the Accountant General may be, al=

11

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
22nd March 1871.

No. 320. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th March 1871, No. 1,088 :—

Read the following paper from the Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 21st February 1871.

ABSTRACT.—Statement of Remuneration in land or otherwise proposed to be given to Inamdars in lieu of their Inams in Ghooty Taluq.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Sketch.

SUBMITTED for the sanction of Government.

2. In lieu of acres 1·71, assessed at Rs. 0-8-4, Pagoda Inam, in Settinapully of the Ghooty Taluq, taken up for public purposes, it is proposed to grant a fresh assignment of acres 7·60, assessed at Rs. 3-5-6, subject to a quit-rent of Rs. 2-13-2.

No. 321. ORDER THEREON, 22nd March 1871, No. 517.

Land Revenue.

SANCTIONED.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

16

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
22nd March 1871.

No. 322. Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 31st January 1871, No. 478 :—

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following report prescribed by Government Order noted in the margin, on the sanitary condition of the districts of this Presidency (exclusive of the town of Madras) for the Fasli year 1279 (or 1st July 1869, to 30th June 1870).

Dated 18th April 1868, No. 1,034.

2. Two Abstract Statements, (A.) one of Births and (B.) one of Deaths, are submitted.

3. *Births.*—The total number of births registered during the season under report was 442,894 against 440,609 in the previous year. The ratio of births to population in each district is shown by the marginal figures. It is evident that little advance was made in accuracy during Fasli 1279, but the Board are glad to be able to report that the statements which are now being received show a gradual improvement.

	Population.	Ratio per *Mille*.
Ganjam	1,228,241	14·21
Vizagapatam	1,505,045	11·21
Godavery	1,427,472	15·43
Kistna	1,296,652	17·78
Nellore	1,168,664	14·07
Cuddapah	1,144,759	13·59
Bellary	1,304,845	19·94
Kurnool	770,857	18·53
Chingleput	801,283	20·
North Arcot	1,780,616	21·17
South Arcot	1,261,846	14·47
Tanjore	1,717,263	27 32
Trichinopoly	1,006,826	16·99
Madura	1,906,517	11·23
Tinnevelly	1,526,698	17·34
Coimbatore...	1,393,582	12·63
Salem	1,619,233	22·32
South Canara	836,019	15·14
Malabar	1,849,805	21·60
Neilgherries	38,142	18·14

	Fasli 1278.	Fasli 1279.
Cholera	4,490	42,080
Small-pox	24,070	12,043
Fever	109,105	136,789
Age	40,949	50,526
Other diseases	197,913	210,719
Hindoos ... ... {Males		231,596
{Females		204,151
Mahomedans ... {Males		11,957
{Females		9,782
Christians ... {Males		2,305
{Females		2,112
Total... {Males		245,858
{Females		216,045
Total deaths...		461,903

4. *Deaths.*—The Abstract Return of Mortality shows that the number of deaths was 461,903, or 18·05 per *mille* of population against 15·06 in the preceding fasli. This result shows an improvement though it must be still much below the truth.

5. The increase is reported to have occurred under every head except small-pox. The marginal figures show the number of deaths from each cause.*

6. The number of reported deaths in each class of the population and in each sex is exhibited in the margin.†

7. The number of deaths from cholera, small-pox, fever, and other diseases which occurred in each month is also shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Age.	Other diseases.
July	4,546	1,462	10,689	4,748	20,470
August	2,499	1,356	11,197	5,134	21,208
September	2,043	961	11,139	4,849	20,474
October	1,647	790	11,013	4,640	20,317
November	2,054	736	10,300	4,940	19,685
December	3,712	951	15,471	5,056	18,918
January	6,326	842	13,509	4,655	16,684
February	2,723	1,016	10,817	3,859	13,989
March	1,882	1,105	9,706	3,215	12,911
April	2,014	888	8,190	3,142	13,373
May	4,341	905	8,452	3,022	15,506
June	8,173	769	7,011	2,871	14,552
*Total...	41,993	11,732	136,745	50,138	209,826

8. Some of the more prominent causes of mortality, which are usually noticed in detail in this report, will now be alluded to.

9. *Cholera.*—The first of these is cholera. Few districts escaped the ravages of this epidemic during the season under report. The Neilgherries were exempt, and the Kistna District had only 90 deaths from doubtful cholera during the whole year. Every other district furnished a large quota of victims. The total number of deaths from this disease was 42,080 against 4,490 in the preceding year, and 16,016 in Fasli 1277, and 175,645 in Fasli 1276.

	Fasli 1278.	Fasli 1279.
Ganjam	420	717
Vizagapatam	109	499
Godavery	...	3,448
Kistna	...	90
Nellore	6	1,560
Cuddapah	155	1,791
Bellary	1,488	1,936
Kurnool	1,357	1,460
Chingleput	3	1,592
North Arcot	113	4,725
South Arcot	54	2,194
Tanjore	261	10,284
Trichinopoly	77	2,144
Madura	67	1,534
Tinnevelly	80	4,619
Coimbatore	15	827
Salem	60	2,089
South Canara...	137	144
Malabar	79	421
Total...	4,490	42,080

10. The Collectors of some districts give an account of its rise and progress. In Ganjam its violence was confined to the first quarter of the fasli. In Godavery it broke out in a small village in the westernmost taluq, and thence spread to other parts of the district. It is reported to have been brought into the district by two persons returning from a pilgrimage to Tripati. In Nellore it is supposed to have travelled into the district from Cuddapah. In Cuddapah it continued from the preceding season. In Bellary it broke out in July in the east of the district, and is supposed to have been brought in by travellers. The Collector of North Arcot states that the disease was *brought into his district* by pilgrims who resort thither in large numbers. The Collector of South Arcot accounts for the large increase of deaths from cholera in his district by discrediting the returns of the previous year which gave the

* These figures differ a little from the general results given in paragraph 5, as they were obtained from the Monthly District Returns, some of which were incomplete.

number as only 54. In Madura the pilgrims to the annual Pulney feast are stated to have spread the disease. In Tinnevelly the Collector states that an Engineer of the Great Southern of India Railway Company brought the epidemic to Palamcottah, and there died of it. It was first confined to the villages along the course of the Tambrapurny river, which overflowed its banks in the storm of November 1869, and laid a large tract of country under water.

11. The Collectors of the districts noted in the margin say nothing on the subject which need be recorded.

Vizagapatam.	Coimbatore.
Kurnool.	Salem.
Chingleput.	South Canara.
Trichinopoly.	Malabar.

12. The observations of the Collector of Tanjore, however, where the largest number of deaths occurred from cholera, being nearly six per *mille* of population, are of some importance. As is usually the case in that district, cholera broke out and prevailed during the four cold months of the year, November to February. It appeared simultaneously in different places which had no more communication with each other than with places which were quite free from it, and this circumstance the Collector believes negatives the theory, so far at least as the particular season under report was concerned, that the epidemic travelled along any definite course.

13. As to the fact itself of the increased prevalence of cholera during the year, the Collector states that he cannot trace it to any known cause, except that the increased duration of the monsoon with its cold winds, which peculiarly affect the native constitution, had probably a share in making diarrhœa virulent and terminate in cholera. He adds that during the year there was an absence of almost every cause to which the disease is ordinarily attributed; there was no want of food or water, no lack of attention to sanitary improvements in all the chief centres of population, there was no want of medicines or medical aid, and the large gatherings at native festivals went off almost without any outbreak of cholera. Yet all these advantages did not avail to keep off the disease.

	Fasli 1278.	Fasli 1279.
Ganjam	338	181
Vizagapatam	556	311
Godavery	1,165	534
Kistna	1,719	1,149
Nellore	2,003	1,368
Cuddapah	1,606	857
Bellary	2,102	816
Kurnool	1,623	1,088
Chingleput	1,097	180
North Arcot	2,082	474
South Arcot	1,064	794
Tanjore	2,684	854
Trichinopoly	514	794
Madura	1,197	626
Tinnevelly	1,878	1,216
Coimbatore	664	280
Salem	852	408
South Canara	113	220
Malabar	715	470
Neilgherries	98	23
Total...	24,070	12,043

14. *Small-pox.*—Turning to the next most prominent disease, small-pox, it is gratifying to observe that the mortality from this cause has been decidedly less this year in all the districts except South Canara where the number of deaths doubled, but even then was only 220. This result is no doubt due, to a considerable extent at least, to the diminished severity of the hot season of Fasli 1279, and partly to the extended operations of the Vaccine Department, which was placed, in some respects, on a new footing during the fasli under review.

15. *Fever.*—The next most prominent disease is fever, and it prevailed in all the districts without exception during the season under report. The total mortality was 136,789 against 109,105 in the preceding fasli. The number was lamentably large in a few districts. In Ganjam though not much greater than in the previous year, the number that died from fever was more than half the entire mortality of the district. In Godavery the number was no less than 20,042 against 6,955 in the previous year. In this district fever of a fatal type broke out in September 1869, and continued its ravages until February 1870 in the delta as well as in the upland taluqs, causing a mortality of 14 per *mille* of population. The Collector states that the usual fever powders and pills were distributed. No cause is assigned for this sudden outbreak of fever, but it is probably due to the heavy rains of the season falling after a succession of droughts. It is observed that nearly two-thirds of the mortality from fever occurred in the months of November and December 1869.

	Fasli 1278.	Fasli 1279.
Ganjam	8,222	8,646
Vizagapatam	7,250	9,059
Godavery	6,955	20,042
Kistna	2,205	4,310
Nellore	2,089	2,375
Cuddapah	9,115	8,784
Bellary	8,845	7,091
Kurnool	8,523	7,596
Chingleput	2,198	2,868
North Arcot	7,820	9,000
South Arcot	2,504	3,813
Tanjore	6,670	7,065
Trichinopoly	2,470	3,436
Madura	3,999	4,314
Tinnevelly	2,544	3,640
Coimbatore	3,381	4,084
Salem	7,085	13,134
South Canara	5,536	5,113
Malabar...	11,269	12,070
Neilgherries	425	439
Total...	109,105	136,789

16. The mortality from fever doubled in the Kistna District, and appears to have been confined to two upland hilly taluqs, Palnad and Nandigama. Mr. Boswell sent the Dresser attached to his own office to afford medical aid, and has brought to notice the necessity of placing within reach of this part of the country, a Medical Assistant who would be ready with relief on such occasions. The subject has been placed before Government. Mr. Boswell is unable to trace this outbreak of fever to any other cause than the heavy rains coupled with the defective state of drainage. He has brought prominently to notice the fact that the effects of fever have been much aggravated in this part of the country, by the system of Lankanams or fasts which is resorted to by patients as a remedy. A communication on this subject from the Sanitary Commissioner containing some valuable hints has been recently received and circulated to Collectors for publication in their District Gazettes.

17. Several other districts also suffered much from fever; there, too, no particular reason is or can be assigned. The Collector of Malabar states, however, that in his district it was confined to the Amshoms skirting the hills, and was brought in by the unusually strong land winds of the north-east monsoon.

18. The Board have in their former reports given their opinion as to the agency required to grapple with this disease. The use of quinine is becoming daily more and more known to the people, and the Board agree with the Sanitary Commissioner in thinking that the use of it should be encouraged, and that it should be placed within the reach of people during the fever season as much as possible. The Secretary of State has sent out for this purpose a considerable stock of this valuable medicine, and the Board are in communication with District Officers as regards its distribution and sale.

19. Deaths from age and other diseases were also in excess of those of the preceding year as shown by the marginal figures.

	Age	Other diseases.
Fasli 1278 ...	40,940	197,913
„ 1279 ...	50,526	210,719
Increase ...	9,586	12,806

20. Deaths from violent causes were not more frequent than usual.

		Fasli 1278.	Fasli 1279.
Accidents...	Drowning ...	4,017	4,679
	Snake bite ...	2,310	2,192
	Wild beasts ...	234	265
	Other accidents.	1,738	1,793
Suicides ...	Hanging ...	210	216
	Drowning ...	270	320
	Poison	40	42
	Other accidents.	92	101

21. It is with some regret that the Board have to lay before Government so unfavourable a report on the public health of the provinces, during a season which was favoured with an abundance of rain and plentiful harvests, and during which there was no lack of sanitary improvements or precautions, and all the great gatherings at festivals went off without any outbreak of epidemics.

22. I am directed in conclusion to remark that while the Board have reason to believe that the district returns have generally improved in accuracy and punctuality, there are certain serious imperfections which have yet to be remedied. The returns from the large Zemindaries in Madura and Nellore are still very backward, and from the former, returns of six months have not been received at all. In the large town of Madura the first attempt at collecting these statistics was made only in May 1870. In other towns also, such as Bellary and Adoni, births were not registered for want of agency. Much therefore yet remains to be accomplished by the zeal of Revenue Officers, by the action of Municipalities, and by the co-operation of Zemindars. The Board, however, trust that ere long these returns will attain that degree of accuracy which alone can give them full statistical value. The delay in submitting this report has been caused by attempts to sift the returns and discover which of the apparent results were trustworthy.

No. 323. ORDER THEREON, 22nd March 1871, No. 518.

Miscellaneous.

ACCORDING to the Returns now submitted by the Board, the number of births in the Madras Presidency during Fasli 1279 was 442,894 against 440,609 in the preceding fasli, and the deaths 461,903 against 385,596. It would appear from the statistics submitted that the increase of mortality was mainly due to the ravages of cholera and fever.

2. The Government regret the unfavourable nature of the report, but the untrustworthy nature of the Returns is evident on the face of them. In the year 1868 the population of England and Wales was calculated at 21,649,377, and the numbers of births and deaths which occurred in that year were respectively 786,156 and 486,677, showing a proportion per *mille* of the population of 36·17 in the former, and 22·2 in the latter case. According to the Board's Returns the pro-

portion of births per *mille* of the population in this Presidency is 17·30, and of deaths 18·05. The former ratio is doubtless much too small. The latter ratio has apparently increased by three per *mille* during the fasli under review, but is still considerably below the English rate. The variance of the rates in different districts also points to inaccuracy in the Returns. Taking these facts into consideration, the Government are inclined to attribute a considerable share of the increase in deaths appearing in the Returns rather to the introduction of greater accuracy in preparing them and procuring the necessary details, than to a higher rate of mortality. It is abundantly evident that the statistics of births and deaths in this Presidency are altogether illusory, and can form no substantial basis on which any conclusions of a social or sanitary character can be framed.

3. A copy of these Proceedings will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, with reference to paragraph 4 of his despatch, dated 29th February 1868.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Encl. E. C. Slunker.

Revenue Department.

No. 518.

Govt. of {1871} Madras

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated March 22nd.

Recd. Encl.

G. O., 22nd March 1871, No. 518.

MARCH.
Nos. 322-323.

Sanitary condition of Madras Presidency—Proceedings, Board of Revenue, submitting the report for Fasli 1279 reviewed, and ordered to be forwarded to Home Government.

NMENT.
March 1871.
letter from the
Bd. of Revenue
ary 1871, No. 478.
to the returns
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Presidency
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deaths 461,903 against
385,596. It would appear
from

portion of births per *mille* of the population in this Presidency is 17·30, and of deaths 18·05. The former ratio is doubtless much too small. The latter [illegible] apparently increased by three per mille during [illegible] considera[tion] districts a[t] deration, increase i[n] accuracy rate of m[ortality] in this P[residency] which an[d]

3. the Secr[etary] dated 29

To the B[oard]

Rd. E. C. Shanker.

Revenue Department.

No. 518.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 22nd March 1871.

Read the following letter from the Actg. Secretary to Bd. of Revenue

Submitting Report on Sanitary condition of Districts of Madras Presidency (exclusive of town of Madras) for Fusly 1279.

} H. L. 31st January 1871. No. 478.

J. D. S.

N. A. A.

According to the returns now submitted by the Board, the number of births in the Madras Presidency during Fusly 1279 was 442,894 against 410,609 in the preceding Fusly and the deaths 461,903 against 385,5[illegible]6. It would appear from

from the statistics submitted that the increase of mortality was mainly due to the ravages of cholera and fever.

2. The Govt. deeply regret the unfavorable nature of the report, but the untrustworthy nature of the returns is evident on the face of them. In the year 1868 the population of England and Wales was calculated at 21,619,377, and the numbers of births and deaths which occurred in that year were respectively 786,156 and 486,677 shewing a proportion

proportion per mille of the population of 36.17 in the former and 22.2 in the latter case. According to the Boards' returns the proportion of births per mille of the population in this Presidency is 17.30 and of deaths 18.05. The former ratio is probably much too small. The latter ratio has apparently increased by 3 per mille during the Firstly under review but is still considerably below the English rate. The variance of the rates in different districts also

points

points to inaccuracy in the returns. Taking those facts into consideration the Government are inclined to attribute a ~~large~~ considerable share of the increase in deaths appearing in the returns rather to the introduction of greater accuracy in preparing them and procuring the necessary details, than to a higher rate of mortality.

3. A copy of these Proceedings will be forwarded to the Right Honorable

Sealed and Let Lere
It is understood & recorded that the Rules laid down & duties in these Proceedings are altogether discretionary and can form no substantial basis or admit any conclusions of social or sanitary character can be framed. N

14 Letter Bo of Rev. Dept 25

Honorable the Secretary of State for India with reference to para 4 of this Despatch dated 29th February 1868.

H. B.

14°

Lot 9
Sanitary Canal
Addition
of Macomb
Illinois