholera. From

1879 to 1888 there were 316,281 deaths from cholera, but the deaths from fever for the same period were 2,193,169 or nearly seven times greater than the mortality from cholera. Although a principal cause in the reduction of the number of deaths from fever in 1888 would appear to have been the deficient rainfall and dryness of the year, yet there can be no doubt that there is some other factor or factors at work, besides the moisture which assist in the causation of fever.

41. The following table shows the deaths from fevers in the several districts of the Presidency in each year since 1877 :—

Districts.	Population for which returns were received during 1888.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Anantapur ...	1,336,017	30,555	25,480	13,223	10,508	8,799	4,632	4,359	4,622	4,789	4,377	6,185	2,212
Bellary ...							2,089	1,530	1,548	1,358	1,370	2,407	5,444
Chingleput ...	978,524	10,500	6,203	7,313	7,455	7,040	5,582	5,574	6,082	6,114	6,741	6,198	5,393
Coimbatore ...	1,657,144	21,592	13,922	14,405	9,876	10,888	11,125	12,843	12,897	10,776	11,185	12,898	11,016
Cuddapah ...	1,120,714	61,708	44,559	25,177	22,411	15,490	13,285	11,243	12,282	14,648	15,412	18,906	18,258
Ganjam	973,102	11,508	15,555	11,728	11,831	14,203	12,038	12,016	10,789	10,354	10,789	16,669	11,414
Godávari ...	1,790,850	13,398	16,403	17,586	11,453	12,018	14,366	14,221	16,857	16,617	19,205	17,444	12,145
Kistna ...	1,548,355	10,807	16,701	15,047	11,396	9,998	13,221	12,933	14,056	12,010	14,925	14,486	11,810
Kurnool ...	678,464	55,394	32,660	19,780	16,295	14,897	11,925	9,984	10,771	11,015	11,492	15,916	15,008
Madras ...	389,984	5,971	4,851	3,421	3,507	3,645	3,674	3,422	3,726	3,553	3,758	3,973	3,326
Madura ...	1,293,829	27,393	20,050	16,318	8,033	8,048	8,043	9,158	9,496	10,265	9,845	7,760	7,088
Malabar ...	2,351,152	15,910	18,822	15,558	15,233	17,687	17,856	27,961	24,816	22,577	19,290	17,811	18,617
Nellore ...	1,184,765	26,641	29,604	9,812	6,293	6,306	6,097	7,702	8,094	8,999	8,999	9,481	8,708
Nílgiris ...	88,324	1,527	995	672	689	771	772	768	1,063	1,177	1,038	931	1,050
North Arcot ...	1,822,312	46,124	26,764	21,627	14,782	11,079	9,296	10,487	11,755	15,724	15,821	16,901	13,839
Salem ...	1,592,274	50,306	24,440	21,684	11,379	10,833	9,251	10,081	10,908	12,517	14,136	16,142	13,810
South Arcot ...	1,815,916	28,610	15,672	18,323	10,826	10,611	9,262	10,110	10,524	10,563	12,193	13,075	12,797
South Canara...	955,595	6,068	17,413	10,970	5,633	6,059	4,462	7,410	10,384	8,992	7,727	6,866	6,680
Tanjore ...	2,129,588	5,844	5,825	5,604	4,389	4,660	3,405	3,742	4,074	3,356	3,486	3,556	3,196
Tinnevelly ...	1,699,056	10,607	11,215	10,091	7,417	7,518	5,750	5,937	6,448	5,900	5,055	5,550	4,032
Trichinopoly ...	1,214,485	13,486	10,356	7,511	5,968	6,777	5,905	6,323	5,973	5,605	5,530	6,194	6,182
Vizagapatam ...	1,232,074	15,292	16,953	19,717	14,566	16,215	16,525	15,982	16,812	20,977	19,355	22,011	12,211
Total Presidency.	27,852,474	469,241	374,443	285,477	209,940	203,542	188,561	203,786	215,977	218,786	221,679	240,860	204,561

In all the districts, with the exception of Bellary, Malabar, and Nílgiris, fevers caused a lower mortality during the year under review than in 1887. The greatest decrease (9,800) in the number of deaths from fever in 1888 when compared with 1887 was in the Vizagapatam district.

42. In table IX in appendix is seen the monthly distribution of these deaths. The cold weather months were those in which the greatest number of deaths occurred from fevers. In January there were 20,741 deaths, and in December 20,234. A great many cases of chest diseases are no doubt entered as "fevers" during the cold weather months, and the village officers cannot be supposed to be always able to distinguish between them and fever. The minimum mortality (15,480) took place in the month of April.

43. The subjoined table shows the recorded deaths and death-rates from fever in districts and municipalities :—

No.	Districts, exclusive of municipal towns.	Number of deaths from fevers.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	Kurnool	14,684	22·3
2	Cuddapah ...	18,098	16·4
3	Nílgiris	923	12·9
4	Ganjam	10,686	11·6
5	Vizagapatam ...	11,612	10·0
6	Salem	13,214	8·7
7	Madras	3,306	8·5
8	Malabar	18,024	8·2
9	North Arcot ...	13,357	7·6
10	Kistna	11,093	7·4
11	Nellore	8,516	7·4
12	South Arcot ...	12,526	7·1
13	South Canara ...	6,551	7·1
14	Godávari	11,816	6·9
15	Coimbatore ...	10,732	6·7
16	Anantapur ...	2,201	5·6
17	Bellary	4,714	
18	Madura	6,437	5·5
19	Chingleput ...	5,152	5·4
20	Trichinopoly ...	5,631	5·0
21	Tinnevelly ...	4,739	2·9
22	Tanjore	2,335	1·2
	Total ...	196,347	7·4

No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from fevers.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	Berhampore ...	398	16·8
2	Kurnool	324	16·0
3	Parlákimedi ...	181	11·8
4	Bellary	565	10·6
5	Vizianagrum ...	221	9·8
6	Coonoor	44	9·2
7	Cuddapah ...	160	8·4
8	Tuticorin ...	135	8·3
9	Vániyambádi ...	131	8·2
10	Tirupatúr ...	117	8·2
11	Chicacole ...	149	8·1
12	Anakápalle ...	104	7·8
13	Vizagapatam ...	234	7·7
14	Ádóni	165	7·4
15	Chidambaram ...	139	7·0
16	Rajahmundry ...	171	6·9
17	Ootacamund ...	83	6·7
18	Vellore	271	6·6
19	Pálghat	238	6·5
20	Conjeeveram ...	241	6·4
21	Guntúr	119	6·1
22	Periyakulam ...	98	6·0
23	Madura	457	5·9
24	Tirupati ...	79	5·9
25	Salem	348	5·8
26	Kumbakónam ...	276	5·5
27	Wálajápet ...	56	5·4
28	Nellore	146	5·3
29	Máyavaram ...	120	5·2
30	Coimbatore ...	198	5·1
31	Karúr	47	5·1
32	Trichinopoly ...	428	5·1
33	Ongole	46	5·0
34	Bimlipatam ...	40	4·6
35	Gudiyátam ...	76	4·5
36	Bezváda ...	41	4·4
37	Ellore	103	4·1
38	Negapatam ...	219	4·1
39	Mangalore ...	129	4·0
40	Erode	39	3·9
41	Cochin	60	3·8
42	Palni	49	3·7
43	Tanjore	202	3·6
44	Srírangam ...	73	3·6
45	Tellicherry ...	81	3·3
46	Cuddalore ...	132	3·0
47	Dindigul	42	2·9
48	Calicut	163	2·8
49	Mannárgudi ...	44	2·3
50	Anantapur ...	11	2·2
51	Cannanore ...	51	1·9
52	Cocanada	55	1·8
53	Masulipatam ...	57	1·6
54	Tinnevelly ...	35	1·5
55	Palamcottah ...	23	1·3
	Total ...	8,214	5·6

The death-rates in 23 municipal towns were greater in 1888 than in 1887, in 29 less, and in 3 equal. The highest death-rate is reported as in 1887 from Berhampore. The mortality was however much less in 1888, 16·8 per 1,000 of population against 43·2 per 1,000 in 1887. The lowest death-rate (1·3) was recorded by Palamcottah.

In 14 municipal towns the mortality from fevers was greater than that of the districts. The death-rate for municipalities was 5·6 per 1,000 of population, against 6·3 in 1887 and among the rural population it amounted to 7·4, against 8·8 in the previous year.

BOWEL-COMPLAINTS.

44. As might be expected owing to the greater prevalence of cholera in 1888 than in 1887, more deaths were returned from bowel-complaints in the year under review than in the one preceding it.

45. During the year bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 14,687 males and 13,034 females or a total of 27,721 persons against 26,679 deaths in 1887. At table on page 14 is seen the number of deaths from bowel-complaints in each year since 1871. The number of deaths was exceeded in 10 out of the 17 years quoted, but was 493 above the last quinquennial mean. The death-rates from bowel-complaints for a series of years are given in the following table:—

Years.	Ratio per mille of population.	Years.	Ratio per mille of population.
1881	0·6	1885	1·1
1882	0·6	1886	0·9
1883	0·7	1887	0·9
1884	1·0	1888	1·0

46. The death-rate for the year under review was 1·0 per 1,000 against 0·9 the rate for last year and 0·9 the average rate per 1,000 for the 5-year period, 1883–1887. In 13 districts the death-rate was higher in 1888 than in 1887, in 2 equal, and in 6 lower. The increase in the death-rate in some districts was probably due to the deficient rainfall, as the water of tanks was much reduced in quantity, and therefore had a much larger percentage of suspended and dissolved impurities, and, in places where wells, &c., failed, people had to take water from impure sources. Madras, as usual, heads the list, with the high death-rate of 6·5 per 1,000 of population or 0·8 less than in 1887. Following it comes Chingleput with a ratio of 4·2 per 1,000 against 4·0 per mille in 1887, and next to it South Canara (2·3). These three districts also obtained the highest death ratios in 1887. The lowest ratios, viz., 0·3, was returned by the Kistna and Vizagapatam districts. In 1887 the ratio in the Kistna district was 0·2, and in the Vizagapatam district 0·6.

47. Table X in appendix shows the deaths from bowel-complaints during each month of the year. The greatest number of deaths from bowel-complaints occurred in January. The greatest mortality from these causes usually occurs in the cold weather months, and the experience of this year is in accordance with the general rule. In December 2,991 deaths were registered, and in January 3,165. The fewest deaths (1,788) were recorded in April.

48. The following table shows the number of deaths reported from bowel-complaints in each district and municipality in 1888:—

No.	Districts, exclusive of municipalities.	Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.	Ratio per mille of population.	No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	Madras	2,524	6·5	1	Tuticorin ...	153	9·4
2	Chingleput	3,932	4·1	2	Berhampore ...	163	6·8
3	South Canara ...	2,032	2·2	3	Tinnevelly ...	148	6·4
4	Malabar	4,282	1·9	4	Negapatam ...	306	5·7
5	Anantapur	354	0·9	5	Calicut ...	309	5·4
6	Bellary	803		6	Tanjore	298	5·4
7	Nílgiris	52	0·7	7	Mangalore	170	5·3
8	Coimbatore	976	0·6	8	Bezváda	49	5·2
9	Cuddapah	718	0·6	9	Madura	399	5·2
10	North Arcot	1,185	0·6	10	Tirupatúr	74	5·2
11	Tinnevelly	959	0·6	11	Mannárgudi ...	100	5·1
12	Nellore	661	0·5	12	Bimlipatam ...	43	5·0
13	Kurnool	304	0·4	13	Coonoor	23	4·8
14	Salem	657	0·4	14	Conjeeveram ...	161	4·3
15	South Arcot	840	0·4	15	Vizianagrum ...	94	4·1
16	Trichinopoly	486	0·4	16	Periyakulam ...	65	3·9
17	Godávari	448	0·3	17	Kumbakónam ...	185	3·7
18	Madura	377	0·3	18	Rajahmundry ...	90	3·6
19	Tanjore	662	0·3	19	Máyavaram ...	83	3·6

No.	Districts, exclusive of municipalities.	Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.	Ratio per mille of population.	No.	Municipalities.	Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.	Ratio per mille of population.
20	Ganjam	245	0·2	20	Trichinopoly ...	311	3·6
21	Kistna	371	0·2	21	Cochin	54	3·4
22	Vizagapatam ...	163	0·1	22	Karúr	31	3·3
				23	Erode	32	3·2
				24	Cocanada	100	3·2
				25	Cuddalore	141	3·2
				26	Vizagapatam ...	97	3·2
				27	Coimbatore ...	122	3·1
				28	Chidambaram ...	60	3·0
				29	Palamcottah ...	52	2·9
				30	Srírangam ...	59	2·9
				31	Ootacamund ...	32	2·6
				32	Ongole	23	2·5
				33	Vellore	97	2·4
				34	Ellore	57	2·2
				35	Dindigul	28	2·0
				36	Salem	118	1·9
				37	Cuddapah ...	35	1·8
				38	Chicacole	32	1·7
				39	Púlghat	64	1·7
				40	Kurnool	27	1·3
				41	Bellary	62	1·2
				42	Tellicherry ...	29	1·2
				43	Palni	15	1·1
				44	Tirupati	15	1·1
				45	Gudiyátam ...	16	0·9
				46	Anakápalle ...	11	0·8
				47	Vániyambádi ...	11	0·7
				48	Anantapur	3	0·6
				49	Cannanore	11	0·4
				50	Wálajápet	5	0·4
				51	Guntúr	7	0·3
				52	Nellore	10	0·3
				53	Parlákimedi ...	3	0·2
				54	Adóni	2	0·1
				55	Masulipatam ...	5	0·1
	Total ...	23,031	0·8		Total ...	4,690	3·2

The district Presidency rate was 0·8 or 2·4 less than the Municipal Presidency rate (3·2). In 46 municipal towns the death-rate was higher than in the districts, in only 8 it was lower, and in 1 equal. The highest death-rate in municipal towns from bowel-complaints is reported to have occurred at Tuticorin, where it attained the rate of 9·4 per 1,000 against 8·2 in 1887. The lowest death-rate (0·1) was recorded by Masulipatam and Adóni.

INJURIES.

49. The deaths from injuries in 1888 were 11,401 or 73 more than in 1887; of the 11,401 deaths, 2,483 were registered as due to suicide, 6,587 wounds and accidents, and 2,331 were killed by snakes and wild beasts. There was an increase in the number of suicides (699), and persons killed by snakes and wild beasts (126) in 1888 as compared with 1887, but a decrease in the deaths from wounds and accidents (752). The greatest number of suicides occurred in Nellore district, and the fewest in Madras. The highest death-rate from injuries (0·7) was obtained by Nellore, and the lowest (0·08) by Nílgiris.

50. The following table shows the deaths from injuries for a series of years:

Years.	Suicides.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	Years.
1868 ...	602	6,007	2,653	9,242	1868
1869 ...	694	6,057	2,559	9,310	1869
1870 ...	1,438	8,158	2,729	12,325	1870
1871 ...	2,370	9,566	3,387	15,323	1871
1872 ...	2,366	9,668	3,116	15,150	1872
1873 ...	2,077	9,185	2,889	14,251	1873
1874 ...	1,876	8,590	2,899	13,065	1874
1875 ...	1,811	8,057	2,553	12,421	1875
1876 ...	1,715	7,083	2,377	11,175	1876
1877 ...	2,575	11,797	2,088	16,460	1877
1878 ...	2,464	10,554	1,989	15,007	1878
1879 ...	1,926	8,324	2,369	12,619	1879
1880 ...	1,487	6,985	2,373	10,845	1880
1881 ...	1,603	7,532	2,392	11,527	1881
1882 ...	1,644	7,665	2,302	11,611	1882
1883 ...	1,477	7,714	2,318	11,509	1883
1884 ...	1,514	7,498	2,290	11,502	1884
1885 ...	1,573	7,716	2,370	11,659	1885
1886 ...	1,628	9,057	2,418	13,103	1886
1887 ...	1,784	7,339	2,205	11,328	1887
1888 ...	2,483	6,587	2,331	11,401	1888

ALL OTHER CAUSES.

51. There were 272,797 deaths registered under the head of "all other causes," being 3,280 less than in 1887, when 276,077 were returned under this head. The death-rates under this head during the last eight years were as per margin.

Years.	Ratio per mille of population.	Years.	Ratio per mille of population.
1881	7·2	1885 ...	9·2
1882	7·1	1886 ...	9·3
1883	8·0	1887 ...	9·8
1884	9·1	1888 ...	9·8

52. The following statements showing the ratios of deaths from cholera, small-pox, fevers, and bowel-complaints per mille of population in each circle of registration and the daily record of Meteorological observations and deaths from cholera in the towns of Negapatam and Salem are given as required by the Government of India. *Vide* G.O., No. 2366 Mis., dated 12th November 1886, Public:—

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.
Ganjam.	1	Chicacole Taluk	152,540	0·1	1·3	11·6	0·1
	2	Berhampore do.	209,221	1·5	2·1	10·2	0·4
	3	Goomsur do.	139,469	0·4	1·5	8·8	0·2
	4	M. T. Chicacole	18,302	1·7	0·2	8·1	1·7
	5	M. T. Berhampore	23,599	2·2	2·6	16·8	6·8
	6	M. T. Parlákimedi	15,365	0·06	6·9	11·8	0·2
	7	Zemindaries	406,159	0·5	2·5	12·8	0·2
	8	Agency Tracts	8,798	...	13·7	38·1	0·3
		Total ...	973,453	0·7	2·2	11·7	0·4
Vizagapatam.	9	Sarvasiddhi Taluk	107,538	...	...	10·2	0·09
	10	Narsapatnam do.	76,702	...	0·04	12·5	0·2
	11	Anakápalle do.	88,920	0·1	...	7·5	0·2
	12	Vizagapatam do.	27,282	...	...	19·4	0·5
	13	Viravilli do.	98,632	1·9	0·02	12·1	0·04
	14	Bimlipatam do.	53,923	...	0·1	13·3	0·2
	15	Srungavarapukottah do.	98,973	...	...	7·7	0·04
	16	Vizianagrum do.	73,394	0·09	0·2	9·5	0·1
	17	Gajapatinagar do.	83,288	0·03	0·9	9·7	0·4
	18	Chipurupalle do.	94,716	0·01	1·1	8·1	0·2
	19	Sálúr do.	49,388	...	0·7	12·3	0·1
	20	Bobbili do.	95,116	0·09	0·6	10·9	0·06
	21	Pálkonda do.	113,716	0·08	0·7	8·3	0·07
	22	Párvatipur do.	66,252	0·4	0·8	12·0	0·07
	23	M. T. Vizagapatam	30,291	...	0·2	7·7	3·2
	24	M. T. Bimlipatam	8,582	...	...	4·6	5·0
	25	M. T. Vizianagrum	22,577	0·09	0·3	9·8	4·1
	26	M. T. Anakápalle	13,341	...	...	7·8	0·8
		Total ...	1,232,631	0·2	0·4	9·9	0·3
Godávari.	27	Rámachandrapuram Taluk	220,780	0·7	0·01	7·1	0·2
	28	Amalápuram do.	227,157	0·2	0·01	6·0	0·2
	29	Narsápur do.	200,153	3·7	0·01	2·5	0·2
	30	Bhímavaram do.	108,599	6·9	0·009	3·6	0·3
	31	Tanuku do.	188,306	4·3	0·01	7·4	0·2
	32	Ellore do.	124,216	0·9	0·008	7·6	0·3
	33	Yernagúdem do.	159,364	0·6	...	8·7	0·2
	34	Rajahmundry do.	106,641	0·2	0·02	8·1	0·3
	35	Peddápuram do.	124,314	...	0·04	11·3	0·2
	36	Bhadráchalam do.	35,656	...	0·1	6·8	0·8
	37	M. T. Cocanada	30,441	0·09	0·3	1·8	3·2
	38	M. T. Rajahmundry	24,555	0·3	...	6·9	3·6
	39	M. T. Ellore	25,092	1·0	...	4·1	2·2
	40	Zemindaries	216,238	0·08	0·03	7·7	0·3
		Total ...	1,791,512	1·6	0·02	6·8	0·4
Kistna.	41	Répallo Taluk	184,340	2·2	0·005	3·7	0·2
	42	Bápatla do.	151,736	2·9	0·01	7·8	0·3
	43	Guntúr do.	116,437	1·1	0·1	7·0	0·4
	44	Palnád do.	125,799	0·7	0·03	11·6	0·3
	45	Narasaraopet do.	128,791	4·8	0·03	9·5	0·3
	46	Gudiváda do.	99,233	1·0	0·01	3·3	0·1
	47	Sattenapalle do.	110,290	1·9	0·03	10·6	0·1
	48	Masulipatam do.	140,426	3·3	0·02	2·3	0·2
	49	Nandigáma do.	107,288	1·6	0·02	8·3	0·3
	50	Bezváda do.	73,559	3·1	0·04	12·3	0·4
	51	Vinukonda do.	66,977	2·4	0·03	10·3	0·3
	52	M. T. Masulipatam	35,056	1·7	0·03	1·6	0·1
	53	M. T. Guntúr	19,646	2·5	...	6·1	0·3
	54	M. T. Bezváda	9,336	2·5	...	4·4	5·2
	55	Zemindaries	179,566	1·2	0·09	7·6	0·09
		Total ...	1,548,480	2·2	0·04	7·3	0·3
Nellore.	56	Gúdúr Taluk	89,033	1·3	0·1	4·2	0·4
	57	Rápúr do.	49,214	0·5	0·4	13·1	1·0
	58	Nellore do.	133,025	1·8	0·2	7·4	0·6
	59	Atmakúr do.	82,642	1·4	1·1	9·4	0·9
	60	Kávali do.	59,444	1·5	0·6	8·7	0·9
	61	Udayagiri do.	47,306	0·5	0·9	8·9	0·8
	62	Kandukúr do.	96,884	1·2	0·4	8·7	0·5
	63	Kanigiri do.	50,174	0·02	0·4	9·2	0·7

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.
Nellore—cont.	64	Ongole Taluk	113,503	2·7	0·2	5·9	0·4
	65	M. T. Nellore	27,505	4·3	0·5	5·3	0·3
	66	M. T. Ongole	9,200	0·6	...	5·0	2·5
	67	Zemindaries	397,188	0·3	0·3	6·5	0·5
		Total ...	1,185,118	1·2	0·4	7·3	0·6
Madras.	68	Madras Town	405,818	1·3	0·08	8·1	6·2
Chingleput.	69	Saidápet Taluk					
	70	Chingleput do.	204,580	3·2	0·3	5·7	3·8
	71	Madurántakam do.	117,218	1·8	0·1	5·1	6·3
	72	Conjeeveram do.	223,067	0·7	0·2	4·6	3·0
	73	Tiruvallúr do.	148,374	3·3	0·5	6·1	6·5
	74	Ponnéri do.	143,324	2·5	0·4	5·9	2·9
	75	M. T. Conjeeveram	107,543	3·3	0·06	5·2	3·1
			37,275	8·6	0·5	6·4	4·3
		Total ...	981,381	2·6	0·3	5·5	4·2
South Arcot.	76	Cuddalore Taluk					
	77	Villupuram do.	254,978	1·9	0·4	5·2	0·4
	78	Chidambaram do.	243,896	0·5	1·0	4·8	0·5
	79	Tindivanam do.	245,413	3·1	0·2	5·5	0·4
	80	Kullakurchi do.	264,261	0·7	0·7	4·2	0·9
	81	Tirukoilúr do.	196,029	0·6	0·4	11·3	0·1
	82	Tiruvannámalai do.	206,489	1·5	0·8	7·6	0·3
	83	Vriddháchalam do.	154,859	0·5	1·4	10·9	0·6
	84	M. T. Cuddalore	187,068	3·1	2·1	10·7	0·3
	85	M. T. Chidambaram	43,545	3·6	1·0	3·0	3·2
			19,837	6·6	...	7·0	3·0
		Total ...	1,816,375	1·6	0·8	7·0	0·6
Trichinopoly.	86	Trichinopoly Taluk					
	87	Musiri do.	231,296	3·7	1·0	3·2	0·4
	88	Kulitalai do.	258,068	2·8	0·2	3·3	0·3
	89	Perambalúr do.	201,990	1·2	0·2	1·9	0·1
	90	Udayárpálaiyam do.	172,281	3·0	1·0	6·2	0·6
	91	M. T. Trichinopoly	247,176	6·2	0·5	10·1	0·6
	92	M. T. Srírangam	84,449	5·1	3·1	5·1	3·6
			19,773	3·9	4·3	3·6	2·9
		Total ...	1,215,033	3·6	0·8	5·0	0·7
Tanjore.	93	Tanjore Taluk					
	94	Kumbakónam do.	320,341	4·5	0·9	1·6	0·6
	95	Máyavaram do.	320,625	8·4	0·6	1·2	0·3
	96	Shiyáli do.	215,950	3·4	0·8	2·2	0·7
	97	Nannilam do.	114,041	2·8	0·06	0·9	0·2
	98	Negapatam do.	226,202	5·4	0·4	0·6	0·2
	99	Mannárgudi do.	163,091	2·9	0·9	1·1	0·3
	100	Tiruturaipúndi do.	162,241	1·7	0·1	0·5	0·1
	101	Patukóta do.	168,103	0·6	0·5	1·1	0·1
	102	M. T. Tanjore	244,717	2·3	0·1	0·8	0·1
	103	M. T. Kumbakónam	54,745	6·6	1·2	3·6	5·4
	104	M. T. Máyavaram	50,098	6·9	0·3	5·5	3·7
	105	M. T. Negapatam	23,044	5·2	1·1	5·2	3·6
	106	M. T. Mannárgudi	53,776	5·8	1·3	4·1	5·7
			19,409	4·2	0·5	2·3	5·1
		Total ...	2,130,383	4·3	0·6	1·5	0·7
Madura.	107	Madura Taluk					
	108	Melúr do.	138,486	0·5	2·4	6·8	0·3
	109	Tirumangalam do.	132,537	0·5	1·3	1·7	0·2
	110	Periyakulam do.	203,693	0·4	1·9	7·0	0·4
	111	Dindigul do.	215,677	0·4	1·5	6·5	0·5
	112	Palni do.	290,601	0·1	0·9	6·3	0·2
	113	Sattenandal Villages	158,200	0·5	1·1	2·7	0·4
	114	M. T. Madura	1,161	...	...	2·5	...
	115	M. T. Dindigul	76,847	1·1	1·3	5·9	5·2
	116	M. T. Periyakulam	14,182	2·9	4·8	2·9	2·0
	117	M. T. Palni	16,446	0·1	0·4	6·0	3·9
	118	Zemindaries	13,315	0·4	0·5	3·7	1·1
			33,237	1·7	0·5	2·1	0·2
		Total ...	1,294,382	0·6	1·5	5·5	0·7

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.
Tinnevelly.	119	Ootapidáram Taluk	253,516	0·2	0·3	5·5	0·7
	120	Tenkarai do.	283,110	6·7	0·08	2·2	0·7
	121	Tinnevelly do.	130,193	8·2	0·2	1·4	0·6
	122	Srívilliputtur do.	163,608	0·03	0·2	1·7	0·4
	123	Sankaranainarkoil do.	181,064	0·2	0·3	1·5	0·2
	124	Nángunéri do.	174,347	11·2	0·5	3·5	0·7
	125	Ambásamudram do.	165,152	6·7	0·09	2·6	0·4
	126	Sátúr do.	150,886	0·5	0·5	4·1	0·6
	127	Tenkási do.	140,405	4·3	0·3	3·2	0·6
	128	M. T. Tinnevelly	23,221	9·9	0·3	1·5	6·4
	129	M. T. Palamcottah	17,964	10·0	0·06	1·3	2·9
	130	M. T. Tuticorin	16,281	0·7	0·2	8·3	9·4
		Total ...	1,699,747	4·3	0·3	2·9	0·8
Kurnool.	131	Rámallakótah Taluk	74,369	1·7	4·5	22·5	0·7
	132	Pattikonda do.	105,438	0·3	0·9	25·0	0·4
	133	Nandikótkur do.	72,741	0·2	2·4	21·2	0·4
	134	Nandyál do.	78,282	0·03	5·6	19·1	0·6
	135	Koilkuntla do.	76,296	0·01	2·9	29·8	0·5
	136	Sirvél do.	57,197	...	2·6	26·1	0·5
	137	Cumbum do.	109,851	1·1	0·2	18·4	0·4
	138	Márkápur do.	84,048	0·8	0·1	16·2	0·1
	139	M. T. Kurnool	20,329	1·3	6·3	16·0	1·3
		Total ...	678,551	0·6	2·4	22·1	0·5
Cuddapah.	140	Badvél Taluk	82,445	0·3	0·2	19·5	0·5
	141	Proddutur do.	90,653	2·6	1·8	14·9	0·4
	142	Sidhout do.	59,076	0·9	0·9	16·7	0·3
	143	Pullampet do.	134,366	8·3	1·0	13·1	0·4
	144	Cuddapah do.	128,471	2·7	1·3	17·2	0·3
	145	Jammalamadugu do.	91,958	1·1	1·1	23·1	0·4
	146	Pulivendla do.	95,617	0·7	2·2	19·7	0·4
	147	Rávachóti do.	92,541	1·0	0·7	12·2	0·7
	148	Kadiri do.	116,252	0·1	0·6	17·0	0·9
	149	Váyalpád do.	104,462	0·3	0·1	14·0	0·8
	150	Madanapalle do.	106,215	0·05	0·9	14·6	1·7
	151	M. T. Cuddapah	18,982	5·0	0·8	8·4	1·8
		Total ...	1,121,038	2·0	0·9	16·2	0·7
Bellary.	152	Bellary Taluk	95,477	1·1	2·2	3·4	0·6
	153	Hospet do.	84,986	1·8	1·1	16·3	0·6
	154	Kúdligi do.	74,090	1·0	1·5	4·7	2·3
	155	Hadagulli do.	75,572	3·1	3·7	3·3	4·6
	156	Harpanahalli do.	70,620	1·7	2·4	9·2	2·8
	157	Alúr do.	65,586	3·7	0·3	2·1	0·5
	158	Adóni do.	99,644	2·6	0·7	3·1	0·5
	159	Rávadrug do.	83,799	0·3	2·0	11·7	0·3
	160	M. T. Bellary	53,460	2·1	1·0	10·6	1·2
	161	M. T. Adóni	22,441	10·4	2·3	7·4	0·1
	162	Zemindaries	10,532	5·9	5·7	20·2	0·5
		Total ...	736,807	2·2	1·7	7·4	1·2
Anantapur.	163	Anantapur Taluk	86,909	1·2	0·6	1·6	0·2
	164	Gooty do.	110,597	0·6	0·3	1·7	0·5
	165	Tadpatri do.	98,964	2·1	1·3	0·9	0·4
	166	Penukonda do.	73,023	0·4	0·9	11·0	0·7
	167	Dharmavaram do.	97,106	3·4	0·4	4·3	0·3
	168	Hindupur do.	73,270	0·01	0·04	5·0	1·2
	169	Madakasira do.	55,113	...	0·3	3·1	1·0
	170	M. T. Anantapur	4,907	13·4	...	2·2	0·6
		Total ...	599,889	1·4	0·6	3·7	0·6
North Arcot.	171	Chittoor Taluk	171,907	1·4	0·4	8·6	0·2
	172	Chendragiri do.	79,919	2·7	0·3	6·6	0·6
	173	Palmanér do.	41,815	0·7	0·07	9·9	0·2
	174	Gudiyátam do.	137,956	2·4	0·3	10·1	0·4
	175	Vellore do.	129,258	7·8	0·7	9·2	0·5
	176	Pólúr do.	111,877	0·9	1·7	8·4	0·7
	177	Wandiwash do.	148,100	0·8	1·3	2·7	0·8

Districts.	No.	Circles of Registration.	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.
N. Arcot—*cont.*	178	Arcot Taluk	147,388	2·1	1·5	4·5	0·8
	179	Wálajápet do.	188,790	3·7	2·1	4·6	1·2
	180	M. T. Vellore	49,958	4·2	1·6	6·6	2·4
	181	M. T. Wálajápet	10,387	2·7	0·2	5·4	0·4
	182	M. T. Gudiyatám	16,890	30·3	1·5	4·5	0·9
	183	M. T. Tirupati	13,232	5·5	...	5·9	1·1
	184	Zemindaries	584,596	1·7	1·4	9·2	0·6
		Total ...	1,922,873	2·7	1·2	7·6	0·7
Salem.	185	Salem Taluk	267,547	1·6	2·1	7·7	2·7
	186	Atúr do.	158,554	4·1	0·6	11·0	0·4
	187	Námakal do.	254,577	1·5	0·6	7·1	0·5
	188	Tiruchengód do.	191,328	2·0	0·7	9·0	0·6
	189	Hosúr do.	131,770	0·2	0·2	8·6	0·3
	190	Kistnagiri do.	120,929	2·1	0·4	6·0	0·4
	191	Dharampuri do.	135,826	0·7	0·2	7·2	0·4
	192	Tirupatúr do.	133,070	1·8	0·2	11·0	0·2
	193	Uttankarai do.	109,456	0·5	0·1	13·5	0·5
	194	M. T. Salem	59,631	8·2	5·2	5·8	1·9
	195	M. T. Vániyambádi	15,933	1·4	0·1	8·2	0·7
	196	M. T. Tirupatúr	14,278	0·7	0·07	8·2	5·2
		Total ...	1,592,899	1·9	0·9	8·6	0·5
Coimbatore.	197	Coimbatore Taluk	228,837	0·04	0·5	8·1	0·4
	198	Erode do.	185,805	2·4	0·1	5·2	0·9
	199	Sarvamangalam do.	151,313	0·8	0·4	10·5	0·5
	200	Pollachi do.	172,909	0·4	0·2	7·0	0·3
	201	Palladam do.	213,391	0·6	0·7	6·3	0·5
	202	Bhavání do.	94,123	0·6	0·2	10·2	0·6
	203	Kollegál do.	77,522		0·3	10·8	1·4
	204	Udamalpet do.	167,950	0·7	0·08	5·2	0·6
	205	Karúr do.	195,252	0·8	1·0	3·3	3·1
	206	Dhárápuram do.	38,967	1·4	0·3	5·1	3·2
	207	M. T. Coimbatore	9,864	1·3	0·4	3·9	3·3
	208	M. T. Erode	9,205	6·3	1·1	5·1	
	209	M. T. Karúr		5·2			
		Total ...	1,657,690	0·9	0·4	6·6	0·7
Nilgiris.	210	Nílgiri Taluk	16,756		0·2	13·6	0·4
	211	Wellington Cantonment	1,725	...	5·2	11·5	2·8
	212	South-East Wynaad	25,140	...	1·0	10·0	1·0
	213	M. T. Ootacamund	12,335	...	0·08	6·7	2·6
	214	M. T. Coonoor	4,778	...	0·4	9·2	4·8
		Total ...	91,034		0·5	11·9	1·2
S. Canara.	215	Mangalore Taluk	216,950	1·3	1·7	5·8	2·3
	216	Kásaragód do.	243,881	2·3	1·1	7·4	2·1
	217	Uppinangadi do.	110,367	0·6	1·0	12·0	2·4
	218	Udipi do.	237,432	1·3	1·2	3·9	1·6
	219	Kundapur do.	115,113	0·07	0·5	10·1	2·7
	220	M. T. Mangalore	32,099	2·1	9·5	4·0	5·3
		Total ...	955,842	1·5	1·5	7·0	2·3
Malabar.	221	Chirakal Taluk	246,283	1·4	0·8	8·7	1·6
	222	Kóttayam do.	141,194	1·8	1·7	10·3	0·9
	223	Kurumbranád do.	261,024	1·6	0·5	10·8	1·2
	224	Calicut do.	148,877	0·6	0·3	9·2	2·1
	225	Ernád do.	296,143	2·3	0·3	8·4	2·5
	226	Ponáni do.	392,654	5·1	1·2	4·4	3·5
	227	Walawanád do.	308,102	0·5	0·9	7·6	2·1
	228	Pálghat do.	305,115	0·8	0·8	7·3	0·9
	229	Wynaad do.	88,091	0·2	0·01	15·5	0·6
	230	Cochin do.	1,463	1·3	2·0	2·0	1·3
	231	Anjengo do.	2,534	8·6	...	1·3	1·9
	232	Tangachéri do.	1,065	29·4	...	3·0	1·2
	233	M. T. Tellicherry	24,581	12·1	2·6	3·3	1·3
	234	M. T. Calicut	57,085	16·9	2·0	2·8	5·4
	235	M. T. Pálghat	56,339	1·0	0·2	6·5	1·7
	236	M. T. Cochin	15,698	2·6	...	3·8	3·4
	237	M. T. Cannanore	26,386	18·3	1·7	1·9	0·4
		Total ...	2,354,234	2·6	0·8	7·9	2·0

NOTE.—In this statement the ratios are worked on the total population including Europeans and Eurasians.

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at NEGAPATAM during the Prevalence of the Disease in the year 1888.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade. Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation. 10 H.	16 H.	Wind. Direction. 10 H.	16 H.	Velocity, miles per diem.	Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
JANUARY.		80·7	74·4	6·3	74	80	N.E.	N.E.	147	1
1	...	81·1	74·7	6·4	74	73	N.E.	N.E.	143	3
2	...	81·3	70·1	11·2	80	76	N.E.	N.E.	135	2
3	0·03	82·1	75·1	7·0	80	84	N.E.	N.E.	141	2
4	...	82·4	75·5	6·9	82	78	N.E.	E.	49	2
5	0·20	81·9	74·7	7·2	76	78	N.E.	E.	117	1
6	0·11	81·7	73·7	8·0	78	74	N.E.	N.E.	198	2
7	0·43	81·1	72·7	8·4	84	78	N.E.	N.E.	145	...
8	0·06	81·5	75·3	6·2	62	64	N.E.	N.E.	164	3
9	...	80·3	67·2	13·1	71	60	N.N.E.	N.E.	198	1
10	...	78·8	67·1	11·7	76	74	N.	N.E.	102	3
11	...	79·8	67·2	12·6	78	68	N.E.	N.E.	141	4
12	...	79·9	67·1	12·8	74	72	N.E.	N.E.	160	3
13	...	80·5	67·1	13·4	77	70	N.E.	N.E.	75	4
14	...	81·5	69·7	11·8	60	60	E.	E.	100	4
15	...	80·5	66·9	13·6	61	65	E.	E.	82	2
16	...	82·5	67·5	15·0	71	57	N.E.	N.E.	116	8
17	...	80·1	65·9	14·2	69	61	N.E.	N.E.	162	4
18	...	80·7	67·8	12·9	76	62	N.N.W.	N.E.	151	2
19	...	79·7	65·8	13·9	75	68	N.	N.E.	128	4
20	...	81·4	66·9	14·5	75	74	N.	N.E.	146	6
21	...	81·3	72·1	9·2	74	74	N.N.W.	N.E.	146	4
22	...	80·7	71·8	8·9	82	69	N.E.	N.E.	129	4
23	0·01	80·8	69·2	11·6	66	68	N.E.	E.	111	6
24	...	80·1	65·8	14·3	71	74	N.	E.	70	5
25	...	83·3	67·7	15·6	76	69	N.E.	E.	54	...
26	...	83·7	67·9	15·8	74	74	S.E.	S.E.	67	2
27	...	88·0	69·8	18·2	74	56	S.	S.	93	3
28	...	83·7	69·8	13·9	81	73	E.	S.E.	64	2
29	...	83·5	75·3	8·2	74	73	E.	S.E.	61	...
30	...	82·7	72·2	10·5	69	62	N.E.	N.E. by E.	116	...
31	...									
FEBRUARY.										
1	...	82·5	74·9	7·6	65	62	N.E.	N.E.	141	4
2	...	83·3	68·7	14·6	68	67	N.E.	E.N.E.	158	4
3	...	83·7	74·7	9·0	59	61	N.E.	N.E.	106	1
4	...	82·9	67·7	15·2	64	67	N.E.	N.E.	51	1
5	...	82·7	67·8	14·9	64	64	N.E.	N.E.	114	6
6	...	82·5	67·1	15·4	59	62	N.E.	N.E.	76	6
7	...	81·9	66·8	15·1	66	89	N.E.	E.	95	6
8	...	82·4	66·6	15·8	74	64	N.E.	E.	56	1
9	...	84·5	66·5	18·0	83	56	E.	S.E.	51	3
10	...	84·8	66·5	18·3	58	61	S.E.	S.E.	85	1
11	...	84·4	68·4	16·0	63	59	S.E.	S.E. by E.	88	2
12	...	85·1	70·7	14·4	63	64	S.E.	S.E. by S.	84	7
13	...	84·9	74·3	10·6	60	63	S.E.	S.E. by E.	82	3
14	...	85·4	72·3	13·1	70	68	E.	E. by S.	87	4
15	...	84·5	70·7	13·8	62	68	S.E.	S.E.	83	8
16	...	85·1	67·6	17·5	70	65	S.E.	S.E.	57	4
17	...	85·7	68·7	17·0	67	68	S.S.E.	S.E. by S.	100	5
18	...	89·6	72·0	17·6	72	58	S.S.E.	S. by E.	70	4
19	...	86·7	74·3	12·4	73	60	S.E.	S.E. by S.	93	7
20	...	86·0	75·9	10·1	68	64	E.	E.N.E.	19	5
21	...	86·3	74·3	12·0	61	61	E.S.E.	E.	33	2
22	...	85·9	74·9	11·0	68	65	N.E.	E.N.E.	31	4
23	...	85·3	72·2	13·1	59	60	N.E.	N.E. by E.	38	10
24	...	84·9	72·3	12·6	65	68	N.E.	E.N.E.	27	7
25	...	85·1	76·2	8·9	60	65	E.N.E.	N.E.	37	7
26	...	85·7	73·2	12·5	62	65	N.E.	E.	43	6
27	...	85·3	73·1	12·2	60	60	E.N.E.	N.E by E.	89	7
28	...	85·9	69·7	16·2	63	62	N.E.	E.	27	4
29	...	86·1	69·8	16·3	70	64	N.N.E.	E.	73	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at NEGAPATAM during the Prevalence of the Disease in the year 1888—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
							Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		
MARCH.										
1	...	86·4	77·1	9·3	66	52	E.	N.E. by E.	55	2
2	...	87·3	70·3	17·0	71	66	E.	E.S.E.	68	2
3	...	86·7	69·9	16·8	76	64	S.E.	E. by S	28	3
4	...	86·3	70·3	16·0	61	59	S.E.	N.E.	76	3
5	...	85·7	72·7	13·0	57	58	E.	S.E.	50	1
6	...	85·7	75·7	10·0	52	57	S.E.	E.	27	...
7	...	86·4	68·1	18·3	52	56	E.	E.	72	...
8	...	86·7	69·5	17·2	63	64	E.	S.E.	50	...
9	...	87·6	72·5	15·1	71	65	E.	S.E.	54	3
10	...	88·9	72·7	16·2	72	73	S.E.	S.E.	30	2
11	...	89·4	75·7	13·7	69	70	S.E.	S.E.	85	1
12	...	88·5	74·5	14·0	66	64	S.E.	S.E.	54	1
13	...	89·2	77·3	11·9	61	65	E.	E. by S.	189	2
14	...	88·4	72·8	15·6	61	61	S.E.	E.S.E.	89	2
15	...	90·0	71·1	18·9	55	53	S.E.	S.E.	123	3
16	...	89·5	74·8	14·7	68	61	S.E.	S.E by S.	109	5
17	...	90·1	75·7	14·4	65	66	S.S.E.	S.E.	154	6
18	...	90·2	78·9	11·3	67	62	S.E.	E.S.E.	133	5
19	...	88·6	71·7	16·9	60	61	E.	E.	46	1
20	...	89·0	72·9	16·1	65	68	N.E.	E. by N.	66	2
21	...	89·2	77·9	11·3	61	61	E.	E. by N.	70	2
22	...	80·0	76·8	12·2	63	60	E.S.E.	E.	72	...
23	...	89·4	73·1	16·3	66	67	S.E.	S.E by E.	106	...
24	...	97·3	79·4	17·9	71	62	S.E.	S.E by S.	149	...
25	...	96·0	75·1	20·9	57	42	S.	S.	98	...
26	...	91·2	79·3	11·9	70	69	S.E.	S.E by E.	168	...
27	...	91·4	80·3	11·1	69	63	S.E.	S.E by S.	156	...
28	...	91·5	78·3	13·2	68	68	S.E.	S.E.	67	...
29	...	91·5	80·2	11·3	70	71	S.E.	S.E.	146	...
30	...	90·1	74·2	15·9	67	63	S	S.E.	107	2
31	...	93·8	76·7	17·1	64	48	S.W.	S.E.	146	...
APRIL.										
1	...	91·9	81·8	10·1	72	71	S.	S.E.	130	...
2	...	91·5	80.4	11·1	65	63	S.E.	S.E.	160	...
3	...	90·6	74·2	16·4	65	66	S.E.	S.E.	120	1
4	...	91·4	75·5	15·9	68	67	S.E.	S.E.	119	1
5	...	91·2	79·9	11·3	66	74	S.E.	S.E.	147	2
6	...	92·6	81·8	10·8	68	68	S.E.	S.E.	173	...
7	...	92·0	80·8	11·2	70	78	S.E.	S.E.	165	...
8	...	92·2	81·0	11·2	65	63	S.W.	S.E.	126	...
9	...	91·8	79·4	12·4	53	70	S.W.	S.E.	129	...
10	...	93·8	76·8	17·0	58	78	S.W.	S.E.	92	...
11	...	92·5	78·6	13·9	58	73	S.W.	S.E.	138	...
12	...	93·0	81·9	11·1	70	70	S.W.	S.E.	128	...
13	...	92·8	78·1	14·7	75	76	S.E.	E.	109	...
14	0·05	90·6	77·9	12·7	75	72	N.E.	S.E.	54	...
15	1·09	91·5	77·2	14·3	72	57	S.	S.E.	40	...
16	...	91·4	78·9	12·5	62	70	S.E.	S.E.	62	...
17	...	95·0	80·8	14·2	63	63	S.W.	S.W.	112	...
18	...	90·2	80·2	10·0	72	74	S.W.	S.E.	126	...
19	...	90·6	79·8	10·8	73	68	S.E.	S.E.	130	...
20	...	92·0	78·8	13·2	60	66	S.E.	S.	81	...
21	...	92·5	79·8	12·7	73	68	S.E.	S.E.	134	...
22	...	91·5	79·4	12·1	75	86	S.E.	S.W.	117	...
23	0·04	93·6	75·9	17·7	69	70	S.S.E.	S.E.	75	...
24	...	95·0	79·4	15·6	63	70	S.W.	S.E.	88	...
25	...	94·4	79·6	14·8	60	65	S.W.	S.E.	107	...
26	...	92·5	80·3	12·2	50	67	S.E.	S.E.	134	...
27	...	95·2	79·2	16·0	56	55	S.W.	S.E.	104	...
28	...	92·6	79·4	13·2	59	70	S.W.	S.E.	140	...
29	...	92·1	81·6	10·5	63	70	S.	S.E.	152	...
30	...	99·5	83·3	16·2	64	62	S.W.	S.E.	166	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at NEGAPATAM during the Prevalence of the Disease in the year 1888—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
							Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		
JULY.										
1	...	96·8	79·3	17·5	56	65	W.	S.E.	183	...
2	...	97·1	79·4	17·7	56	48	S.W.	W.	147	...
3	...	96·5	80·2	16·3	65	43	S.W.	W.	144	...
4	...	96·6	79·3	17·3	76	40	S.W.	S.W.	209	...
5	...	96·2	79·6	16·6	54	45	W.	S.	289	2
6	...	95·5	79·3	16·2	61	51	S.W.	S.W.	144	...
7	...	91·9	75·9	16·0	55	62	S.W.	S.W.	104	...
8	0·08	94·6	73·3	21·3	73	62	S.W.	S.W.	152	...
9	0·38	94·5	77·3	17·3	57	53	S.W.	S.W.	148	...
10	...	95·6	76·7	18·9	58	54	S.W.	S.	140	...
11	...	94·8	75·5	19·3	57	49	S.W.	S.W.	213	...
12	...	94·0	79·0	15·0	58	55	W.	S.W.	182	...
13	...	95·4	78·8	16·6	50	68	N.W.	S.E.	206	...
14	...	97·1	76·5	20·6	60	56	W.	S.W.	156	...
15	...	95·4	74·1	21·3	56	59	S.W.	S.W.	112	...
16	...	96·8	78·2	18·6	49	61	S.W.	S.W.	127	...
17	...	96·5	77·2	19·3	56	79	S.W.	S.	178	...
18	...	96·4	79·3	17·1	58	65	W.	W.	162	...
19	...	96·5	79·6	16·9	55	69	W.	S.	173	...
20	...	96·0	77·8	18·2	59	59	S.W.	S.	180	...
21	...	94·0	77·0	17·0	65	76	S.W.	S.	128	...
22	...	94·2	79·2	15·0	63	66	S.W.	W.	125	...
23	...	92·5	79·6	12·9	55	73	S.W.	S.	193	...
24	...	96·6	79·8	16·8	61	82	S.W.	S.W.	149	...
25	...	98·1	79·8	18·3	58	61	S.W.	S.W.	136	...
26	...	96·2	79·0	17·2	65	48	W.	W.	204	...
27	...	98·1	77·7	20·4	59	50	S.W.	W.	151	...
28	0·25	96·5	75·9	20·6	61	51	W.	S.W.	144	...
29	0·76	96·5	73·9	22·6	59	71	N.W.	S.W.	211	...
30	0·18	95·8	75·9	19·9	70	80	N.W.	S.W.	177	...
31	0·81	94·4	73·6	20·8	74	70	S.W.	S.	130	...
DECEMBER.										
1	0·28	83·5	75·2	8·3	87	83	N.E.	N.E.	121	...
2	0·98	81·7	74·4	7·3	87	91	N.W.	N.E.	104	...
3	0·34	83·5	71·5	7·0	89	89	N.E.	N.E.	197	...
4	4·77	76·5	73·5	3·0	94	93	Calm.	N.	80	...
5	0·12	80·9	73·6	7·3	82	76	N.E.	N.E.	127	...
6	0·08	82·5	75·2	7·3	73	55	N.E.	N.E.	213	...
7	...	80·7	72·7	8·0	82	71	N.W.	N.E.	206	...
8	...	81·5	72·2	9·3	72	68	N.	N.E.	194	...
9	...	79·7	70·9	8·8	77	78	N.N.W.	N.	145	...
10	...	81·3	67·2	13·1	67	74	N.N.W.	N.	230	...
11	...	79·8	65·8	14·0	62	63	N.E.	N.E.	229	...
12	...	77·9	67·5	10·2	66	63	N.W.	N.W.	209	...
13	0·05	77·7	67·9	9·8	52	70	N.W.	N.W.	219	...
14	0·78	76·2	67·9	8·3	95	87	N.W.	N.E.	520	...
15	0·45	78·3	73·5	4·8	86	89	S.E.	Calm.	246	...
16	...	81·4	70·1	14·3	78	77	S.E.	S.E.	39	...
17	...	84·5	75·9	8·6	81	81	E.	S.E.	82	1
18	0·18	82·7	73·1	9·6	84	82	N.E.	N.E.	101	....
19	...	82·4	72·8	9·6	80	74	N.	N.E.	195	5
20	...	80·3	71·5	8·8	65	64	N.E.	N.	197	4
21	...	82·1	71·1	11·0	76	74	N.	N.E.	174	1
22	...	81·9	71·9	10·2	76	70	N.W.	N.	207	4
23	...	82·5	71·1	11·4	79	76	N.W.	N.E.	193	1
24	0·09	74·8	71·5	3·3	93	96	N.	N.W.	173	6
25	0·07	80·4	69·5	10·9	75	75	N.E.	N.E.	228	7
26	...	81·1	69·2	11·9	71	60	N.	N.E.	227	3
27	...	82·5	70·2	12·3	69	62	N.W.	N.E.	175	2
28	...	80·7	66·8	13·9	65	69	N.E.	N.E.	180	5
29	...	81·3	68·7	12·6	74	72	N.	N.E.	167	3
30	...	81·4	73·2	8·2	74	89	N.	N.E.	168	2
31	...	80·2	64·9	15·3	67	65	N.W.	N.E.	179	2

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at SALEM during the Prevalence of the Disease in the year 1888.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
							Direction.			
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
JANUARY.										
1	...	85·5	59·7	25·8	61	64	S.	S.W by S.	97	...
2	...	84·8	61·3	23·5	64	57	S.	S.W by S.	85	3
3	...	86·1	60·7	25·4	62	62	E.	S.E by E.	110	1
4	...	87·5	63·7	23·8	67	61	N.E.	E. by S.	124	2
5	...	87·5	64·7	22·8	78	61	S.E.	S. by W.	109	3
6	...	89·3	62·7	26·6	57	57	E.	E. by S.	87	1
7	...	85·5	64·7	20·8	66	61	S.E.	S.S.W.	111	2
8	...	88·0	61·7	26·3	66	54	E.	E.S.E.	98	...
9	...	86·7	63·2	23·5	62	64	S.W.	S. by E.	147	5
10	...	85·0	62·7	22·3	58	55	E.	S.E. by E.	145	3
11	...	85·3	59·7	25·6	61	50	N.E.	E.S.E.	112	12
12	...	86·7	58·9	27·8	60	62	E.	S.E. by E.	86	18
13	...	86·1	61·7	24·4	69	59	E.	S.E. by E.	85	...
14	...	85·5	61·7	23·8	68	61	N.E.	E.S.E.	75	8
15	...	85·5	59·7	25·8	64	54	E.	E. by S.	73	...
16	...	86·5	61·5	25·0	58	55	S.E.	S.E.	87	16
17	...	86·3	63·6	22·7	54	47	N.E.	E. by S	88	13
18	...	87·1	61·6	25·5	57	59	E.	S.E. by E.	95	11
19	...	87·5	56·6	30·9	58	43	S.E.	S.E. by S.	97	5
20	...	84·3	56·6	27·7	58	57	E.	E. by S.	110	11
21	...	87·5	59·6	27·9	54	46	N.E.	S.E.	74	6
22	...	88·0	59·1	28·9	58	51	E.	E.S.E.	87	...
23	...	91·0	60·6	30·4	66	43	N.E	E. by N.	84	18
24	...	88·0	61·6	26·4	66	57	S.E.	S by W.	75	10
25	...	90·8	59·6	32·2	69	50	E.	S.E.	158	4
26	...	91·1	58·6	32·5	73	46	E.	S.E. by E.	74	15
27	...	92·0	60·8	31·2	66	45	S.W.	S. by W.	68	13
28	...	92·5	65·6	26·9	63	52	S.W.	S. by W.	34	12
29	...	93·3	66·6	26·7	72	54	W.	S. by W.	50	...
30	...	91·8	67·6	24·2	67	54	N.E.	E.S.E.	184	9
31	...	90·5	64·6	25·9	54	51	E.	S.E. by S.	85	8
FEBRUARY.										
1	...	89·0	61·6	27·4	56	49	N.E.	E.S.E.	160	1
2	...	89·5	57·8	31·7	59	56	E.	S.S.E.	122	4
3	...	91·3	56·6	34·7	58	63	N.E.	E.S.E.	85	5
4	...	89·5	59·6	29·9	58	50	S.W.	S. by W.	77	2
5	...	91·3	58·6	32·7	54	47	S.E.	S.E. by S.	75	...
6	...	92·5	56·6	35·9	53	46	S.	W.S.W.	59	15
7	...	91·5	57·6	33·9	74	48	E.	S. by E.	100	3
8	...	93·7	56·6	37·1	64	36	E.	S. by E.	84	2
9	...	93·3	57·6	35·7	46	35	N.E.	E.S.E.	135	4
10	...	92·3	59·8	32·5	64	38	E.	S.S.E.	61	2
11	...	94·5	64·6	29·9	61	33	E.	S.S.E.	72	3
12	...	93·5	62·4	31·1	42	32	S.E.	S.E. by S.	86	...
13	...	93·3	60·6	32·7	56	37	E.	E.S.E.	62	3
14	...	94·5	62·1	32·4	65	32	S.E.	E. by S.	72	1
15	...	96·1	62·6	33·5	63	36	S.S.W.	S.S.E.	160	1
16	...	90·5	64·4	32·1	60	42	N.E.	E.S.E.	71	4
17	...	97·5	66·6	30·9	57	43	W.	S.W. by W.	74	3
18	...	97·0	70·6	26·4	67	45	S.W.	S. by W.	49	1
19	...	97·5	71·4	26·1	62	41	S.	S.	37	...
20	...	96·5	68·1	28·4	60	48	S.E.	S. by E.	137	6
21	...	94·1	59·8	34·3	57	39	S.W.	E. by S.	250	3
22	...	93·5	65·6	27·9	54	39	E.	S.E.	97	1
23	...	95·5	64·8	30·7	57	36	S.E.	S.E. by E.	196	5
24	...	95·3	63·6	31·7	62	39	E.	S.W.	98	3
25	...	94·0	63·6	30·4	60	45	S.W.	S.S.E.	196	3
26	...	94·2	62·6	31·6	56	44	S.E.	S.S.E.	122	...
27	...	95·5	61·6	33·9	44	47	E.	S.W.	171	2
28	...	96·5	63·6	32·9	53	42	S.W.	S. by E.	136	3
29	...	95·9	64·2	31·7	56	38	S.E.	E.S.E.	109	1
							N.E.			

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Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation.		Wind.			Deaths from cholera, recorded on each day.
							Direction.			
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
MARCH.										
1	...	95·7	68·5	27·2	60	42	E.	S.E. by S.	126	...
2	...	97·7	70·3	27·4	61	28	E.	N.E.	159	...
3	...	99·4	66·0	33·4	78	32	E.S.E.	N.E. by E.	110	3
4	...	99·2	67·5	31·7	54	35	E.	E. by N.	141	...
5	...	97·0	66·1	30·9	51	37	S.W.	E.	125	...
6	...	96·4	68·0	28·4	62	42	E.N.E.	E.	141	...
7	...	95·4	68·5	26·6	63	43	N.E.	S.W. by S.	134	...
8	...	94·8	69·6	25·2	55	46	S.S.E.	E.	136	...
9	...	96·1	74·7	21·4	70	49	W.S.W.	S.E. by E.	154	1
10	...	96·3	75·6	20·7	64	78	S.E.	S.E. by S.	105	1
11	...	95·7	74·0	21·7	65	48	W.	N.W.	64	...
12	...	97·7	74·5	23·2	52	42	W.S.W.	E.	94	...
13	...	98·7	72·5	26·2	56	40	N.E.	E. by N.	134	...
14	...	97·7	70·5	27·2	55	38	N.E.	E.	123	...
15	...	99·4	71·5	27·9	58	39	S.W.	S.E. by S.	126	1
16	...	99·8	73·4	26·4	57	42	S.W.	N.E. by E.	104	1
17	...	99·9	71·6	28·3	54	41	S.W.	S.S.E.	63	...
18	...	99·5	74·8	24·7	62	42	E.S.E.	E. by S.	140	...
19	...	100·2	69·6	30·6	57	36	N.E.	E. by S.	142	...
20	...	100·2	70·6	29·6	61	40	N.E.	E.	131	...
21	...	99·9	71·0	28·9	62	30	N.E.	N.E.	124	...
22	...	101·2	66·3	34·9	25	22	S.S.W.	E. by S.	129	...
23	...	102·4	70·0	32·4	52	25	N.E.	N.E. by E.	129	...
24	...	100·8	71·0	29·8	57	36	S.W.	S.S.E.	112	...
25	...	101·7	75·6	26·1	58	40	S.W.	S.E. by S.	64	...
26	...	103·9	76·5	27·4	56	41	S.S.W.	N.E. by N.	158	...
27	...	101·3	74·6	26·7	62	37	E.N.E.	E. by N.	159	...
28	...	102·8	74·2	28·6	61	44	W.S.W.	E.	130	...
29	...	102·7	76·6	26·1	63	41	W.N.W.	E.N.E.	155	1
30	...	104·7	73·5	31·2	63	34	S.S.W.	E.N.E.	83	1
31	...	103·3	77·5	25·8	63	49	S.W.	S.E.	84	...
APRIL.										
1	...	101·8	78·0	23·8	56	39	S.S.W.	S.	45	...
2	...	102·5	75·5	27·0	57	34	E.	E.	99	...
3	...	99·6	72·5	27·1	53	45	S.W.	S.S.E.	104	...
4	...	101·2	72·7	28·5	65	47	W.S.W.	S.E.	76	...
5	...	103·8	77·0	26·8	60	41	S.S.W.	E.S.E.	68	...
6	...	102·4	76·7	25·7	63	41	S.W.	E.	74	...
7	...	100·6	77·4	23·2	59	46	W.S.W.	S.W.	97	...
8	...	101·3	78·0	23·3	59	45	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	51	...
9	...	103·9	76·6	27·3	64	46	S.W.	E.S.E.	56	...
10	...	102·9	79·6	23·3	67	51	W.S.W.	N.W.	70	...
11	...	101·7	79·7	22·0	70	83	S.S.W.	E.	67	1
12	...	100·4	78·6	21·8	68	52	S.S.W.	E.S.E.	55	...
13	...	104·5	77·4	27·1	59	46	N.E.	E.	115	2
14	...	88·7	75·9	12·8	84	67	E.N.E.	E.	114	...
15	...	95·6	75·2	20·4	74	60	E.	S.S.W.	63	...
16	...	100·6	75·6	25·0	48	34	S.S.W.	S.W.	80	...
17	...	101·5	78·8	22·7	55	51	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	93	...
18	...	103·3	77·8	25·5	62	51	W.S.W.	E.N.E.	75	...
19	...	99·9	79·6	20·3	67	87	N.W.	S.E.	58	...
20	...	100·5	71·6	28·9	63	53	N.W.	E.	59	...
21	...	100·3	76·8	23·5	68	50	E.N.E.	E.	142	...
22	...	100·9	75·7	25·2	66	55	E.	E.	121	...
23	...	99·8	77·8	22·0	71	63	S.W.	E.N.E.	105	2
24	...	103·3	76·8	26·5	67	52	W.	N.E.	79	...
25	...	103·2	78·1	25·1	73	48	W.S.W.	S.W.	79	...
26	...	100·7	79·7	21·0	77	62	S.W.	N.N.E.	55	...
27	...	103·9	78·1	25·8	69	55	W.S.W.	N.E.	62	...
28	...	104·3	78·8	25·5	70	48	W.S.W.	S.W.	77	...
29	...	104·7	77·2	27·5	58	31	N.W.	W.S.W.	58	...
30	...	107·7	80·6	27·1	52	23	W.	W.N.W.	98	...

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		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
MAY.										
1	0·68	104·7	80·6	24·1	54	56	W.S.W.	S.E.	90	...
2	...	100·0	77·4	22·6	63	41	S.W.	N.E.	53	...
3	...	105·6	76·6	29·0	47	29	W.	S.W.	51	...
4	0·04	104·9	78·7	26·2	55	56	W.	E.N.E.	80	...
5	...	104·3	77·4	26·9	62	36	S.S.W.	E.N.E.	49	...
6	...	102·5	80·0	22·5	57	38	S.S.W.	S.S.E.	55	...
7	...	102·3	80·8	21·5	56	40	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	69	...
8	...	103·6	79·6	24·0	55	37	S.S.W.	N.E.	77	...
9	...	103·6	79·3	24·3	56	37	S.S.W.	E.N.E.	83	...
10	0·01	79·0	75·4	4·5	54	36	N.W.	E.	82	...
11	0·43	86·9	69·6	17·3	91	84	N.E.	N.E.	93	...
12	0·43	90·9	73·7	17·2	82	76	S.S.W.	N.E.	77	...
13	0·27	94·5	74·5	20·0	65	63	S.W.	S.S.W.	48	...
14	...	97·1	74·5	22·6	61	53	S.W.	S.S.W.	80	...
15	...	99·2	76·2	23·0	59	42	S.W.	W.S.W.	112	...
16	...	99·6	76·8	22·8	59	55	S.W.	S.W.	106	...
17	...	97·2	75·2	22·0	57	61	W.	S.S.W.	79	...
18	0·11	93·9	75·5	18·4	67	62	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	59	...
19	0·49	96·8	72·7	24·1	67	94	S.W.	E.	92	...
20	...	98·9	72·4	26·5	59	34	N.W.	N.W.	84	...
21	...	100·7	77·0	23·7	59	44	N.N.W.	W.	78	...
22	...	102·2	75·8	26·4	65	57	W.	S.W.	88	...
23	...	99·7	78·1	21·6	54	49	N.N.W.	S.E.	48	...
24	...	103·7	79·5	24·2	67	51	S.	S.E.	86	...
25	...	101·5	77·6	23·9	60	41	W.	E.	76	...
26	...	95·7	76·6	19·1	68	44	W.S.W.	N.W.	62	...
27	...	82·8	70·8	12·0	60	58	S.	S.S.W.	72	...
28	...	92·6	72·9	19·7	86	83	S.W.	S.S.W.	70	...
29	0·65	96·1	74·5	21·6	74	60	S.W.	S.S.W.	84	...
30	...	98·9	76·4	22·5	67	51	S.W.	S.W.	96	1
31	...				65	39	W.	W.N.W.	86	...
JUNE.										
1	...	100·1	77·2	22·9	53	45	S.W.	S.S.W.	86	...
2	...	102·7	77·4	25·3	58	39	W.	W.	107	...
3	...	91·4	70·6	20·8	71	57	S.W.	W.S.W.	71	...
4	0·60	96·6	73·6	23·0	58	62	N.W.	N.N.W.	66	...
5	...	97·4	75·5	21·9	56	45	W.N.W.	S.W.	103	...
6	...	97·9	73·5	24·4	68	57	S.W.	S.W.	91	...
7	1·09	92·9	72·0	20·9	65	57	S.S.W.	S.W.	101	...
8	...	94·0	73·9	20·1	62	53	S.W.	S.S.W.	154	...
9	0·01	96·7	74·9	21·8	68	59	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	173	...
10	...	94·0	74·5	19·5	70	97	S.W.	W.	137	...
11	0·42	91·5	73·3	18·2	75	63	W.S.W.	S.W.	80	...
12	0·03	91·7	73·4	18·3	73	66	S.W.	S.S.W.	68	2
13	0·37	95·8	73·0	22·8	68	55	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	106	1
14	...	97·6	73·6	24·0	63	54	W.	S.W.	116	2
15	...	96·6	73·7	22·9	65	98	S.S.W.	N.W.	99	...
16	0·05	91·0	73·3	17·7	70	60	S.W.	W.S.W.	111	...
17	0·08	92·8	73·8	19·0	69	68	S.W.	S.S.W.	136	2
18	...	94·7	73·5	21·2	63	56	S.W.	W.	143	1
19	...	95·4	73·7	21·7	64	55	W.	W.S.W.	93	...
20	0·01	97·0	75·1	21·9	69	65	W.S.W.	S.	103	...
21	...	93·9	72·1	21·8	65	65	N.N.W.	W.S.W.	61	...
22	0·70	94·5	73·2	21·3	64	62	W.	W.N.W.	60	...
23	...	94·9	72·1	22·8	74	57	W.	N.W.	47	...
24	0·43	95·4	74·3	21·1	76	59	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	44	...
25	0·12	92·0	74·7	17·3	76	71	S.W.	W.S.W.	76	...
26	...	93·6	73·0	20·8	77	96	S.W.	W.S.W.	90	...
27	...	95·1	71·0	24·1	72	63	S.	S.W.	72	...
28	0·07	94·9	73·6	21·3	69	45	S.W.	S.W.	143	...
29	...	95·0	73·4	21·6	54	52	S.W.	S.S.W.	171	...
30	...	92·9	74·2	18·7	70	62	S.W.	S.S.W.	120	...

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		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, miles per diem.	
SEPTEMBER.										
1	0·20	94·4	70·2	24·2	61	45	S.W.	W.S.W.	65	...
2	0·52	94·7	70·0	24·7	65	43	S.W.	W.S.W.	45	...
3	0·08	94·9	73·5	21·4	63	59	W.	W.N.W.	39	...
4	...	96·8	71·7	25·1	59	40	W.N.W.	W.	61	...
5	...	96·0	72·5	23·5	60	41	W.S.W.	S.W.	88	...
6	...	93·7	74·5	19·2	64	51	W.N.W.	W.	76	4
7	0·01	94·7	74·3	20·4	63	51	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	45	1
8	0·02	96·2	72·2	24·0	66	44	W.N.W.	N.W.	35	...
9	...	97·5	74·0	23·5	64	43	W.S.W.	S.W.	66	...
10	...	96·7	74·5	22·2	59	48	N.W.	W.N.W.	60	...
11	2·05	92·7	69·3	23·4	66	59	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	58	...
12	0·95	91·5	68·5	23·0	77	56	S.	S.E.	29	...
13	0·03	92·7	71·7	21·0	73	55	W.	N.W.	35	...
14	...	91·2	72·5	18·7	68	61	W.S.W.	W.	70	...
15	...	92·7	73·0	19·7	72	57	S.W.	W.S.W.	60	...
16	0·25	87·7	72·6	15·1	87	65	S.W.	W.	71	...
17	...	91·2	69·6	21·6	71	53	W.	S.	63	...
18	...	93·5	70·2	23·3	69	52	S.	S.W.	79	...
19	...	93·7	72·1	21·6	61	52	W.N.W.	S.E.	59	1
20	...	94·9	73·6	21·3	63	59	W.	S.E.	45	...
21	0·50	85·7	71·6	14·1	78	72	S.W.	W.N.W.	40	...
22	0·02	92·0	70·8	21·2	68	70	N.E.	E.N.E.	38	...
23	0·03	93·4	71·4	22·0	70	86	W.	S.E.	23	...
24	0·04	93·6	70·8	22·8	72	64	S.S.E.	S.S.W.	44	...
25	...	93·7	71·6	22·1	70	63	W.	W.	33	...
26	0·50	92·7	70·2	22·5	68	65	S.W.	W.S.W.	23	...
27	0·53	90·3	69·4	20·9	68	63	W.N.W.	S.W.	41	1
28	...	90·7	71·7	19·0	70	61	W.S.W.	N.W.	19	...
29	...	90·9	74·6	16·3	74	69	W.S.W.	W.	61	...
30	...	92·5	73·6	18·9	70	63	S.W.	W S.W.	43	...
OCTOBER.										
1	...	92·7	74·5	18·2	68	61	S.W.	W.N.W.	45	...
2	0·55	91·7	71·5	20·2	80	63	S.W.	N.W.	39	...
3	0·12	90·7	72·1	18·6	73	62	W.S.W.	S.W.	24	...
4	...	92·0	73·0	19·0	65	60	W.S.W.	W.	40	...
5	0·15	90·2	71·7	18·5	76	64	W.N.W.	S.W.	39	...
6	0·05	88·7	70·7	18·0	74	59	W.	W.N.W.	50	...
7	...	93·7	71·5	22·2	66	60	W.	N.W.	44	...
8	0·59	88·7	74·8	13·9	72	92	S.W.	S.	19	...
9	0·10	91·5	71·5	20·0	69	61	E.	N.E.	77	...
10	...	92·7	72·0	20·7	70	60	N.E.	E.	56	...
11	...	91·7	72·5	19·2	65	55	S.	N.E.	51	...
12	...	92·7	71·3	21·4	58	54	E.	E.S.E.	65	...
13	...	93·0	69·5	23·5	54	49	E.	S.E.	75	...
14	...	93·5	70·0	23·5	61	50	E.	S.E.	83	...
15	...	93·7	69·7	24·0	54	62	E.N.E.	N.E.	86	...
16	0·22	79·7	72·6	7·1	90	74	S.	E.S.E.	43	...
17	0·05	92·7	68·6	24·1	63	52	S.W.	W.	37	...
18	...	93·7	70·4	23·3	67	53	E.	S.E.	36	...
19	...	93·8	67·6	26·2	79	51	N.E.	E.N.E.	52	...
20	...	92·3	69·6	22·7	66	62	E.	E.S.E.	55	...
21	...	92·7	69·6	23·1	55	54	E.	E.N.E.	84	...
22	...	94·2	69·6	24·6	51	49	E.	N.E.	73	...
23	...	93·5	69·1	24·4	56	51	E.	E.S.E.	123	...
24	...	91·7	69·6	22·1	61	79	S.E.	E.N.E.	76	...
25	0·05	81·5	71·1	10·4	76	82	E.	N.	57	...
26	0·61	79·7	71·6	8·1	89	82	S.E.	E.	41	...
27	0·66	88·7	69·6	19·1	88	65	N.W.	S.W.	15	...
28	0·35	84·7	70·6	14·1	78	76	S.E.	E.S.E.	26	...
29	0·12	87·7	68·1	19·6	83	70	N.W.	E.	41	2
30	...	88·1	69·6	18·5	77	71	N.W.	N.W.	38	...
31	0·01	83·7	72·4	11·3	79	79	S.W.	W.	35	1

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Cholera Deaths at SALEM during the Prevalence of the Disease in the year 1888—continued.

Month and date.	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature of air in the shade. Highest maximum.	Temperature of air in the shade. Lowest minimum.	Temperature of air in the shade. Range.	Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation. 10 H.	Moisture of air per cent., 100 being saturation. 16 H.	Wind. Direction. 10 H.	Wind. Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, miles per diem.	Deaths from cholera recorded on each day.
November.										
1	0·05	88·4			79	75	W.	S.W.	38	...
2	...	83·9			77	69	W.S.W.	N.W.	30	1
3	0·43	87·5			84	69	W.	S.S.W.	19	...
4	2·25	87·9			80	74	S.W.	S.W.	34	...
5	0·10	87·7			74	79	S.	S.W.	35	...
6	...	89·6			68	68	S.	S.S.E.	40	...
7	...	90·7			73	77	S.E.	E.	40	1
8	1·80	89·7			80	77	S.S.W.	S.	60	...
9	0·08	86·5			78	80	S.E.	S.E.	39	...
10	0·08	89·5			74	80	E.N.E.	S.E.	33	3
11	0·70	89·3			73	61	E.N.E.	N.E.	57	...
12	...	80·7			72	76	E.	N.E.	73	...
13	0·04	85·7			83	69	N.	N.E.	40	...
14	0·01	87·7			72	79	S.E.	S.E.	30	1
15	1·02	87·5			75	75	E.	E.S.E.	23	...
16	...	88·7	Information not available.		78	74	S.E.	S.E.	37	...
17	...	85·7			66	61	S.	S.S.E.	79	...
18	...	80·5			65	49	E.S.E.	S.S.E.	32	...
19	...	86·7			69	53	S.S.W.	S.E.	38	1
20	...	87·3			68	67	S.S.E.	S.	38	...
21	...	88·7			71	63	E.	E.N.E.	37	...
22	...	88·4			81	65	E.	E.S.E.	64	...
23	...	88·2			72	73	S.	S.S.W.	60	3
24	0·05	79·9			86	82	E.	S.E.	35	1
25	0·42	84·2			91	80	S.E.	S.	34	...
26	0·15	84·7			84	84	W.	S.S.W.	73	1
27	0·08	83·7			82	80	E.S.E.	S.	49	3
28	...	86·7			82	73	S.E.	S.E.	29	1
29	...	89·7			71	64	S.	S.S.W.	47	...
30	...	87·7			69	87	S.E.	S.	43	1
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December.										
1	...	...	...	...	66	69	E.	S.E.	43	...
2	...	...	...	...	63	66	S.S.W.	S.	56	2
3	0·11	...	...	...	61	76	E.	S.E.	58	...
4	0·04	...	...	...	89	86	E.N.E.	S.E.	40	...
5	...	...	...	...	87	72	E.	E.N.E.	59	1
6	...	...	...	...	79	68	N.E.	S.E.	41	1
7	...	...	...	...	74	69	E.N.E.	E.	40	4
8	...	...	...	...	69	69	S.E.	E.N.E.	30	...
9	...	...	...	...	74	67	N.E.	E.	41	8
10	...	...	...	...	69	67	E.N.E.	E.	70	8
11	...	...	...	...	60	86	N.E.	S.E.	38	12
12	...	...	...	...	55	55	E.	N.N.W.	28	3
13	...	...	...	...	65	49	N.	N.N.W.	27	2
14	...	...	...	...	42	64	E.	S.E.	82	...
15	...	...	...	...	88	64	N.E.	N.E.	78	...
16	0·40	...	...	...	87	72	N.E.	N.E.	86	23
17	...	...	Information not available.		74	69	S.E.	N.E.	21	9
18	...	...			68	72	E.	N.E.	30	7
19	...	...			75	89	S.E.	E.N.E.	41	8
20	...	...			61	76	E.	E.	107	9
21	...	...			66	63	S.E.	S.E.	63	9
22	...	...			68	66	E.	S.E.	69	8
23	...	...			57	57	S.E.	E.N.E.	69	...
24	...	...			61	57	W.	N.E.	68	16
25	...	...			56	55	E.	N.E.	114	1
26	...	...			56	56	N.E.	E.	82	8
27	...	...			58	58	W.	N.E.	77	9
28	...	...			58	57	S.E.	E.N.E.	90	6
29	...	...			60	60	E.	S.E.	55	6
30	...	...			66	65	E.	N.E.	58	...
31	...	...			66	57	E.	E.N.E.	116	12

SECTION VIII.

ABSTRACT OF CANTONMENT SANITARY REPORTS—MILITARY.

Cantonment.	Sanitary Works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Sanitary Condition.	Climate and General Health.
Bangalore ...	2,025 feet of V and 155 feet of box drains were constructed.	Obtained from Ulsoor, Miller's and Shoolay tanks; quality bad.	Fair	Was well attended to. Sanitary condition of latrines and bazaars was fair.	Small-pox prevailed throughout the year. Three cases of cholera also occurred.
Bellary ...	*Nil*	Generally good	Bad	Was attended to by the municipality. Latrines and bazaars were kept in good sanitary condition.	Was favorable. 20·36 inches of rain fell. Prices of food were moderate.
Berhampore ...	*Nil*	Good; obtained from two wells.	Unsatisfactory	Of the bazaars unsatisfactory. Sewage, &c., were carted away to a distance from the lines. Sanitary condition of latrines satisfactory.	Cholera prevailed in the town and troops were prevented from going into it. One case occurred in the lines which recovered. Failure of rain was much felt and prices of food ran high.
Calicut ...	*Nil*	Fairly good; obtained from wells.	Good	Sewage, &c., were removed and thrown into the sea. Sanitary condition of latrines and station fair.	Climate was favorable. 104·5 inches of rain fell against an average of 102. Prices of food were moderate.
Cannanore ...	Drains, well and tanks were cleaned and a new drain constructed.	Obtained chiefly from wells; of good quality.	In the cantonment satisfactory ...	Sewage, refuse and night-soil were carted away to a distance by the municipality and buried. Sanitary condition of latrines and bazaars satisfactory.	Cholera prevailed among the civil population, who were forbidden the barracks; none among the troops. 138 inches of rain fell during the year against an average of 119.
Kamptee ...	*Nil*	Good; obtained from numerous wells carefully protected, and river.	Fairly good	Satisfactory. Latrines and bazaar were kept in good sanitary condition. Sewage, rubbish, &c., were carted away to a distance and buried.	Was favorable. No epidemics. 72 inches of rain fell against an average of 55. Prices of food were moderate.
Madras (Fort St. George).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT OF CANTONMENT SANITARY REPORTS—MILITARY—*continued.*

Cantonment.	Sanitary Works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Sanitary Condition.	Climate and General Health.
Malapuram ...	Surface drains were made and two new wells are to be sunk.	Good; obtained from a specially reserved spring well.	Satisfactory	Sweepings, sewage, &c., were taken outside the station and buried. The latrines were kept in good order, but the sanitary condition of two bazaars was unsatisfactory.	Unfavorable. Cholera prevailed among the native population; none among the troops. 101·7 inches of rain fell against an average of 98·3. Food was abundant and cheap.
Mangalore ...	*Nil*	Is obtained from a tank and wells; quality good.	Unsatisfactory. Surface only, to carry off storm-water.	Refuse and sewage from private houses were removed to a distance and buried. Sanitary condition of cantonment and latrines satisfactory.	Favorable. 122·1 inches of rain fell against an average of 123·6.
Moulmein ...	*Nil*	Good; from wells	Satisfactory	Sewage, rubbish, night-soil, &c., were carted away and buried. Sanitary condition of latrines and bazaars satisfactory.	Climate favorable to health. Cholera prevailed epidemically in the town among the civil population; none among the troops, with whom communication was stopped. About 185 inches of rain fell. Prices of food were moderate.
Pallavaram ...	*Nil*	Is obtained from covered wells; good.	Satisfactory	Was well attended to. Sewage and night-soil were removed by scavengers and deposited a mile away from the station. Latrines and bazaars were kept in fairly good order.	Climate was favorable to health. No epidemics. Prices of food were moderate.
Poonamallee ...	*Nil*	Is obtained from wells and filtered before use.	In the centre of station fairly good; towards the outskirts of the cantonment indifferent.	Was fair. Sewage is disposed of by means of open drains. Its conveyance to a suitable distance is not attainable. The latrines and bazaars were kept in a fair sanitary condition.	Climate was favorable to health. No cholera among the troops; a few cases occurred among the civil population.
Port Blair ...	*Nil*	Good; obtained from wells ...	Satisfactory	Was fairly well attended to. Sanitary condition of latrines and bazaars satisfactory.	Was favorable. 128·2 inches of rain fell; average 115·9. Prices of food were moderate.
Quilon ...	*Nil*	Good; obtained from wells ...	Satisfactory	Was well attended to. Sewage, rubbish, &c., were carried away to a distance and either buried or thrown into the canal. Sanitary condition of bazaars and latrines was satisfactory.	Health favorable. No epidemics. A few cases of cholera occurred among civil population. 101·6 inches of rain fell, being about the average. Prices of food moderate.
Raipur ...	*Nil*	From a well; good	Satisfactory	Satisfactory. Sweepings, sewage, &c., were buried in trenches or marshes. Latrines and bazaars were kept in good order.	Climate was conducive to health. Three cases of small-pox occurred among the drummers. Average rainfall 117·1 inches. Prices of food were moderate.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Good; obtained from wells ...	Same as last reported; chiefly surface.	Was fairly well attended to. Sanitary condition of bazaars and latrines satisfactory.	Was favorable. 99·2 inches of rain fell. Food was plentiful and cheap.
St. Thomas' Mount.	*Nil*	Good; from wells	Fair; a new scheme of drainage is under consideration.	Fairly good. Sewage, sweepings, rubbish, &c., were carted away to a distance and buried. Bazaars and latrines were kept in sanitary condition.	Health was favorable. No epidemics among the troops. 50 cases of cholera occurred among the civil population. 67·4 inches of rain fell. Price of food was fairly cheap.
Samulcottah ...	*Nil*	Good; from wells	No regular system: side-cuttings exist.	Fairly well attended to. Sweepings, sewage, &c., were carried away to a distance and buried. Sanitary condition of latrines and bazaars was good. More latrines for the civil population in the cantonment are required.	Climate was conducive to health. No epidemics. Food was abundant and cheap.
Secunderabad ...	Drains were cleaned and urinals constructed.	Is obtained for the British troops from three large wells pumped into reservoirs and distributed to the buildings by gravitation; quality good. For Native troops from wells, of a fair quality.	Fairly good. Mostly surface ...	Was fairly well attended to. Sweepings, &c., and house sewage were carted away to a distance and buried. Sanitary condition of latrines was satisfactory, but not so of the bazaar owing to defective drainage and large number of private privies.	Rainfall deficient; only 23 inches fell against an average of 33 inches. Prices of food rose in consequence. General health was on the whole fairly good.
Seetabuldee ...	*Nil*	Good; obtained from a reserved well. A scheme for the supply of water solely from the main reservoir is under consideration.	Satisfactory	Was well attended to. Sewage, refuse, &c., were carted away beyond municipal limits and buried. Latrines and bazaar were kept in good condition.	Was satisfactory. No epidemics. 39·5 inches of rain fell against an average of 44·2 inches. Prices of food were at average rates.
Sambulpore ...	Two latrines and a slaughter-house were constructed.	Fair; obtained from six wells.	Fair	Refuse, sweepings, &c., were carted to a distance and buried. Sanitary condition of latrines and bazaars satisfactory.	Fairly good. Prices of food moderate.
Thayetmyo ...	Drains well cleaned; tunnels were constructed and repaired and rank vegetation removed.	Is obtained from wells; somewhat hard.	Good	Satisfactory; sewage, refuse, &c., were removed in carts and burnt. Latrines and bazaars were well conserved.	On the whole fairly good. One death from cholera occurred among the European troops. 31 inches of rain fell against an average of 35 inches. Prices of food were moderate.

ABSTRACT OF CANTONMENT SANITARY REPORTS—MILITARY—*continued.*

Cantonment.	Sanitary Works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and Sanitary Condition.	Climate and General Health.
Trichinopoly ...	An open masonry drain was constructed and a new system of drainage for the 17th Regiment M.I. is under consideration.	Is obtained from numerous wells; good and abundant.	Good	Satisfactory. Latrines and bazaar were well attended to and kept clean. Sewage, sweepings, &c., were carted away to a field and buried.	Was favorable. Cholera appeared, but not epidemically. 20 cases and 13 deaths occurred among the troops scattered over a number of months. 31 inches of rain fell against an average of 34·1 inches. Food was plentiful and cheap.
Trichoor ...	Masonry drains are under construction.	Good; obtained from wells ...	Is being improved	Satisfactory. Improved since last report. Sanitary condition of latrines and bazaar fairly good. Sewage, rubbish, &c., were carted away to a distance and buried.	Was favorable. No epidemics. Food was cheap.
Vellore ...	A few drains and a tank were cleaned.	Fairly good and abundant; from tanks and wells.	Fairly satisfactory	Was carefully attended to by the municipality. Latrines and bazaar were kept in fair order. Sewage, sweepings, &c., were removed by a contractor and sold as manure.	Was unhealthy during the part of the year. The heavy rains produced fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. 42·4 inches of rain fell against an average of 41·1 inches. Price of food was on the whole cheap.
Vizagapatam ...	A few drains were built and the existing ones cleaned.	Good; from wells	Satisfactory	*Attended to by the municipality.* Sanitary condition of latrines and bazaars fairly satisfactory. Sewage, sweepings, &c., were carried to a distance of 2 miles and buried.	Was favorable. No epidemics. 30·6 inches of rain fell against 40 inches. Failure of rain raised the prices of food.
Vizianagrum ...	A masonry parapet wall was erected round a well.	Obtained from wells; good, but insufficient.	Surface: good masonry drains are much required.	Was fairly well attended to. Sewage and other refuse, &c., are removed and buried. There are no public latrines. Open country around is resorted to for purposes of nature. The bazaars were kept in fairly good order.	Was favorable. A few cases of cholera occurred in the cantonment; 4 cases and 3 deaths occurred among the sepoys. Only 28·4 inches of rain fell against an average of 46·4. Prices of food rose in consequence.
Wellington ...	Nil	Very good; obtained from springs.	Fairly good	Fairly good generally, but the condition of the latrines was unsatisfactory; of bazaars fair. Sewage, sweepings, &c., were collected and removed to a distance, where they were buried.	Was favorable. Some smallpox prevailed in the bazaar: 28 cases and 6 deaths. 43·6 inches of rain fell against an average of 50·1 inches. Prices of food were moderate.

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS—CIVIL.

MUNICIPALITIES.

53. Excluding the town of Madras, which has an Act of its own, 55 towns in the mofussil were administered by the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 during 1888, being one more than the number in 1887. The town of Bezvada, with a population of 9,336, was constituted a municipality from the 1st April 1888.

54. *Sanitary Works.*—In the abstracts of the sanitary reports received from the several municipalities given in the succeeding pages are shown in detail the sanitary works executed by each municipality during the year under notice. No new works of any importance were undertaken. As usual, the improvements consisted in the sinking of wells, in the repairing and cleansing of tanks and wells, in the repair and construction of latrines, drains, roads, dust-bins, markets and slaughter-houses, &c.

55. *Water-supply, Drainage and Conservancy.*—The abstracts alluded to above represent the condition of each municipality in these respects. The great desiderata appear to be an improved water-supply and a good system of drainage. In some towns, however, the water-supply is fair and in some again masonry drains do exist, but they are faulty in construction and not laid down on any systematic plan. To effect any radical reform in this direction large sums of money (which the municipalities can ill-afford) and efficient engineering agencies who can undertake the preparation of schemes on a large scale, are absolutely necessary. If in any instance the latter be available, the want of funds to employ them is a great impediment. However, as has been observed by Government, it is hoped that these obstacles will be overcome to some extent by the recent resolution of the Government of India, which authorises the grant of loans to local bodies for the purposes of sanitary improvement. It is in large towns like municipalities governed by a corporation that sanitary improvements should be established on a firm basis, so that they may form the centres from which people in other towns and villages interested in sanitation may take an example in effecting sanitary reforms.

56. The system of conservancy generally was essentially the same as that detailed in former reports. The arrangements made in the majority of the towns were on the whole good and fairly well carried out. In some towns they were indifferent and unsatisfactory, notably so in Coonoor and Tirupati. The unsatisfactory state of things in the former was brought to the special notice of Government, and it is hoped that the orders passed on the subject will be productive of good. The condition of the latter in regard to its conservancy is described by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who visited Tirupati during the year, thus: "There "is one public urinal, for which no buckets have been provided. There are no public "latrines. Portions of backyards are set apart for private resort, holes being left in "the walls so that pigs may enter and clean up. People defæcate anywhere, and "the whole town is pervaded with the odour of pig's dung and human excreta."

57. Private scavengering made progress during the year under review as compared with its predecessor. It was undertaken by municipal agencies in 37 towns, being one more than in 1887, and 16,071 private dwellings, against 15,668 in 1887, were daily cleansed, showing a forward step towards house conservancy. In 19 towns there was an increase in the number of private privies under municipal management; in 10 there was a decrease, and in 8 the numbers were the same as in

1887. The greatest advance made in this direction was in Calicut and Conjeeveram, where the numbers were increased by 270 and 99 respectively. In the 17 other towns the increase ranged from 1 in each—Anantapur, Parlákimedi and Kurnool—to 45 in Rajahmundry. The largest decrease in the numbers was in Pálghat (129) and Máyavaram (45); the decrease in the 8 other towns ranged from 1 in Erode to 32 in Nellore. The municipalities which had the largest number of private privies under their control were Mangalore (2,373), Srírangam (1,995), Bellary (1,634), Tuticorin (1,291), Tanjore (1,026) and Negapatam (1,002).

58. The conservancy establishment in the several towns was of varying strength according to the circumstances and requirements of each. Appended is a statement of the strength in each municipality, of which the following is an abstract, showing the aggregate establishment and the material at work during the year:—

Establishment.	Number.	Material.	Number.
Inspectors	147	Carts	1,053
Overseers	55	Dust-bins	8,005
Maistries	78	Public latrines	915
Peons	225	Private latrines	16,071
Sweepers	1,894		
Toties	1,539		
Tank watchers	141		

59. The total estimated income of the 55 municipalities, exclusive of Madras, during the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 19,88,130 against Rs. 19,61,310, indicating an incidence of Rs. 1-5-10 per head of population against Rs. 1-5-9 in the previous year. The amount set apart for sanitation was also greater than that in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 6,81,294 against Rs. 6,28,622.

60. Except in some few towns, such as Ongole (10·9), Pálghat (12·3), Anantapur (12·6), Calicut (13·9) and some others, where the percentages of the sanitary allotment to income were low, the majority of the municipalities contributed very fairly out of their revenues towards sanitation. Three towns Trichinopoly (56·7), Cuddapah (56·4) and Vellore (54·7) contributed more than 50 per cent. In six towns the percentages were between 40 and 50, in nineteen they were between 30 and 40, in eighteen between 20 and 30 and in nine below 20, which must be considered as inadequate; and in keeping with the inadequacy of the grant; the sanitary improvements made in these nine towns were not much.

61. Although the allotments made by the Municipal Councils of Cuddapah and Vellore are large, it is to be regretted that the expenditure during the nine months ending with December 1888 is not in proportion to the sanctioned grants. In Cuddapah, out of an allotment of Rs. 49,894, only Rs. 10,644, and in Vellore, out of Rs. 40,577, only Rs. 11,267 were spent, leaving Rs. 39,250 and Rs. 29,310 respectively to be spent in the next three months of the year.

62. Of the total sanitary grant of Rs. 6,81,294, Rs. 4,33,187 were spent during nine months of the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,48,107 or more than one-third to be spent in three months. But taking the transactions of 1887-88 which are for the full year, it is observed that out of an allotment of Rs. 6,28,622, only Rs. 5,59,307 were spent, thus allowing a sum of Rs. 69,315 to lapse unutilised. In fifteen towns the expenditure exceeded the sanctioned grant more or less, in thirty-eight it fell short in sums varying from Rs. 25 in Cannanore to Rs. 17,740 in Trichinopoly. In Chidambaram the difference was but a trifle, only Rs. 3. The greatest defaulters in this respect were Trichinopoly, Vellore, Masulipatam, Tinnevelly, Madura and Tanjore.

63. In a statement appended to this section is shown in detail under each item of sanitation the expenditure during the nine months ending with December 1888, of which the following is an abstract as well as that of the transactions for the entire year 1887-88. Conservancy had the largest share of the allotment.

64. The subjoined statement shows the details of the conservancy establishment employed by each municipality:—

	1887-88. For the full year.		1888-89.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with December 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	3,88,146	3,76,888	4,03,010	2,96,669
For improvement of town sites	56,346	46,706	43,938	46,960
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells ...	59,382	39,577	1,24,992	41,050
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	4,490	4,621	5,040	5,030
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	40,636	40,682	34,442	15,781
For other sanitary objects	79,622	50,833	69,872	27,697
Total ...	6,28,622	5,59,307	6,81,294	4,33,187

Statement showing the Conservancy Establishment in each Municipality of the Madras Presidency during 1888.

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Inspectors.	Supervisors.	Overseers.	Maistries.	Peons.	Sweepers.	Toties for cleaning public latrines.	Toties for private scavenging.	Number of latrines scavengered by the municipality.	Carts.	Latrines. Pucka built.	Latrines. Brick wall enclosures.	Latrines. Mud wall enclosures.	Latrines. Tatty.	Dust-bins.	Tank watchers.
Coonoor ...	4,778	1	...	1	1	...	12	3	16	70	5	4	5	...	...	39	...
Anantapur ...	4,907	1	...	...	...	2	16	8	3	120	5	1	4	3	...	57	...
Bimlipatam ...	8,582	1	...	2	...	2	37	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	30	1
Ongole ...	9,200	1	...	...	...	1	16	4	4	185	3	...	2	3	1	66	1
Karúr ...	9,205	2	...	...	2	...	24	7	...	...	6	3	...	5	5	53	...
Bezváda ...	9,336	1	2	...	...	5	24	15	...	...	19	4	...	...	7	54	...
Erode ...	9,864	1	...	...	...	2	19	10	2	86	13	1	2	10	...	86	...
Wálajápet ...	10,387	2	...	...	4	...	12	9	3	84	6	7	...	...	...	853	7
Ootacamund ...	12,335	2	...	4	6	...	34	19	19	247	26	47	...	...	...	105	...
Tirupati ...	13,232	1	...	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	145	1
Palni ...	13,315	1	...	...	1	4	8	4	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	22	3
Anakápalle ...	13,341	...	...	1	2	...	22	15	...	...	3	2	...	12	5	61	1
Dindigul ...	14,182	1	...	...	...	3	14	18	...	...	17	2	...	16	...	49	2
Tirupatúr ...	14,278	...	...	...	2	...	32	8	...	...	11	...	...	5	1	52	1
Parlákimedi ...	15,365	2	...	...	...	2	35	2	1	14	3	2	...	...	6	200	1
Cochin ...	15,698	1	...	4	1	...	2	6	33	250	6	2	...	10	6	4	...
Vániyambádi ...	15,933	...	...	...	2	...	39	5	...	...	15	...	...	4	1	200	5
Tuticorin ...	16,281	1	...	...	...	6	15	21	...	1,291	13	...	...	...	10	42	2
Periyakulam ...	16,446	1	...	...	...	2	8	2	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	67	1
Gudiyátam ...	16,690	1	...	...	5	...	13	3	1	5	12	...	...	3	...	100	7
Palamcottah ...	17,964	1	...	...	...	2	7	7	9	250	14	1	4	...	...	98	2
Chicacole ...	18,302	...	1	...	...	4	38	2	16	167	6	1	4	...	...	25	2
Cuddapah ...	18,982	2	...	...	...	6	29	27	...	...	16	16	16	4	2	168	1
Mannárgudi ...	19,409	2	...	1	3	...	30	4	...	...	15	2	...	1	2	90	4

Statement showing the Conservancy Establishment in each Municipality of the Madras Presidency during 1886-1

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Inspectors.	Supervisors.	Overseers.	Maistries.	Peons.	Sweepers.	Toties for cleaning public latrines.	Toties for private scavengering.	Number of latrines scavengered by the municipality.	Carts.	Latrines. Pucka built.	Latrines. Brick wall enclosures.	Latrines. Mud wall enclosures.	Latrines. Tatty.	Dust-bins.	Tank watchers.
Guntúr ...	19,646	...	...	5	...	5	39	35	...	...	30	18	...	...	...	44	4
Srírangam ...	19,773	3	...	...	1	10	11	13	21	1,995	21	...	7	1	2	83	...
Chidámbaram ...	19,387	1	...	...	...	4	20	5	3	43	10	...	1	...	4	275	4
Kurnool ...	20,329	1	...	...	...	9	36	13	2	64	7	37	...	...	...	255	...
Adóni ...	22,441	2	...	...	...	4	25	16	13	578	6	6	...	...	6	105	7
Vizianagrum ...	22,577	1	...	5	7	...	78	81	6	...	16	...	24	...	...	45	4
Máyavaram ...	23,044	3	...	...	...	6	15	14	...	165	23	2	...	...	6	165	6
Tinnevelly ...	23,221	3	...	1	...	6	36	11	1	25	15	1	6	1	1	110	1
Berhampore ...	23,599	4	...	3	2	2	77	21	26	530	19	...	5	8	5	130	3
Rajahmundry ...	24,555	2	...	...	...	7	46	21	40	900	11	6	6	6	8	153	2
Tellicherry ...	24,581	2	...	1	...	...	20	11	17	290	14	10	...	...	21	30	1
Ellore ...	25,042	4	...	...	...	...	14	30	4	...	9	...	10	5	1	80	1
Cannanore ...	26,386	2	...	1	1	1	18	19	2	127	10	11	...	...	...	19	...
Nellore ...	27,506	2	...	...	6	1	40	10	16	828	17	...	16	1	10	183	...
Vizagapatam ...	30,291	14	...	...	7	...	108	53	6	180	10	4	42	...	10	180	1
Cocanada ...	30,441	1	...	2	...	11	44	30	8	113	8	8	...	3	2	...	6
Mangalore ...	32,099	1	8	...	...	...	21	2	20	2,873	7	5	...	...	...	86	...
Masulipatam ...	35,056	7	...	...	...	...	41	...	8	232	21	6	...	...	...	...	1
Pálghat ...	36,339	2	...	...	1	1	36	13	5	121	15	4	...	9	4	75	...
Conjeveram ...	37,275	4	...	...	...	...	40	4	2	132	22	1	...	...	...	376	3
Coimbatore ...	38,967	2	...	...	1	8	78	25	...	...	29	17	8	6	8	113	1
Vellore ...	40,958	5	...	...	...	9	32	42	5	150	41	21	4	...	...	466	6
Cuddalore ...	42,545	6	...	...	...	...	48	18	3	50	25	12	...	...	6	274	3
Kumbakónam ...	50,098	6	...	...	...	6	24	15	13	250	26	...	16	...	8	456	3
Bellary ...	53,460	12	...	...	...	19	66	16	57	1,834	48	12	...	10	...	288	2
Negapatam ...	53,776	5	...	...	1	16	95	15	80	1,002	41	...	15	...	...	607	7
Tanjore ...	54,745	6	...	...	6	24	80	35	30	1,020	66	...	27	...	...	208	11
Calicut ...	57,085	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	308	9	6	...	...	5	...	...
Salem ...	59,631	4	...	...	13	...	79	87	50	257	58	7	4	25	12	208	3
Madura ...	76,947	2	...	...	...	15	85	51	...	...	64	5	...	1	...	88	...
Trichinopoly ...	84,449	13	...	2	1	19	48	95	...	...	102	4	14	57	2	280	11
Total ...	1,465,680	147	11	34	78	225	1,894	976	563	16,071	1,053	209	251	212	149	3,006	141

* Movable corrugated iron latrine.

† Horbury's patent.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports of Municipalities.

Municipalities.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary Works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General Health.
Anantapur.	9	545·2	Pits were dug for depositing night-soil (Rs. 56); wells were cleaned (Rs. 52); Rs. 461 were spent in repairing latrines, slaughter lines, &c., and Rs. 127 in certain minor improvements.	Is obtained from eleven wells and a tank. Some of the wells are not properly conserved.	No regular system. No improvement since last report. Every house nearly has a cess-pool.	The town was kept fairly clean. System same as last reported. Sweepings, &c., are collected and sold and night-soil buried. There are eight public latrines freely resorted to and kept decently clean. Private scavengering is in force.	Was satisfactory. Cholera appeared at the latter part of the year.
Adóni.	3	7,480·3	A well, the market and slaughter-house were improved (Rs. 295); a latrine was repaired (Rs. 14), and another improved (Rs. 349).	Is obtained from wells and springs deficient in quantity.	There is no regular system. Drains to carry off rain water only exist in some streets. Every house nearly has a cess-pool.	The main streets were fairly well attended to; the lanes require more attention; sweepings, &c., are collected and removed by contractors to their fields. There are twelve public latrines freely resorted to. Private scavengering is in force.	Unsatisfactory. Cholera, small-pox, measles and dysentery prevailed.
Bellary.	26	2,056·1	Materials for a new latrine were purchased (Rs. 746) and urinals and latrines repaired (Rs. 135).	Is obtained from Mainwaring's tank and wells. The wells have no parapet walls, platforms or drains.	No regular system. In some streets drains exist to carry off storm water. Cess-pools abound into which house drainage flows.	System same as last reported. Sweepings, refuse, &c., are carted to four depôts and eventually sold as manure. The depôts are situated too near the town. There are twenty-one public latrines, eleven pucka built and the others mud-wall enclosures, are freely resorted to, but insufficient in number. Private scavengering is in force.	Slightly better than the previous year. Cholera and malarial fever prevailed.
Conjeveram.	9	4,141·6	A tank was deepened and cleaned (Rs. 20); a market and platforms to bazaars were constructed (Rs. 210); dust-bins were erected (Rs. 200); surface drains were cut (Rs. 100); bye-lanes for private scavengering were opened (Rs. 34), and a latrine was constructed (Rs. 481); and Rs. 54 were spent in improving town sites.	Is obtained from tanks, wells, river, springs and irrigation channel. Quantity sufficient, quality suspicious.	No regular system. Side-cuttings exist to carry off rain water. Drainage from houses flow into the backyards where they sink in the ground or run into cess-pools in the streets. A few houses also have cess-pools.	No change in system since last report. Sweepings, &c., are collected and annually sold by auction. Night-soil is buried. There are ten public latrines which are kept clean and freely used. Private scavengering is in force.	Unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed.
Coimbatore.	3	1,298·9	Certain tanks and wells were repaired and cleaned (Rs. 786) and the market was repaired (Rs. 166).	Indifferent. No improvement since last report. Is obtained from public and private wells and tanks.	Very defective. No improvement since last report.	Indifferent from want of proper supervision. System is the same as last reported. There are thirty-four public latrines, seventeen of which are pucka built.	Was good. No epidemics prevailed.

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary Works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General Health.
Erode.	11	896·7	*Temporary wells were sunk in the bed of a channel (Rs. 55); two wells were deepened (Rs. 31), and Rs. 110 were spent in certain repairs.*	*Ample from wells and a channel. Some of the wells require platforms and drains.*	*No regular system.* Side drains into which house drainage flow exist to carry off *storm-water.* Two new drains were built, defective in plan and form no part of a regular system.	System same as last reported. A dozen moveable dust-bins were erected for easy removal of rubbish. Sweepings, rubbish, &c., are collected and either burnt or stored in depôts for sale. Private *scavengering is in force.*	Satisfactory.
Karûr.	4	2,301·2	*A well was sunk (Rs. 20); a latrine was built (Rs. 5); three latrines were repaired (Rs. 110); slaughter-house and butcher's stall were repaired (Rs. 101), and Rs. 24 were spent in some other minor repairs.*	*Sources same as last reported—river and public and private wells; sufficient in quantity.*	*Defective. No regular system. Three streets are provided with drains, but they form no part of a regular system.*	Was well attended to. System same as last reported. Ten corrugated iron dust-bins were constructed. There are thirteen latrines, three pucka built, five mud-wall enclosures and five of tatty: all are in good order and freely used.	Was generally good.
Cuddapah.	19	999·0	Latrines, cholera sheds, dust-bin and market stalls were constructed (Rs. 905), and (Rs. 4,347) were spent in improvements to water-supply.	*Is obtained from Boga springs and wells.*	*Principally natural. There are a few drains but badly constructed. Side channels exist to carry off rain water. Every house nearly has a cess-pool into which house drainage flows.*	Was fairly well attended to. System same as last reported. Sweepings, rubbish, &c., are carted away to a distance and annually sold. There are thirty-eight latrines of various kinds. The night-soil depôt is well situated outside of the town. Private scavengering was introduced.	Was on the whole good, *though cholera prevailed somewhat.*
Borhampore.	5	4,719·8	Slaughter-house was repaired (Rs. 18).	*Unsatisfactory.* No improvement since last report. Is obtained principally from tanks subject to much pollution. A few wells are also used for drinking.	*Unsatisfactory.* The principal streets have drains, but not on a regular system. Cess-pool arrangements are bad. House drainage *flows into cess-pools.*	Was attended to by an establishment employed for the purpose. Sweepings, house refuse, &c., are carted away to a distance and burnt. There are eighteen public latrines; five pucka, eight of mud-walls and five of tatty; arrangement imperfect. Night-soil is buried away from the town. Private *scavengering is in force.*	Was on the whole satisfactory. Small-pox prevailed somewhat.
Chicacole.	3	6,100·6	A latrine and a market were constructed (Rs. 427); a market and slaughter-house were repaired (Rs. 119); tanks and wells were cleaned (Rs. 5), and Rs. 81 were spent on drainage and digging a channel.	Indifferent; obtained from three wells and two tanks fed by open channels from river subject to much contamination.	Cut-stone drains exist in twenty-four streets, but are not properly attended to. In other parts drainage consists of side-cuttings into which house drainage also flows.	System same as last reported. Dust-bins exist, but seldom used. There are three latrines, two of brick and mortar and one temporary of tatty for females. The former are freely resorted to, but not so the latter. Broken-down houses are often used as latrines. Private scavengering is in force.	Fairly good. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to a slight extent.
Parlâkimedi.	3	5,121·8	Pucka latrines were under construction; channels were dug to carry off dirty water (Rs. 151) and ten *cinerators* were erected.	Good and abundant from four wells and two tanks.	Natural. Some streets have stone drains. House drainage either flows into the backyards or runs into street drains.	Was well attended to. Street sweepings, &c., are burnt and the ashes sold as manure. There are six tatty and two pucka latrines conveniently situated and carefully attended to. Private scavengering is in force.	Satisfactory. Sanitary condition of the town was greatly improved.
Cocanada.	6	6,088·2	*Some prickly-pear was removed (Rs. 41) and Rs. 2,462 were spent in improvements to water-supply which consisted in repairing water channels and cisterns, cleansing tanks and wells, constructing drains to tanks, &c.; culverts and latrines were repaired (Rs. 343), masonry side drains were constructed (Rs. 342) and streets improved (Rs. 102).*	Unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report.	No regular system. Consists of one main drain in the centre of the town.	System same as last reported. Rubbish is used for raising low-lying ground which is objectionable. Private scavengering is in force.	Was good. No epidemic.
Ellore.	9	2,788	Cistern to two wells and a drain to another were constructed (Rs. 22). A drain was built and side channels excavated (Rs. 336) and a tank and some latrines were repaired.	Was indifferent. No improvement since last report. Obtained from numerous wells, a tank, river, and the Kistna canal; all subject to pollution.	Indifferent and defective. No improvement since last report. A survey for a proper system of drainage for the entire town is under contemplation as well as a new pattern of cess-pools with removeable receptacles.	Indifferent. System same as last reported. There are eighty dust-bins, seventy-two cess-pools in bad condition and one tatty and sixteen walled latrines very offensive owing to defective flooring.	Was fairly food. Cholera prevailed in a mild form. Some improvements were made in sanitation, but much has still to be done.
Rajahmundry.	12	2,040·2	Rs. 612 were spent in improvements to water-supply; the vegetable market was improved (Rs. 103); side drains were cleared and deepened (Rs. 73); six dust-bins were put up (Rs. 72) and eight tatty latrines were erected (Rs. 75).	No improvement since last report; obtained chiefly from the river subject to much pollution. A tank and eight wells are also set apart for drinking and guarded.	Same as last reported. Natural cess-pools exist, which are very indifferently kept.	Fair. The sweepings, refuse, &c., are collected and burnt and night-soil buried outside the town. There are 153 dust-bins and 26 latrines of various kinds; they are freely resorted to. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole satisfactory.
Guntûr.	13	1,511·2	A tank was deepened (Rs. 2,033); and another constructed (Rs. 300); two wells were sunk (Rs. 452), and tanks and wells were cleaned and latrines repaired (Rs. 143).	Same as last reported; obtained from tanks and wells; abundant and fairly good.	Natural. No regular system. Drainage from houses flows into streets, either sinking in the ground or running into cess-pools.	System as last reported. There are eight latrines for males and ten for females. The town is to be extended. Rs. 16,890 were spent in the purchase of land for the purpose.	Was satisfactory.
Masulipatam.	4	8,764·0	Conduits were built and repaired (Rs. 2,060); a sluice, urinals, and latrines were constructed (Rs. 798); tanks and wells were cleaned (Rs. 90); latrines, drains, markets and slaughter-houses were repaired (Rs. 762), and prickly-pear removed (Rs. 269).	Is obtained from wells and the river Kistna brought into the town in open and covered channels subject to pollution in its course.	No improvement since last report. No regular system. Side-cuttings exist to carry off rain water. Drainage from houses flows into the streets and cess-pools.	Was fairly well attended to. No change in system since last report. Sweepings, refuse, &c., are removed to the swamp and burnt. There are only three latrines—good structures—but much neglected; they are not freely used. People resort to waste grounds and overgrown vegetation for purposes of nature, and pigs do the work of the scavengers. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole satisfactory. Cholera appeared in a mild form.

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary Works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General Health.
Rs. Revenue.							
Karoor.	4	2,234	*Four wells were sunk (Rs. 556); seven bamboo latrines erected (Rs. 212), fifty dust-bins were purchased, and a well and two latrines repaired (Rs. 147).*	*Is obtained from the Kistna, canals and wells. River water is preferred.*	*Naturally good. A few artificial drains exist. House drainage flows into streets and form cess-pools, emitting a disagreeable odour.*	*This town was made a municipality in April 1888. The conservancy establishment was increased, and every effort is made to keep the town clean. The street sweepings and night-soil are removed and deposited to the north of the town, but not sufficiently far away. There are four pucka and seven temporary bamboo latrines; they are freely resorted to, but insufficient.*	*Was unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed epidemically.*
Dindigal.	5	4,065·8	*Silt from a water-supply channel was removed (Rs. 18), a cart-stand was improved (Rs. 178), and latrines were constructed (Rs. 212).*	*Same as last reported. Unsatisfactory.*	*No system. Side channels exist in the main streets and cess-pools abound.*	*Was fairly well attended to. System same as last reported. There are thirty-seven public latrines—mostly simple walled enclosures. Night-soil is buried, which as well as the sweepings, rubbish, &c., are periodically sold as manure. Private scavengering is in force.*	*Was on the whole fair. Cholera and small-pox however prevailed somewhat.*
Madura.	2	7,091	*Tanks and wells were cleaned (Rs. 50), the fort tank was repaired (Rs. 10), and parapet walls erected to certain wells (Rs. 205). Rs. 490 were expended in conducting experiments connected with the water-supply scheme of the town. Markets and slaughter-houses were improved and repaired (Rs. 716), and moveable dust-bins were purchased.*	*Unsatisfactory and inadequate from two tanks and four wells. Measures are being taken to obtain a better and ample supply.*	*Natural drainage good. Some U and V shaped drains exist, but on no regular system. Drainage of houses fair. Some have cess-pools.*	*Fairly well attended to. Street sweepings, rubbish, &c., are collected and stored in two depôts outside the town and sold as manure. There are eighteen public latrines, simple mud-wall enclosures with tile coping; they are freely resorted to.*	*Was on the whole good. Some cholera and small-pox however prevailed.*
Palni.	4	19,211·7	*Nothing of importance. Certain drains were repaired (Rs. 202).*	*Is obtained from wells on the bed of Vaigni pumped up and carried into the town by pipes. Drinking-water wells exist in the town also and river water too is used.*	*Very defective and unsatisfactory. No regular system. Such drains as exist are not properly cleaned and attended to; they are used for defæcating purposes owing to the paucity of latrines.*	*Indifferent. System same as last reported. There are only five public latrines against nine in the previous year. Much requires to be done to improve the sanitary condition of the town. More latrine accommodation, dust-bins and a regular system of drainage are pressing wants.*	*With the exception of the prevalence of some cholera and small-pox, was on the whole fairly satisfactory.*
Periyakulam.	8	1,664·4	*Nothing of importance. Certain wells and market sheds were repaired (Rs. 81).*	*Sources same as last reported, viz., rivers, a tank and wells. The tank water is subject to pollution.*	*Naturally good. There are some masonry drains, but on no regular system.*	*System same as last reported. Generally was fairly well attended to; but the arrangements for the removal of night-soil not good. There are four double latrines, cleaned chiefly by pigs.*	*Was good. A few cases of cholera occurred.*
Calicut.	27	60	*Several streets and roads were repaired (Rs. 622); Rs. 220 were spent in improvements to water-supply; five corrugated iron dust-bins were purchased (Rs. 40) and drains repaired (Rs. 93).*	*Principally from river. Five wells also are used for drinking only; two are provided with parapet walls, the others are kept in a filthy condition. River water is subject to much pollution; burning and burial grounds exist along both banks.*	*Naturally good. No regular system. The river forms the main drain.*	*Was fairly well attended to. No change in system since last report. There are three latrines, but not much used; the people go to any place for purposes of nature and buffaloes act as scavengers.*	*Was good. The sanitary condition of the town is capable of much improvement.*
Cannanore.	13	4,391·1	*Rs. 355 were spent in [illegible] markets and repairing market stalls.*	*Is obtained from tanks guarded against pollution and from public and private wells. Most of the latter are small and shallow and exposed to pollution.*	*No regular system—principally side-cuttings; a few masonry drains exist in some parts of the town.*	*The sweepings, refuse, &c., are removed and used for filling up hollows and low-lying places. There are six pucka-built and five sentry-box latrines; they are kept clean and are freely resorted to. Private scavengering is in force.*	*Was unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed largely.*
Cochin.	4	6,596·5	*Roads were repaired (Rs. 1,227) and drains cleaned (Rs. 56). Rs. 85 were spent in repairing markets, slaughter-house, &c., and Rs. 12 in repairing latrines and dust-bins.*	*Is obtained from wells abundant, but quality suspicious.*	*Naturally good. Some defective stone drains exist in parts of the town. No improvement since last report in this respect.*	*Was fairly well attended to. System same as last reported. There are several good pucka latrines well attended to and kept clean. Eighteen dust-bins exist; all are masonry fixed ones. Private scavengering is in force.*	*Unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed largely.*
Palghat.	1	15,698	*Three markets were repaired (Rs. 19); latrines and urinals were constructed (Rs. 84); a swamp was reclaimed (Rs. 631); latrines, urinals, drains, dust-bins, &c., were repaired (Rs. 857) and Rs. 16 were spent in petty improvements to water-supply.*	*Unsatisfactory. The richer class of people obtain their water from the Alwayé and the poorer depend for their supply on tanks and wells subject to pollution. No improvement since last report.*	*Defective. No improvement since last report.*	*Street sweepings, rubbish, &c., are carted away, partly burnt and partly used for reclaiming a swamp which is objectionable. There are twenty latrines, most of them wooden structures over tidal water. Night-soil is either thrown in the backwater or buried near the sea. Private scavengering is in force.*	*Unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed.*
	9	4,037·6	*Dust-bins were purchased and repaired (Rs. 96); tanks and wells cleaned (Rs. 94) and tanks repaired (Rs. 85).*	*Is obtained from wells, tanks and river. The water is of good quality, but the tanks are subjected to all kinds of pollution.*	*Natural. Aided in some places by side-cuttings.*	*Was fairly well attended to. The refuse, &c., are collected and sold annually. There are eight public latrines, three of which are Crawford privies, four tatty and one pucka built. Most of the people resort to fields and open grounds. The conservancy of private dwellings is bad. Private scavengering has been started.*	*Was on the whole good.*

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary Works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General Health.
Tellicherry.	4	6,802·5	*Tanks and wells were cleaned (Rs. 503); a market was constructed (Rs. 3,000); Rs. 538 were spent on drainage and Rs. 75 in repairing latrines.*	*Good and plentiful, obtained from numerous wells and a tank.*	*Natural. No improvement since last report. Good. Surface drains are much needed.*	Was fairly well attended to. Sweepings, &c., are burnt and the ashes sold as manure. Night-soil is buried. There are thirty-one public latrines, twenty-one of which are sentry-box ones. Private scavengering is in force.	On the whole good. Some cholera prevailed.
Nellore.	25	1,100·3	*Nothing of importance. Rs. 305 were spent in certain repairs.*	*Unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report. Is obtained from wells, channels and tanks subject to pollution.*	*Defective. There are a few imperfect street drains. No improvement since last report.*	Some attempt has been made in improving the cleanliness of the town. There is still much to be done. Sweepings, rubbish, &c., are collected and sold. Night-soil is buried. There are twenty-seven public latrines freely resorted to; more are required. Private scavengering is in force.	Was fairly good. Some cholera prevailed.
Ongole.	4	2,300	Rs. 60 were spent in improvement to village sites. Tanks and wells were repaired and cleaned (Rs. 227) and dust-bins repaired (Rs. 47).	Defective; obtained from a tank and seven wells reserved for drinking purposes only.	*No regular system. Side channels exist.*	Indifferent. The sweepings, &c., are carted to depôts and annually sold. There are six latrines, which are freely used. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole fairly good.
Coconar.	9	530·8	Sluices, cisterns, channels, market, latrines and drains were repaired (Rs. 640); dust-bins were purchased (Rs. 44) and Rs. 2,083 were spent in construction and repair of slaughter-house.	Was unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report. Is obtained from wells and channels subject to much pollution. The wells have no platforms or drains.	Very unsatisfactory. No system. Mostly natural; a few masonry drains also exist.	Very unsatisfactory. Establishment insufficient. There are nine public latrines, four pucka-built and five brick-wall enclosures. More are required. Night-soil is carted away to estates beyond municipal limits. Private scavengering is in force.	Health of the town as well as its sanitary condition was most unsatisfactory. Fever prevailed largely.
Ootacamund.	11	1,111·2	Rs. 1,472 were spent in improvements to Hobart's park and cattle-shed. Rs. 969 in improvements to water-supply and Rs. 55 in miscellaneous improvements. The check channel, main and brewery sewers were repaired and cleaned (Rs. 518) and slaughter-house and market repaired (Rs. 319).	Abundant but defective. Is obtained chiefly from two reservoirs, Dodabetta and Marlimund; the former is brought into the town by open channel subject to pollution and the latter by iron pipes. Wells also are used—from those protected water is good, from unprotected dangerous.	Unsatisfactory. Open drain exist in some parts of the town.	Was fairly well attended to. System same as reported formerly. There are 47 public and 247 private latrines properly attended to. Sweepings, &c., are removed and buried away from the town. Private scavengering is in force.	Was good.
Gudiyattam.	1	16,690	*Nothing of importance. Rs. 156 were spent in improvements to water-supply.*	Is obtained from springs dug in the river bed; sufficient in quantity; a tank is also used subject to pollution, the gathering ground being paddy fields.	Same as last reported. Side channels exist.	Indifferent. Contract system still in force. There are three public latrines which are freely resorted to.	Was on the whole fair.
Tirupati.	...	...	*Nil*	Is obtained from tanks and wells; insufficient and defective.	Unsatisfactory. No regular system. Drainage from houses flow into cess-pools.	Very unsatisfactory on the contract system. There are no public latrines and pigs act as scavengers. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole fair. Cholera however appeared at the latter part of the year.
Vellore.	4	93,727	A well was improved (Rs. 61); silt from a tank removed (Rs. 43), and several roads were repaired (Rs. 2,094).	Is obtained from rivers, tanks and wells. Unsatisfactory in respect to its safety from pollution. The feeding channels of the tanks are subject to much contamination and burial grounds exist near some of the wells.	No regular system. A drainage scheme for the entire town is under preparation. Some drains exist, but they are no part of any system.	Fair, but supervision indifferent. Sweepings, refuse and night-soil are carted away by contractors outside of the town and sold as manure. There are twenty-one pucka built latrines and four urinals which are freely used and kept in good order. More are required. The municipality undertake partly private scavengering. The system will be extended.	Was unsatisfactory. Fever and bowel complaints were prevalent and cholera appeared at the beginning and end of the year.
Wálajápet.	1	10,987	Nothing of importance. A drain was constructed (Rs. 125) and Rs. 217 were spent in some minor repairs.	Is obtained from wells and six tanks reserved for drinking and watched against pollution.	Masonry drains on no regular system exist in the main road and side channels in the streets.	Was not well attended to. Sweepings, refuse, &c., are carted away beyond municipal limits and sold once or twice a year. There are seven latrines and two urinals. They are not freely used. Private scavengering is in force.	Was fairly good. Sanitary condition of town unsatisfactory.
Salem.	3	1,987·7	Several wells were deepened, cleaned and repaired (Rs. 866) and five springs dug (Rs. 5). A slaughter-house was repaired (Rs. 40); steps to causeway were put (Rs 30); Rs. 416 were spent in repairs to the municipal dispensary, latrines, &c., and Rs. 16 on some minor works.	No improvement since last report. Is obtained from tanks, wells and river; insufficient during hot weather; quality unsatisfactory. Sources subject to pollution.	No regular system. Same as last report. Unsatisfactory. A few masonry drains exist, defective in construction.	Was fairly well attended to on the contract system. No change since last report. The sweepings, &c., are removed by contractors outside municipal limits. There are forty-eight public latrines—seven pucka-built, twenty-nine mud-wall enclosures and twelve of tatty. They were kept fairly clean. Private scavengering is in force.	Unsatisfactory. Cholera and small-pox prevailed.
Tirupatúr.	3	4,759·3	Nothing of importance.	Is obtained from wells and tanks.	Defective. No improvement since last report.	Was fairly well attended to. No change in system since last report. There are six small latrines, five mud-wall enclosures and one of tatty, all dilapidated and little used.	Was satisfactory.
Vániyambádi.	1	16,933	A well was sunk (Rs. 29); a well and spring were cleaned (Rs. 12); a latrine was constructed (Rs. 13) and basket—dust-bins purchased (Rs. 56).	No improvement since last report. Unsatisfactory. Wells and rivers subject to pollution.	Same as last reported. Indifferent. No regular system.	Was attended to by an inadequate staff of thirty-nine sweepers and two mistries. Rubbish, streets sweepings, &c., were removed to the outskirt of the town. There are four public latrines—mud-wall enclosures. More are required; they are freely used.	Excepting the prevalence of some cholera and small-pox general health was on the whole satisfactory.

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—*continued*.

Municipalities.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary Works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General Health.
Chidambaram.	2	2,918·5	A pucka latrine was built (Rs. 165); Rs. 35 were spent in the repair and construction of leaf latrines and Rs. 713 in repairs connected with the water-supply.	Is obtained from tanks and wells. Unsatisfactory. Two tanks are reserved for drinking only.	Same as last reported. No system. Side channels are dug to carry off rain water.	No change in system since last report. Establishment inadequate. Sweepings, &c., are collected and stored outside of the town and eventually sold. There are six public latrines—five of tatty and one brick enclosure; they are freely resorted to. Night-soil is buried among the sweepings. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole good.
Cuddalore.	12	3,626·7	Tanks, wells, market and slaughter-house repaired (Rs. 190); leaf latrines and dust-bins were erected (Rs. 74) and prickly-pear removed (Rs. 117).	Is obtained from rivers, wells and Mount Capper; of fair quality.	Unsatisfactory. There is no regular system. A few masonry drains exist, but they form no part of a system and are in a ruinous state.	Indifferently attended to. No proper supervision. System same as last reported. There are eighteen latrines—twelve pucka built and six of tatty—generally kept in a filthy condition. Private scavengering is in force.	Was unsatisfactory. Cholera and small-pox prevailed.
Mangalore.	9	3,566·5	A well was sunk (Rs. 80) and drains flushed (Rs. 141). Markets and slaughter-houses were improved and repaired (Rs. 789); some drains were constructed (Rs. 319) and others repaired (Rs. 80).	Is obtained from a tank and numerous wells.	Fairly good. No cess-pools ...	Was well attended to. System same as last reported. There are six public latrines freely resorted to. Night-soil with the ashes of sweepings are mixed outside the town and sold as manure. Private scavengering is in force.	Was unsatisfactory. Cholera and small-pox prevailed.
Kumbakónam.	3	16,699·3	Rs. 6,210 were spent in improvement of town sites; sundry bazaars were constructed (Rs. 442); the vegetable market and two tatty latrines were repaired (Rs. 114) and a drain was extended (Rs. 70).	Unsatisfactory. Is obtained from rivers, a tank and wells and springs dug in the bed of rivers.	No regular system. Mostly by side-cuttings. A regular scheme of drainage for the entire town is under consideration.	The sweepings, rubbish, &c., are carted away to a depôt on the outskirts of the town. There are twenty-one—sixteen masonry and five thatched latrines—walled enclosures; they are insufficient, consequently nuisances are committed outside around them. Private scavengering is in force.	With the exception of an epidemic outbreak of cholera was on the whole fairly good.
Mannárgudi.	4	4,852·2	Roads and tunnels were constructed and repaired (Rs. 2,435) and tanks and wells were cleaned (Rs. 287).	Ample; obtained from rivers, tanks and wells.	Natural; no regular system. Cesspools exist and they are kept clean.	Was fairly well attended to. System same as last reported. Sweepings, rubbish, &c., are collected and burnt and the ashes sold as manure. There are public latrines—two brick and one mud-wall enclosure; they are not freely used; people resort to fields. Night-soil is buried near the latrines.	Was on the whole good. Cholera prevailed about the beginning of the year.
Máyavaram.	3	7,661·3	Rs. 284 were spent in improvements to water-supply and Rs. 1,388 in repairs to streets, roads, tunnels, &c.	Unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report. Obtained from the Cauvery, tanks and wells, all subject to pollution.	Defective. No regular system ...	Fairly well attended to. System same as last reported. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole good.
Negapatam.	7	7,693·5	Rs. 2,879 were spent in improvements to water-supply and Rs. 115 in repairing a market. A cinerator was constructed (Rs. 136) and 19 dust-bins were purchased (Rs. 185).	Is obtained from tanks, wells, and rivers. The water of three wells were on analysis pronounced to be good and of two condemned; their use was discontinued.	Unsatisfactory. No regular system. A scheme for draining the entire town has been drawn out.	Was fairly well attended to. No change in system since last report. There are 15 public latrines; all pucka built and regularly cleaned. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole fairly satisfactory.
Tanjore.	8	6,843·1	Rs. 1,024 were spent in the improvement of several village-sites. A well was sunk (Rs. 140) and a tank was repaired (Rs. 1,527). A market was improved (Rs. 312) and slaughter-house and drains repaired (Rs. 71).	Same as last reported. Unsatisfactory. Is obtained from tanks, rivers and wells.	No improvement since last report. Masonry drains exist in the Fort only.	Fair. Contract system. The night-soil, refuse, sweepings, &c., are removed to a distance from the town and used as manure. There are 27 public latrines, simple enclosures; they are freely used. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole good. Cholera prevailed in the beginning and end of the year.
Pallamcottah.	1	17,964	Some roads were made (Rs. 585); embankments constructed (Rs. 219), and a tunnel repaired (Rs. 7).	Unsatisfactory. Is obtained from a channel, tanks and wells. Channel subject to all kinds of pollution. Well water fairly good.	Natural. No regular system. A few masonry drains and side cuttings exist.	Fairly well attended to. No change in system since last report. There are 98 dust-bins, 100 cess-pools and 5 latrines which are kept clean and freely used. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole fair. Cholera broke out in December.
Tinnevelly.	1	23,221	Wells and channels were repaired (Rs. 76); temporary latrines during festival were put up (Rs. 62); drains were constructed in two streets (Rs. 305), and a movcable dust-bin purchased (Rs. 11).	Very unsatisfactory. Is obtained from rivers, tanks, wells and channels subject to much pollution.	Generally defective. Some masonry drains exist, but they are very filthy and offensive.	Was attended to by an establishment maintained for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 3,410. System same as last reported. There are nine public latrines, being walled enclosures; they are kept clean.	Was unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed.
Tuticorin.	3	5,427	Some roads were made and repaired (Rs. 2,157) and hollow places filled (Rs. 138). Rs. 1,656 were spent in improvements to water-supply. A movcable dust-bin was purchased (Rs. 10) and a tatty latrine renewed (Rs. 59).	Is insufficient and very unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report. Is obtained from wells and a tank filled by an open channel subject to pollution.	Defective. No regular system. No improvement since last report.	Indifferent. System same as last reported. There are 10 public latrines, simple tatty enclosures indifferently looked after. Open spaces in and about the town are also resorted to. Pigs act as scavengers. Private scavengering is in force.	Unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed.
Srirangam.	7	2,834·7	Nothing of importance. Three markets for selling vegetables were erected (Rs. 139) and latrines repaired (Rs. 8).	Very unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report. Sources are wells, rivers Cauvery and Coleroon and channel, all subject to much pollution.	Unsatisfactory. No system. Side cuttings exist, but not well attended to. Sewage is stored up in large cess-pools.	Was fairly well attended to. System same as last reported. There are ten latrines—seven walled enclosures, one of mud and two of tatty. They are well looked after and freely used. Private scavengering is in force.	Generally good. Some cholera prevailed in the beginning of the year.

ABSTRACTS OF SANITARY REPORTS OF MUNICIPALITIES—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General health.
Vizianagrum	5	4,516·4	A well was improved (Rs. 84); a channel repaired (Rs. 30) and some new drains were built, and several others repaired (Rs. 739).	In the same unsatisfactory state as last reported. Obtained from tanks and wells subject to much pollution. Three tanks are said to be reserved in name only.	Unsatisfactory. No change in the system since last report. Establishment still inadequate, though increased somewhat during the year. There are twenty-four public latrines freely used. The notices appropriate the night-soil and sell it to the ryots.	Indifferent. No change in the system since last report. Establishment still inadequate, though increased somewhat during the year. There are twenty-four public latrines freely used. The notices appropriate the night-soil and sell it to the ryots.	Was satisfactory.
Vizagapatam	3	1,009·7	Temporary latrines were erected (Rs. 135); V-shaped drains were constructed (Rs. 66); Rs. 182 were spent in improvements to water-supply and Rs. 234 in repairs to markets, slaughter-houses, &c.	Unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report. Obtained from deep wells.	Fair. System same as last reported. There are fifty-six public latrines; they are freely used, but not kept as clean as they ought to be and are insufficient in number. Private scavengering is in force.	Fair. System same as last reported. There are fifty-six public latrines; they are freely used, but not kept as clean as they ought to be and are insufficient in number. Private scavengering is in force.	Was on the whole good.
Bimlipatam	4	2,145·5	New drains were constructed (Rs. 214) and others repaired (Rs. 60). Rs. 201 were spent on improvements to water-supply and several roads and buildings repaired (Rs. 1,872).	Good and ample from wells chiefly and three tanks.	Satisfactory. Natural.	Same as last reported. Defective. System the same. There are nineteen latrines, two of which are pucka built. All are freely used.	Was on the whole good. No epidemic.
Anakapalle	12	1,111·7	Two latrines were constructed (Rs. 210); masonry drains were built (Rs. 46), and latrines repaired (Rs. 16).	No improvement since last report. Is obtained from wells and a tank fed by a river channel. Sources subject to much pollution.	Same as last reported. Defective. A few V-shaped drains exist.	Indifferent. No improvement since last report. Sweepings, refuse, &c., were collected and either burnt or thrown into the sea. There are only two public latrines kept in good order. Night-soil is buried away from the town. The town maintained its reputation as a clean and well-kept municipality.	Was good, and sanitary condition satisfactory.
Tricholinopoly	10	8,444·9	Rs. 4,203 were spent in improvements to water-supply. Certain stalls were erected (Rs. 2,345); latrines were constructed (Rs. 149); drains built (Rs. 394) and a slaughter-house and a latrine repaired (Rs. 883).	Very unsatisfactory. A few good wells exist, but the chief sources are rivers, tanks and the channel, all subject to much pollution.	Unsatisfactory. No regular system. A few made drains exist. A scheme for the drainage of the entire town was drawn but not carried out. Cess-pools abound which are occasionally cleaned.	Was well attended to. Improved since last report. Three additional latrines were erected. A Sanitary Inspector appointed and supervision was better. There are seventy-five public latrines in fairly satisfactory condition. Arrangements for removal and disposal of sweepings and night-soil fairly good.	On the whole good. Cholera appeared in the beginning of the year.

Statement showing the Estimated Income and Allotment for Sanitary Purposes and Vaccination in each Municipality during the year 1888-89.

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1881.	Estimated income, 1888-89.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to available income.	1888-89.* Sanitary allotment. Amount sanctioned.	Sanitary allotment. Amount expended nine months ending with Dec. 1887.	Conservancy. Amount sanctioned.	Conservancy. Amount expended.	Improvement of town sites. Amount sanctioned.	Improvement of town sites. Amount expended.	Improvement of water-supply including cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells. Amount sanctioned.	Improvement of water-supply including cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells. Amount expended.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Amount sanctioned.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Amount expended.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses. Amount sanctioned.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses. Amount expended.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of dust-bins, latrines, drains, &c. Amount sanctioned.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of dust-bins, latrines, drains, &c. Amount expended.	Amount allotted for vaccination.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur	4,907	16,650	18·6	3,100	2,098	2,430	1,734	400	254	200	52	...	...	...	...	70	58	210
Adoni	22,441	27,820	22·9	6,380	6,223	5,780	4,553	...	...	...	513	...	...	...	...	220	637	190
Bellary	53,460	85,150	36·8	31,364	21,310	29,064	20,018	...	...	750	58	...	...	300	11	1,200	1,232	450
Conjeeveram	37,275	40,390	30·6	12,260	8,613	9,210	7,021	...	...	460	20	1,180	1,112	890	209	1,000	334	410
Coimbatore	38,967	16,190	17·9	2,900	1,887	2,180	1,616	40	1	70	87	110	72	400	166	2,250	640	280
Erode	9,205	16,720	23·1	3,870	2,291	2,770	2,030	...	...	260	46	...	...	120	42	380	69	190
Karur	18,982	38,520	56·4	40,894	10,644	7,530	5,312	...	...	42,264	4,417	...	...	50	101	810	115	130
Cuddapah	23,599	22,060	28·7	6,525	4,612	6,175	4,594	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	598	100	317	197
Berhampore	18,302	22,140	16·6	3,675	2,535	3,075	1,961	...	...	50	38	...	...	40	18	210	...	185
Chicacole	15,365	14,390	19·0	2,730	1,751	1,080	1,428	...	...	50	11	...	...	400	450	150	106	190
Parlakimedi	30,441	45,310	24·2	10,945	8,591	7,446	5,125	300	216	2,700	2,462	...	...	...	...	700	312	110
Cocanada	25,092	22,610	28·9	6,540	4,379	5,470	3,845	...	...	160	173	...	...	100	...	500	788	190
Ellore	24,555	30,180	36·9	11,130	8,430	9,120	7,395	...	...	770	612	...	...	700	108	410	361	300
Rajahmundry	9,336	18,890	36·3	6,861	4,196	4,112	2,642	...	...	1,485	592	80	...	...	...	540	320	540
Bezwada	10,846	39,090	32·9	12,880	26,502	8,410	6,411	...	16,970	4,390	2,981	...	...	...	...	1,184	963	180
Guntur	35,056	39,880	29·7	11,857	10,932	8,192	5,174	...	...	2,465	2,740	...	...	250	86	80	140	300
Masulipatam	20,329	36,150	21·4	7,751	6,531	6,341	6,232	...	...	160	13	...	...	...	...	950	2,932	300
Kurnool	14,182	21,280	34·0	7,250	4,313	3,640	2,613	...	...	2,200	818	...	...	1,210	716	750	286	220
Dindigul	76,847	1,25,180	31·5	56,300	27,707	23,900	17,123	...	...	29,000	7,984	2,000	2,398	500	...	200	166	250
Madura	13,315	12,000	43·6	5,240	3,205	2,800	1,939	1,050	964	50	24	170	4	50	57	900	202	500
Palni	16,446	9,170	33·9	3,110	2,508	1,840	1,322	1,130	692	50	320	...	...	...	12	420	217	150
Periyakulam	57,085	62,180	13·9	8,628	7,264	8,428	6,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	90	162	140
Calicut	26,586	26,260	38·5	10,100	8,499	6,110	4,984	2,870	1,986	300	16	...	...	200	355	...	...	550
Cannanore	15,628	19,860	36·3	7,210	4,731	5,040	3,839	...	...	20	...	100	1,051	510	85	210	13	310
Cochin	36,339	53,360	12·3	6,570	3,823	4,510	3,133	...	...	300	96	30	25	500	19	1,650	857	200
Palghat	24,581	55,540	34·7	19,360	9,711	7,260	5,414	...	...	800	503	...	...	10,200	3,000	1,100	794	760
Tellicherry	27,505	32,210	22·8	7,361	4,915	6,395	4,610	...	...	183	75	...	...	...	...	783	230	363
Nellore	9,200	23,240	10·9	2,590	1,956	2,190	1,571	50	60	300	278	...	...	...	...	50	47	150
Ongole	16,690	15,870	35·9	5,706	3,012	3,728	2,241	...	...	352	156	...	25	726	3	900	587	125
Gudiyatum	13,232	12,080	23·4	2,830	2,099	2,530	2,099	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Tirupati	40,958	74,110	54·7	40,577	11,267	11,187	7,774	...	...	400	104	...	...	...	803	28,990	2,586	480
Vellore	10,387	14,590	19·2	2,810	1,853	2,710	1,788	...	...	50	65	...	...	...	...	50	...	140
Walajapet	4,778	25,260	34·9	8,826	7,174	5,840	4,406	...	...	350	151	...	...	2,486	2,497	150	120	300
Coonoor	12,335	65,090	33·2	21,847	18,059	18,320	15,125	1,771	1,727	902	739	...	...	742	319	112	119	310
Ootacamund	59,631	66,200	36·9	24,525	16,391	20,345	14,985	...	...	1,735	901	...	...	300	56	2,145	449	532
Salem	14,278	14,370	18·9	2,730	1,721	2,580	1,716	...	...	100	3	...	...	...	...	50	2	130
Tirupatur	15,933	9,730	29·1	2,840	1,733	2,690	1,733	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	130
Vaniyambadi	19,837	15,940	27·9	4,460	3,503	3,028	2,308	...	...	852	714	50	15	230	191	300	275	250
Chidambaram	48,545	37,490	28·2	10,580	6,620	8,940	5,933	...	...	590	174	...	...	20	16	1,030	557	230
Cuddalore	32,099	47,620	23·4	11,150	7,014	6,680	5,150	...	...	1,070	221	...	...	2,440	789	960	854	390
Mangalore	55,998	60,410	40·6	24,530	15,559	12,480	8,768	9,850	6,211	1,000	3	...	...	100	555	1,100	22	330
Kumbakonam	19,409	23,120	40·8	9,456	5,156	2,926	2,171	5,230	2,530	1,000	348	250	104	...	...	50	3	320
Mannargudi	23,044	29,360	35·9	10,540	6,342	6,120	4,324	...	...	370	284	150	146	...	8	3,900	1,380	300
Mayavaram	55,776	73,580	29·2	21,535	16,067	17,040	12,752	...	...	3,835	2,879	200	...	200	115	260	321	580
Negapatam	54,745	59,810	41·7	24,995	14,027	15,681	10,723	2,000	1,024	3,010	1,893	...	...	1,100	323	3,204	64	410
Tanjore	17,954	20,480	21·2	4,350	3,291	2,870	2,481	1,300	810	...	...	...	...	130	...	50	...	210
Palamcottah	23,221	30,460	41·2	12,550	3,953	4,200	3,506	...	...	7,100	76	100	62	500	...	650	315	210
Tinnevelly	16,231	26,350	43·9	11,574	7,149	5,710	4,085	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	190	69	205
Tuticorin	19,773	21,220	30·7	6,520	4,251	5,710	4,085	...	...	1,000	...	600	16	200	142	10	8	150
Srirangam	84,449	96,980	56·7	55,062	40,882	26,093	19,340	12,647	10,883	7,130	4,293	...	...	7,498	3,502	1,094	2,564	750
Trichinopoly	13,341	11,660	29·4	3,440	2,294	2,630	1,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	418	160
Anakapalli	8,582	15,350	33·7	5,180	4,199	2,250	1,714	600	284	250	262	...	...	...	...	2,080	1,939	200
Bimlipatam	30,290	45,120	29·6	12,780	8,971	8,880	7,298	...	...	1,180	182	...	...	800	234	1,920	1,257	350
Vizagapatam	22,577	22,280	24·0	5,360	4,615	4,960	3,772	...	...	200	202	...	...	...	...	200	640	270
Total	1,455,660	19,88,130	34·3	6,81,294	4,33,137	4,03,010	2,96,669	43,938	46,960	1,24,902	41,050	5,040	5,030	34,442	15,781	69,872	27,697	16,387

* Amount expended is only for nine months ending with December 1888.

DISTRICT LOCAL FUND BOARDS.

65. There was no change in the number or constitution of the District Local Fund Boards during the year. They numbered 21 as in 1887, corresponding with the number of districts or collectorates. For the purposes of administration under Act V of 1884, the districts in the Presidency are divided into three grades, viz., Unions, Taluk and District Boards who have to provide, among other things, for the sanitation of towns and villages. The functions of the first extend to villages, of the second to sub-divisions of districts, and of the third to the entire district. There were in all 85 Taluk Boards and 237 Union Panchayats.

66. As in the municipalities, so also in rural areas outside municipal limits, works of any importance were undertaken during the year, but various minor improvements were carried out which are detailed in the abstracts of sanitary reports given in the pages which follow,—and these consisted, as usual, in improvements to water-supply and village sites and in the construction and repair of markets, slaughter-houses, dust-bins, latrines and drains. The sources of water-supply were the same as in former years, viz., tanks, wells, irrigation channels, rivers and streams. Some of these are set apart for drinking purposes only and guarded from pollution by the employment of watchmen. There was no change in the system of drainage since last reported upon. It consisted chiefly of side cuttings to carry off storm-water. In some few towns masonry drains exist, but they form no part of a regular system. Sewage and waste water from houses either flow into the side cuttings or drains, or are caught in cess-pools, or allowed to run into backyards where they sink in the soil. Conservancy, chiefly surface cleansing, was attended to in 704 cusbah towns and large villages, near the sub-divisions where supervision can be more easily exercised, against 672 in 1887. Special establishments were maintained in them according to the circumstances of each and the street sweepings, filth, rubbish, &c., were collected and removed to a distance; in the majority of instances they were used as manure in fields and sometimes buried or burnt. In villages where no establishment is employed the owners of houses attended to the conservancy. In nine districts the number of conserved villages was the same as in 1887, in one it increased by 6, in another by 4, in two by 2 and in six by 1. In Coimbatore the number decreased by 2, while Nellore, which in 1887 stood conspicuous in having no villages conserved, had scavenging establishments employed in 14 villages in 1888.

67. Since the constitution of local self-government sanitation in rural tracts has become to be generally appreciated, and this is manifest from the desire evinced by the authorities to remedy defects pointed out and to carry out the recommendations made by the Sanitary Inspecting officers. A pure water-supply, a good system of drainage, and effective conservancy including domestic cleansing are the chief elements of sanitation that demand the most serious attention, and, as has been remarked by the Government of India, the powers conferred by legislation on Local Boards in these respects are very considerable and ample scope is given to them for raising funds by methods of local taxation for local improvements. If only the powers thus vested in them be properly directed and the provisions of the law relating to sanitary matters be persistently enforced, and if the money set apart for sanitary purposes year after year be fully utilized and remedial measures systematically adopted, much good will result and the difficult problem of the sanitation of our rural towns and villages will in the end be satisfactorily solved.

68. The total sanitary grant made by all the District Boards for the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 4,85,357 against Rs. 4,48,010 in 1887-88. Taken as a whole the allotment seems to be fair. Individually considered too a fair contribution of the revenues was made by each district, except four towards sanitation. The four districts in which the allotments were inadequate are Malabar, Nellore, Ganjam and South Canara. Of the total sanitary allotment Rs. 2,61,862 were spent during the nine months ending December 1888, leaving Rs. 2,23,495 or less than one half to be expended in the remaining three months of 1888-89. It is not likely that the whole of this amount would have been spent during that period; —past experience shows that some portion of it would be allowed to lapse unutilized. Taking the figures for 1887-88, which are for the whole year, we find that out of sanctioned allotment of Rs. 4,48,010 only Rs. 3,71,776 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,234 unexpended, which is to be regretted. In every district except five—Ganjam, Godávari, Chingleput, Anantapur and Nílgiri, which utilized their sanitary allotments very nearly to their full extent, and the three last even somewhat in excess,—portions of the sanctioned grant were, in varying sums, allowed to lapse unexpended. In this respect Nellore, as must be expected from its marked apathy and indifference to sanitation, as noticed by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, stands pre-eminent.

69. In the statement appended the details of allotment and expenditure for nine months ending with December 1888 under each head of sanitation are given. The following table is an abstract of it, which also shows the results for the entire year 1887-88. As in the municipalities the largest assignment was made for conservancy.

	1887-88. (For the full year.)		1888-89.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with Dec. 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	1,92,408	1,70,484	2,10,041	1,40,674
For improvement of town sites	41,648	31,491	52,008	18,291
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells ...	87,476	71,378	1,02,463	51,414
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	14,343	10,924	13,604	5,221
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	59,107	44,439	63,724	12,056
For other sanitary objects	53,028	43,060	43,517	34,206
Total ...	4,48,010	3,71,776	4,85,357	2,61,862

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General health.
Bellary. Anantapur.	5,694	116·8	Several roads were repaired, village sites improved and prickly-pear removed (Rs. 557); wells, tanks and channels were cleaned, repaired and otherwise improved: several tanks and wells were cleaned, repaired and improved (Rs. 545), and Rs. 2,244 were spent in the construction and repair of market sheds, latrines, side drains, channels and dust-bins.	Is obtained from tanks, wells and channels of fair quality. Forty-two wells are set apart for drinking only and guarded.	No change since last report. Defective. Cess-pools abound but seldom cleaned.	System same as last reported. Fifteen towns and villages were conserved. The sweepings, rubbish, &c., are carted away to a distance and sold as manure. There are thirty-eight public latrines; they are kept fairly clean and are freely used.	Was on the whole satisfactory. Cholera prevailed in some taluks.
Bellary.	5,711	113·8	Prickly-pear was removed, hollows filled in, a channel was cut and another improved, roads, dams erected and other improvements to village sites effected (Rs. 482); tank and wells were repaired, a stone reservoir and parapet wall to a tank were constructed (Rs. 222); three latrines were constructed (Rs. 470), and four others repaired (Rs. 83); dust-bins were put up and repaired (Rs. 105) and Rs. 1,072 spent on other sanitary objects.	Is obtained chiefly from river and wells set apart for drinking only and guarded from pollution.	No improvement since last report. No regular system.	Twenty towns and villages were conserved. The sweepings, refuse, &c., were collected, and either sold as manure or removed to a distance outside. Latrine accommodation insufficient, but such as there is, is freely used.	Was unsatisfactory. Fever and cholera prevailed epidemically.
Chingleput.	2,883	343·2	Several streets were repaired; prickly-pear removed and village sites otherwise improved (Rs. 1,679); wells were sunk and ponds dug; several wells, tanks and ponds were repaired and cleaned (Rs. 1,081), and Rs. 316 were spent on sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	Is obtained from tanks, wells and channels. The two former sources are guarded from pollution; quality said to be generally good.	Same as last reported. No regular system. Natural and by side cuttings. House drainage flows into the backyards. A few cess-pools exist.	Was fairly attended to in fourteen towns and villages, the sweepings and rubbish, &c., of which were daily carted away to a distance, stored and periodically sold as manure. Only in three of the conserved towns public latrines exist; they are kept in fair condition and are freely resorted to.	Was unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed.
Coimbatore.	7,824	204·4	Prickly-pear was removed (Rs. 2,537); the market wells with seventeen others were repaired (Rs. 1,627) and five new ones sunk; dust-bins were erected (Rs. 86); roads and latrines were repaired (Rs. 1,996) and some other minor works carried out.	Sources same as last reported; rivers, channels, jungle streams, tanks and wells.	No regular system. Side channels exist.	Thirty-two towns and villages were conserved: their sweepings, refuse, &c., were either burnt or used as manure. There are many latrines, mostly of mud and tatty enclosures; they are not freely used. People resort to streets and lanes.	With the exception of the prevalence of cholera and small-pox, was on the whole satisfactory.
Cuddapah.	8,726	126·2	Village sites were improved (Rs. 284); tanks, wells, &c., were constructed, cleaned and repaired and water supply otherwise improved. Rs. 1,100 were spent on other Sanitary works consisting of repairs to latrines, drains, side channels and clearing of rank vegetation.	Obtained chiefly from wells and rivers.	Unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report.	Partly on the contract and partly on the amani system. The sweepings, rubbish, &c., are collected and deposited outside of the town and annually auctioned. Eighty-six villages were conserved during the year. The public latrines are of mud walls with stone coping; they are freely used and kept tolerably clean.	With the exception of cholera in an epidemic form, general health was on the whole good.
Ganjam.	3,108	461·3	Several wells were repaired (Rs. 430); a tank constructed (Rs. 90), and dust-bins and latrines erected (Rs. 91).	Same as last reported. Is obtained from tanks, wells, and rivers subject to pollution.	No regular system. Stone drains were laid down in some of the principal streets, but they are useless, being unconnected with each other and the levels imperfect. Cess-pools abound.	Twenty-nine towns and villages were conserved. The staff in some is inadequate. The street sweepings, refuse, &c., were removed to depôts at a distance and either sold as manure or burnt. In non-conserved villages they are stored by the ryots in their backyards and open spaces.	Unsatisfactory. Cholera and small-pox prevailed.
Godávari.	5,588	296·2	Several tanks and wells were constructed and repaired (Rs. 3,764); village sites improved (Rs. 250), and market sheds erected (Rs. 749).	Is obtained from the Godávari, tanks and wells of fair quality.	No regular system	Eighty-six towns and villages were conserved against sixty-three last year. The sweepings, refuse, &c., were collected and thrown in the fields. There are no public latrines.	Was on the whole favorable, though cholera and small-pox prevailed to some extent.
Kistna.	845·4	176·6	Several tanks and wells were constructed and repaired and other expenditure incurred in connection with water-supply (Rs. 6,162); roads were made, hollow places filled in, prickly-pear removed and village sites otherwise improved (Rs. 2,378); Rs. 684 were spent on other sanitary objects, such as construction of latrines, dust-bins, &c.	Is reported to be good; obtained chiefly from the river, jungle streams, tanks and wells. A few tanks are set apart for drinking only and guarded from pollution.	Natural. No change since last report. House drainage, fair; in some places leading to the streets.	Somewhat improved since last report. System the same. Sweepings, refuse, &c., are collected and either removed to a distance or stored by the ryots in their compounds or on allotted sites to be eventually sold as manure. Thirty-five villages were conserved. There are four pucka and six tatty latrines in good condition and freely resorted to.	Unsatisfactory. Cholera and small-pox prevailed.

ABSTRACTS OF SANITARY REPORTS OF LOCAL FUND CIRCLES—*continued*.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General health.
Kurnool.	7,523	97·4	*Certain village sites* were improved and roads repaired (Rs. 995); two wells were sunk (Rs. 130) and several others repaired (Rs. 652); trench latrines were constructed (Rs. 86); dust-bins were put up (Rs. 140), and latrines repaired (Rs. 10).	*Generally unsatisfactory. Is obtained from springs and wells.*	*No regular system.* A portion of a correct system has been carried out in Nándyál, and it is in contemplation to introduce the same in another village. Cess-pools abound.	*Twenty-four towns* and villages were conserved. The *sweepings, rubbish*, &c., were collected daily and either *stored for sale or burnt. Night-soil is buried at a distance from the towns.*	Was unfavorable. Cholera and small-pox prevailed.
Madura.	839	247·4	Tanks and wells were repaired, cleaned and guarded from pollution and a new well sunk (Rs. 1,115); several village sites were improved and prickly-pear removed, &c., &c., (Rs. 1,697) and markets repaired (Rs. 493).	Is obtained from tanks, wells and rivers. In large villages tanks and wells are reserved for drinking only and guarded. Quality is said to be good.	No regular system. Natural, by side channels.	Was attended to in *seventy-nine towns* and villages, the *sweepings*, &c., of which were carted away to the outskirts and periodically sold by auction. The refuse from other villages is either taken by the ryots to their fields or stored in the backyards of their huts. Public latrines exist in only three villages and they are not freely used. People resort to vacant places.	*Was unsatisfactory.* Cholera and small-pox prevailed.
Malabar.	5,734	234·2	Some wells were sunk and parapet walls put up to others.	Is obtained chiefly from wells subject to pollution. Rivers and tanks are also used in some parts. Thirty-two wells and one tank are set apart for drinking only.	*Defective. No regular system.* Side channels exist. House drainage flows into backyards and either sinks into the soil or is received into cess-pools.	Staff was strengthened since last report. Seventeen towns and villages were conserved; the sweepings, refuse, &c., of which were carried outside and either buried or burnt and eventually sold as manure. There are only two latrines—one pucka and one of tatty—quite insufficient.	*Was unsatisfactory.* Cholera prevailed largely.
Nellore.	8,710	165·8	Prickly-pear was removed (Rs. 213); a well was sunk (Rs. 160) and four others were repaired (Rs. 245) and a tank cleaned (Rs. 137).	Wells, tanks and rivers. No employment since last report. Some wells have parapet walls and fences.	No system. Principally by side cuttings, rough stone drains exist in some places.	Very indifferent. Rubbish, filth, &c., are stored everywhere. Management of sweepers very unsatisfactory.	Fairly good. Cholera and small-pox prevailed somewhat.
Nilgiris.	935	79·0	A village site was cleaned (Rs. 26) and Rs. 200 were spent in improvement to water-supply.	Is obtained from springs of good quality.	Same as last reported. Natural ...	Very unsatisfactory in Gúdalúr and Devála. In the former, staff employed is inadequate; in the latter, no sweepers are employed.	Was on the whole fair.
Ootacamund.	7,361	24·0	Prickly-pear was removed (Rs. 226); several tanks and wells were repaired and cleaned (Rs. 711), and Rs. 3,708 were spent in guarding sources of water-supply. Rs. 1,334 were	Sources same as last reported. Quality varies in some towns while in others it is bad. Supposed to be guarded from pollution but not in every case.	Said to be fair in some parts and in others bad. Open to much improvement which is difficult to effect. In smaller villages there is no drainage. Cess-pools exist.	System same as last reported. Has improved in larger towns. Village sanitation very backward. Conservancy establishments were maintained in twenty-eight towns and villages. Latrines exist in Unions. Number insufficient, and they are not freely used. People resort to paddy fields, waste places, and cover of rank vegetation.	Was unsatisfactory in the earlier part of the year. Cholera prevailed largely.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General health.
North Arcot.	7,650	201·3	spent in construction and repair of markets. A latrine was built (Rs. 23) and Rs. 1,473 were spent on other sanitary objects.				
South Arcot.	4,859	360·4	Village sites were improved (Rs. 1,013) and prickly-pear removed (Rs. 246); several wells were sunk (Rs. 1,565) and tanks and wells repaired and cleaned (Rs. 3,899); several dust-bins were erected (Rs. 1,867); four latrines were built (Rs. 108) and a latrine, side drains, and slaughter-house repaired (Rs. 119).	Is obtained chiefly from tanks and wells well protected from pollution.	Surface. Indifferent and much neglected. No improvement since last report. Cess-pools abound and seldom looked after.	Thirty-seven towns and villages were conserved. The sweepings, &c., were removed to a distance. There are thirteen public latrines insufficient in number and very indifferently looked after. Pigs do the work of scavengers.	Was unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed.
South Canara.	3,893	267·2	Prickly-pear was removed; streets were levelled and side channels cut (Rs. 1,948); several wells and tanks were repaired and cleaned and a spring dug (Rs. 797); roads were repaired (Rs. 446); dust-bins were built (Rs. 25); and tunnels, culverts and a parapet wall to a tank were constructed (Rs. 513).	Sources same as last reported. Rivers, tanks and public and private wells. Twenty tanks are reserved for drinking and guarded. Quality said to be good.	No improvement since last report. No regular system. Side channels exist. House drainage flow into backyards and soak in the ground.	Thirty-three towns and villages were conserved against thirty-two last year and kept fairly clean. Sweepings, refuse, &c., from these were carted outside of them and sold by auction. There are seven public latrines. They are freely used.	Is reported to have been on the whole good. Cholera and small-pox prevailed.
Tanjore.	3,629	531·6	Village sites were improved (Rs. 88); two wells were sunk (Rs. 300) and others cleaned and repaired (Rs. 228); a market was built (Rs. 256) and another repaired (Rs. 272); two latrines were erected (Rs. 24) and others repaired (Rs. 38), and eleven dust-bins were constructed (Rs. 82).	Is obtained chiefly from wells. Rivers and tanks are also used.	Same as last reported. Natural. No regular system.	Was fair in *eighty-eight towns* in which conservancy establishments were maintained. No change in system since last report, except in Udipi and Kásaragód, where they are pucka, temporary latrines exist in the conserved towns, but not freely used.	Was unsatisfactory. Cholera and small-pox prevailed.
			Several streets were repaired (Rs. 782); dust-bins were constructed and purchased (Rs. 122) and Rs. 1,870 were spent in improvements to water-supply.	Is ample, obtained from rivers, channels, springs, wells and tanks. Drinking sources are watched against pollution.	*No regular system.* A new drain was constructed in Tiruvadi town.	System same as last reported. Forty-six towns and villages were conserved. The sweepings, rubbish, &c., are either deposited in depôts or burnt and periodically sold as manure. There are four public latrines.	With the exception of the prevalence of cholera was generally good.

ABSTRACTS OF SANITARY REPORTS OF LOCAL FUND CIRCLES—*continued.*

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Sanitary works.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	General health.
Tinnevelly.	5,876	806·4	Prickly-pear was removed; streets, roads, &c., were repaired and several village-sites improved (Rs. 1,505). Rs. 3,367 were spent in improvements to water-supply, such as repairing tanks and wells, sinking new wells, constructing sluices and steps and Rs. 4,225 were spent on other sanitary objects, as construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, &c.	*Same as last reported.* Obtained from wells, tanks, rivers and *channels; the two latter sources* are subject to pollution. A few tanks are reserved for drinking and watched in the hot weather only.	No regular system. Side channels exist. House drainage run into *streets or backyards and sink in* the ground. Cess-pools abound but seldom cleaned out.	Establishment was increased. Eighty-four towns and villages were conserved, the sweepings, refuse, &c., of which were carted away to selected spots and sold as manure. In non-conserved villages they are removed by the people themselves and used as manure. There are eleven pucka built and a few temporary tatty latrines freely resorted to.	Was unfavorable. Cholera prevailed largely.
Trichinopoly.	3,544	313·4	Some prickly-pear was removed and village streets repaired (Rs. 204); tanks and wells were repaired, cleaned and guarded from pollution (Rs. 677) and a well constructed (Rs. 98); markets were repaired and sheds erected (Rs. 477) and Rs. 1,523 were spent in the construction of four dustbins, repairs to latrines and other several minor sanitary objects.	Is obtained from rain and river-fed tanks and wells. Nineteen wells and nine tanks are reserved and guarded. Quality said to be good.	Same as last reported. Side channels exist; cess-pools abound.	Was fairly well attended to in some of the twelve conserved villages and in others improvement. The conservancy staff and latrine accommodation were increased since last report. Street sweepings, &c., were collected and sold as manure. There are thirty-six public latrines, some of which are in bad repair. Owing to the distance of some they are not freely used.	Was on the whole good. Some cholera prevailed.
Vizagapatam.	3,453	496·8	Rs. 6,147 were spent in improvements to water-supply. Several wells were sunk and others repaired and several tanks and wells were cleaned and repaired. Rs. 1,168 were spent in improvement to village sites.	Generally unsatisfactory. Is obtained from wells and tanks subject to pollution.	Chiefly natural. In large towns and villages drains are being constructed as funds admit.	System same as last reported. The sweepings, refuse, &c., are generally heaped and used in the fields after a shower of rain. In some they are stored in depots. Latrines are freely used, but the majority resort to fields.	With the exception of an epidemic of cholera, was on the whole fairly satisfactory.

LOCAL FUND BOARDS.

Statement showing the Estimated Available Income and Allotment for Sanitation and Vaccination during the year 1888-89 *in the District Boards of the Madras Presidency.*

District Boards.	Population per Census of 1881.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages in the circle.	Number of villages conserved.	Available income—one-third land-cess.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to available income.	1888-89.	
							Sanitary allotment.	
							Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended for nine months ending with Dec. 1888.
					Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur ...	594,892	5,094	899	15	28,333	42·1	11,930	7,801
Bellary ...	650,374	5,711	1,182	20	42,426	60·8	25,793	12,759
Chingleput ...	944,106	2,833	2,002	14	50,906	27·5	13,804	9,753
Coimbatore ...	1,599,654	7,824	1,444	30	65,573	73·6	48,316	19,092
Cuddapah ...	1,102,056	8,726	1,240	86	60,000	28·9	17,390	11,438
Ganjam	1,463,347	3,168	6,893	29	61,333	15·9	9,770	6,482
Godávari	1,666,454	5,588	2,246	63	1,11,966	39·9	44,750	18,130
Kistna	1,493,778	8,454	1,821	35	1,27,373	26·9	34,260	18,798
Kurnool	658,222	7,528	771	24	47,096	51·9	24,470	12,821
Madura	2,080,691	8,395	3,969	79	1,00,000	33·0	33,070	17,819
Malabar	2,203,117	5,734	427	17	73,566	9·5	7,040	3,430
Nellore	1,183,531	8,710	1,686	14	73,333	13·8	10,104	3,249
Nilgiris	73,921	935	8	6	2,666	48·0	1,280	720
North Arcot ...	1,769,936	7,251	3,965	28	91,363	37·2	33,980	17,483
Salem	1,548,928	7,650	3,971	37	55,066	67·3	37,080	20,029
South Arcot ...	1,751,356	4,859	2,848	33	85,366	42·6	36,418	20,093
South Canara ...	927,415	3,893	1,277	18	36,083	16·9	6,104	3,827
Tanjore	1,929,232	3,629	3,546	45	1,16,000	23·8	27,610	21,153
Tinnevelly ...	1,642,281	5,376	1,494	84	83,333	38·0	31,690	18,110
Trichinopoly ...	1,110,811	3,544	1,483	12	46,140	32·1	14,848	7,002
Vizagapatam ...	1,715,677	3,453	8,758	15	77,340	20·2	15,650	11,873
Total ...	28,109,869	118,355	51,930	704	14,35,262	33·8	4,85,357	2,61,862

District Boards.	1888-89 *—*continued.*										
	Improvement of village sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells.		Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c.		Amount allotted for vaccination.
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur ...	350	557	810	545	230	94	3,200	1,335	1,280	909	4,150
Bellary ...	1,670	482	3,285	922	1,220	183	4,183	1,912	3,985	1,730	7,370
Chingleput ...	2,506	1,678	1,860	1,081	550	316	...	...	510	613	6,720
Coimbatore ...	2,540	2,537	5,627	3,401	750	212	27,812	4,636	1,793	1,141	10,060
Cuddapah ...	1,060	285	1,330	1,195	285	51	...	...	1,585	1,068	8,710
Ganjam	1,000	...	1,000	520	210	...	...	...	750	522	7,100
Godávari	1,800	250	19,530	5,039	1,040	180	5,670	749	7,370	6,189	10,720
Kistna	5,300	2,378	7,890	6,163	1,070	302	...	...	2,080	684	11,950
Kurnool	6,477	995	3,835	762	890	52	1,000	45	1,908	4,967	6,720
Madura	2,510	1,697	3,190	1,115	710	270	5,660	493	2,050	1,243	10,000
Malabar	150	...	2,140	844	450	127	...	300	300	54	8,230
Nellore	4,000	213	2,000	474	204	268	...	...	1,530	1,100	9,770
Nilgiris	120	26	200	10	..	...	...	...	100	...	1,180
North Arcot ...	1,088	236	5,437	3,414	510	221	7,700	74	5,185	3,479	9,884
Salem	2,053	1,259	6,686	5,279	1,045	538	155	...	1,723	1,084	6,730
South Arcot ...	3,700	1,948	16,695	7,971	743	558	720	602	1,135	315	5,584
South Canara ...	414	88	960	528	940	903	...	...	1,330	1,448	7,870
Tanjore	1,720	782	4,770	1,871	1,300	435	...	...	2,060	4,226	8,700
Tinnevelly ...	8,870	1,506	7,740	3,367	...	...	544	477	3,099	1,523	3,930
Trichinopoly ...	1,130	204	2,478	766	...	...	...	...	780	415	8,480
Vizagapatam ...	3,550	1,169	5,000	6,147	540	200	250	...	...	...	
Total ...	52,008	18,291	1,02,463	51,414	13,604	5,221	63,724	12,056	43,517	34,206	1,64,128

* Amount expended is for nine months ending with December 1888.

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

Districts.	Taluks or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and domestic cleaning.
Anantapur.	Anantapur	Sources same as last reported. Considered to be good and sufficient. Generally no provision made to prevent pollution. Except in a few big villages, wells have no parapet walls or platforms.	No improvement since last report. Natural and by side cuttings.	Is attended to by the owners of houses, and the accumulated sweepings are removed by the Village Madigas. Private privies are scarce. People resort to fields and waste lands.
	Gooty and Tadpatri.	Same as last reported.		
	Penukonda ...			
	Dharmavaram ...			
	Hindupur			
	Madakasira			
Bellary.	Bellary	From river channels, wells, ponds and pits in beds of streams.	None	Unsatisfactory. Houses kept unclean. Cattle penned in, and manure stored close to, them.
	Adóni	From wells and jungle streams. Wells generally have no parapet walls.	Natural. Fairly good. House drainage flows into the streets or numerous cess-pools.	Only one town, Sandur, has an establishment, the streets of which are cleaned daily and night-soil made into poudrette. There are no public latrines.
	Rayadrug	Sources same as last reported. Subject to pollution and not conserved.	None. House drainage flows into sink-pits.	Unsatisfactory.
	Alur	From wells and springs. Not good and insufficient ...	Same as Rayadrug	None. Houses are kept clean; cattle however are picketed in them.
	Hospet	Same as last reported. Tanks and channels subject to pollution.	Natural and artificial. Unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report.	Conservancy establishments are maintained in six towns. Sweepings, &c., are carried to a distance and sold. Refuse, &c., from private houses are removed by the owners and used as manure. In Hospet town five public latrines exist. Night-soil buried at a distance. No private privies. People resort to plains and fields.
	Kudligi	Is obtained from wells, streams and springs dug in sandy beds.	No improvement since last report. House drainage runs into sink-pits.	None.
	Harpanahalli ...	From tanks, wells and the river Tungabudra	No regular system. Unsatisfactory ...	Only one town, Harpanahalli, is conserved. Sweepings stored and sold annually. Buffaloes act as scavengers. Refuse, &c., from houses are stored in the vicinity and annually removed. There are no private privies.
	Hadagally	River Tungabudra, streams and wells. Sufficient ...	No system. House drainage flows into cess-pits or backyards.	Practically none. Houses are either periodically whitewashed or smeared with a mixture of cowdung and earth. Cattle manure stored in pits away from houses.
Chingleput.	Saidápet	Same as last reported	Same as last reported	Same as last reported.
	Chingleput	Sources same as last reported. Some wells have parapets, platforms and drains.	Masonry drains exist in some and side channels in others. House drainage flow into backyards.	System same as last reported. Two towns are conserved, sweepings, &c., of which are mostly sold. In other places conservancy is looked after by the owners of houses who make use of the refuse, &c., as manure. Public latrines exist.
	Madurántakam ...	Same as last reported	Natural. House drains discharge into backyards.	Same as in Chingleput.
	Conjeeveram ...	From river channels, tanks and wells. Most wells have parapet walls, but few platforms. No sources are set apart for drinking only.	Natural	Do.
	Tiruvallúr	Same as in Conjeeveram	None. Side channels exist. House drains run into the streets or backyards.	System same as in Chingleput. Only one town is conserved.
	Ponnéri	Good and sufficient. Obtained from tanks and wells ...	Natural in streets and artificial in houses, discharging into the streets and backyards.	Same as in Chingleput.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	No change since last report	Same as last reported	Same as last reported.
	Palladam	Mainly from wells provided with parapet walls. Tanks, rivers and river channels are also used. Good and sufficient.	Natural	Five villages are conserved. No system elsewhere. The street sweepings, &c., are removed by the villagers and utilized as manure. Only five public latrines exist.
	Erode	From rivers, wells, tanks, channel and jungle streams. Fairly good. Wells are set apart for drinking in a few villages and protected by parapet walls or hedges.	Do.	No system. Sweepers are employed in two villages. Domestic cleansing same as last report.
	Dhárápuram ...	Sources same as last reported; good and sufficient ...	Drains exist in Dhárápuram town and are in good order.	No change since last report.
	Satyamangalam ...	From the Bhávání river and its channels and a well. Good and abundant.	No system. Drainage water flows into the Bhávání. No cess-pools.	The streets are cleaned by sweepers and the rubbish collected and occasionally burnt. Domestic cleansing is attended to by house-owners. It is contemplated to build a rubbish depôt for the town.
	Karúr	Sources same as last reported	Same as last reported	Domestic cleansing is attended to by house-owners and the sweepings stored in backyards for manurial purposes. No latrines or dust-bins. Only two villages were conserved. The sweepings and night-soil incinerated.
	Kollegál	Same as last reported	Do. do.	Sweepers were employed to clean the streets. There are six public latrines.
	Udamalpet	From wells, river and a tank. The people take care not to pollute them.	Do. do.	No system. Latrines exist only in a few villages. People resort to fields for purposes of nature.
	Pollachi	Same as last reported	Natural. Artificial drains discharging into nallahs, rivers, &c., exist in a few places. No cess-pools.	Same as last reported.
	Bhavani	From rivers, streams, tanks, ponds and wells. River water good.	Same as last reported	No system generally. An establishment is maintained in Bhavani town, and the sweepings, &c., sold on contract. In other places the rubbish is used as manure or buried. Domestic cleansing is attended to by house-owners.

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

Districts.	Taluks or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and domestic cleansing.
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	Good and sufficient from wells, rivers and channels. Not protected from pollution.	Same as last reported. Natural. No regular system.	Only four villages are conserved, the sweepings of which and house refuse are collected and sold. In the other villages the streets and houses are cleaned by the owners and the rubbish removed to their fields. There are no cess-pools.
	Jammalamadugu ...	From wells, rivers, channels, springs and pits dug in beds of rivers. Scarce in some villages during hot weather. Well water brackish.	Natural. Unsatisfactory. No improvement since last report. In one town, Jammalamadugu, side channels of stone exist.	Unsatisfactory. Four villages are conserved. Cattle are littered in the houses and the dung and refuse are heaped in the backyards and removed to the fields during cultivating season. House drainage flows into cess-pools which are seldom cleaned.
	Badvél	From wells, rivers and channels; good and sufficient generally, but in some villages scarce during hot season.	Same as last reported. Natural	Four villages are conserved on the contract system. No arrangements made for conservancy in others. Owners of houses store their rubbish, &c., outside and use them as manure. Drainage of houses flows into the streets or cess-pools.
	Pulivendla	From wells, rivers, vankas and river channels. Only a few wells serve for drinking purposes. None analysed. Some wells have parapet walls and platforms.	Side drains exist. Refuse water passes either into the streets or cess-pools.	Two villages were conserved. Street sweepings and night-soil are removed outside the villages and sold. In the other villages, they are stored in heaps by the owners of houses and used as manure.
	Proddatur	Same as last reported. From wells, rivers, streams and channels of doubtful quality.	Unsatisfactory. No regular system ...	Owners of houses remove the refuse sweepings, &c., of their houses and store them in the backyards or unoccupied sites and eventually used as manure. In the conserved villages they are removed by scavengers and stored outside and sold.
	Pullampet	From wells, tanks, rivers and channels. Reported to be good and ample.	Generally natural. Side channels exist in a few villages.	Owners look after the conservancy of their houses. In the streets, except in five villages, there is no conservancy. Drainage of houses flows into cess-pools, occasionally cleaned by owner.
	Váyalpád	From rivers, tanks and wells. Abundant and wholesome.	No regular system. Side cuttings exist in the streets.	Drainage of houses sink into the ground. A few houses have cess-pools which are cleaned out when full. The sweepings, &c., of the streets are removed by sweepers outside the town.
	Kadiri	Abundant. From wells, tanks, rivers and channels ...	Natural	Eight villages were conserved. Sweepings, manure, &c., are allowed to accumulate in front of houses. House drainage sinks into the ground.
	Báyael	Good; from wells [illegible] of rivers. Some of the sources are [illegible]	Natural and by side channels	In conserved villages sweepings, &c., are collected by sweepers and sold; in all others owners of houses collect the sweepings and use them as manure. Drainage of houses sinks into the ground.
Godávari. Ganjam.	Sidhout	Good and abundant. From wells principally and streams.	Natural	Same as in Ráyachóti.
	Madanapalle ...	Good, from wells chiefly and streams, channels and tanks. Quantity sufficient generally but scarce in hot weather.	None. Natural	Indifferent. Rubbish, &c., are stored in backyards of houses and around the villages.
	Chicacole	Same as last reported	No information	No change since last report.
	Berhampore ...	Do. do.	Same as last reported	Same as last reported.
	Goomsur	Do. do.	Do. do.	Same as last reported. Four villages were conserved.
	... ...	Same as reported for 1886	Same as reported for 1886	Same as reported for 1886.
Kistna.	Répalle	From the Kistna, irrigation canals, tanks and wells. Good and sufficient.	None. Natural	Six villages are conserved by an employed establishment. Private houses are attended to by the owners. Sweeping, &c., of the conserved villages are collected and sold; of private houses, stored up in backyards where also house drainage stagnates.
	Bápatla	From wells, tanks and irrigation canals. Quality good, insufficient during summer.	None	Six villages were conserved. Arrangements same as above.
	Palnád	From wells, streams and channels	Natural. Cess-pools exist in houses and streets. The former never emptied.	Four villages were conserved by an employed establishment. Arrangements in others same as at Répalle.
	Narsaraopet ...	From wells, tanks and streams, sufficient; good from wells and tanks.	Natural. No-cess-pools. Drainage of houses either run into the streets or stagnates in backyards.	Only two villages were conserved. Arrangements same as at Répalle.
	Gudiváda	From wells and tanks fed by irrigation channels. Sufficient, but not very good.	Chiefly natural. Artificial in two villages.	Three villages were conserved. Arrangements in others same as at Répalle.
	Guntúr	Chiefly from wells and tanks. In some villages from the Kistna, its channels and branches; from tanks and channels good and from wells, inferior.	Natural	Only one village was conserved. In other villages arrangements same as at Répalle.
	Sattenapalle ...	From wells, tanks, rivers and streams. Good and sufficient.	Do.	Three villages were conserved. Arrangement in others same as at Répalle. No public or private latrines. People resort to the fields.
	Bander	From the Kistna, channels, wells and tanks not very good. Scanty in summer.	Chiefly natural. Artificial in two villages.	Four villages were conserved. Private houses cleared by owners themselves; street sweeping, &c., are collected and thrown outside villages.
	Nandigáma	From tanks, wells, streams and the Kistna. Generally good. Scarce in summer.	Same as in Bander	Two villages were conserved. The sweepings, &c., were either burnt or thrown into pits. Arrangement in others same as at Répalle.
	Bezváda	From tanks, the Kistna and its canals. Good and sufficient.	Natural	Only two villages were conserved. Sweepings from streets and private houses are accumulated in the backyards and carried annually to the fields.

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

Districts.	Taluks or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and domestic cleansing.
Kistna—cont.	Vinukonda	From wells, tanks, streams and rivulets. Sufficient and good.	Natural	Only one village was conserved. Private houses cleaned by owners. Sweepings, &c., are thrown outside the village.
	Vissamapeṭ	From wells, tanks and streams. Insufficient in summer.	Do.	Only one village was conserved. Private houses cleaned by owners. Sweepings, rubbish, &c., are accumulated in backyards to be used as manure.
	Nuzvíd	From wells, tanks and streams	Do.	Only two villages were conserved. Arrangement in others same as at Vissamapeṭ.
Kurnool.	Pattikonda	From wells and river Hindry. Three wells are conserved.	No system. House drainage is collected in cess-pools	Sweepings are removed to the outskirts and sold. Sweepers were employed in four villages. Latrines exist and are freely used.
	Rámallakóṭ	From rivers, tanks and channels. Good and sufficient. Neither wells nor tanks are reserved for drinking.	Same as last reported	System same as last reported.
	Nandikótkur ...	From tanks, wells, the irrigation canal and rivers ..	System same as last reported	Sweepers are employed in two villages and the sweepings removed to the outskirts and sold. Latrines exist and totties are employed to clean them.
	Nandyál	Tanks and wells are the chief sources. Wells used for drinking are guarded against pollution.	Masonry drains exist in the cutcherry town. Sink-pits are provided for the houses. A drainage scheme for the entire town is under consideration.	No change in system. Sweepers are employed in six villages and latrines exist in three
	Kóilkuntla	From wells and rivers. Guarded against pollution ..	Same as Pattikonda	System same as Pattikonda. Latrines exist in two villages and totties clean them.
	Sirvél	Same as last reported	No improvement since last report ...	Three villages are conserved. The household sweepings are carried to the manure depôts and thence removed to the fields once a year. Latrines exist in only one village.
	Cumbum	Sources same as last reported. Abundant. Water in wells is generally wholesome, but that from rivers with one exception is bad.	Same as Pattikonda	The household sweepings are carried daily to the fields. Sweepers are employed in four and latrines exist in two villages. The sweepings are sold
	Márkápur	Same as last reported	Same as last reported	Same as last reported as regards domestic cleansing. The night-soil at Márkápur is now removed to a distance from the town.

Madura.	Madura	From river and streams, wells and tanks. Pits dug in the beds of rivers or streams are also used. A few wells and a tank are reserved for drinking. Arrangements have been made in the union for obtaining good drinking water. Most wells have parapets and platform.	Same as last reported	Bad. Scavengering establishments were employed in the unions and one village in Madura Taluk and the rubbish taken to depôts and sold. Same as last reported in other respects.
	Palni	From rivers, channels and wells. Some of the wells are protected by parapet walls. In union village steps are taken to protect the sources against pollution.	No system. Side drain exist in a few places and carry off storm water. No cess-pools.	No system, conservancy being attended to by the villagers themselves. Conservancy establishments were employed in three unions and the rubbish in two of them are carted away and deposited in selected places.
	Dindigul	From rivers and wells. Good. Wells were provided with parapets and arrangements made to protect the rivers from pollution.	No information	Scavengering establishments were employed in four unions and conservancy attended to by them.
	Melúr	From tanks and wells. Sufficient and fairly good. Two tanks and six wells are set apart for drinking purposes. A jungle stream also supplies water for bathing, &c.	Same as last reported	No system. Two towns were conserved and the rubbish collected and sold by auction. In the villages, the refuse is used as manure. House sewage in some cases flows into side channels.
	Kodaikánal Division.	From streams, springs and wells. In Upper Palni the streams, &c., are clean, while in the Lower, they are subject to pollution. Parapet walls are provided to a few wells.	Do. do.	No system. A sanitary establishment is employed in Kodaikánal and the place kept fairly clean. The house sweepings are stored in backyards and public grounds and used as manure.
	Ramnad Division. ...	From tanks, wells, rivers and spring dug in their bed. In the 'Unions' tanks are set apart for drinking. In some instances tanks are guarded against pollution. The surroundings are kept clean.	Natural. Side cuttings exist in a few places.	No system. Domestic cleansing is attended to by house-owners and the rubbish, &c., used as manure. Conservancy establishments exist in union villages. No public latrines.
Malabar.	.....	Same as last reported	Same as last reported	Same as last reported.
Nellore.	Kanigiri Taluk ...	Rivers, tank-supply channels, wells and pond. Ample in most villages.	No system	Defective and without system. The houses are generally dirty.
	Darsi Division ...	From wells, rivers, tanks, brooks and ponds	None	No system. Houses are generally very dirty. No attention whatever is paid to conservancy in the division.
	Ongole	From tanks, wells, ponds and rivers. Generally wholesome and sufficient. In some places scarcity is felt during the hot season. Wells used for drinking are protected against pollution. Wells have parapet walls.	No system	Defective and without system. The rubbish, &c., from houses are stored in backyards and in pits, &c., outside the houses and removed to the field as manure. House sewage flows into streets.
	Podili Division ...	From wells, rivers, tanks and ponds chiefly	None in the taluk generally. Side drains exist in Podili.	Defective. Manure heaps are stored in backyards and in front of houses and removed to the field as manure.
	Kandukur Taluk ...	From wells, rivers and ponds	No system	No system. A conservancy establishment is maintained in Kandukur, who keep the place clean.
Nilgiris.	.....	From natural springs and streams. Is good and sufficient. In one village an old well containing very unwholesome water is also used. In South-East Wynaad the water-supply is scanty and foul.	Natural	The houses in the villages are kept clean and the sweepings and night-soil are thrown on waste lands in front of houses and allowed to accumulate and the cattle kraals in many instances are too close to human habitation and kept in a very insanitary condition.

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

Districts.	Taluks or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and domestic cleansing.
North Arcot.	Chittoor	From wells, rivers, springs and tanks. Good and sufficient. Wells in villages have generally parapet walls, but no platforms or drains.	Same as last reported	No change since last report.
	Chandragiri ...	Same as Chittoor, except that wells have generally parapet walls and platforms but not drains.	Natural. Side channels exist in Chandragiri.	Same as last reported. Chandragiri and Rénigunta were conserved.
	Palmanér	No change since last report	No change since last report	No change since last report.
	Gudiyáttam	Same as Chittoor for the most part. Some wells have parapet walls and drains.	Same as last reported	Three villages were conserved. Same as Chandragiri in other respects.
	Vellore	From wells, tanks, rivers, springs and river channels. In other respects no change since last report.	Do. do.	Same as Chandragiri. Three villages were conserved.
	Pólúr	From tanks, river channels, irrigation tank. Channel wells scarcely used. Same as last reported in other respects.	Do. do.	Same as Chandragiri, viz., one town was conserved.
	Wandiwash ...	Same as last reported	Do. do.	Same as Chandragiri.
	Arcot	Same as last reported. Wells have generally parapet walls only.	No change since last reported	Same as Chittoor. Two towns were conserved.
	Wálájapet	Same as Chittoor	Do. do.	Same as Palmanér. Four towns were conserved.
Salem.	Tirupatúr, Salem, Namakkal and Trichengode.	Same as last reported	Same as last reported.	Same as last reported.
	Hosur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.
	Uttankárai	Do. do.	Do. do.	System same as last reported. In villages where there are no sweepers the house-owners remove the sweepings.
	Alúr	From wells, tanks, streams and rivers. Ample wells with parapet walls are set apart for drinking; the other sources being used both for drinking and bathing.	Natural. House-sewage flows into the street gutters.	No system. An establishment is employed in one village, Etapur, and the sweepings used as manure. No latrines.
North Arcot.	.....	From rivers, ponds, river channels, irrigation channels, tanks and wells. Good and sufficient. [illegible] ponds are reserved for drinking and [illegible]	Same as last reported	Fairly well attended to where conservancy establishments exist. In other respects same as last reported. Four pucka latrines were constructed at Tirukóilúr.
South Canara.	.....	Same as last reported	Do. do.	No change since last report.

Districts.	Taluks or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and domestic cleansing.
Tanjore.	Tanjore	Same as last reported	Same as last reported	Seven villages were conserved, and the sweepings collected in cineraters are used as manure. In other respects same as last reported.
	Kumbakónam ...	Rivers and tanks are the chief sources. Wells and temporary springs are resorted to in summer. A few tanks are conserved and watched over.	Natural	Four villages were conserved. The refuse from houses is collected in backyards and used as manure. House-sewage flows into backyards.
	Máyavaram ...	Sources same as last reported. One tank is conserved; the majority of the tanks are subject to pollution. Several wells have parapets but only some have platforms and drains.	Drainage of streets natural	Same as last reported.
	Mannárgudi ...	From rivers, tanks and wells. About 30 wells are reserved for drinking purposes. Some have parapet walls and platforms.	Same as last reported	Three villages were conserved and the sweepings removed to a distance and utilized as manure. In other respects same as last reported.
	Nannilam	From rivers, tanks and wells. Supply good. Almost all wells have parapets. During the hot season tanks are reserved in a few important villages.	Drainage of streets natural. No cess-pools.	No system except in four villages where conservancy establishments were employed. Three cinerators were constructed during the year.
	Patukóta	Sources same as last reported. Some tanks are reserved for drinking and watched over. The supply from the tanks generally good. Well water for the most part brackish.	No change since last reported	Same as last reported. Arrangements have been made to prevent the accumulation of rubbish and sweepings in villages.
	Negapatam ...	From tanks, rivers, channels, wells and springs dug in river bed. Tanks are not conserved. Well water not generally used for drinking.	No change since last report	No system. Scavengering establishments were maintained in six villages and the sweepings used as manure. House-drainage natural.
	Tiruturaipúndi ...	Rivers and tanks are the usual sources. Wells are also used.	No system	No change since last report.
	Shiyáli	Obtained from rivers, tanks and wells. Good. One tank is conserved.	Same as last reported	Same as last reported.
Tinnevelly.	Tenkarai	Same as last reported	Do. do.	Do.
	Tinnevelly	From rivers, channels, tanks and wells. Good and sufficient. Sources not conserved for drinking. Most of the wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. Tanks are occasionally cleaned out.	Do. do.	Do.
	Otapidáram ...	From wells, tanks, ponds and rivers. Sufficient. Ponds and wells are set apart for drinking and the villagers watch them. Many wells have parapets but only a few platforms and drains.	No system. Side cuttings exist in two villages. Storm water finds its way into low level.	Do.
	Ambásamudram ...	Sources same as last reported. Tanks are set apart for drinking during the hot weather only and protected against pollution. Almost all wells have parapets and many platforms and natural drains.	Natural. Sewage flows into channels, rivers and tanks. No cess-pools.	Several large villages are conserved and the sweepings burnt and sold as manure. Domestic cleansing is attended to by house-owners, and the refuse and night-soil used as manure. House-drainage joins the natural drainage of the streets.

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

Districts.	Taluks or Registration Circles.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy and domestic cleansing.
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	Tenkási	From wells, tanks, rivers, channels and streams. Generally good. Almost all wells have parapet walls, but generally no platforms. The villagers take care that the sources are kept clean.	Same as last reported. Masonry drains exist to a limited extent.	Same as last reported. Domestic cleansing is attended to by house-owners.
	Srivilliputur ...	Same as last reported. Some of the tanks were cleaned out during the year.	Same as last reported	A few villages are conserved, and the sweepings, &c., collected and sold by auction. Houses have artificial drains which discharge into the streets. No cess-pools. Some latrines were constructed.
	Nángunéri	Same as last reported. Most wells have parapets but only a few platforms and drains.	No change since last report ...	Same as last reported.
	Sankaranainárkoil ...	From wells, tanks, rivers and channels. Several wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. In other respects same as last reported.	Do. do.	A few villages only were conserved. Latrines exist in unions. In other respects much the same as last reported.
	Sátúr	No change since last report	Natural. Artificial drains exist in a few places.	Same as last reported; no system; no cess-pools. An itinerating staff was employed in Sátúr.
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ...	Same as last reported	Same as last reported ...	Three villages were conserved. In other respects no change since last reported.
	Musiri	Do. do.	Do. do.	Same as last reported.
	Perambalur ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.
	Udayarpalaiyam ...	Last year's report says that the tanks are not strictly guarded from pollution. In this year's estimate it is observed that they are protected from pollution, but that the surroundings are filthy.	Do. do.	Do.
	Kulitalai	Is obtained from the Cheavery and its channels, wells, tanks and drains. Generally good and sufficient. Tanks and wells are set apart for drinking but not watched except in the hot season. One tank is strictly conserved. Only Local Fund wells have parapets, platforms and drains.	Natural	Nine villages were conserved, and some improvement is reported in house conservancy. In other respects much the same as detailed in last year's report.
Salem	Vizagapatam ...	Wells and tanks are the chief sources. Rivers, streams and springs are also used. With a few exception the quality of the water is good. Tanks and wells are set apart for drinking and guarded. Same as last reported in other respects.	Same as last reported. The sewage discharges into nullahs and low grounds outside the village.	Same as last reported. An itinerating conservancy establishment has been entertained since September. In the two conserved villages the sweepings are burnt outside the village.
Vizagapa.	Vizianagram ...	From wells, tanks, rivers, streams, channels and springs. Quality varies in different parts. Some of the sources within union limits are conserved. Wells have parapet walls, platforms and drains. Tanks are subject to every imaginable pollution.	Natural. Side channels exist in unions and discharge into paddy fields or irrigation tanks.	No system. Conservancy establishments were employed in four unions, and the sweepings, &c., removed outside the towns and sold or otherwise disposed under special regulations. In the villages the sweepings were used as manure. Domestic cleansing was attended to by house-owners. No latrines. House-drainage natural and artificial.
	Narsapatnam ...	From rivers, tanks and wells. Same as last reported ...	No change since last report	No system in the taluk generally. Conservancy establishments were maintained in three unions, and the sweepings collected and carted to the fields. An itinerating conservancy establishment is also employed. No public latrines.
	Parvatipur ...	Sources same as Narsapatnam. In other respects same as last reported.	Natural. Side channels exist in some places.	Same as last reported. An itinerating conservancy establishment which was entertained had to be abolished as the funds provided for it were required for other purposes.

SECTION X.

GENERAL REMARKS AND PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

70. During the year I visited the 24 Municipal towns noted in the margin, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner 19. In addition many small towns and villages were inspected.

Visited by Sanitary Commissioner.		*Visited by Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.*	
Anantapur.	Ellore.	Cuddapah.	Kumbakónam.
Adóni.	Masulipatam.	Kurnool.	Tanjore.
Bellary.	Guntúr.	Dindigul.	Manargudi.
Berhampore.	Bezváda.	Madura.	Mayaveram.
Chicacole.	Cochin.	Pariyakulam.	Palamcottah.
Parlakimedi.	Palghat.	Pulni.	Tinnevelly.
Vizianagram.	Mangalore.	Cannanore.	Tuticorin.
Bimlipatam.	Nellore.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam.	Ongole.	Tellicherry.	Srirangam.
Anakapalle.	Negapatam.	Salem.	
Cocanada.	Coonoor.		
Rajahmundry.	Ootacamund.		

In my inspection of Municipalities I was usually accompanied by some members of the Municipal Council, to whom I pointed out the chief sanitary defects I observed, and the way in which they could most easily be remedied. I dwelt on three subjects which are all capable of being easily worked and which required no special technical training or knowledge. These subjects are measures well within the means and unaided powers of execution of the several Municipal Committee, and are the following:—

(i) Public scavengering of towns on a systematic plan and under strict supervision.

(ii) Prosecution of the practice of vaccination as a protection against epidemics of small-pox, and

(iii) Attention on the part of the people generally to domestic and personal hygiene, especially in reference to the provision of suitable means for the proper ventilation of their dwellings and protection of their bodies against adverse influences of climate, &c.

71. In nearly all Municipal towns a supply of good water is much wanted, and there is also urgent need for comprehensive schemes of drainage. There is ample evidence, however, that the sanitary improvements of our municipalities are engaging the attention of the Municipal Councils, and that they are alive to the necessity of carrying out sanitary measures on a more systematic plan than has hitherto been the rule. For the prosecution of sanitary measures in many municipalities a difficulty has been experienced in preparing designs, &c., as no competent agency could be obtained for the work. In Tanjore, Negapatam, Madura, Dindigul, Salem, Cuddapah, Conjeeveram, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly schemes for obtaining a supply of good and sufficient water are under consideration, and for Kumbakónam and Negapatam drainage schemes have been prepared.

72. A chief cause of sickness and death in towns is the insanitary condition of the private houses and backyards. The houses are badly ventilated, the backyards very often dirty and drainage of them most defective and the latrine arrangements unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, no wonder that the death-rate of towns is higher, as a rule, than that of the small towns and villages, where the people at any rate have comparatively purer air to breathe.

73. From the various inspection reports there is also evidence that an advance in the path of rural sanitary reform has been made in some districts. The Kurnool District Board have, at present, a scheme under consideration for the improvement of conservancy in villages with over 2,000 inhabitants and for smaller villages situated on important trade routes. This District Board, some time ago, decided that at first a beginning be made with a single town where the benefits derived from efficient sanitation could be practically shown to the people. The town of Nandyál was fixed upon, and a part of the drainage scheme has been carried out. With reference to this the District Medical and Sanitary Officer reports that already "good has been effected not only to the inhabitants, but has caused a general "appreciation of sanitary work by villagers coming from distant parts of the district. "Through the generosity of a private individual, all the work of drainage in one

"of the streets of Nandyál was carried to its logical conclusion, namely, the per-"fection of house connection, and the correct preparation of receiving surfaces "both for household water and for drainage from stables, cow-stalls, &c. Correct "pavements for courtyards and cattle sheds were also laid down by private funds." In Bestawarpett, an important village in the Cumbum taluk, the inhabitants have volunteered to pay for the same character of drains.

74. In my letter, No. 170, dated 28th February 1887, to Government, I recommended that all the rubbish and filth of backyards and compounds of houses in towns and villages should be removed and stored in depôts situated outside the towns and villages, and that the manure thus collected should, under the superintendence of the Revenue authorities, be distributed to the contributors as manure for their fields during the cultivating season. From a report received, it would appear that there are 54 villages in the Kurnool District where sites for this purpose have been selected and maintained by the District Board for the storage of manure heaps belonging to private owners.

75. In accordance with Government Order, No. 966L., dated 30th May 1887, Local and Municipal, several Municipalities and District Boards forwarded plans of sanitary works for approval.

76. In Tinnevelly District the Chairman of the Melavivaragavapooram Union wrote a pamphlet called "Hints on Sanitation," which was printed and circulated to all Taluk Boards in the district.

77. The uncontrolled manner in which wet cultivation is carried on in this Presidency and the injurious effects it must have on the health of the people was brought to the notice of Government during the year, but Government were not prepared to take any action in a matter so deeply affecting the customs and incomes of the ryots. Section 228, Madras Act IV of 1884, gives Municipal Councils power to prevent wet cultivation within Municipal limits where they think it necessary.

78. The following statement gives the number of places visited by District Medical and Sanitary Officers during the year 1888. In all districts, inspection work was done. In 1887 there were 127 places visited by, and reports received from, District Medical and Sanitary Officers:—

Districts.	Number of villages visited and reports received.	Number of villages visited, but no reports received.	Total number of villages visited.	——
Anantapur	3	25	28	8 places were twice visited.
Bellary	....	29	29	18 do. do.
Chingleput	...	22	22	10 do. do.
Coimbatore	27	3	30	10 do. do.
Cuddapah	13	...	13	
Ganjam	12	...	12	1 place was twice visited.
Godávari	9	6	15	2 places were twice visited.
Kistna	...	12	12	1 place was visited 6 times.
Kurnool	...	29	29	3 places were twice visited.
Madura	17	19	36	25 do. do.
Malabar	7	...	7	2 do. do.
Nellore	24	3	27	4 do. do.
Nilgiris	1	...	1	
North Arcot	1	13	14	1 place was visited 5 times and 4 twice.
Salem	25	...	25	
South Arcot	2	11	13	3 places were twice visited.
South Canara	4	27	31	1 place was twice visited.
Tanjore	8	19	27	27 places were twice visited.
Tinnevelly	20	...	20	10 do. do.
Trichinopoly	10	...	10	9 do. do.
Vizagapatam	...	11	11	4 do. do.

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

J. A. LAING, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

APPENDIX.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

I.—*Births registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Number.	2 Districts.	3 Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) according to Census of 1881. Males.	3 Females.	3 Total.	4 Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which Returns were received. Males.	4 Females.	4 Total.	5 Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still births.) Males.	5 Females.	5 Total.	6 Ratio of births per 1,000 of population. Males.	6 Females.	6 Total.	7 Number of males born to every 100 females born.	8 Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	9 Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
1	Anantapur	678,904	657,113	1,336,017				10,709	10,416	21,125				104·8	13·6	..
2	Bellary				678,904	657,113	1,336,017				30·5	29·5	60·0	105·2		
3	Chingleput	491,085	487,439	978,524	491,085	487,439	978,524	15,781	14,771	30,552	32·0	29·2	59·2	104·3	14·2	..
4	Coimbatore	806,530	850,614	1,657,144	806,530	850,614	1,657,144	25,696	24,752	51,238	16·0	14·9	30·9	107·0	3·8	..
5	Cuddapah	569,792	550,922	1,120,714	569,792	550,922	1,120,714	15,806	15,740	31,054	13·1	13·6	27·7	105·6	3·0	..
6	Ganjam	863,257	879,996	* 1,749,253	863,257	879,996	* 1,749,253	19,663	9,678	29,341	11·0	9·9	20·9	110·2	5·8	..
7	Godávari	888,567	902,283	* 1,790,850	888,567	902,283	* 1,790,850	19,404	18,027	37,431	10·9	10·1	21·0	108·1	16·0	..
8	Kistna	780,510	767,845	1,548,355	780,510	767,845	1,548,355	28,144	26,776	54,920	18·2	17·3	35·5	101·6	6·3	..
9	Kurnool	353,293	349,919	703,218	353,293	349,919	703,218	12,807	12,800	25,607	18·5	18·5	37·4	108·1	1·8	..
10	Madras	192,066	197,918	389,984	192,066	197,918	389,984	8,650	7,851	16,501	20·6	19·0	39·6	103·4	12·6	..
11	Madura	1,032,353	1,135,774	2,168,127	625,485	687,984	1,313,469	20,956	20,719	41,675	16·2	15·6	31·8	103·4	5·3	..
12	Malabar	1,172,047	1,189,006	2,361,053	1,164,917	1,184,735	2,349,652	30,242	28,091	58,333	12·8	12·2	25·0	105·4	9·1	..
13	Nellore	615,154	605,729	1,220,883	601,181	583,584	1,184,765	15,736	14,974	30,710	13·3	12·6	25·9	112·6	2·8	..
14	Nilgiris	40,322	39,002	88,324	40,322	39,002	88,324	803	793	1,596	19·1	18·9	38·0	101·3	9·2	..
15	North Arcot	907,050	910,194	1,817,253	909,030	912,636	† 1,822,512	29,226	27,193	56,419	16·5	14·9	30·4	107·4	18·2	..
16	Salem	778,145	820,825	1,598,970	774,723	817,771	† 1,592,494	32,647	31,356	64,003	20·5	19·8	40·3	103·4	8·7	..
17	South Arcot	905,516	908,763	1,814,279	906,147	909,563	† 1,815,710	28,097	27,173	55,270	15·5	15·0	30·5	106·2	6·9	..
18	South Canara	472,083	487,170	959,207	470,583	487,212	957,795	15,860	14,959	30,819	16·6	15·6	32·2	106·6	1·7	..
19	Tanjore	1,026,070	1,103,468	2,129,538	1,026,070	1,103,468	2,129,538	26,063	24,455	50,518	14·1	13·4	27·5	106·3	4·1	..
20	Tinnevelly	825,508	873,548	1,699,056	825,508	873,548	1,699,056	23,812	22,611	46,423	14·0	13·3	27·3	104·1	4·7	..
21	Trichinopoly	586,127	628,358	1,214,485	586,127	628,358	1,214,485	18,790	17,565	36,355	15·1	14·4	29·5	104·1	9·0	..
22	Vizagapatam	1,254,536	1,230,041	* 2,484,577	617,106	614,968	1,232,074	13,871	13,042	26,913	10·9	10·6	21·5	103·3	..	..
	Total, Madras Presidency	15,259,935	15,575,836	30,835,771	13,791,416	14,061,054	‡ 27,852,470	428,749	408,596	837,345	15·3	14·6	29·9	104·9	6·5	..

* Including the Hill Tracts.
† These figures include 5,059 and 1,637, the population of the 75 and 25 villages transferred from Salem to North and South Arcot districts respectively.
‡ Excludes 8,036, the population of 98 villages transferred to the North and South Arcot districts.

II.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Number.	2 Districts.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average population per square mile.	5 Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born dead). Males.	5 Females.	5 Total.	6 Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Males.	7 Females.	7 Total.	8 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years. Males.	8 Females.	8 Total.
1	Anantapur			7,281	7,767	14,998	100·5						
2	Bellary	11,027	121·1	10,647	10,310	20,957	103·2	26·6	26·7	26·6	21·0	21·3	21·1
3	Chingleput			13,153	12,748	25,901	103·2	26·8	26·2	26·5	25·3	25·1	25·2
4	Coimbatore	2,542	345·3	7,842	7,844	15,686	100·0	17·9	18·5	16·8	18·6	16·7	17·6
5	Cuddapah	5,746	194·1	14,679	13,516	27,995	107·0	24·2	23·6	23·9	19·3	19·3	19·3
6	Ganjam	8,311	210·5	13,709	12,959	26,758	106·0	15·6	14·5	17·9	18·5	16·0	17·3
7	Godávari	7,345	243·9	9,238	8,062	17,300	114·6	10·4	8·9	9·7	23·3	20·9	22·1
8	Kistna	8,471	182·7	14,691	12,589	27,270	116·6	18·8	16·4	17·6	23·4	22·0	22·7
9	Kurnool	7,788	91·0	16,038	14,774	30,726	108·5	23·0	20·1	21·1	23·5	23·1	23·3
10	Madras	27	15,031·4	11,027	10,084	21,111	109·3	58·0	50·1	51·1	40·8	39·5	40·2
11	Madura	6,401	259·1	7,308	7,467	14,775	98·1	38·9	37·6	37·8	21·8	19·2	20·5
12	Malabar	5,766	410·2	12,678	12,278	24,951	102·5	10·1	10·3	10·2	21·7	18·5	20·1
13	Nilgiris	8,739	139·6	24,468	21,864	46,332	109·3	20·9	18·4	19·7	21·7	18·1	19·9
14	North Arcot	957	98·1	10,394	9,508	20,002	110·6	17·3	16·2	17·4	16·8	15·7	16·3
15	Salem	7,256	280·5	751	670	1,421	104·1	15·2	17·4	16·8	18·7	17·0	17·9
16	South Arcot	7,663	209·6	19,734	18,981	38,685	103·5	21·7	20·7	21·2	19·9	18·4	19·2
17	South Canara	4,873	378·4	18,047	17,094	35,141	105·5	23·2	20·9	22·1	20·1	18·6	19·4
18	Tanjore	3,802	245·9	20,576	19,082	39,680	107·8	22·7	20·9	21·8	23·1	20·0	21·6
19	Tinnevelly	3,654	553·0	12,712	11,472	24,184	110·8	27·0	23·6	25·3	24·3	23·0	23·7
20	Trichinopoly	5,381	315·8	27,585	27,518	55,103	99·8	30·7	24·9	25·8	28·0	23·9	25·9
21	Vizagapatam	3,561	341·2	20,444	19,007	39,451	107·6	24·7	21·8	23·2	24·9	22·5	23·7
22	Total, Madras Presidency	17,380	143·9	15,278	14,910	30,188	102·4	25·9	23·7	24·8	23·6	21·7	22·7
		120,900	220·6	8,231	7,165	15,396	114·9	15·3	11·7	12·5	17·0	15·8	16·4
				308,296	288,719	597,015	106·7	22·3	20·5	21·4	21·8	20·7	21·3

III.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year* 1888.

Number.	2 Districts.	3 January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	4 Total deaths registered during the year.
1	Anantapur	1,189	1,002	1,151	1,184	1,254	1,273	1,337	1,499	1,176	1,130	1,158	1,175	14,528
2	Bellary	1,366	1,514	1,786	1,588	1,520	2,107	2,126	1,810	1,613	1,973	1,668	1,886	20,957
3	Chingleput	3,086	2,155	1,846	1,867	1,861	1,960	2,023	2,111	2,039	2,028	2,252	2,763	25,931
4	Coimbatore	3,553	2,538	2,186	2,055	1,867	1,946	2,083	1,977	2,018	2,328	2,607	2,828	27,986
5	Cuddapah	3,342	2,471	2,353	2,106	2,016	1,730	1,880	2,035	2,271	2,078	1,980	2,496	26,758
6	Ganjam	1,404	1,044	1,380	1,269	1,246	1,543	1,613	1,672	1,725	1,261	1,549	1,794	17,390
7	Godávari	2,372	1,866	1,859	1,639	1,841	2,430	3,482	2,510	2,310	2,164	2,472	2,325	27,270
8	Kistna	2,478	3,469	2,607	1,851	2,000	2,436	2,720	2,955	2,762	2,296	2,295	2,357	30,226
9	Kurnool	2,098	1,844	1,865	1,727	1,812	1,799	1,834	1,765	1,535	1,402	1,582	1,848	21,111
10	Madras	1,544	1,266	1,238	1,228	1,195	1,042	956	1,295	1,098	1,175	1,166	1,552	14,755
11	Madura	2,549	2,148	2,004	1,926	1,932	1,756	1,822	1,724	1,707	1,879	2,260	3,144	24,851
12	Malabar	4,105	4,350	4,007	3,574	3,839	4,271	5,740	4,831	3,331	2,740	2,609	2,915	46,312
13	Nellore	2,412	1,706	2,115	1,636	1,491	1,658	1,423	1,331	1,763	1,646	1,321	1,400	19,902
14	Nilgiris	91	66	105	157	185	192	146	110	115	89	82	92	1,430
15	North Arcot	5,614	3,230	2,755	2,516	2,680	2,642	2,483	2,984	2,925	2,835	3,127	4,894	38,685
16	Salem	4,181	3,098	2,615	2,510	2,615	2,694	2,754	2,502	2,472	2,523	2,998	4,179	36,141
17	South Arcot	3,786	3,478	3,317	2,713	2,810	2,716	3,015	3,042	2,882	3,310	3,733	4,858	39,660
18	South Canara	2,144	2,083	1,702	1,487	1,525	2,025	2,264	2,101	2,012	2,140	1,958	2,653	24,184
19	Tanjore	10,639	5,623	3,869	3,401	3,097	3,521	4,143	3,857	3,546	3,867	4,020	5,320	54,903
20	Tinnevelly	8,367	4,181	2,956	2,012	2,195	2,226	2,213	2,061	2,030	2,418	2,784	6,008	39,451
21	Trichinopoly	3,227	2,318	2,095	2,166	2,421	2,299	2,526	2,154	1,924	1,986	2,158	2,914	30,188
22	Vizagapatam	1,543	977	1,176	1,238	1,040	1,380	1,016	1,127	1,589	1,252	1,368	1,690	15,396
	Total, Madras Presidency	73,090	52,417	47,077	41,350	42,442	45,586	49,599	47,353	44,843	44,510	47,147	61,101	597,015
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month	2·6	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·7	2·2	21·4

IV.—*Deaths* registered according to age in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Number.	2 Districts.	3 Under 1 year. Males.	Females.	4 1 year and under 5. Males.	Females.	5 5 years and under 10. Males.	Females.	6 10 years and under 15. Males.	Females.	7 15 years and under 20. Males.	Females.	8 20 years and under 30. Males.	Females.	9 30 years and under 40. Males.	Females.	10 40 years and under 50. Males.	Females.	11 50 years and under 60. Males.	Females.	12 60 years and upwards. Males.	Females.
1	Anantapur	1,674	1,543	941	942	391	322	240	246	290	501	644	1,035	781	714	781	559	688	507	851	883
2	Bellary	2,663	2,804	2,225	2,306	800	631	354	280	359	544	847	1,299	979	895	898	647	732	604	819	890
3	Chingleput	4,316	3,739	1,760	1,776	691	581	378	397	392	596	899	1,268	963	914	1,008	776	960	857	1,825	1,850
4	Coimbatore	4,005	3,482	1,873	1,862	666	553	529	445	517	551	1,199	1,388	1,375	1,266	1,272	973	1,244	1,136	1,790	1,860
5	Cuddapah	2,623	2,248	1,374	1,352	700	638	443	423	630	919	1,463	1,876	1,813	1,437	1,803	1,164	1,449	1,298	1,471	1,634
6	Ganjam	1,655	1,288	1,332	1,168	789	688	661	438	610	554	832	751	818	658	830	531	677	582	1,134	1,414
7	Godávari	2,130	1,673	1,533	1,292	828	808	803	455	732	812	1,571	1,483	1,671	1,162	1,399	1,011	1,471	1,200	2,753	2,813
8	Kistna	4,057	3,109	1,920	1,781	786	698	536	505	614	940	1,356	1,446	1,350	1,127	1,196	769	1,213	914	2,974	2,935
9	Kurnool	2,385	2,106	1,760	1,798	622	526	309	288	425	670	1,036	1,171	1,386	947	1,181	750	996	872	978	1,058
10	Madras	2,686	2,382	814	884	210	254	150	176	189	411	601	735	534	511	598	599	650	511	966	1,184
11	Madura	3,302	2,974	2,039	2,111	697	606	437	437	491	490	1,000	1,163	1,165	1,181	1,215	911	1,091	995	1,141	1,455
12	Malabar	3,001	2,594	3,418	3,053	1,503	1,294	1,001	890	1,074	1,367	3,144	3,317	3,331	2,706	2,645	1,667	2,105	1,406	3,236	3,560
13	Nellore	2,005	1,730	1,171	1,067	725	661	634	590	646	551	687	696	756	656	847	626	1,048	968	1,875	1,954
14	Nilgiris	154	131	126	124	42	31	33	19	38	39	54	80	75	62	61	34	45	31	123	128
15	North Arcot	4,536	4,045	2,706	2,726	1,070	973	696	637	815	1,238	1,728	2,365	1,875	1,648	2,011	1,324	1,770	1,459	2,467	2,539
16	Salem	5,766	4,966	2,662	2,633	877	791	530	450	632	765	1,340	1,747	1,635	1,470	1,641	1,213	1,558	1,173	1,540	1,886
17	South Arcot	5,831	5,636	3,408	3,340	982	881	572	486	570	786	1,272	1,718	1,589	1,452	1,731	1,191	1,797	1,484	2,766	2,708
18	South Canara	2,858	2,448	1,439	1,482	537	549	350	301	430	533	1,340	1,445	1,537	1,154	1,412	882	1,171	905	1,631	1,773
19	Tanjore	5,211	5,264	3,056	2,774	2,294	2,024	2,266	1,728	2,245	2,105	2,503	2,959	2,547	3,055	2,324	2,791	2,064	2,457	2,875	4,361
20	Tinnevelly	3,958	3,528	3,269	3,129	1,268	1,165	839	678	801	872	1,683	1,879	1,895	1,647	1,942	1,286	1,868	1,478	2,893	3,305
21	Trichinopoly	3,454	3,188	2,368	2,173	794	779	559	457	577	696	1,168	1,403	1,373	1,312	1,408	1,120	1,332	1,227	2,245	2,555
22	Vizagapatam	1,121	1,023	1,074	887	666	545	460	445	489	501	762	765	883	667	854	656	858	754	1,664	922
	Total, Madras Presidency	69,449	58,820	42,309	40,658	17,938	15,828	12,580	10,771	13,546	16,332	27,135	31,865	30,331	26,581	28,907	21,380	26,587	22,808	39,454	43,676
	Ratio per mille of population †	156·3	129·1	30·3	27·3	8·8	7·7	6·4	6·2	10·4	13·5	11·1	11·4	13·8	12·4	20·0	14·8	30·7	24·1	54·5	48·6

* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, and born dead.
† Worked on the total population as per census of 1881, including Europeans and Eurasians.

V.—*Deaths registered according to classes in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Number.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.					Number of deaths registered.					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
		Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Anantapur	4,318	110,006	1,229,657	1,096	1,356,077	18	525	13,817	14	14,374	41.1	36.6	29.0	9.6	29.9
2	Bellary						73	2,326	17,647	4	20,050					
3	Chingleput	18,917	25,054	930,314	259	974,544	211	571	25,169		25,951	15.2	20.9	25.7	...	24.7
4	Coimbatore	12,780	37,855	1,646,343	166	1,697,144	175	540	27,422	1	27,938	9.6	14.3	17.0	6.0	16.5
5	Cuddapah	5,743	97,749	1,017,211	11	1,120,714	68	1,935	24,750		26,753	11.8	19.7	24.3	...	23.9
6	Ganjam	877	4,916	965,213	408	971,414	26	85	17,215	6	17,332	29.6	17.3	17.8	14.7	17.8
7	Godávari	3,231	38,708	1,748,734	87	1,790,760	42	462	26,746		27,270	13.0	11.9	15.3	...	15.2
8	Kistna	36,069	87,161	1,425,013	112	1,548,355	344	1,210	28,540		30,094	9.5	13.8	20.0	...	19.4
9	Kurnool	11,968	75,875	591,199	22	678,964	150	2,218	18,743		21,111	13.2	29.2	31.7	27.3	31.1
10	Madras	28,767	50,298	316,527	397	395,989	747	2,136	11,307	1	14,191	31.2	42.5	35.7	...	35.8
11	Madura	34,174	62,328	1,107,323	4	1,203,829	646	1,162	21,967		23,775	18.9	18.6	19.8	250.7	19.7
12	Malabar	40,114	641,559	1,051,520	570	2,331,172	1,047	15,016	23,003	11	39,077	26.1	23.4	17.7	...	16.8
13	Nellore	19,587	57,862	1,107,260	56	1,184,765	173	1,177	18,721		20,071	8.9	20.3	16.9	...	16.9
14	Nilgiris	5,778	3,531	78,970	45	88,324	125	94	1,240		1,459	21.6	26.6	15.7	1.9	16.5
15	North Arcot	9,458	82,480	1,732,842	7,765	1,832,545	93	1,888	42,407	15	44,303	9.8	19.2	21.6	17.3	22.1
16	Salem	15,941	51,081	1,125,171	41	1,192,234	194	1,064	24,888	1	26,147	12.1	20.7	22.2	24.7	21.9
17	South Arcot	39,112	48,989	1,725,951	5,084	1,819,136	614	731	38,699	30	40,074	15.7	15.6	22.5	5.9	22.0
18	South Canara	57,968	89,983	797,627	10,217	955,795	1,787	2,486	20,458	333	25,064	30.8	27.6	25.7	...	26.2
19	Tanjore	77,413	112,058	1,359,121	696	1,549,288	1,764	2,403	30,013		34,180	22.7	21.4	22.1	...	22.0
20	Tinnevelly	140,255	89,767	1,468,077	57	1,698,156	1,764	2,403	30,013		34,180	12.5	26.7	20.4	...	20.1
21	Trichinopoly	60,852	34,104	1,119,484	55	1,214,495	1,038	6,417	23,996		31,451	17.0	30.4	21.4	...	25.9
22	Vizagapatam	2,580	15,248	1,213,867	709	1,232,304	35	142	15,188	11	15,396	13.6	9.3	12.5	15.5	12.5
	Total, Madras Presidency	616,352	1,815,701	25,393,428	27,908	27,853,474	10,675	67,018	546,851	411	897,015	17.3	36.9	21.5	14.7	32.2

VI.—*Deaths* registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population for which returns were received †	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries. Suicides. Males.	Suicides. Females.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous 5 years.
	A.—Districts.‡																					
1	Anantapur	1,245,669	760	360	3,201	384	10	66	146	47	269	10,445	14,508	1·6	1·8	5·4	0·9	0·4	16·8	29·9	29·7
2	Bellary		1,274	1,167	4,584	794	19	34	136	39	228	9,721	17,773								
3	Chingleput	918,903	2,137	246	5,090	3,918	39	39	371	118	567	12,188	24,196	0·3	0·3	8·5	4·3	0·6	7·4	16·5	27·6
4	Coimbatore	1,599,654	1,401	735	10,732	976	61	71	367	114	603	11,833	26,370	0·9	0·4	6·7	0·6	0·2	7·4	16·5	19·1
5	Cuddapah	1,102,056	2,120	1,000	18,098	718	46	108	379	122	663	3,557	26,196	1·9	0·9	16·4	0·7	0·3	3·2	17·0	16·6
6	Ganjam	916,187	602	2,034	10,686	245	72	19	103	33	177	1,956	15,069	0·6	2·2	11·7	0·3	0·2	2·1	14·9	15·3
7	Godávari	1,698,553	2,771	20	11,894	445	86	92	230	125	533	9,859	25,501	1·6	0·02	6·9	0·3	0·2	2·6	19·5	22·3
8	Kistna	1,474,370	3,286	62	11,091	397	62	97	257	125	541	13,259	28,240	2·2	0·04	7·5	0·2	0·2	4·7	30·8	25·4
9	Kurnool	658,222	384	1,460	14,684	304	26	67	191	93	377	5,117	20,562	0·5	2·2	22·3	0·4	0·2	2·5	31·3	30·4
10	Madras	405,818	521	35	3,306	2,324	1		113	2	116	1,733	14,755	1·3	0·09	8·1	5·7	0·2	2·8	18·3	19·3
11	Madura	1,173,592	728	1,624	6,477	577	46	98	258	138	518	11,46	21,446	0·6	1·4	5·5	0·5	0·2	2·2	18·4	19·2
12	Malabar	2,181,724	4,069	1,706	17,972	4,743	72	31	446	140	688	11,745	39,218	1·8	0·8	8·2	1·9	0·3	5·4	16·6	18·2
13	Nellore	1,148,413	1,228	430	8,516	661	185	190	648	61	841	7	19,675	1·6	0·4	7·4	0·6	0·06	0·6	14·5	14·9
14	Nilgiris	73,921		45	923	52			5	1	6	861	1,847		0·6	12·5	0·7	0·1	0·3	20·7	19·6
15	North Arcot	1,720,498	4,032	2,100	13,350	1,172	99	169	551	162	981	14,153	35,744	2·3	1·2	7·7	0·6	0·4	9·6	21·7	19·8
16	Salem	1,490,482	2,648	1,092	13,203	857	37	57	434	130	658	14,240	32,796	1·7	0·7	8·8	0·6	0·4	11·3	21·8	21·6
17	South Arcot	1,732,821	2,611	1,475	12,460	838	51	38	414	273	776	10,677	27,753	1·5	0·8	7·1	1·2	0·5	12·3	21·6	20·2
18	South Canara	923,743	1,387	1,178	6,551	2,639	65	61	301	70	477	11,358	22,873	1·5	1·1	7·1	2·9	0·5	12·3	24·8	26·3
19	Tanjore	1,379,311	7,926	1,091	7,338	662	47	37	294	192	570	10,780	23,833	4·1	0·8	5·3	0·4	0·4	16·7	23·2	22·1
20	Tinnevelly	1,525,520	6,477	446	4,557	972	41	26	341	78	486	22,174	33,364	4·2	0·3	3·0	0·6	0·3	16·4	26·4	22·5
21	Trichinopoly	1,110,811	3,923	675	5,631	486	69	30	176	155	477	15,270	27,110	3·5	0·6	5·0	0·4	0·4	13·7	27·9	25·6
22	Vizagapatam	1,131,041	255	685	11,302	162	10	11	168	86	245	859	13,256	0·2	0·6	9·9	0·1	0·1	1·5	11·7	11·6
	Total of districts	26,151,259	50,458	19,473	195,383	22,917	1014	1345	6,170	2,264	10,793	249,836	546,586	1·9	0·7	7·5	0·8	0·4	9·6	20·9	20·7

* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, and born dead.
† Inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, as the census of 1881 does not show these classes separately for towns under the column of Christians to be omitted.
‡ Exclusive of B—Towns.

VI.—*Deaths* registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888—continued.

Number.	Districts and towns.	Population for which returns were received.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries. Suicides. Males.	Suicides. Females.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. † Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous 5 years.
	I.—Towns.																					
1	Anantapur	4,907	66	...	11	3	...	...	2	1	3	77	160	13·4	...	2·2	0·6	0·6	15·7	32·6	28·1
2	Bellary	53,460	112	56	565	62	1	2	12	1	16	1,335	2,146	2·1	1·0	10·6	1·2	0·3	25·0	40·2	24·0
3	Bellary Cantonment	22,441	235	52	165	2	...	1	7	1	9	265	728	10·4	2·3	7·4	0·1	0·4	11·8	32·4	21·5
4	Adoni	10,219	30	21	120	9	...	1	2	...	3	122	305	2·9	2·1	11·7	0·9	0·3	11·9	29·8	22·2
5	Chingleput	37,275	322	21	241	161	...	2	5	1	8	606	1,359	8·6	0·5	6·4	4·3	0·2	16·2	36·4	32·8
6	St. Thomas' Mount	15,013	34	8	31	...	...	1	...	...	1	86	160	2·2	0·5	2·1	...	0·06	5·7	10·6	12·2
7	Saidapet	10,290	68	9	41	14	...	...	2	...	2	172	306	6·6	0·8	3·9	1·3	0·1	16·7	29·7	24·6
8	Coimbatore	38,967	50	11	198	122	1	5	15	1	22	622	1,025	1·3	0·3	5·1	3·1	0·5	15·9	26·3	20·9
9	Erode	9,864	62	4	39	32	...	...	5	...	5	176	318	6·3	0·4	3·9	3·2	0·5	17·8	32·2	21·3
10	Karur	9,205	48	10	47	31	...	...	4	1	5	132	273	5·2	1·1	5·1	3·3	0·5	14·3	29·7	30·4
11	Cuddapah	18,982	93	15	160	35	...	...	7	...	7	292	602	5·0	0·8	8·4	1·8	0·4	15·4	31·7	31·2
12	Berhampore	23,599	54	62	398	163	...	...	3	...	3	358	1,038	2·2	2·6	16·8	6·8	0·1	15·1	43·6	37·1
13	Chicacole	18,302	31	4	149	32	...	1	...	2	3	213	432	1·7	0·2	8·1	1·7	0·1	11·6	23·6	22·2
14	Parlakimedi	15,395	1	106	181	3	...	...	2	1	3	26	320	0·06	6·9	11·8	0·2	0·2	1·7	20·8	18·5
15	Ellore	25,092	26	...	171	90	1	3	14	2	20	334	624	0·3	...	6·8	3·6	0·8	13·3	25·4	29·6
16	Rajahmundry	30,441	3	9	55	100	2	...	6	...	8	416	591	0·09	0·3	1·8	3·2	0·2	13·6	19·4	24·8
17	Cocanada	11,278	...	4	57	2	...	...	3	1	4	142	209	...	0·3	5·0	0·2	0·3	12·6	18·5	24·3
18	Peddapuram	11,593	...	...	65	1	1	...	1	...	2	7	75	...	...	5·6	0·08	0·1	0·6	6·4	12·0
19	Pithapuram	35,056	63	1	57	5	...	...	...	...	...	477	603	1·7	0·03	1·6	0·1	...	13·6	17·2	15·1
20	Masulipatam	19,646	50	...	119	7	...	1	6	...	7	187	370	2·5	...	6·1	0·3	0·3	9·5	18·8	21·4
21	Guntur	9,336	23	...	41	49	...	1	9	2	12	179	304	2·5	...	4·4	5·2	1·3	19·2	32·6	...
22	Bezvada	10,072	...	...	2	4	3	3	4	2	12	192	210	...	...	0·2	0·4	1·2	19·0	20·8	24·5
23	Jaggayapet																				
24	Kurnool	20,329	27	129	324	27	1	1	7	1	10	252	769	1·3	6·3	16·0	1·3	0·5	12·4	37·8	30·4
25	Madura	76,847	83	101	457	399	...	3	36	2	41	1,187	2,208	1·1	1·3	5·9	5·2	0·5	15·4	29·5	30·3
26	Dindigul	14,182	41	68	42	28	...	...	13	1	14	256	449	2·9	4·8	2·9	2·0	1·0	18·0	31·6	24·1
27	Periyakulam	16,446	2	6	98	65	...	...	3	1	4	205	380	0·1	0·4	6·0	3·9	0·2	12·5	22·9	22·7
28	Palni	13,315	5	7	49	15	...	...	7	...	7	223	306	0·4	0·5	3·7	1·1	0·5	16·7	23·0	23·9
29	Telicherry	24,581	209	66	83	29	1	...	7	2	10	323	808	12·1	2·6	3·3	1·2	0·4	13·1	32·8	20·5
30	Calicut	57,085	966	114	163	309	4	2	14	2	22	963	2,537	16·9	2·0	2·8	5·4	0·4	16·9	44·4	30·0
31	Palghat	36,330	57	9	238	64	...	2	10	6	18	566	932	1·6	0·2	6·5	1·7	0·5	15·6	25·6	30·7
32	Cochin	15,698	42	...	60	54	...	...	4	...	4	314	474	2·6	...	3·8	3·4	0·2	20·0	30·2	38·3
33	Cannanore	26,386	484	46	51	11	...	...	4	...	4	305	901	18·3	1·7	1·9	0·4	0·1	11·5	34·1	26·5
34	Ponani	12,421	256	64	52	39	...	...	...	...	...	41	452	20·6	5·1	4·2	3·1	...	3·3	36·4	15·4
35	Nellore	27,505	120	14	146	10	1	1	12	1	15	368	673	4·3	0·5	5·3	0·3	0·5	13·3	24·4	22·7
36	Ongole	9,200	15	...	46	23	...	...	2	...	2	105	191	1·6	...	5	2·5	0·2	11·4	20·7	27·7
37	Ootacamund	12,335	...	1	83	32	...	2	1	1	4	110	230	...	0·08	6·7	2·6	0·4	8·9	18·6	26·6
38	Coonoor	4,778	...	2	44	23	...	...	4	...	4	51	124	...	0·4	9·2	4·8	0·8	10·6	25·9	17·3
39	Vellore	40,958	171	67	271	97	...	1	8	...	9	524	1,139	4·2	1·6	6·6	2·4	0·2	12·8	27·8	21·1
40	Walajapet	10,387	28	3	66	5	...	...	2	...	2	242	346	2·7	0·2	5·4	0·4	0·1	23·5	32·4	26·6
41	Gudiyatam	16,690	507	25	76	16	...	1	1	...	2	217	843	30·3	1·5	4·5	0·9	0·1	13·0	50·5	29·8
42	Tirupati	13,232	73	...	79	15	1	3	1	...	5	56	228	5·5	...	5·9	1·1	0·4	4·2	17·2	22·3
43	Arcot	10,718	67	...	12	13	...	...	1	...	1	184	278	6·2	0·1	1·1	1·2	0·1	17·1	25·9	28·1
44	Ambur	20,390	92	...	15	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	112	8·8	...	1·4	...	0·2	0·3	10·8	17·6
45	Salem	59,631	498	310	348	118	2	1	10	2	15	659	1,938	8·2	5·2	5·8	1·9	0·3	11·1	32·5	19·8
46	Vaniambadi	15,933	23	2	131	11	1	...	3	...	4	114	285	1·4	0·1	8·2	0·7	0·2	7·1	17·9	8·0
47	Tirupatur	14,279	10	1	117	74	1	...	6	...	7	146	355	0·7	0·07	8·2	5·2	0·5	10·2	24·8	17·7
48	Shendamangalam	12,573	48	28	11	...	...	...	4	2	6	72	165	3·8	2·2	0·9	...	0·5	5·7	13·1	9·7
49	Cuddalore	43,545	156	43	182	141	...	1	7	5	13	371	856	3·6	1·0	3·0	3·2	0·3	8·5	19·6	16·1
50	Chidambaram	19,837	131	...	139	60	...	...	3	2	5	234	569	6·6	...	7·0	3·0	0·3	11·8	28·7	22·8
51	Panruti	20,172	59	12	66	4	1	...	1	1	3	356	500	2·9	0·6	3·3	0·2	0·1	17·6	24·8	27·5
52	Mangalore	32,009	70	306	129	170	1	2	16	...	19	612	1,306	2·1	9·5	4·0	5·3	0·6	19·1	40·7	25·2
53	Tanjore	54,745	364	65	202	298	...	...	8	3	11	562	1,502	6·6	1·2	3·6	5·4	0·2	10·3	27·4	24·7
54	Kumbakonam	50,008	346	14	276	185	...	1	8	1	10	933	1,764	6·9	0·3	5·5	3·7	0·2	18·4	35·2	31·2
55	Negapatam	53,776	312	72	219	306	...	...	6	...	6	627	1,542	5·8	1·3	4·1	5·7	0·1	11·7	28·8	27·7
56	Mayavaram	23,044	121	28	120	83	...	...	5	2	7	458	815	5·2	1·1	5·2	3·6	0·3	19·9	35·3	30·3
57	Mannargudi	10,409	82	10	44	100	...	...	12	3	15	196	447	4·2	0·5	2·3	5·1	0·8	10·1	23·0	26·8
58	Tinnevelly	23,221	231	8	35	148	...	...	3	...	3	256	681	9·9	0·3	1·5	6·4	0·1	11·0	29·3	29·4
59	Palamcottah	17,964	179	1	23	52	1	2	6	...	9	336	600	10·0	0·06	1·3	2·9	0·5	18·7	33·4	27·5
60	Tuticorin	16,281	11	4	135	153	...	...	1	...	1	212	516	0·7	0·2	8·3	9·4	0·06	13·0	31·7	36·0
61	Kayalpatnam	11,806	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	94	...	...	0·09	...	...	7·9	8·0	17·4
62	Kulasekarapatnam	14,972	46	...	42	16	2	...	1	...	3	189	296	3·1	...	2·8	1·1	0·2	12·6	19·8	25·6
63	Rajahpoliam	12,021	2	...	18	...	...	2	5	...	7	137	164	0·2	...	1·5	...	0·6	11·4	13·6	26·2
64	Nachiarcoil	18,256	...	1	3	...	1	1	6	3	10	247	258	...	0·07	...	...	0·7	18·1	18·9	33·6
65	Sivagiri	13,632	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	5	161	287	9·6	...	0·2	...	0·4	13·1	23·3	25·0
66	Viravanallur	12,318	118	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	193	305	7·1	...	2·7	0·1	0·3	17·6	27·8	27·9
67	Kalladakurchi	10,936	78	...	30	1	1	...	1	1	3	233	345	7·1	...	2·7	0·1	0·3	21·3	30·4	19·4
68	Sivakasi	10,833	10	1	29	...	1	1	10	1	13	238	286	0·9	0·1	2·7	...	1·2	21·5	26·4	37·9
69	Tenkasi	10,833	10	1	29	...	1	1	10	1	13	238	286	0·9	0·1	2·7	...	1·2	21·5	26·4	37·9
70	Trichinopoly	11,987	129	...	56	10	2	...	4	...	6	242	443	10·8	...	4·7	0·8	0·5	20·2	37·0	...
71	Srirangam	84,440	431	262	428	311	1	2	20	...	23	872	2,327	5·1	3·1	5·1	3·6	0·2	10·3	27·4	25·0
72	Trichinopoly	19,773	77	86	73	59	1	3	2	1	7	449	751	3·9	4·3	3·6	2·9	0·3	22·7	37·9	33·7
73	Vizagapatam	30,291	...	7	234	97	2	1	2	1	6	348	692	...	0·2	7·7	3·2	0·2	11·5	22·8	22·0
74	Vizianagram	22,577	2	6	221	94	...	...	3	1	4	315	642	0·09	0·3	9·8	4·1	0·2	13·9	28·4	28·9
75	Bimlipatam	8,582	...	...	40	43	1	...	1	...	2	122	207	...	...	4·6	5·0	0·2	14·2	24·1	25·4
76	Anakapalle	13,341	...	...	104	11	1	...	2	2	5	189	309	...	...	7·8	0·3	0·4	14·2	22·5	24·2
77	Salur	14,043	...	...	212	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	216	...	...	15·1	0·2	0·2	0·06	18·5	15·6
	Bobbili	11,856	...	4	98	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	0·3	8·3	0·09	...	...	8·7	14·7
	Total, Towns	1,733,961	8,219	2,386	9,178	4,804	39	55	417	67	578	23,262	48,427	4·7	1·4	5·3	2·8	0·3	13·4	27·9	25·5
	Total, Madras Presidency	27,885,220	58,677	21,858	204,561	27,721	1083	1,400	6,587	2,331	11,401	272,797	597,015	2·1	0·8	7·3	1·0	0·4	9·8	21·4	21·0

* Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, and born dead.
† Worked on the population including Europeans and Eurasians.

VII.—*Deaths registered from Cholera in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year* 1888.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		
Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration.		Villages.*														Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Anantapur	8	7	906	107	39	49	82	32	60	17	16	13	23	11	26	8	178	184	362	1·2	1·3	1·2
2	Bellary	11	11	1,597	214	26	45	121	115	100	178	195	97	73	13	21	12	736	614	1,350	0·3	0·3	0·3
3	Chingleput	7	7	2,000	97	25	25	33	22	13	28	13	3	10	2	2	1	130	135	265	0·3	0·3	0·3
4	Coimbatore	13	13	1,452	245	46	53	115	58	28	28	7	2	2	1	1	1	195	147	342	0·4	0·3	0·3
5	Cuddapah	13	12	1,238	234	70	63	75	134	74	215	184	161	101	26	36	12	1,015	695	1,710	2·1	1·4	1·7
6	Ganjam	8	8	7,174	445	164	108	175	158	134	274	215	154	101	55	56	15	1,095	1,095	2,190	2·2	2·2	2·2
7	Godávari	14	12	2,202	17	5	5	5	6	4	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	43	43	86	0·1	0·1	0·1
8	Kistna	15	13	1,837	24	5	2	5	6	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	34	34	68	0·1	0·1	0·1
9	Kurnool	9	9	758	216	51	110	15	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	190	189	379	0·4	0·4	0·4
10	Madras	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	24	0·1	0·1	0·1
11	Madura	12	11	1,083	436	186	157	92	75	50	104	107	107	85	101	127	100	851	778	1,629	1·6	1·5	1·6
12	Malabar	17	14	431	245	124	102	41	23	15	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	151	125	276	0·3	0·2	0·3
13	Nellore	12	11	1,874	189	74	503	41	215	150	127	106	135	127	106	105	101	1,000	1,000	2,000	1·9	1·9	1·9
14	Nilgiris	5	5	48	19		66	6	13	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	58	59	117	0·3	0·3	0·3
15	North Arcot	14	13	3,638	883	228	229	72	15	10	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	268	269	537	0·3	0·3	0·3
16	Salem	12	12	4,479	121	22	12	15	9	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	37	74	0·1	0·1	0·1
17	South Arcot	10	9	3,146	242	115	107	122	114	109	161	170	130	116	131	133	111	1,161	1,161	2,322	2·2	2·2	2·2
18	South Canara	6	6	1,276	236	115	176	116	115	68	73	118	116	142	153	151	117	1,015	1,015	2,030	2·2	2·2	2·2
19	Tanjore	14	14	3,545	56	23	36	72	79	58	51	45	55	55	55	55	55	484	484	968	0·9	0·9	0·9
20	Tinnevelly	12	12	1,616	199	57	60	75	117	98	98	99	77	115	114	94	97	817	740	1,557	1·5	1·4	1·5
21	Trichinopoly	8	8	1,495	135	38	47	85	44	32	21	15	11	15	11	14	10	216	216	432	0·4	0·4	0·4
22	Vizagapatam	18	12	2,667	34	20	30	34	91	32	32	1	21	9	2	2	1	151	106	257	0·3	0·2	0·2
	Total, Madras Presidency	238	217	44,443	6,958	1,787	2,360	2,421	2,251	1,634	2,265	2,167	1,921	1,615	1,414	1,304	1,010	16,310	15,967	32,277	0·9	0·9	0·9

* As per returns furnished by Collectors.

VIII.—*Deaths registered from Small-pox in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year* 1888.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7	8
Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration.		Villages.*														Total.			Number of deaths among children.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	Total.
1	Anantapur	8	7	906	107	39	49	82	32	60	17	16	13	23	11	26	8	178	184	362	154	1·2
2	Bellary	11	11	1,597	214	26	45	121	115	100	178	195	97	73	13	21	12	736	614	1,350	420	0·3
3	Chingleput	7	7	2,000	97	25	25	33	22	13	28	13	3	10	2	2	1	130	135	265	135	0·3
4	Coimbatore	13	13	1,452	245	46	53	115	58	28	28	7	2	2	1	1	1	195	147	342	147	0·4
5	Cuddapah	13	12	1,238	234	70	63	75	134	74	215	184	161	101	26	36	12	1,015	695	1,710	545	2·1
6	Ganjam	8	8	7,174	445	164	108	175	158	134	274	215	154	101	55	56	15	1,095	1,095	2,190	845	2·2
7	Godávari	14	12	2,202	17	5	5	5	6	4	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	43	43	86	15	0·1
8	Kistna	15	13	1,837	24	5	2	5	6	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	34	34	68	13	0·1
9	Kurnool	9	9	758	216	51	110	15	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	190	189	379	149	0·4
10	Madras	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	24	9	0·1
11	Madura	12	11	1,083	436	186	157	92	75	50	104	107	107	85	101	127	100	851	778	1,629	549	1·6
12	Malabar	17	14	431	245	124	102	41	23	15	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	151	125	276	95	0·3
13	Nellore	12	11	1,874	189	74	503	41	215	150	127	106	135	127	106	105	101	1,000	1,000	2,000	737	1·9
14	Nilgiris	5	5	48	19		66	6	13	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	58	59	117	66	0·3
15	North Arcot	14	13	3,638	883	228	229	72	15	10	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	268	269	537	7	0·3
16	Salem	12	12	4,479	121	22	12	15	9	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	37	74	1,271	0·1
17	South Arcot	10	9	3,146	242	115	107	122	114	109	161	170	130	116	131	133	111	1,161	1,161	2,322	883	2·2
18	South Canara	6	6	1,276	236	115	176	116	115	68	73	118	116	142	153	151	117	1,015	1,015	2,030	752	2·2
19	Tanjore	14	14	3,545	56	23	36	72	79	58	51	45	55	55	55	55	55	484	484	968	377	0·9
20	Tinnevelly	12	12	1,616	199	57	60	75	117	98	98	99	77	115	114	94	97	817	740	1,557	577	1·5
21	Trichinopoly	8	8	1,495	135	38	47	85	44	32	21	15	11	15	11	14	10	216	216	432	238	0·4
22	Vizagapatam	18	12	2,667	34	20	30	34	91	32	32	1	21	9	2	2	1	151	106	257	144	0·3
	Total, Madras Presidency	238	219	44,443	4,510	1,776	2,360	2,421	2,248	1,780	1,763	1,771	1,548	1,483	1,298	1,310	1,010	11,117	10,741	21,858	6,513	0·8	0·7	0·8

* As per returns furnished by Collectors.

IX.—*Deaths registered from fevers in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year* 1888.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8
Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration.		Villages.*														Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 years.
1	Anantapur	8	8	906	420	198	169	208	238	238	216	190	186	142	138	122	167	1,113	1,099	2,212	5·7	5·7	5·7	4·9
2	Bellary	11	11	1,597	738	451	491	557	456	459	409	450	449	421	476	415	410	2,761	2,683	5,444				
3	Chingleput	7	7	2,000	1,183	579	447	431	434	378	397	409	413	423	433	496	553	2,701	2,692	5,393	5·5	5·5	5·5	6·2
4	Coimbatore	13	13	1,452	986	1,053	940	876	793	781	868	882	850	876	919	1,055	1,114	5,776	5,240	11,016	7·1	6·1	6·6	7·3
5	Cuddapah	13	13	1,238	1,161	2,045	1,881	1,771	1,603	1,527	1,286	1,298	1,281	1,374	1,432	1,400	1,662	9,389	8,869	18,258	16·5	16·0	16·2	12·9
6	Ganjam	8	8	7,174	2,146	1,008	692	942	935	923	992	1,002	949	1,060	841	935	1,055	6,165	5,249	11,414	12·8	10·7	11·7	11·9
7	Godávari	14	12	2,202	629	1,400	804	731	767	740	887	984	1,041	1,102	1,072	1,371	1,156	6,871	5,874	12,145	7·5	6·3	6·8	9·4
8	Kistna	15	15	1,837	741	1,687	1,388	1,340	1,304	1,348	1,200	1,211	1,192	1,102	999	1,038	1,198	7,843	7,165	15,008	8·2	7·4	7·8	8·9
9	Kurnool	9	9	758	1	326	316	298	265	276	234	219	262	238	293	253	324	1,579	1,727	3,306	8·2	8·7	8·5	9·4
10	Madras	1	1	1	844	722	618	602	501	562	500	522	471	467	486	682	950	3,580	3,503	7,083	5·7	5·2	5·5	7·1
11	Madura	12	12	1,083	429	1,753	1,680	1,571	1,440	1,519	1,706	1,955	1,781	1,431	1,208	1,207	1,366	10,317	8,300	18,617	8·8	7·0	7·9	9·8
12	Malabar	17	17	431	1,339	1,016	467	841	757	677	664	706	670	681	711	726	792	4,603	4,105	8,708	7·6	7·0	7·3	7·4
13	Nellore	12	12	1,874	48	71	47	74	111	146	150	100	78	83	64	66	60	852	498	1,050	11·2	12·7	11·9	11·2
14	Nilgiris	5	5	48	3,329	1,324	1,126	1,096	995	1,128	1,092	967	897	1,103	1,103	1,250	1,573	7,018	6,821	13,839	7·7	7·5	7·6	7·7
15	North Arcot	14	14	3,638	1,534	1,320	1,037	1,041	1,041	1,121	1,170	1,230	1,048	1,011	1,047	1,213	1,531	6,986	6,824	13,810	9·0	8·3	8·6	8·0
16	Salem	12	12	4,479	1,808	1,198	945	1,077	902	1,013	954	1,067	966	1,005	1,046	1,178	1,446	6,907	6,190	12,797	7·3	6·8	7·0	6·2
17	South Arcot	10	10	3,146	943	590	524	458	402	462	678	778	668	575	490	471	584	3,574	3,106	6,680	7·6	6·4	7·0	8·6
18	South Canara	6	6	1,276	129	337	248	254	217	212	212	270	282	265	242	271	386	1,578	1,623	3,196	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·7
19	Tanjore	14	14	3,545	41	340	148	86	88	88	110	147	182	90	102	113	190	706	606	1,312	0·8	0·7	0·8	1·1
20	Tinnevelly	12	12	1,616	971	686	472	442	458	566	520	467	463	419	444	491	704	5,063	4,847	9,910	5·3	4·8	5·0	4·9
21	Trichinopoly	8	8	1,495	945	1,228	703	843	828	731	1,186	826	929	1,298	1,032	1,147	1,360	6,512	5,699	12,211	10·5	9·2	9·9	13·2
22	Vizagapatam	18	18	2,667	945	1,228	703	843	828	731	1,186	826	929	1,298	1,032	1,147	1,360	6,512	5,699	12,211	10·5	9·2	9·9	13·2
	Total, Madras Presidency	238	238	44,443	22,445	20,741	16,037	16,514	15,480	15,932	16,603	17,044	16,533	16,563	15,762	17,028	20,234	100,802	97,759	204,561	7·7	6·9	7·3	7·8

* As per returns furnished by Collectors.

X.—*Deaths registered from bowel-complaints in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of the year* 1888.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8
Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration		Villages.*														Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from bowel-complaints were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from bowel-complaints were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 years.
1	Anantapur	8	8	906	150	20	17	12	15	36	28	36	42	34	37	44	33	183	174	357	0·9	0·8	0·9	0·7
2	Bellary	11	11	1,597	275	59	46	59	48	44	82	104	98	79	92	90	66	467	400	867				
3	Chingleput	7	7	2,000	1,073	491	333	261	241	270	278	350	356	339	331	371	472	2,144	1,949	4,093	4·3	4·0	4·2	3·5
4	Coimbatore	13	13	1,452	358	145	69	90	72	67	76	86	95	96	123	129	123	579	582	1,161	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·3
5	Cuddapah	13	12	1,238	308	68	54	49	56	49	44	64	56	77	66	64	114	403	356	759	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·4
6	Ganjam	8	8	7,174	151	37	43	19	28	31	37	38	39	63	40	32	36	271	172	443	0·5	0·3	0·4	0·5
7	Godávari	14	14	2,202	54	56	51	57	48	59	46	67	90	54	60	54	53	379	316	695	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·3
8	Kistna	15	15	1,837	175	28	58	35	31	34	25	52	34	41	35	31	30	235	197	432	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3
9	Kurnool	9	9	758	141	33	20	13	15	32	25	47	39	19	20	30	38	201	130	331	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·4
10	Madras	1	1	1	1	282	216	204	197	174	169	153	272	191	192	199	275	1,194	1,330	2,524	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·8
11	Madura	12	11	1,083	137	91	73	58	62	84	69	76	67	49	51	92	112	449	435	884	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·3
12	Malabar	17	17	431	354	110	367	291	367	430	441	587	566	325	339	313	307	2,493	2,256	4,749	2·1	1·9	2·0	2·0
13	Nellore	12	12	1,874	276	68	32	59	38	57	78	54	48	103	97	32	33	375	319	694	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·3
14	Nilgiris	5	5	48	22	9	6	8	16	15	15	12	11	7	2	5	1	58	49	107	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·1
15	North Arcot	14	14	3,638	692	145	164	76	69	66	84	95	132	104	100	149	194	748	570	1,318	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·6
16	Salem	12	12	4,479	281	84	48	52	49	47	74	78	51	73	78	83	143	453	407	860	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·4
17	South Arcot	10	10	3,146	339	100	67	72	52	64	45	86	109	79	116	114	137	603	498	1,041	0·7	0·5	0·6	0·4
18	South Canara	6	6	1,276	608	220	195	141	100	118	202	213	212	192	161	176	272	1,239	963	2,202	2·6	2·0	2·3	2·2
19	Tanjore	14	14	3,545	41	340	148	86	88	88	110	147	182	90	102	113	190	931	803	1,734	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·7
20	Tinnevelly	12	12	1,616	282	274	136	91	59	69	84	67	73	46	76	109	232	706	606	1,312	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·5
21	Trichinopoly	8	8	1,495	215	152	53	60	94	69	84	84	98	36	36	49	50	447	409	856	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·3
22	Vizagapatam	18	18	2,667	85	40	26	29	43	28	40	28	32	44	27	42	19	229	179	408	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
	Total, Madras Presidency.	238	237	44,443	6,018	3,165	2,162	1,814	1,788	1,920	2,136	2,500	2,585	2,144	2,194	2,322	2,991	14,687	13,034	27,721	1·1	0·9	1·0	0·9

* As per returns furnished by Collectors.

XI.—*Births registered according to Months and Classes in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Number.	Districts.	2	3												4	5	6				7				8					
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Births.	Population for which returns were received.		Births registered according to classes.				Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.				Total Deaths.					
															Males.	Females.	Native Christians.	Mahammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Native Christians.	Mahammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per mille of population.	
1	Anantapur	1,607	1,460	1,748	1,754	1,977	1,899	1,921	1,773	1,769	1,968	1,797	1,676	21,125	1,201	1,201	16	1,272	19,834	1	21,125	12·9	58·6	40·4	479	1,201	1,201	2,402	29·9	
2	Bellary	2,025	2,452	2,831	2,779	2,972	3,064	3,258	2,646	2,473	2,962	2,603	2,202	32,401	1,201	1,201	39	2,212	29,647	4	32,401									
3	Chingleput	2,527	2,577	2,444	2,519	2,626	3,056	3,202	3,048	2,880	3,380	3,467	3,354	36,354	1,683	1,674	297	806	37,562		36,354	21·3	46·0	30·2	382	1,683	1,674	3,357	46·9	
4	Coimbatore	3,273	3,204	4,300	4,021	4,439	4,271	4,680	4,304	3,884	4,457	4,136	3,854	51,258	2,274	2,272	254	1,020	49,864		51,258	19·4	51·1	29·5	307·9	2,274	2,272	4,546	30·9	
5	Cuddapah	2,221	2,204	2,769	2,468	2,344	2,445	2,453	2,427	2,204	2,960	2,663	2,520	29,877	1,201	1,201	74	2,752	26,051		31,054	12·9	26·2	14·0	27·3	1,201	1,201	2,402	27·3	
6	Ganjam	1,251	916	1,081	1,011	1,045	1,018	1,280	1,017	1,202	1,082	1,071	1,020	13,004	1,201	1,201	32	80	12,891	4	25,341	19·2	30·5	14·0	20·9	1,201	1,201	2,402	20·9	
7	Godavari	2,561	1,804	2,171	2,579	2,739	2,982	3,772	3,167	2,565	3,076	3,041	2,984	33,441	1,201	1,201	68	545	30,917	1	34,979	25·4	33·6	19·2	31·1	1,201	1,201	2,402	21·0	
8	Kistna	2,681	2,696	3,280	3,654	4,139	4,079	4,679	3,661	3,042	3,720	3,730	3,516	41,797	1,201	1,201	917	2,916	31,867	1	36,802	24·9	32·8	19·2	27·5	1,201	1,201	2,402	25·5	
9	Kurnool	1,777	1,862	2,194	2,216	2,388	2,254	2,662	2,673	2,042	2,515	2,230	2,116	26,929	1,201	1,201	216	1,460	22,456		25,401	12·9	25·6	15·1	23·5	1,201	1,201	2,402	25·5	
10	Madras	1,888	1,125	1,307	1,216	1,280	1,160	1,310	1,364	1,201	1,532	1,778	1,607	15,987	1,201	1,201	783	2,031	12,647		12,891	32·9	49·4	40·3	124·6	1,201	1,201	2,402	18·7	
11	Madura	2,770	3,864	3,894	3,875	3,790	3,664	3,975	3,306	3,078	3,576	3,864	3,782	43,172	1,201	1,201	964	1,748	39,459	1	61,172	29·9	29·9	29·9	31·8	1,201	1,201	2,402	39·3	
12	Malabar	4,910	5,815	6,468	6,469	5,539	5,395	5,313	4,871	4,567	5,382	5,139	4,993	64,970	2,274	2,272	917	1,915	59,913	2	54,970	25·4	29·4	25·2	25·9	2,274	2,272	4,546	25·9	
13	Nellore	2,286	1,967	2,280	2,782	2,155	2,677	1,997	2,781	2,385	3,057	2,966	2,722	29,806	1,201	1,201	214	1,460	26,931		30,716	11·6	25·2	14·6	25·1	1,201	1,201	2,402	25·9	
14	Nilgiris	104	136	161	128	151	136	146	134	153	153	134	112	1,602	1,201	1,201	195	80	1,144		1,666	32·6	13·4	19·3	19·1	1,201	1,201	2,402	1·4	
15	North Arcot	3,540	3,936	3,972	3,573	4,174	4,025	4,611	3,889	3,824	4,504	3,964	3,911	47,623	2,274	2,272	1,039	2,453	41,856	13	55,642	17·1	19·1	20·1	30·6	2,274	2,272	4,546	30·6	
16	Salem	4,161	4,254	5,020	5,061	5,276	4,995	5,301	4,804	4,227	5,261	4,961	4,719	57,870	2,274	2,272	1,354	1,977	52,245	30	62,747	25·5	29·5	21·9	30·9	2,274	2,272	4,546	30·9	
17	South Arcot	3,305	3,520	3,961	3,792	3,705	3,566	3,961	3,504	3,205	3,914	3,705	3,511	43,170	2,274	2,272	1,177	2,555	36,244	296	51,270	20·8	29·4	21·3	30·5	2,274	2,272	4,546	30·5	
18	South Canara	3,348	3,679	3,792	3,705	4,257	3,977	4,241	3,573	3,205	3,914	3,705	3,511	43,170	2,274	2,272	1,177	2,555	36,244	296	50,518	17·1	19·6	15·4	25·3	2,274	2,272	4,546	25·3	
19	Tanjore	4,564	4,564	4,969	4,804	4,257	4,455	5,241	4,555	3,977	4,555	4,564	4,564	54,969	2,274	2,272	1,177	2,555	36,244	296	50,518	17·1	19·6	15·4	25·3	2,274	2,272	4,546	25·3	
20	Tinnevelly	3,325	3,605	3,852	3,791	4,455	3,977	4,241	3,555	3,205	3,914	3,705	3,511	43,170	2,274	2,272	1,177	2,555	36,244	296	50,518	17·1	19·6	15·4	25·3	2,274	2,272	4,546	25·3	
21	Trichinopoly	3,304	3,189	3,612	2,773	3,350	3,579	3,988	3,555	3,205	3,914	3,705	3,511	43,170	2,274	2,272	1,177	2,555	36,244	296	50,518	17·1	19·6	15·4	25·3	2,274	2,272	4,546	25·3	
22	Vizagapatam	1,709	1,930	1,870	1,800	1,633	2,485	2,815	2,555	2,205	3,914	3,705	3,511	43,170	2,274	2,272	1,177	2,555	36,244	296	50,518	17·1	19·6	15·4	25·3	2,274	2,272	4,546	25·3	
	Total, Madras Presidency	58,331	64,335	69,560	68,245	69,944	73,260	80,395	74,020	70,330	82,330	78,339	74,318	843,357	43,224	43,168	10,000	32,000	743,357	1,000	843,357	19·2	29·4	19·2	27·5	43,224	43,168	86,392	25·5	
	Ratio per mille of population ...	1·9	2·1	2·3	2·2	2·3	2·4	2·6	2·4	2·3	2·7	2·6	2·4	27·5	1·4	1·4	0·3	1·0	24·2	0·0	27·5					1·4	1·4	2·8		

Deaths registered according to Months and Classes in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888.

| Number. | Districts. | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888—continued.

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population, Census of 1881.	Deaths—*continued.* Causes of death—*continued.* Bowel-complaints. M.	Bowel-complaints. F.	Injuries. Suicides M.	Suicides F.	Wounds or accidents. M.	Wounds or accidents. F.	Snake-bite. M.	Snake-bite. F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	Killed by wild beasts. F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	Still-birth or born dead. F.	Ratio per 1,000 of population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Ratio per mille per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Average ratio of previous five years ending 1887. Births.	Deaths.
Ganjam	Chicacole	18,302	24	8	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	117	97	8	5	1·6	0·2	8·1	1·7	0·1	23·9	23·6	25·7	22·5
	Berhampore	23,599	83	80	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	201	157	5	1	2·3	2·6	16·9	6·9	0·1	25·2	44·1	36·6	38·0
	Parlakimedi	15,365	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	17	9	6	2	0·06	6·9	11·8	0·2	6·2	17·8	20·8	...	...
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	30,291	53	46	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	183	178	1	1	...	0·2	7·8	3·2	0·2	30·6	23·4	30·5	22·7
	Bimlipatam	8,582	20	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	74	51	12	8	...	...	4·6	5·2	0·2	33·3	24·7	32·1	27·6
	Vizianagrum	22,577	61	33	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	171	146	...	...	0·1	0·3	9·4	4·1	0·2	35·1	29·5	32·1	27·0
	Anakapalle	13,341	2	9	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	85	101	...	...	...	...	7·7	0·8	0·3	40·7	22·9	33·6	24·3
Godâvari	Cocanada	30,441	59	42	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	223	204	7	7	0·09	0·3	1·9	3·3	0·2	30·1	20·0	30·1	25·7
	Rajahmundry	24,555	47	43	1	3	8	6	...	1	1	...	196	138	10	11	0·3	...	6·9	3·6	0·8	26·1	25·4	28·4	30·9
	Ellore	25,092	56	21	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	158	122	4	3	1·0	...	4·1	2·2	0·1	26·7	18·7	27·0	30·1
Kistna	Masulipatam	35,056	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	199	...	...	1·7	0·03	1·6	0·1	...	28·8	17·2	24·5	15·1
	Guntur	19,646	...	7	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	110	77	32	28	2·5	...	6·1	0·3	0·3	23·0	18·9	25·4	23·6
	Bezvada	9,336	27	23	...	1	7	2	1	1	...	...	106	74	...	...	2·5	...	4·4	5·3	1·3	33·0	32·0	...	...
Nellore	Nellore	27,505	6	4	1	1	7	5	1	...	...	...	174	196	...	...	4·3	0·5	5·3	0·3	0·5	27·4	24·6	25·3	23·0
	Ongole	9,200	17	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	61	44	9	5	1·7	...	5·0	2·5	0·2	38·6	20·8	41·9	30·0
Madras	Madras	405,848	1,218	1,350	1	...	73	47	2	...	...	...	4,357	4,164	278	210	1·3	0·08	8·3	6·3	0·3	39·4	37·4	40·0	40·3
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	37,275	84	77	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	271	335	59	48	8·6	0·5	6·4	4·3	0·2	33·1	36·4	40·2	34·9
South Arcot	Cuddalore	43,545	80	62	...	1	5	2	3	2	...	...	195	179	4	1	3·6	1·0	3·0	3·2	0·3	19·1	19·8	28·2	16·8
	Chidambaram	19,837	31	29	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	121	113	10	11	6·6	...	7·0	3·0	0·3	25·9	28·7	20·4	22·9
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	84,440	163	151	1	2	11	9	...	...	...	...	446	443	26	21	5·1	3·1	5·1	3·7	0·2	15·2	27·8	20·7	26·1
	Srirangam	19,773	31	28	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	225	224	26	15	3·9	4·3	3·6	2·9	0·3	31·4	37·9	32·6	35·0
Tanjore	Tanjore	54,745	161	137	...	...	2	6	1	1	1	...	298	269	18	10	6·6	...	3·6	5·4	0·2	22·5	27·4	28·0	25·5
	Kumbakonam	50,698	105	80	...	1	4	4	...	1	...	...	468	405	56	44	6·9	0·2	5·5	3·6	0·1	20·1	35·2	28·4	33·8
	Mayavaram	23,044	45	38	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	259	199	14	19	5·2	1·1	5·2	3·6	0·3	31·0	35·3	28·5	31·6
	Negapatam	53,776	141	165	...	...	7	6	2	1	...	...	91	104	15	15	4·2	0·5	2·2	5·1	0·8	25·8	23·0	31·1	28·2
	Mannargudi	19,409	34	66	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	Madura	76,847	194	206	...	3	19	17	...	2	...	...	546	641	131	118	1·1	1·3	5·9	5·2	0·5	36·9	29·6	35·0	33·0
	Periyakulam	16,446	33	32	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	95	110	14	11	0·1	0·4	6·0	3·9	0·2	38·2	23·1	...	...
	Dindigul	14,182	17	12	...	...	4	9	1	...	...	...	125	135	11	16	2·9	4·8	3·0	2·0	1·0	47·3	32·0	42·7	25·0
	Palni	13,315	10	5	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	112	111	4	1	0·4	0·5	3·7	1·1	0·5	27·7	23·0	...	...
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	23,221	68	80	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	116	140	6	5	9·9	0·3	1·5	6·4	0·1	21·0	29·3	29·1	29·9
	Palamcottah	17,964	37	16	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	186	159	5	9	10·0	0·06	1·3	3·9	0·5	30·0	33·6	30·5	28·3
	Tuticorin	16,281	37	76	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	123	93	1	2	0·7	0·2	8·3	9·4	0·06	36·6	32·0	35·0	36·2
Kurnool	Kurnool	20,829	15	14	1	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	116	156	10	9	1·3	0·3	16·0	1·4	0·5	33·2	37·9	35·7	31·0
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	18,082	23	12	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	165	127	6	7	5·0	0·8	8·4	1·8	0·4	19·6	31·7	24·0	32·6
Bellary	Bellary	53,460	30	32	1	2	9	4	1	...	...	...	643	700	8	4	2·1	1·0	10·7	1·2	0·3	27·5	40·4	25·8	24·6
	Adoni	22,441	1	1	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	121	144	6	6	10·4	2·3	7·4	0·1	0·4	30·1	32·4	37·5	22·1
Anantapur	Anantapur	4,907	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	34	43	...	2	13·4	...	2·2	0·6	0·6	37·9	32·6	28·9	30·0
North Arcot	Vellore	40,958	51	47	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	277	251	31	28	4·21	1·6	6·6	2·4	0·2	35·2	27·9	32·0	22·7
	Gudiyatam	16,880	7	9	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	98	110	12	2	30·3	1·5	4·5	0·9	0·1	30·5	30·5	...	...
	Walajapet	10,387	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	131	111	10	10	2·7	0·2	5·4	0·4	0·1	30·8	32·4	37·9	28·4
	Tirupati	13,232	12	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	36	2	...	5·5	...	5·9	1·1	0·4	9·3	17·3	...	...
Salem	Salem	59,631	59	59	2	1	6	4	...	2	...	...	370	289	18	20	8·2	5·2	5·8	1·9	0·3	32·2	32·5	28·8	20·3
	Vaniyambadi	15,933	8	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	74	40	6	2	1·4	0·1	8·2	0·7	0·2	35·7	17·9	...	...
	Tirupatur	14,278	30	44	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	74	72	1	1	0·7	0·07	8·2	5·2	0·5	33·6	24·8	...	...
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	38,967	62	61	2	5	7	8	1	...	...	...	335	288	14	9	1·3	0·3	5·1	3·1	0·5	39·6	26·3	40·1	30·3
	Erode	9,864	10	22	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	90	86	...	...	6·3	0·4	3·0	3·2	0·5	50·3	32·2	32·5	21·3
	Karur	9,205	18	13	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	74	58	14	15	5·2	1·1	5·1	3·3	0·5	42·3	29·7	46·5	35·3
Nilgiris	Ootacamund	12,325	25	9	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	64	50	8	1	...	0·08	7·2	2·7	0·4	31·6	19·6	30·0	27·3
	Coonoor	4,778	11	13	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	30	29	2	2	...	0·4	9·8	5·0	0·8	23·0	28·4	14·7	19·7
South Canara	Mangalore	32,099	88	82	1	2	6	10	...	...	...	...	334	286	34	28	2·1	9·5	4·0	5·3	0·6	37·1	40·8	33·3	26·8
Malabar	Tellicherry	24,581	19	10	1	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	159	168	26	34	12·3	2·6	3·3	1·2	0·4	29·7	33·2	31·2	22·9
	Calicut	57,085	161	150	4	2	10	4	1	1	...	...	508	472	88	85	16·9	2·0	2·9	5·4	0·4	38·6	44·8	36·2	32·9
	Palghat	56,359	35	30	...	2	5	5	3	2	1	...	246	320	42	45	1·6	0·2	6·5	1·7	0·5	33·0	25·6	36·9	33·0
	Cochin	15,698	29	26	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	174	165	17	14	2·8	...	4·0	3·5	0·2	39·4	32·2	40·7	42·6
	Cannanore	26,386	9	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	174	133	18	11	1·8	1·7	1·9	0·4	0·1	21·8	34·2	41·2	27·8
	Total ...	1,861,598	3,678	3,605	27	45	278	206	29	21	5	...	14,791	14,135	1,169	1,006	4·1	1·2	6·3	3·9	0·3	31·5	31·4	32·5	30·5

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888.

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population, Census of 1881.	Births. Classes. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	Deaths. Classes. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.
Ganjam	Chicacole	18,302	1	427	11		259	196	455	1	466	29		256	195	451	16	8		
	Berhampore	23,599	23	234	40		167	130	297	15	317	37		181	140	321	10	6		
	Parlakimedi	15,365	...	272	2		139	136	275	...	274	1		140	135	275	6	2		
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	30,291	25	453	49		406	431	837	21	457	42		350	369	719	22	16		
	Bimlipatam	8,582	10	97	5		146	146	292	6	97	4		56	51	107	2	1		
	Vizianagrum	22,577	1	745	17		442	321	763	11	611	22		317	327	644	14	11		
	Anakapalle	13,341	1	542	1		296	250	546	4	344	1		192	156	348	6	3		
Godâvari	Cocanada	30,441	18	802	34		440	458	898	31	857	31		351	387	738	22	15		
	Rajahmundry	24,555	9	551	5		340	325	665	3	554	5		261	301	562	15	12		
	Ellore	25,092	6	831	120		506	524	970	9	374	85		263	207	470	30	22		
Kistna	Masulipatam	35,056	10	968	135		536	653	1,011	9	716	67		345	357	702	38	22	1	
	Guntur	19,646	7	302	143		256	211	467	9	346	111		196	164	360	11	12	...	
	Bezvada	9,336	4	252	53		161	148	309	9	246	50		171	137	308	11	12	7	
Nellore	Nellore	27,505	24	596	130		420	350	770	19	545	113		341	330	671	66	55	14	
	Ongole	9,200	31	268	32		185	171	356	15	157	20		107	85	192	11	5	2	
Madras	Madras	405,848	1,318	12,651	2,031		8,250	7,750	15,900	1,167	11,852	2,145		7,835	7,628	15,463	554	370	16	
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	37,275	...	1,208	29		656	579	1,235		1,314	46		654	706	1,360	166	170	10	
South Arcot	Cuddalore	43,545	17	708	19		471	413	884	13	819	25		453	411	864	68	66	25	
	Chidambaram	19,837	3	446	26		254	238	492		542			287	282	569	25	25	1	
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	84,440	165	1,033	86		696	588	1,284	237	1,060	237		1,210	1,144	2,354	781	1,573	46	
	Srirangam	19,773	3	616	3		321	301	622	5	745	3		394	365	759	237	237	3	
Tanjore	Tanjore	54,745	85	1,067	63		661	514	1,175	82	1,316	108		777	726	1,503	178	170	12	
	Kumbakonam	50,698	20	1,231	27		619	599	1,218	66	1,767	67		895	889	1,784	176	170	6	
	Mayavaram	23,044	9	690	17		366	350	716	66	745	44		474	311	785	155	155	2	
	Negapatam	53,776	141	868	244		633	561	1,194	78	1,033	56		624	825	1,561	185	185	2	
	Mannargudi	19,409	3	490	6		276	226	502	5	979	327		776	707	1,483	447	447	1	
Madura	Madura	76,847	99	2,846	278		1,418	1,418	2,836	98	1,979	98		1,074	1,197	2,271	1	1	17	
	Periyakulam	16,446	45	514	69		342	337	679	28	327	33		188	196	384	1	1	1	
	Dindigul	14,182	130	467	74		332	339	671	91	393	41		270	235	505	37	37	1	
	Palni	13,315	15	380	36		176	195	371	5	245	6		143	143	286	19	19	1	
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	23,221	4	462	22		242	246	488	7	637	44		359	351	710	121	119	2	
	Palamcottah	17,964	60	460	20		288	252	540	73	574	27		334	340	674	2	2	1	
	Tuticorin	16,281	236	324	37		273	321	594	156	342	21		248	235	483	7	7	1	
Kurnool	Kurnool	20,829	9	387	310		394	352	676	6	388	454		396	376	772	15	12	2	
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	18,082	2	479	192		297	196	473	9	546	240		336	288	624	12	12	1	
Bellary	Bellary	53,460	31	1,000	444		753	722	1,475	82	1,317	766		1,064	1,119	2,183	121	121	2	
	Adoni	22,441	2	459	225		332	344	676	1	448	284		349	379	728	16	16	1	
Anantapur	Anantapur	4,907		130	56		96	90	186	1	125	34		76	84	160	1	1		
North Arcot	Vellore	40,958	41	1,126	274		778	707	1,485	108	942	256		584	807	1,391	145	145	2	
	Gudiyatam	16,880	2	654	74		398	247	645	1	823	5		705	418	1,123	147	147	1	
	Walajapet	10,387	2	347	34		201	182	383		227			180	98	278	27	27		
	Tirupati	13,232	4	115	8		73	82	155	3	221	5		149	96	245	27	27		
Salem	Salem	59,631	41	1,749	178		1,033	995	2,028	71	1,706	711		1,016	997	2,013	1,013	1,013	1	
	Vaniyambadi	15,933		317	338		207	273	480		116	180		168	110	278	268	268		
	Tirupatur	14,278	5	311	164		226	222	448	4	212	130		170	126	296	226	226		
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	38,967	60	1,415	70		765	756	1,521	38	948	41		880	699	1,579	1,579	1,579		
	Erode	9,864	31	401	65		246	252	497	11	336	41		151	163	314	314	314		
	Karur	9,205	8	554	28		299	191	490	1	244	24		146	124	270	270	270		
Nilgiris	Ootacamund	12,325	116	175	19		211	180	391	94	121	27		142	89	231	231	231		
	Coonoor	4,778	28	67	15		62	68	130	20	85	15		69	56	125	125	125		
South Canara	Mangalore	32,099	316	682	197		619	676	1,295	288	780	244		814	647	1,461	35	35		
Malabar	Tellicherry	24,581	50	346	323		359	371	730	122	813	382		574	489	1,063	177	177		
	Calicut	57,085	149	1,065	1493	...	1,139	1,074	2,213	189	993	1,591		1,220	1,354	2,574	580	580	11	
	Palghat	56,359	27	996	180		606	596	1,202	16	753	164		448	485	933	24	24		
	Cochin	15,698	171	145	104		226	194	420	276	121	109		287	219	506	291	291		
	Cannanore	26,386	101	229	234		291	273	564	90	249	566		433	471	904	22	22		
	Total	1,861,598	4,014	46,213	8,388		30,356	28,276	58,632	3,389	44,743	10,150		29,382	28,380	57,762	8,798	8,798	115	
			...	32·7	31·3	32·1	...	...	31·5	29·1	30·2	36·9		...	...	31·4				

(a) Inclusive of 217 Europeans and 708 Eurasians but exclusive of 2,178 still Births.
(b) Do. 192 do. 553 do. do. of 2,178 born dead.

55 81

OFFICE SECRETARY
22 JUN 19
GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS

Sanitary Report

(14)
(15)
69

object & attributes in the
plan stated & the entire
being of scheme in which
& the fund that be spent
after has obtained
from Colombo & when
the scheme, the duties
of the Officer not being
available (2) the fund that
from the country out?
fund works has given to
delayed either through
obstruction in the original
scheme of land & on
subsequent Officer Engineer
explanation for
good deal & the Appeal
failure & mis-application
Public & attachment under
improvement & water supply,
sanitation inspection &
market adaptation houses,
other sanitary defects"
Taking those heads &
expenditure given in

(14) (15)

these heads will be fully
dealt with in the Sanitary
Report in the general Report
about January next for
1888-89, which is in the
course of preparation, with
all necessary expenditure
which may be required
during the year
1888-89.

(2) The amount of
Grants in Aid
required for
that purpose
under these heads
for the year
1888-89 will be
£ [illegible]
I will be sufficient to meet
the following requirements

(1) The principal expenditure
in progress or contemplated
by the Local Boards
amounts to £ [illegible]
Grants in Aid
required to meet
that large sum
made for Sanitary
expenditure in
these towns, that the
carrying out of the Schemes
schemes in Local Boards

part of the report stands
for which special plans &
estimates are not
required, it will be found
that the proportion of expenditure
to allotments of Grants
expenditure during the first
6 months of 1888-89
considerable. The whole Grants
allotments for the 17 towns
17 towns are more than
spent during this period;
during
the year allotment for
sanitary arrangements at
Paris Spa towns are all
not worked up to, other
expenditure on conservancy
in these towns amounts
to 73.4 per cent of the total
years allotments

(3) The expenditure of
allotments by Local Boards
has by no means exhausted
the total expenditure on
sanitation during the
first 6 months of 1888-89 was
only 53.8 per cent of the

...ssessments yielded ...
...ount in the corresponding
...ond of 1887-88 ...
...the amount available for
...penditure in connection
...the Schools and other ...
...ing the Municipality, ...
...ssessments for compulsory
...They are still more than
...third, figures which
...ude large expenditure of the
...r of the Year.

The disposition existing
...ard to ... has
...ly attracted the special
...ntion of ... (See ... May 1887
...page ...) when Council
...en informed that ... the
...ral Public Schools
...ment during the first Years
...ld take action under ...
...the Act ... in ...
...the Municipality ...
...ard to the ...
...ng (among others) the
...ol Rate ... Council
...ld be informed that ... is

satisfaction

Special Remarks

The County of the Cause
Summer Assizes
was satisfactory. The
City of Special Commissary
Judge for the Residency
Judges for the purposes
this Act

This part was duly read a
second time, and
passed; the Bill
was, accordingly, read the third
time, passed, and sent up
to the Council, to request their
concurrence in the Amendments
of this House in the Amendments
made by the Council in this Bill.

The Report. The first is
and last Entries that the
Sanitary Inspection and
Local Waters Clauses
Amendment
Act has been complied with. 1883. There
however still much room
for improvement
especially in Belfast, Ballycastle
Lurgan, Portadown, Banbridge
and Newtownards

Number of Colleges under the Act of Union

In 1816 — 357
1817 — 17
1885 — 412

In Belfast Institution [illegible]
the Intermediate Act? [illegible]
the Matter in Dispute must
be [illegible] Office must
be [illegible] Court
Judge [illegible]
[illegible] (1851) (1930)
[illegible] Act [illegible]
[illegible] Act [illegible]
[illegible] Act [illegible]

Deaths under five years of age per 1,000 births

In 1886	0.8
" 1887	0.7
" 1888	0.6
Average for the seven years 1882-88	1.1

" which was entered in the return for 1887

" this term

6

*1887 - 11,318
1888 - 11,401

(17)

Suicides in London from 1866 to 1883, which [illegible] from which records [illegible] from 1855 to 1865. The number of deaths from suicides recorded each year during the last 10 years, as well as from the figures given below

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
1873	2365	1884	2290
1880	2373	1883	2370
1881	2326	1882	2418
1878	2302	1881	2205
1882	2318	1879	2331

"[illegible]" of Registrar relating to causes of [illegible] in London and deaths registered. The number [illegible] 5-8 per thousand in the [illegible] years

(12) Sanitation in Municipalities

Wood Fund Articles

The matter touched on by the Commissioners under

(21)

the [illegible] which [illegible] many of the Districts [illegible] 40-30 per 1000, during the [illegible] 28 per 1000. This is among the [illegible] 22-6 per 1000.

(14) Deaths

The average registered [illegible] is better [illegible] 20-1 per 1000 [illegible] the 4 registered both registers the 28 Districts [illegible] 20-1 per mille. In [illegible] many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

	Registered birth-rate in 1887
Belgium	18.4
Hungary	21.4
Holland	20.4
Hungary & Croatia	20.6

(2)

× 1887. 39.4 per 1000
1888 37.6 per 1000

thus demi-official increases in Ganjam and Nellore. The Collector will report what action he has taken in pursuance of G. O. 4 March 89 No. 265.

4. Births. The mean birth rate of the year is reported to have been 29.9 per mille of the population against 30.4 per mille in 1887 and 25.5 per mille the average for the 10 years previous. It is observed however that in the report for 1887 the birthrate for that year is given as 31.0 per mille, and that the figures of the preceding years also differ from those given in p. 8 of the present report the inconsistencies should be explained.

Office of Sanitary Comr.
Ootacamund 21st June 1877

From

Surgeon Major J. A. Laing
Sanitary Commissioner
with Madras.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for submission to Government two stitched copies of the Sanitary Report for 1876.

2. The table of contents, cholera map and the usual diagrams will be inserted in the bound copies.

3. Two copies have been forwarded direct to the Government of India and two to the Sanitary Commissioner with that Government.

4. I regret I was unable to comply with the orders of the Government of India in submitting the Report on 1st June although every effort on my part was made to do so, but I had to wait for materials from outstations and some of the returns and reports

did not reach my office till 2nd May.
I append a list of those that were received after 15th March 1889.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obt Servant

Jas. Anderson Bailey.
Surgeon Major
Sanitary Commissioner
Madras.

In Ganjam and Vizagapatam, however, the prices ~~of every food staple~~ rose ~~rather high~~ considerably.

	Ganjam			Vizagapatam		
	No. of villages reported upon			No. of villages reported upon		
	1888	1887	Av: of 10 years. ending 1887	1888	1887	Av: of 10 years. ending 1887
Rice	16.4	18.5	18.3	14.8	15.5	15.0
Ragi	26.3	32.1	27.9	25.5	26.9	27.9
Cholum	26.6	27.9	26.8	25.2	25.9	25.9

~~Vital Statistics~~ Vital Statistics. The prospectus states that the villages for which returns of births & deaths are received are given above. Since the corresponding date the previous year there is a retrospective account in this year's report for which the papers for which statistics are furnished have been taken from 1884, and for 1887 from last year's report

~~Vital Statistics~~.

Births. The mean birth rate for the whole number of the year was 29.9 per mille against ~~[illegible] conducted in the report for~~ 31.0 per mille in the preceding year and 30.4 per mille in 1887 & 25.5 per mille the average for the 10 years previous. It is observed however that ~~not 30.4 per mille as stated by the~~ Sanitary Commissioner. It is observed that the figures entered in the Columns of Births and "Birth rate per mille" in the first of the two statements at page 8 of the Report do not tally with those entered in the Report for 1887 and the previous ones. This should be explained.

The highest birth rate (40.3) was recorded in Salem and the lowest in Nilgiris (19.1). The birth rates returned in the remaining districts

T.O

were in Ganjam which all report that return [illegible] in previous [illegible]

Read the following letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

No 1939 of 1889

Order

with the letter read above the Govt proceedings

Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1888 and direct the Govt are pleased to review

ted by him with the letter read above.

Rainfall and Prices of food grains.

In the year under report the quantity of rain registered was 43.92 inches which is less than that of any year since 1882 as the following statement shows:

1887	41.84
1886	47.70
1885	45.08
1884	47.08
1883	47.42

The decrease occurred in every district in the Northern Circars from Ganjam where the rainfall was only 27.09 inches the average of the last 46.58 inches in 1887, 61.51 in 1886 ten years being 46.31. The table below shows that, taking the Presidency as a whole, the prices of food grains remained nearly the same as in the preceding year.

	No. of measures sold for a rupee	
	1888	1887
Rice	15.3	15.5
Ragi	29.4	29.9
Cholum	27.8	28.0

The table below shows that, taking the Presidency as a whole, the prices of food grains remained nearly the same as in the preceding year.

	No. of measures sold for a rupee			Average price per measure sold for a rupee		
	1888	1887	Average of ten years preceding 1887	1888	1887	Average of ten years preceding 1887
Rice	15.4	15.5	15.3	15	15.5	15
Ragi	28.3	32.1	27.1	25.5	26.9	27.9
Cholum	24.6	27.9	24.5	25.2	25.9	25.9

In Ganjam and Vizagapatam however, the prices rose considerably.

3. Vital Statistics. The Government regret to notice that the latest population for which returns of births and deaths were received again shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. The retrogression occurs in Vizagapatam where the population for which statistics are furnished has gone down from 1,426,402 to 1,232,574, the

Ch. 459 of 1889

Rider

With the letter read
the Sanitary Commissioner
submits his report for 1889
which the Government
proceeds to review.

Rainfall and Crops

Grains & the year under
report the mean quantity
was registered was 43.92
which is 6.58 less than that of
year since 1882. The annual
which occurred in every district
except Hambantota and Jaffna
was generally marked in
southern portion of the Island
and was most conspicuous
Galle and where the rainfall
only 27.83 inches. In
Matara it was 48.17, Galle 45.51
and 45.31 the average of
10 years previous

1888	51.04
1887	47.70
1886	45.01
1885	47.11
1884	47.42

It is presumed that this
entry was at 7 the clerk
was attached 6 June 78
& the report refers to mon-
-soon 7 inspection report
& the Sanitary Commissr
but should there also
usually precede the Rain
7 the Dist Hs (or the Chiefs in
the Municipalities)
with their remarks on all
these villages visited &
them

(108 schools closed last
Quarter)

Copies
sent
to
Govt
Agent

The receipt 2 the
Chiefs reports with Quarterly
reports in para 2 the Commissr
covering letter is awaited

Copies
sent
to
Govt Agent

Copies
sent
to
Govt Agent

Registered
Sanitary
report for 1889
Miscellaneous

277

List of returns and reports for 1889 received in the Sanitary Commissioner's office after 15th March 1889.

Districts	Local Fund Sanitary Reports — Date of Receipt	Sanitary Estimates — Date of Receipt	Statement showing the villages in which it is proposed to levy assessment — Date of Receipt	Municipalities	Municipal Sanitary Reports — Date of Receipt
Chingleput	11.5.89	.	10.5.89	Cocanada	18.4.89
Cuddapah	17.5.89	.	4.5.89	Kurnool	29.4.89
Kurnool	18.4.89	.	6.5.89	Dindigul	10.5.89
Nellore	6.6.89	8.5.89	19.3.89	Calicut	20.3.89
Nilgiris	17.5.89	15.5.89	6.5.89	Ongole	3.5.89
South Arcot	.	13.5.89	8.5.89	Gudiyatam	2.4.89
Vizagapatam	4.4.89	11.4.89	.	Kumbakonam	17.5.89
Tanjore	3.4.89	.	.	Nagarcoil	6.4.89
Madura	.	.	8.5.89	Tanjore	28.3.89
Bellary	.	.	4.5.89	Srirangam	8.4.89
North Arcot	.	.	8.5.89	Anakapalle	1.4.89
Coimbatore	.	.	4.5.89	Vizagapatam	9.4.89
South Canara	.	.	7.5.89		
Tinnevelly	.	.	6.6.89		

Jas. Anderson Surg.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

81

79

7/10 [illegible]
24/4/69 Rs 869 Dms
27/5/69 Rs 454 Rem

(K)

Public Department

From

Surgeon Major J. H. Lang
Sanitary Commissioner
Madras

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Public Department

Dated 21st June 1869

Received 22 JUN 1869

No 70

Ended 24

Subject

Forwarding two
certified copies of
the Sanitary Reports
for 1868.

—

Acknowledge for Dr 12
Copies
4/6

(31)

No. 1.— Statement of Emigrants admitted into the Pondicherry Depôt from January to December 1882 and how they were disposed of.

Months	Number admitted into the Depôt			Number sent back to their respective Agents			Number of Emigrants died			No. in Hospital	Number Emigrated			Number detained for future Shipping		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January																	
February																	
March																	
April																	
May																	
June	40	8	48														
July	71	22	93														
August	73	14	87														
September	8	16	24														
October							1		1								
November				3		3					167	54	221				
December																	
Total	192	60	252	19							167	54	221				

C. Mann
H.B.M.'s Consular Agent
Pondicherry & Karikal

No. 2.— Statement showing the number of Emigrants Rejected from January to December 1882.

Months	No. of Emigrants rejected by Medical Inspector			By Master			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June	1		1				1		1
July									
August		6	6					6	6
September		3	3		2	2		5	5
October									
November	1	6	7	1	6	7	2	12	14
December		1	1		1	1		2	2
Total	1	13	14	1	9	10	2	22	24

No. 3.— Statement showing the number of Emigrants Rejected from January to December 1882 and how they were disposed of.

Months	No. of Emigrants rejected by Medical Inspector			By Master			Total			No. of Emigrants subsequently engaged and sent for Emigration from the Depôt.			Remained in the Depôt			Sent to Hospital			Died		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January																					
February																					
March																					
April																					
May																					
June																					
July																					
August																					
September																					
October																					
November																					
December																					
Total																					

...ers admitted into ...
...how they were disposed of.

Months	Number of Emigrants who sailed			Number of Emigrants who returned as Passengers			Number detained by the Shipping Masters		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	37	7	44	2	—	—	—	—	—
July	62	14	76	6	—	—	—	—	—
August	18	17	35	3	—	—	—	—	—
September	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—		—	—	98	42	140
Total							—	—	—
							—	98	42 140

30th March 1849

C. Harris
H.M. Consular Agt
Pwllheli

No. 3. — Statement showing the period of detention of the Emigrants in the Pondicherry and Karikal Depôts during the year 1888.

	Number detained one month and under	Number detained two months and under	Number detained three months and under	Number detained four months and under	Number detained five months and under	Total
Pondicherry	9	78	81	53	221	
Karikal	6	29	69	36	140	

30th March 1889.

C. Harris
H.B.M's Consular Agent
Pondicherry & Karikal

No. 4. Statement showing the number of Emigrants in Pondicherry Colonial Hospitals from January to December 1885.

Pondicherry

Month	No. of Emigrants in the Depôt	No. of Emigrants sent to the Outside Hospital	Number of deaths
January	"	"	"
February	"	"	"
March	"	"	"
April	"	"	"
May	"	"	"
June	47	1	"
July	138	"	"
August	221	"	"
September	227	"	"
October	229	15	1
November	24	2	"
December	"	"	"

Karikal

Month			
Total		18	1
January	"	"	"
February	"	"	"
March	"	"	"
April	"	"	"
May	"	"	"
June	41	"	"
July	111	"	"
August	141	2	"
September	148	6	"
October	141	1	"
November	140	"	"
December	"	"	"
Total		9	"

H.B.M. Consulate
Pondicherry 1886

No. 5:— Statement showing the No. of Indian emigrants embarked from Pondicherry and Karikal in 1888.

From whence Embarked	Name of Ship	Date	No. of heads of British subjects: Men	Women	Children	Total	No. of heads of French subjects: Men	Women	Children	Total	Grand Total	Remarks
Karikal	French Steamer "Hooker et Bordeaux"	5th March 1888	Grade Class	162	46	13	221	2	4	1	7	228
Pondicherry	Do	7th March 88	Do	94	32	14	140	3	4	1	8	148

30th March 1889

C. Adams
H.B.M's Consular Agent
Pondicherry & Karikal

— Statement of Emigrants and Pondicherry [illegible] in the year 1915

Number of Emigrants	Rate	Total Amount of Rent	Balance
Men and women	Above 16 years of age Between 12 and 16 years of age Children		

10. Emigrants from Rs 8-- above — — —
11 to 16 years of age

154 Emigrants from Rs 4-8 and 8 — — —
16 + upwards

44 " 8 — Women 11 — 484 — — —

208 Emigrants

2694-4

2. Emigrants from Rs 8-8 -- Rs 11 — — — —
11 to 16 years of age

94. Emigrants [illegible]
16 and upwards } 8-11-8 1294-8 — — —
— Men

30. Emigrants. do
— Women } 11-4 -- 330 — — —

126 Emigrants

1631-8-8 — — —

30th April 1916

Chetty
Asst. to Commissioner of Police
Pondicherry

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Sanitary Reform

Remarking the Sanitary Commissioner's report on the proposed scheme for the Improvement of Patna.

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