

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th May 1873.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 124. From H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 24th February 1873, No. 269.

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following report prescribed by G. O., dated 18th April 1868, No. 1,034, on the sanitary condition of the districts of this Presidency, (excluding the Town of Madras,) for Fasli 1281, A.D. 1871-72.

2. The usual abstract statements, one of births and the other of deaths, are herewith submitted.

3. The total number of births registered during the season was 561,793 or 21·9 per thousand of population. The corresponding rate for the previous Fasli was 17·87. The increase must in a great measure be attributed to more accurate returns.

Population according to Census of 1871.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
	Deaths.	Births.
30,465,070	14·63	18·44

	Death rates.	Birth rates.	Difference.
Ganjam	13·99	20·71	6·72
Vizagapatam ...	13·38	17·06	3·68
Godavery	15·87	17·81	1·94
Kistna	17·10	22·05	4·95
Nellore	14·91	17·44	2·53
Cuddapah	17·24	17·33	0·09
Bellary	19·37	26·89	7·52
Kurnool	17·64	22·63	4·99
Chingleput... ..	19·17	27·07	7·90
North Arcot ...	20·66	27·90	7·24
South Arcot ...	19·11	20·00	0·89
Tanjore	25·09	32·66	7·57
Trichinopoly ...	20·37	25·68	5·31
Madura	10·67	12·19	1·52
Tinnevelly... ..	16·39	19·11	2·72
Coimbatore... ..	15·73	18·78	3·05
Salem	19·77	27·26	7·49
South Canara ...	20·13	19·89	0·24
Malabar	16·08	24·45	8·37
Nilgiris	28·55	24·14	4·41

4. The total number of deaths amounted to 445,720 or 17·38 per mille of population against 17·84 of the previous year. This ratio would appear to greater advantage if it be calculated with reference to the results of the census of 1871. But it has not been possible to prepare the returns with reference to the population according to the recent census, as its results have not been tabulated, and the necessary details regarding sex and religion are not known; and the population according to the census of 1866 has therefore been adopted.

5. The death and birth rates per mille of population are compared in the margin for each district. The results show that the returns yet lack much of that accuracy which alone renders statistics useful. The excess of the ratio of deaths over births in South Canara, can scarcely be real. For the six taluqs of

Jeypore with a population of nearly 430,000 in the Vizagapatam District no returns have been received, and in those for the large Zemindaries of Ramnad and Shivagunga in Madura, particulars have been shown only for the first nine months of the year, the returns for the remaining three months having been incomplete. It is however hoped that with greater exertions on the part of the Collectors and other local Officers who cannot too much impress upon their native subordinates the value and importance of accuracy in these returns, better results may be achieved ere long. As the figures stand, the increase of population is greatest in

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Malabar, and conspicuous in Chingleput, Tanjore, Bellary, Salem, North Arcot, and Ganjam.

6. The births and deaths are distributed as follows with reference to the classes of the population:—

				BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
				Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.
Hindus	{ Males	...	...	269,332	22.26	...	...
		...	...	255,338	21.95	...	...
	Total...			524,670	22.13	416,967	17.63
Mahomedans	{ Males	...	...	15,249	20.28	...	...
		...	...	14,029	19.11	...	...
	Total...			29,278	19.71	22,461	15.12
Christians	{ Males	...	...	4,116	19.44	...	...
		...	...	3,728	18.01	...	...
	Total...			7,844	18.73	6,281	15.00
Other classes	{ Males	...	...	1	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...			1	...	11	...
Grand Total	{ Males	...	...	288,698	22.10	...	...
		...	...	273,095	21.72	...	...
	Total...			561,793	21.91	445,720	17.39

The table seems merely to show that registration is more extended among Hindus than among the other classes. The returns do not show particulars of deaths according to sex and class though these are given for the births. The Board think it desirable that the defect should be remedied; but the forms having been recently altered, they forbear to recommend further change at present.

7. The Mortuary Returns exhibit the following results arranged first with reference to age and secondly with reference to the causes of death:—

		Per cent.			Per mille.
Born dead	...	10,603	2.4	Cholera	...
Not exceeding 1 year	...	73,081	16.4	Small-pox	...
6 years	...	72,456	16.3	Fever	...
12 "	...	24,594	5.5	Bowel-complaints	...
20 "	...	24,978	5.6	Injuries	...
30 "	...	40,956	9.2	Other causes	...
40 "	...	38,231	8.6		
50 "	...	38,159	8.5		
60 "	...	43,692	9.8		
Exceeding 60	...	78,898	17.7		
Total	...	445,648	100.0		

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8. Among the causes of deaths, cholera has happily during the year

Cholera.

	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.
Ganjam	403	2,934
Vizagapatam	259	1,649
Godavery	9,978	114
Kistna	2,436	720
Nellore	985	472
Cuddapah	610	435
Bellary	9	62
Kurnool	18	...
Chingleput	906	140
North Arcot	2,376	2,142
South Arcot	2,193	781
Tanjore	1,554	239
Trichinopoly	1,928	192
Madura	5,651	251
Tinnevelly	7,268	79
Coimbatore	2,913	83
Salem	3,463	950
South Canara	508	379
Malabar	1,526	55
Nilgiris	5	1
Total	44,989	11,678

under review been the least operative and prevailed to a much less extent than in the previous year, the number of its victims being but a fourth of that during Fasli 1280. It prevailed most in Ganjam, North Arcot, and Vizagapatam, while Kurnool and the Nilgiris were altogether exempt from it, and Malabar, Bellary, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore enjoyed almost absolute immunity. In Ganjam the disease is said to have been imported by Brinjaries who came for salt from the Central Provinces, and 2,830 persons died during the last quarter of the Fasli. It thence made its way throughout the district of Vizagapatam and carried off 1,615 persons in May and June. No efforts were spared to check its progress, cholera medicines having been freely distributed and with good effect. The Collector of Kistna

mentions as a significant circumstance the fact that only one or two cases of cholera have been known in Bunder Town since the cyclone of 1864.

9. Small-pox, destructive as it was in Fasli 1280, was still more so in Fasli

Small-pox.

	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.
Ganjam	386	471
Vizagapatam	311	241
Godavery	1,009	3,104
Kistna	998	2,280
Nellore	937	1,079
Cuddapah	942	602
Bellary	907	1,886
Kurnool	828	909
Chingleput	285	880
North Arcot	503	1,967
South Arcot	1,517	2,222
Tanjore	1,399	2,841
Trichinopoly	359	677
Madura	689	3,614
Tinnevelly	1,650	4,340
Coimbatore	236	480
Salem	251	852
South Canara	3,499	317
Malabar	125	606
Nilgiris	...	3
Total	16,831	29,371

1281, its victims numbering 29,371, or nearly double the number in the previous year. Tinnevelly, Madura, Godavery, Tanjore, Kistna, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Bellary suffered most, while the Nilgiris alone may be said to have escaped the epidemic. The Collector of Tinnevelly, in whose district the number of deaths was upwards of 2½ times that in the previous year, has no remark to make upon the point, while other Collectors are unable to account for the large increase in their districts. As practically absolute immunity from small-pox can be secured by vaccination, the increased mortality from the disease is a matter for much regret. The Board hope that with the cordial co-operation of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, Collectors will be in a position to report a better state of things in the future.

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Fevers.

	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.
Ganjam	8,255	9,675
Vizagapatam	11,478	13,754
Godavery	11,492	10,895
Kistna	8,561	8,778
Nellore	6,935	8,253
Cuddapah	13,090	13,944
Bellary	9,143	7,966
Kurnool	10,023	9,322
Chingleput	3,793	4,574
North Arcot	15,307	14,508
South Arcot	9,858	10,775
Tanjore	7,777	6,905
Trichinopoly	9,404	9,357
Madura	6,969	8,417
Tinnevelly... ..	7,273	5,535
Coimbatore	11,192	11,143
Salem	19,498	16,295
South Canara	4,892	5,947
Malabar	10,789	10,762
Nilgiris	439	660
Total...	186,168	187,465

Bowel-complaints.

	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.
Ganjam	850	649
Vizagapatam	545	533
Godavery	592	831
Kistna	818	680
Nellore	928	816
Cuddapah	915	737
Bellary	1,954	1,460
Kurnool	525	439
Chingleput	1,565	1,945
North Arcot	3,699	2,685
South Arcot	1,492	1,682
Tanjore	2,516	2,326
Trichinopoly	1,517	1,589
Madura	1,827	2,127
Tinnevelly... ..	8,096	6,233
Coimbatore	3,022	2,884
Salem	2,546	1,855
South Canara	3,746	3,379
Malabar	4,422	3,827
Nilgiris	108	144
Total...	41,683	36,821

under suicides, and deaths caused by snakes or wild beasts. The two last mentioned heads have not been separated, as the order for such separation is but of recent date.

10. Fever too continued to prevail in all the districts, and 187,465 persons fell victims to it, or about 700 more than in the previous year. The mortality from fever during Fasli 1281 has thus been six times that from small-pox and sixteen times that from cholera. No particular reason can be assigned for the prevalence of this disease. The Collector of South Canara states that the prevalence of the disease appears to have been aggravated by the intense and prolonged heat which preceded the scanty rains. Quinine and fever pills were, however, with good effect, freely distributed, gratuitously and by sale. But it is to be regretted that in some parts of the Presidency a general antipathy to European treatment still exists. The Collector of Kistna states that quinine was purchased only by the people in Masulipatam who have had an opportunity of seeing the English mode of treatment; and the prejudice against it can be overcome only with time and with extension of the supply consequent on the operations of Local Fund Boards.

11. The number of deaths from bowel-complaints recorded was 36,821 against 41,683 during the previous year. There is no doubt that it is the poorer classes who suffer most under this head owing to the want of wholesome food and clothing. The deaths are greatest again in Tinnevelly, and the Board would have been glad that the Collector had noticed, and, if possible, accounted for, the considerable mortality shown in his returns.

12. The mortality under the head of injuries was almost the same as in Fasli 1280. While there is a decrease in the number of deaths by accident and from wounds, there is a small increase

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Injuries.

	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.
Suicides	2,290	2,349
Wounds	1,067	1,026
Accidents	8,584	8,387
Snake bites or killed by wild beasts ..	3,274	3,337
Total...	15,215	15,099

13. There is an increase of 12,657 under deaths from causes other than the foregoing, and the heading being necessarily of an indefinite nature, the increase calls for no remark.

14. The following is a comparative statement of the number of deaths during the past and previous Faslies due to different causes:—

Causes of Death.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cholera	44,989	18,678	...	33,311
Small-pox	16,831	99,371	19,540	...
Fevers	186,160	187,465	1,305	...
Bowel-complaints ...	41,683	36,821	...	4,869
Injuries	55,895	15,099	...	116
Other causes	5,55695	165,286	1,6534	...
Total...	457,507	445,790	6,5889	38,989

15. In short, during Fasli 1281 cholera prevailed to an inconsiderable extent. Small-pox and fever were more virulent. It is however satisfactory to observe that the great annual gatherings during festivals were unattended with the outbreak of any epidemic; and this speaks much in favour of the sanitary arrangements adopted by local officers on such occasions.

Remarks.

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ing 2,934 villages with a po-
of 429,513.

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nga and Ramnad are in-
n this return only for the nine
of the year owing to the
ity in the submission of

of the Amandivi Islands.

B.—Register of Deaths for the Madras Presiden

Districts.	Population according to last Census			Population of Villages from which Returns were received whether blank or with entries.			CLASS.													
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Other Classes.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel-complaints.		Suicide.	
											Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam ...	651,257	585,952	1,237,209	648,395	583,551	1,231,946	7	55	17,175	...	1,608	1,326	263	208	5,066	4,609	394	255	28	26
Vizagapatam ...	788,605	722,197	1,510,802	788,605	722,197	1,510,802	65	309	19,850	...	882	767	100	141	7,384	6,370	325	208	102	89
Godavery...	722,707	704,757	1,427,464	722,707	704,757	1,427,464	25	332	22,308	...	55	59	1,623	1,481	5,864	5,031	406	425	55	89
Kistna ...	664,088	632,564	1,296,652	664,088	632,564	1,296,652	134	921	21,125	...	392	328	1,162	1,118	4,568	4,210	367	313	94	109
Nellore ...	606,614	562,050	1,168,664	606,614	562,050	1,168,664	34	548	16,851	...	270	202	553	526	4,319	3,934	432	384	74	76
Cuddapah ...	597,661	547,098	1,144,759	597,661	547,098	1,144,759	35	1,224	18,481	...	228	207	289	313	7,491	6,453	387	350	29	55
Bellary ...	680,650	624,294	1,304,944	680,445	624,114	1,304,559	71	1,812	23,397	...	35	27	918	968	4,142	3,824	756	704	45	52
Kurnool ...	397,479	373,378	770,857	397,479	373,378	770,857	83	1,460	12,061	...	...	...	454	455	5,065	4,257	236	203	23	41
Chingleput ...	413,260	391,023	804,283	413,260	391,023	804,283	161	215	15,044	...	68	72	420	460	2,245	2,329	1,039	906	36	18
North Arcot ...	913,023	867,593	1,780,616	913,023	867,593	1,780,616	82	949	35,757	...	1,178	964	977	990	7,446	7,062	1,420	1,265	77	108
South Arcot ...	658,184	603,662	1,261,846	658,184	603,662	1,261,846	235	431	23,456	...	451	330	1,107	1,115	5,609	5,166	937	745	71	70
Tanjore ...	844,691	872,577	1,717,268	844,691	872,577	1,717,268	1,399	2,306	39,381	...	136	103	1,393	1,448	3,408	3,497	1,269	1,057	34	25
Trichinopoly ...	506,610	500,216	1,006,826	506,610	500,216	1,006,826	902	434	19,182	...	118	74	335	342	4,612	4,745	862	727	47	51
Madura ...	968,117	978,272	1,946,389	968,117	978,272	1,946,389	359	851	19,564	...	147	104	1,797	1,817	4,346	4,071	1,163	964	61	85
Tinnevelly ...	760,619	766,079	1,526,698	760,619	766,079	1,526,698	1,042	1,139	22,851	...	51	28	2,154	2,186	2,814	2,721	3,303	2,930	100	98
Coimbatore ...	705,017	688,565	1,393,582	705,017	688,565	1,393,582	101	369	21,455	...	41	42	229	251	5,885	5,258	1,542	1,342	82	71
Salem ...	815,558	803,675	1,619,233	815,558	803,675	1,619,233	98	597	31,326	...	520	430	435	417	8,503	7,792	1,039	816	79	79
South Canara ...	424,959	411,060	836,019	424,959	411,060	836,019	584	1,046	15,205	...	185	194	188	129	3,087	2,860	1,835	1,544	61	32
Malabar ...	927,206	922,599	1,849,805	927,206	922,599	1,849,805	709	7,407	21,630	1	32	23	363	243	6,045	4,717	2,072	1,755	60	15
Nilgiris ...	20,858	17,284	38,142	20,858	17,284	38,142	155	56	868	10	1	...	1	2	345	315	81	63	1	1
Total...	13,067,163	12,574,895	25,642,058	13,064,096	12,572,314	25,636,410	6,281	22,461	416,967	*11	6,398	5,280	14,761	14,610	98,244	89,221	19,865	16,956	1,159	1,190

* Jews, Parsees, Chinese, Singalese, and Burmese are shown in this column.

7, for Fasli 1281.

CAUSE OF DEATH.								AGE AT THE TIME OF DEATH.										RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								Remarks.			
Injuries.					All other causes.			Total Deaths.			Born dead.	Not exceeding 1 year.									From all causes.								
Wounds.	Accident.		Snake-bite or killed by Wild beasts.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.			Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																						
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
18	16	119	86	43	34	1,605	1,533	9,144	8,093	17,237	416	2,998	2,292	1,455	1,456	1,867	1,558	1,385	1,479	2,331	2.38	.38	7.85	.52	.30	7.42	6.56	13.99	Exclusive of the six taluqs of Jeypore comprising 2,934 villages with a population of 429,513.
28	17	180	145	89	45	1,816	1,536	10,906	9,318	20,224	332	2,958	2,503	1,322	1,296	2,011	1,962	2,603	2,423	3,314	1.08	.16	9.10	.35	.46	7.21	6.16	13.38	
15	14	188	148	79	58	3,675	3,400	11,960	10,705	22,665	435	3,119	3,581	1,521	1,628	2,477	1,961	1,793	2,255	3,895	.08	2.17	7.63	.58	.45	8.37	7.49	15.87	
38	12	326	280	82	52	4,628	4,101	11,657	10,523	22,180	336	3,341	3,620	1,411	1,555	2,112	1,476	1,613	2,177	4,539	.55	1.83	6.76	.52	.76	8.99	8.11	17.10	
31	15	196	213	84	58	3,202	2,864	9,161	8,272	17,433	229	2,332	2,373	1,091	1,238	1,601	1,382	1,231	1,534	4,422	.4	.92	7.06	.69	.63	7.83	7.07	14.91	
26	18	230	285	62	47	1,678	1,592	10,420	9,320	19,740	357	1,994	1,712	1,042	1,369	2,612	2,353	2,344	2,525	3,432	.38	.52	12.18	.64	.65	9.10	8.14	17.24	
29	17	189	209	66	35	6,839	6,425	13,019	12,261	25,280	686	4,114	4,023	1,341	1,387	2,678	2,408	2,335	2,687	3,621	.04	1.44	6.10	1.11	.49	9.97	9.39	19.37	
21	16	175	162	55	28	1,305	1,108	7,335	6,269	13,604	329	1,711	1,842	779	824	1,403	1,167	1,363	1,713	2,473	...	1.17	12.09	.55	.67	9.51	8.13	17.64	
27	22	242	222	9	63	3,552	3,608	7,720	7,700	15,420	602	3,269	2,879	810	743	1,121	943	1,035	1,200	2,818	.17	1.09	5.68	2.41	.89	9.59	9.57	19.17	
38	29	573	662	121	97	6,939	6,842	18,769	18,019	36,788	695	7,398	6,343	2,007	2,009	3,138	2,726	2,755	3,288	6,357	1.20	1.10	8.14	1.50	.95	10.54	10.11	20.66	
48	21	230	262	182	103	3,933	3,742	12,568	11,554	24,122	400	3,926	5,345	1,287	1,152	1,753	1,693	1,703	2,188	4,675	.61	1.76	8.53	1.33	.78	9.96	9.15	19.11	The ages of 72 persons who perished in the inundation at Vellore cannot be ascertained.
36	18	401	371	215	183	14,798	14,694	21,690	21,396	43,086	1,748	10,735	6,280	1,664	1,840	3,081	2,912	3,023	3,355	8,448	.13	1.65	4.02	1.35	.74	12.63	12.45	25.09	
21	25	143	123	153	89	3,988	4,063	10,279	10,239	20,518	600	3,636	3,715	1,050	927	1,512	1,616	1,581	1,811	4,070	.19	.67	9.29	1.57	.64	10.20	10.16	20.37	
57	38	73	77	147	79	2,975	2,773	10,766	10,008	20,774	257	1,979	5,048	1,134	944	1,829	1,859	1,951	2,299	3,474	.12	1.85	4.21	1.09	.31	5.52	5.14	10.67	
32	21	120	117	94	66	4,207	3,990	12,875	12,157	25,032	669	4,401	6,660	1,250	932	1,579	1,592	1,781	2,043	4,125	.05	2.84	3.62	4.08	.42	8.43	7.96	16.39	
25	18	168	210	114	45	3,481	3,121	11,567	10,358	21,925	506	3,048	2,895	1,182	1,201	2,124	2,324	2,325	2,662	3,658	.05	.34	7.99	2.06	.52	8.30	7.43	15.73	
64	39	273	244	121	92	5,817	5,261	16,851	15,170	32,021	681	5,874	4,189	1,797	1,713	2,907	3,079	3,187	3,464	5,130	.59	.53	3.06	1.14	.61	10.41	9.37	19.77	
28	15	201	151	85	37	3,225	2,978	8,895	7,940	16,835	530	2,348	2,075	795	1,010	2,026	1,966	1,819	1,861	2,405	.45	.38	3.42	4.04	.73	10.64	9.49	20.13	
58	15	208	179	182	61	7,301	6,418	16,321	13,426	29,747	792	3,706	4,863	1,615	1,679	2,998	3,119	2,712	2,639	5,624	.02	.32	5.81	2.06	.42	8.82	7.25	16.08	
40	...	5	1	...	...	156	117	590	499	1,089	3	194	218	41	75	127	135	120	89	87	.02	.07	7.17	3.74	.20	15.46	13.09	28.55	Exclusive of the Amandivi Islands.
...	386	4,240	4,147	2,066	1,271	85,120	80,166	232,493	213,227	445,720	10,603	73,081	72,456	24,594	24,978	40,956	38,231	38,159	43,692	78,898	.45	1.14	7.31	1.43	.58	9.06	8.31	17.38	

Fasti 1281.

TOTAL BIRTHS.							TOTAL.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
ians.	Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Other Classes.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Fe- males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
9	30	22	13,355	12,091	...	...	13,393	12,122	25,515	20.71	Exclusiv compr pulation
27	121	121	13,307	12,178	...	...	13,457	12,326	25,783	17.06	
16	126	107	12,915	12,257	...	...	13,052	12,380	25,432	17.81	
86	643	584	13,687	13,530	...	...	14,399	14,200	28,599	22.05	
2	316	281	10,251	9,529	...	...	10,576	9,812	20,388	17.44	
21	802	697	9,322	8,980	...	...	10,142	9,698	19,840	17.33	
41	1,335	1,206	16,080	15,370	...	...	17,467	16,617	34,084	26.89	
30	848	785	7,973	7,784	...	...	8,848	8,599	17,447	23.63	
89	94	106	10,927	10,455	...	...	11,129	10,650	21,779	27.07	
49	502	488	24,660	23,958	...	...	25,201	24,495	49,696	27.90	
138	208	206	12,758	11,808	...	...	13,096	12,152	25,248	20.00	The part Shavag cluded months irregula statistic
655	1,271	1,143	26,815	25,473	...	...	28,817	27,271	56,088	32.66	
564	347	310	12,266	11,784	...	...	13,199	12,658	35,857	25.68	
201	372	324	11,605	10,967	...	...	12,244	11,492	23,736	12.19	
777	607	597	13,737	12,646	...	...	15,164	14,020	29,184	19.11	
63	220	168	13,206	12,458	...	...	13,484	12,689	26,173	18.78	
52	322	262	22,278	21,153	...	...	22,682	21,467	44,149	72.26	
390	611	494	7,544	7,114	...	...	8,632	7,998	16,630	19.89	
416	6,447	6,098	16,307	15,500	...	...	23,230	22,014	45,244	24.45	
102	27	30	339	303	1	...	486	435	921	24.14	
728	15,249	14,029	269,332	255,338	* 1	* ...	288,698	273,095	561,793	21.90	Exclusiv

* Jews, Parsees, Singalese, and Burmese are shown in these columns.

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19th May 1873.*

A.—Abstract Statement of Births in the Madras Presidency, for

A.—Abstract Statement of Births in the Madras Presidency, for													
Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO LAST CENSUS			POPULATION OF VILLAGES FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED WHETHER BLANK OR WITH ENTRIES.								Total.	Christ. Males.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Other Classes.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ganjam ...	651,257	585,952	1,237,209	593	600	2,167	2,324	645,635	580,627	...	...	1,231,946	8
Vizagapatam ...	788,605	722,197	1,510,802	641	763	8,424	8,327	779,540	713,107	...	...	1,510,802	29
Godavery ...	722,707	704,757	1,427,464	804	719	15,556	15,918	706,367	688,120	...	...	1,427,464	11
Kistna ...	664,088	632,564	1,296,652	3,463	3,469	35,159	33,619	625,466	595,476	...	...	1,296,652	69
Nellore ...	606,614	562,050	1,168,664	667	637	28,921	27,498	577,026	533,915	...	...	1,168,664	9
Cuddapah ...	597,661	547,098	1,144,759	881	683	45,584	39,527	551,196	506,888	...	...	1,144,759	18
Bellary ...	680,650	624,294	1,304,944	1,567	1,266	46,699	44,159	632,179	578,689	...	...	1,304,559	52
Kurnool ...	397,479	373,378	770,857	1,815	1,678	43,288	40,200	352,376	331,500	...	...	770,857	27
Chingleput ...	413,260	391,023	804,283	7,513	6,074	10,711	10,222	395,036	374,727	...	...	804,283	108
North Arcot ...	913,023	867,593	1,780,616	2,610	2,472	37,856	35,844	872,557	829,277	...	...	1,780,616	39
South Arcot ...	658,184	603,662	1,261,846	9,866	8,997	16,201	15,289	632,117	579,376	...	...	1,261,846	130
Tanjore ...	844,391	872,577	1,717,268	28,193	28,299	39,582	45,259	776,945	738,399	...	...	1,717,268	731
Trichinopoly ...	506,610	500,216	1,006,826	21,334	21,624	12,330	12,198	472,946	466,394	...	...	1,006,826	586
Madura ...	968,117	978,272	1,946,389	30,566	31,110	58,943	60,230	878,608	886,932	...	...	1,946,389	247
Tinnevelly ...	760,619	766,079	1,526,698	47,595	47,014	39,726	41,405	673,298	677,630	...	...	1,526,698	820
Coimbatore ...	705,017	688,565	1,393,582	4,283	4,255	13,398	13,028	687,336	671,242	...	...	1,393,582	58
Salem ...	815,558	803,675	1,619,233	4,848	4,833	21,305	20,063	789,405	778,779	...	...	1,619,233	82
South Canara...	424,959	411,060	836,019	21,734	20,82	36,147	34,298	367,078	355,870	...	...	836,019	477
Malabar ...	927,206	922,599	1,849,805	18,934	17,719	238,465	234,439	669,807	670,371	...	...	1,849,805	476
Nilgiris ...	20,858	17,284	38,142	3,859	3,112	1,367	481	15,632	13,691	...	...	38,142	11
Total...	13,067,163	12,574,895	25,642,058	211,736	206,916	751,809	734,328	12,100,551	11,631,010	...	...	25,636,410	4,116

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19th May 1873.*

REFERRED to the Sanitary Commissioner for his remarks.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

20th March 1873.

No. 125. From W. R. CORNISH, Esq., F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 28th March 1873, No. 640.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of report of the Board of Revenue on the Birth and Death Registration for *Fusli* 1281 (letter No. 269 of 24th February 1873), referred, with your memorandum of the 20th instant, for my observations.

2. I may observe that the data used by the Board for the preparation of the returns are substantially the same as furnished by Collectors to my office, and from which I compile the forms ordered to be adopted by the Government of India in Resolution No. 515 of 31st December 1869. My own reports and tables are invariably prepared for the calendar year, whereas the Board's figures are for the official year, commencing 1st April and terminating 31st March. There will always be some minor differences in the result therefore, so long as the two periods vary. My own impression is that all vital statistics in this country should refer to the period embraced in the calendar year; for it is only by adopting this division of time that our statistics can be made fairly comparable with those of other countries. The Government of India has already decided that the vital statistics compiled in the offices of Sanitary Commissioners shall be for the calendar year.

3. The entries in the population-columns of the Board's returns are taken from the census returns of 1866, as the census tables of 1871 are not yet tabulated. I hope to be able to correct the birth and death ratios of 1872 by using only the population-returns of the recent census in my annual report now under preparation. The known increase of population in the last five years will considerably affect the ratios of births and deaths.

4. Birth-registration throughout the Presidency has been improving steadily, but in some districts more than others. The registration of births was only commenced in 1868, and since that date the annual registrations have been as follow. I use the calendar year for this comparison:—

						Registered Births.
1869	...	...	...	...	...	452,410
1870	...	...	...	...	...	439,063
1871	...	...	...	...	...	517,109
1872	...	...	...	...	...	545,767

These numbers show an increase beyond what might be expected to result from the normal development of population, and, in the past four years, the birth-registration has practically increased about 25 per cent. above what it was when the practice of registration was first introduced.

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19th May 1873.*

5. I have, on various occasions, in correspondence with the Board and Collectors of districts, pointed out obvious defects in birth-registration, and especially that district officers must not consider their returns fairly reliable, unless, in ordinary healthy seasons, the birth-registration is equal to two and-a-half or three per cent. of the population. In the limited areas of certain Municipal Towns, I have had examples of the birth-ratios reaching upwards of four per cent., and there can be no doubt that the tendency of an Indian population is to increase very fast in seasons when food is abundant and the public health good.

6. I append, for information, the ratios of births registered in the several districts for the calendar year 1872, adopting the population figures of the census

Ganjam.	Nellore.
Vizagapatam.	South Arcot.
Godavery.	Madura.
Kistna.	Coimbatore.

of 1871. It will be seen that there is still room for greater accuracy in birth-registration, especially in the districts marginally noted. In the Tanjore District only can the birth-registration

be regarded as fairly reliable; and even here, it is probable that the true birth-ratio is much more than twenty-eight per thousand of the population. While, therefore, the results of birth-registration are not yet of any general value for statistical purposes, there is no reason why they should not become so, and, as a matter of fact, they are improving year by year. The machinery for the collection of information is perfect enough in Government villages, but in Zemindari districts some special means are required for securing more accurate returns.

Return showing the Ratio per 1,000 of Population of Births registered in each District of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1872.

	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Ganjam	19,644	13.55
Vizagapatam	18,924	10.32
Godavery	23,817	15.03
Kistna	25,161	17.41
Nellore	21,082	15.34
Madras	8,166	20.54
Chingleput	22,230	23.62
South Arcot	24,179	13.71
Trichinopoly	26,774	22.35
Tanjore	55,476	28.08
Madura	17,310	13.09
Tinnevely	28,406	16.75
Kurnool	18,412	19.27
Cuddapah	20,924	15.57
Bellary	33,745	20.41
North Arcot	48,014	23.92
Salem	46,227	23.54
Coimbatore	23,971	13.66
Nilgiri Hills	940	19.19
South Canara	16,948	18.51
Malabar	45,412	20.13

7. In all districts more supervision is required, especially in testing the accuracy of the registration returns. If some small gratuity or other advantage

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19th May 1873.*

could be offered annually to the Curnam in each Revenue Inspector's Division, who kept his Birth and Death Registers most accurately, it might, perhaps, have a good effect in stimulating all to the performance of a duty of which the village-officers cannot see the direct advantage.

8. With regard to the classification of deaths, I agree with the Board, in paragraph C, that the registration forms, as prescribed by the Government of India, are defective in many essential particulars. I am only waiting the results of the census tabulation to address Government generally on the observed defects in the forms, and to suggest improvements that will enable us to record the principal statistical facts in regard to each great class of the community.

9. As the Board point out, during *Fusli* 1281 cholera was not at all general in the Presidency. A new wave of cholera came in upon us from the north in February and March 1872, and subsequently extended over the Northern Circars, while in the centre of the Peninsula it travelled so far south as Kurnool; but beyond the Northern Circars and Kurnool, it has scarcely at all advanced, while, at the present moment, even in those districts it is not epidemic. The whole of Southern India and Ceylon, during the last nine months of 1872, were almost absolutely free of cholera.

10. The deaths from small-pox, which were 29,371 in *Fusli* 1281, will be much higher in the present official year. I have shown, on several occasions, how small-pox attains a maximum of intensity about every six or seven years, and we are now passing through one of the epidemic periods. A knowledge of the natural laws of the disease should lead to efficient measures for its repression; but vaccination has never yet been applied in this Presidency, so as to ensure an adequate protection of the people. The inefficiency of the vaccine establishment has already been noticed by several of the Local Fund Boards, and with these Boards, in a great measure, rests the responsibility of extending vaccination within their respective circles. Wherever the question is taken up by Local Boards, I have no doubt that good will be done; for it has been clearly shown that there are no great obstacles in the diffusion of vaccination, when the district officials take an active interest in the work.

11. The great and increasing mortality from "fevers" in many of our districts has been a subject of anxious consideration. Some of the excess of mortality from this cause may, I think, be justly set down to better registration, and probably to the inclusion of some other diseases in the general term of "fevers." But making allowances for these sources of probable error, the returns of late years have shown a steady rise in fever-mortality in certain districts; while in others, it has remained stationary or declined.

The causes of these periodical increases of fever-mortality over certain parts of the country are confessedly obscure, and all that I have been able to ascertain as yet on this very difficult question is that the causes of fever are distinctly migratory: that in one year one part of the country will have a high death-rate from fever, and that in the next or following years the fever-miasm will make itself felt in other parts, and this apparently quite irrespective of any mere local conditions of climate or soil. I am at present engaged in the collection of data to illustrate the law of movement of the causes of fever; but it would be premature at present to say that we have any definite knowledge on the subject.

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19th May 1873.*

In my last annual report, at page 200, will be found some observations on the migratory character of the fever-miasm, which destroys so many of the people of India.

12. Practically, there is good reason to think that the resistance of the human frame to all miasmata may be strengthened by attention to the immediate sanitary surroundings of the population. If all could be found in wholesome food, pure water, and dry and clean habitations, it is quite possible that fever would be less of a drain on the health and vitality of the population than it is now. It seems to be within the scope of the several Local Fund Boards to aid in the employment of a class of men who could instruct the people in subjects connected with the preservation of health, and who could minister to their ailments when sick. Something has already been done in the establishment of extra dispensaries, and I know that several of the Local Fund Boards have manifested an anxiety to employ natives qualified to practice medicine, etc., amongst their countrymen, but, owing to the fact of few suitable persons being available, have not yet been able to carry their designs into execution.

13. I should much wish to see two or three native doctors of fair acquirements, located in every taluq of the country, to be entrusted with the vaccination of the people, the supervision of the sanitation of villages, and the medical relief of the poor; and, until we have such men, I doubt if much practical advantage will come from the distribution of quinine, broad-cast, throughout the country. Quinine is a most valuable remedy, and one that will make its own way with the people when used with discretion and intelligence; but the gratuitous issue of it to persons who don't know its uses or value is not calculated to bring about a demand for the produce of our Cinchona plantations; and I have to suggest that discretion should be exercised in the issue of this drug to the public through a non-professional agency.

14. With regard to the large mortality from "Bowel Complaints" in the Tinnevely District, I have been in correspondence with the Collector on the subject, and learn that the excess is due to some laxity in the classification of the causes of death; more items being apparently debited to the heading "Bowel Complaints" (which should include only diarrhoea and dysentery) in this district than elsewhere.

No. 126.

ORDER THEREON, 19th May 1873, No. 500.

Miscellaneous.

THE report of the Board of Revenue on the health of the Presidency (excluding the Town of Madras), information of His Grace the Secretary of State, as directed in his despatch dated 25th February 1868, No. 2.

2. The report refers to the "fasli" or revenue-year, commencing on the 1st July 1871, and not to the official year, as supposed by the Sanitary Commissioner. The recorded deaths were 17.38 per mille and the births 21.9 per mille; but these figures would be considerably modified, had the population figures of the census of 1871 been available when the report was prepared. The year, on the whole, appears to have been more healthy than the previous one (1870-71). Though the

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deaths from small-pox were nearly double those of that year, the mortality from cholera was reduced by nearly 75 per cent. The prevalence of fever was general in both years, and, in spite of the efforts made to arrest it, the deaths from this disease amounted to more than one-third of the total mortality of the year.

The increase in the birth-rate is satisfactory as showing that greater accuracy is being attained in the returns; and this is more clearly brought out by the steady increase in the number of births registered in each calendar year since 1869, as recorded in paragraph 4 of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter. The attention of all Collectors, however, should be specially directed to Dr. Cornish's remarks in paragraph 5, and their continued exertions should be enlisted, in order gradually to ensure accuracy and completeness in the general vital statistics of their districts. The proposal made in paragraph 6 is referred for the consideration of the Board. Its adoption would probably have some effect in the desired direction.

4. The Government look for the most favourable results from the establishment of the Local Fund Boards throughout the country. By the extension and careful superintendence of vaccination, by continual attention to the sanitary condition of their circles, and by the institution of dispensaries where good medical advice can be obtained, it is in the power of these bodies, as well of the Municipalities, to do much towards the prevention and cure of disease.

5. The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the gratuitous distribution of quinine are worthy of consideration; but the Government have no doubt that the Collectors of districts will exercise with caution the discretion left to them on this matter in the G. O. under date 25th July 1872, No. 1,116.

6. The Government will be prepared to consider the Sanitary Commissioner's matured proposals in regard to such a modification of the present registration forms as will cause them to exhibit the principal statistical facts relating to each class of the community, and they concur with him in thinking that the vital statistics of the Presidency should refer to the period embraced in the calendar year. The Board of Revenue will accordingly be directed to call upon all Collectors to submit, with as little delay as possible, brief reports upon the health of their districts for the calendar year 1872.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

„ the Sanitary Commissioner.

„ the Public Department.

„ the Inspector-General Indian Medical Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

No. 640

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Madras, 28th March

1873.

From

W. H. Campbell Esq.

To

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

The Chief Secretary to Government.
Public Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of report of the Board of Revenue on the Births and Deaths registration for July 1281, Letter No 269 of 24th February 1873, referred with your memorandum of the 20th inst: for my observations.

Enclosures.

2. I may observe that the data used by the Board for the preparation of the returns, are substantially the same as furnished by Collectors to my office, and from which I compile the forms ordered to be adopted by the Government of India in Res^d. No 515 of 31st December 1869. My own reports and tables are invariably prepared for the Calendar year, whereas the Board's figures are for the official year commencing 1st April, and terminating 31st March. There will always be some minor differences in the results therefore, so long as the two periods vary. My own impression is, that all vital statistics in this country should refer to the period embraced in the Calendar year, for it is only by adopting this division of time that our statistics can be made fairly comparable

Q

W. H. Campbell Esq.
for the
Public & Revenue
Commrs
1st July & ending
June 30th.

W. H.

with those of other countries. The Government of India has already decided that the vital statistics compiled in the offices of Sanitary Commissioners shall be for the calendar year.

3. The entries in the population columns of the Board's returns are taken from the Census returns of 1866, as the census tables of 1871 are not yet tabulated. I hope to be able to correct the births and deaths registration ratios of 1872, by using only the population returns of the recent census, in my Annual report now under preparation. The known increase of population in the last five years will considerably affect the ratios of births and deaths.

4. Birth registration throughout the Presidency has been improving steadily, but in some districts, more than others. The registration of births was only commenced in 1868, and since that date the Annual registration returns have been as follows. I use the Calendar year for this comparison.

	Registered Births.
1869.	452,410
1870	439,063
1871.	517,109.
1872.	525,767.

These numbers show an increase beyond what might be expected to result from the normal development of population, and in the past four years the birth registration has practically increased about 25 per cent above what it was when the practice of registration was first introduced.

5. I have on various occasions, in

correspondence with the Board and Collectors of Districts, pointed out obvious defects in birth registration, and especially that district officers must not consider their returns fairly reliable unless in ordinary healthy seasons the birth registration is equal to two and half or three per cent of the population. In the limited areas of certain Municipal towns, I have had examples of the birth ratios reaching upwards of four per cent, and there can be no doubt that the tendency of an Indian population is to increase very fast in seasons when food is abundant, and the public health good.

6. I append, for information, the ratios of births registered in the several districts for the Calendar year 1872, adopting the population figures of the census of 1871. It will be seen that there is still room for greater accuracy in birth registration, especially in the districts marginally noted. In the Tanjore district only can the birth registration be regarded as fairly reliable, and even here it is probable that the true birth ratio is much more than 28 per thousand of the population. While therefore the results of birth registration are not yet of any general value, for statistical purposes, there is no reason why they should not become so, and as a matter of fact they are improving year by year. The machinery for the collection of information is perfect enough in Government

Madras.
Sagapattam
Odaverty.
Istna
Vellona
Birth Street
Madras
Srinibabam.

in villages, but in Zemindary districts some special means are required for securing more accurate returns.

6. Return showing the ratio per 1000 of population of Births registered in each District of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872.

	Births	Ratio per 1000 of population.
Ganjam.	19644	13.55
Vizagapatam	18924	10.32
Godavery.	23817	15.03
Kistna	25161	17.41
Nellore.	21082	15.34
Madras	8166	20.54
Chingleput	22230	23.62
South Arcot.	24179	13.71
Trichinopoly	26774	22.35
Tanjore	55476	28.08
Madurai	17310	13.09
Tinnevely.	28406	16.75
Kurnool.	18412	19.27
Buddapah.	20924	15.57
Bellary.	33745	20.41
North Arcot	48014	23.92
Salem.	46227	23.54
Coimbatore	23971	13.66
Nelgherry Hills	940	19.19
South Canara	16948	18.57
Malabar.	45412.	20.13

6. In all districts more supervision is required, especially in testing the accuracy of the registration returns. If some small gratuity or other advantage could be offered annually to the

curmums in each revenue inspector's division who kept his birth and death registers most accurately, it might perhaps have a good effect in stimulating all to the performance of a duty of which the village officers cannot see the direct advantage.

7. With regard to the classification of deaths agreed with the Board in para 6, that the registration forms as prescribed by the Government of India are defective in many essential particulars, I am only waiting the results of the census tabulation to address Government generally on the observed defects in the forms, and to suggest improvements that will enable us to record the principal statistical facts in regard to each great class of the community.

8. As the Board point out, during Fasli 1281, cholera was not at all general in the Presidency. A new wave of cholera came in upon us from the north in February, and March 1872, and subsequently extended over the northern circars, while in the Centre of the Peninsula it travelled so far south as Kurnool, but beyond the northern circars and Kurnool it has scarcely at all advanced, while at the present moment even in those districts it is not epidemic. The whole of Southern India, and Ceylon during the last nine months of 1872 were almost absolutely free of cholera.

9. The deaths from smallpox which were 29371 in Fasli 1281 will be much higher in the present official year. I have

shown on several occasions how smallpox attains a maximum of intensity about every six or seven years, and we are now passing through one of the epidemic periods.

A knowledge of the natural laws of the disease should lead to efficient measures for its repression; but vaccination has never yet been applied in this Presidency, so as to ensure an adequate protection of the people. The inefficiency of the vaccine establishment has already been noticed by several of the Local Fund Boards, and with these Boards, in a great measure, rests the responsibility of extending vaccination within their respective circles. Wherever the question is taken up by Local Boards, I have no doubt that good will be done, for it has been clearly shown that there are no great obstacles in the diffusion of vaccination, when the district officials take an active interest in the work.

10. The great and increasing mortality from "fevers" in many of our districts has been a subject of anxious consideration. Some of the excess of mortality from this cause may I think be justly set down to better registration and probably to the inclusion of some other diseases in the general term of "fevers". But making allowance for these sources of probable error, the returns of late years have shown a steady rise in fever mortality in certain districts while in others it has remained stationary or declined.

The causes of these periodical increases of fever mortality over certain parts of the country are confessedly obscure, and all that I have been able to ascertain, as yet, on this very difficult question is, that the causes of fever are distinctly migratory - that in one year one part of the country will have a high death rate from fever, and that in the next or following years, the fever miasms will make itself felt in other parts, and this apparently quite irrespective of any mere local conditions of climate or soil. I am at present engaged in the collection of data to illustrate the law of movement of the causes of fever, but it would be premature at present to say that we have any definite knowledge on the subject.

In my last Annual Report at page 200 will be found some observations on the migratory character of the fever miasms, which destroy so many of the people of India.

11. Practically, there is good reason to think that the resistance of the human frame to all miasmata may be strengthened by attention to the immediate sanitary surroundings of the population. If all could be found in wholesome food, pure water, and dry and clean habitations, it is quite possible that fever would be less of a drain on the health and vitality of the population than it is now. It seems to be within the scope of the several Local Fund Boards to aid in the employment of a class of

men, who could instruct the people in subjects connected with the preservation of health, and who could minister to their ailments when sick. Something has already been done in the establishment of extra dispensaries, and I know that several of the Local Fund Boards have manifested an anxiety to employ natives qualified to practice medicine amongst their country-men, but owing to the fact of few suitable persons being available, have not yet been able to carry their designs into execution.

12. I should much wish to see two or three native doctors of fair acquirements, located in every taluk of the country, to be entrusted with the vaccination of the people, the supervision of the sanitation of villages and the medical relief of the poor, and, until we have such men, I doubt if much practical advantage will come from the distribution of quinine, broadcast, throughout the country. Quinine is most valuable remedy and one that will make its own way with the people, when used with discretion and intelligence, but the gratuitous issue of it to persons who don't know its uses or value, is not calculated to bring about a demand for the produce of our chin-chona plantations, and I have to suggest that discretion

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should be exercised in the issue of this drug to the public through a non-professional agency.

13. With regards to the large mortality from "Bowel complaints" in the Tinnevely district I have been in correspondence with the Collector on the subject, and learn that the excess is due to some laxity in the classification of the causes of death, more than being apparently debited to the heading "Bowel complaints" which should include only diarrhoea and dysentery in this district than elsewhere.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obed^t Serv^t

W. M. Forrester J. P. C.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Norman 1873 Sept.
No 9423

From
The Secretary General's
Office
Sept 28. Nov 1873
Nov. 2. April 1874
No 640.

S.O. No 500 - 19 May 1873.

Reporting on No. 112 of
Norman regarding the Secretary
Council of the District of the
Western Mary. Among 7. 1871

Dec 124 - 126

29 May 73. 7. 14 May

18 Apr 1873 No 1032

No. 124-126

28 March 1873

Copy to Govt

Report of the Sanitary Board
for this District. 1. District

Revenue 1873. *Op*
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.
N. 828.

FROM THE ACTING SUB-SECRETARY TO THE
BOARD OF REVENUE,

TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, R. D.

Dated 24th February 1873.
Dep^d 17 March 1873
Received 20th —

Encl.

S.O. No. 500-19 May 73

FEBRUARY.
No. 269.

Sanitation.—Report on sanitary condition
of Districts of Madras Presidency, excluding
Town of Madras, for Fasli 1281, submitted to
Government together with usual abstract sta-
ments of births and deaths.

Approved

69 May 73

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 19 May 1873.

Read the following papers.

From the Ag. Secy. to the B^d of Rev.
Submitting, with abstract
statement of births and deaths, report
on the sanitary condition of District
of Madras Presidency excluding
Town of Madras for Feb. 1284.

A. 2. 24th February 1873 No. 267

From the Sanitary Commissioner Madras.
Reporting on the above.

A. 2. 28th March 1873 No. 640

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NR

[Signature]

The Report of the Board of
Revenue on the health of the
Presidency (excluding the Town of
Madras) together with the Sanitary
Commissioner's remarks, will be
submitted for the information
of His Grace the Secretary of State

as directed in his despatch dated 29th
February 1868 No. 2.

2. The report refers to the "fiscal"
or revenue year commencing on the
1st July 1871 and not to the official
year, as supposed by the Sanitary
Commissioner. The recorded deaths
were 17.38 per mille and the births
21.9 per mille, but these figures
would be considerably modified
had the population figures of the
Census of 1871 been available
when the report was prepared.
The year, on the whole, appears to
have been more healthy than
the previous one (1870-71). Though
the deaths from small pox were
nearly double those of that
year, the mortality from cholera
was reduced by nearly 75 per
cent. The prevalence of fever
was general in both years, and
in spite of the efforts made to
arrest

19
arrest it, the deaths from this
disease amounted to more than
one third of the total mortality
of the year.

3. The increase in the birth
rate is satisfactory as showing
that greater accuracy is being
attained in the returns, and this
is more clearly brought out by
the steady increase in the
number of births registered in
each calendar year, since 1869,
as recorded in para: 4 of the
Sanitary Commissioner's letter.
The attention of all collectors,
however, should be specially
directed to Dr. Cornish's remarks
in para: 5 and their continued
exertions should be enlisted
in order gradually to secure
accuracy and completeness in
the general vital statistics of
their districts. The proposal
made

made in para. 6 is referred for
the consideration of the Board.
Its adoption would probably
have some effect in the desired
direction. The Government look
for the most favorable results
from the reestablishment of
the Local Fund Boards through-
out the country. By the extension
and careful superintendence of
vaccination, by continual
attention to the sanitary con-
dition of their circles, and by
the institution of dispensaries
where Government Medical
advice can be obtained, it is
in the power of these bodies,
as well of the Municipalities
to do much towards the
prevention and cure of disease.

The remarks of the
Sanitary Commissioner regard-
ing the gratuitous distribution
of



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of quinine are worthy of con-
sideration, but the Govern-
ment have no doubt that
the Collectors of Districts
will exercise with caution the
discretion left to them, on
this matter, in the L.C.
under date 25th July 1872 N. 1116

5. The Government will
be prepared to consider the
Sanitary Commissioner's pro-
posals in regard to such
a modification of the present
registration forms as will
cause them to exhibit the
principal statistical facts
relating to each class of the
community and they concur
with him in thinking that
the vital statistics of the
Presidency should refer to the
period embraced in the Calendar
Year

year. The Board of Revenue
will accordingly be directed to
call upon all Collectors, to sub-
mit with as little delay as pos-
sible brief reports upon the health
of their Districts for the Calendar
year 1872



14 To the Board of Rev Dec 30 May 73
6 Sanitary Commr — " — "
5 Public Dept — " — "
6 Inspr Genl Indian Med Dept.

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No 124-126

No.
On the history of the
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