

Report on the public health administration of Burma.

Contributors

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Report

ON THE

Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1925

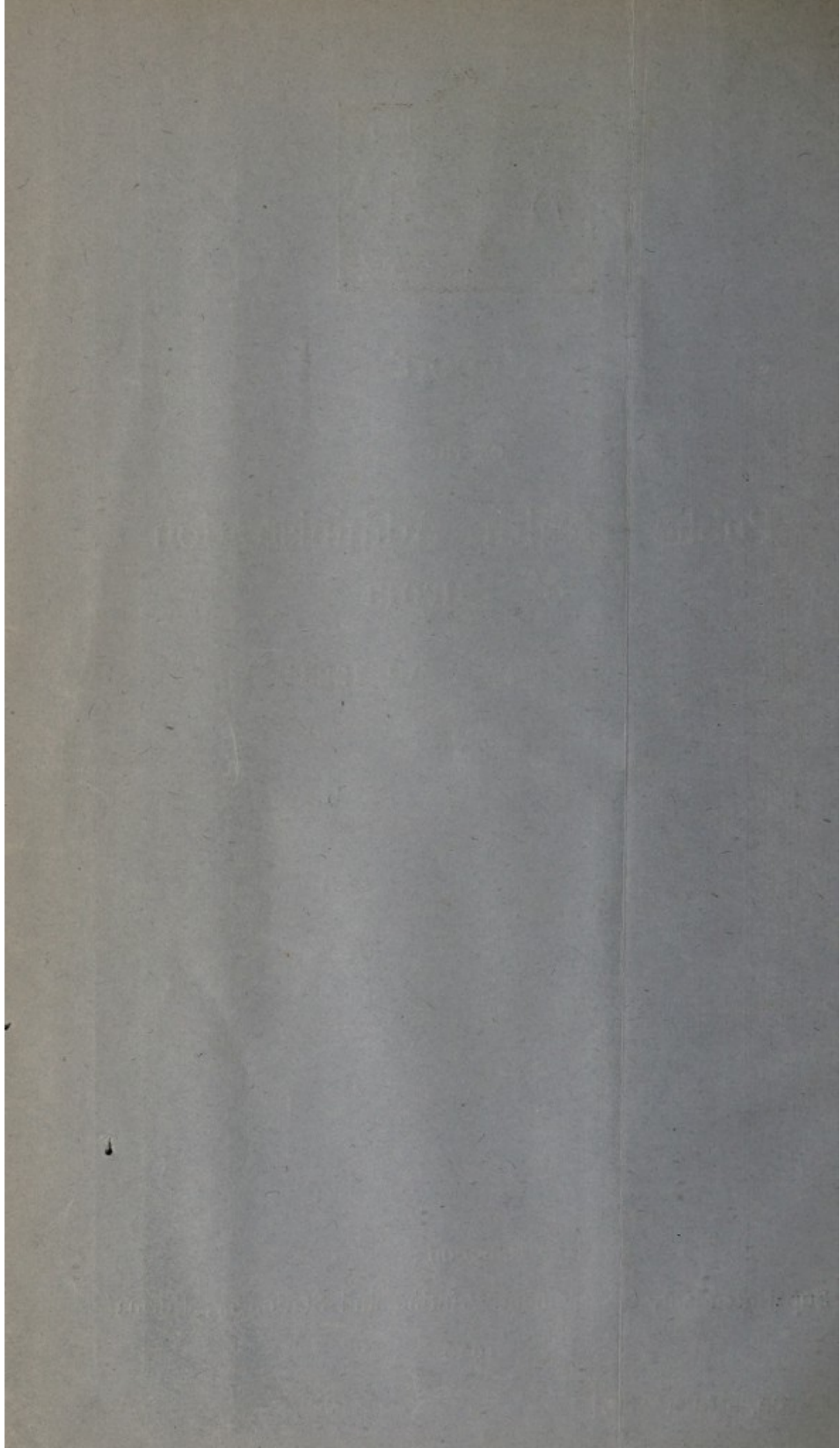


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Resolution
ON THE
Report of the Public Health Administration
of Burma
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, Department of Public Health,—No. 306S26, dated the 22nd July 1926.

READ—

The Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1925.

RESOLVED that—

The Report be published.

By order,

E. G. PATTLE,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Burma,
Dept. of Edn., Local Govt. and Public Health.*



Resolution

ON THE

Report of the Public Health Administration
of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA
DOES NOT AGREE TO THE REPORT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, Department of Public
Health, No. 30625, dated the 22nd July 1925.

The following resolution was passed on the 22nd July 1925.

Resolved, That the Government of Burma do not agree to the Report of the
Public Health Administration for the year 1925.

Resolved, That the Government of Burma do not agree to the Report of the
Public Health Administration for the year 1925.

Resolved, That the Government of Burma do not agree to the Report of the
Public Health Administration for the year 1925.

The Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1925.

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Public Health Administration for the year 1925.

Resolved that—

The Report be published.

By order,

E. G. PATTILL

Secretary to the Govt. of Burma,
Dept. of Public Health and Public Health.

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REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

for the same station last year. Ten observations were made in
total as compared with 124 in the following year. An increase
Tavoy (27), Moulmein (27), Bhamo (27), Mandalay (17),
Mandalay (9), Yamethin (7), Mergui (1). The highest rainfall
is recorded by Tavoy (77.7 inches) closely followed by
Moulmein (77.7 inches) and Mandalay (77.7 inches).
in July. The lowest rainfall is recorded by Mandalay with 24.58
inches.

Report

ON THE

Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

[Sections I to IV are, as usual, omitted in compliance with the instructions contained in Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 9 (Sanitary)-260, dated the 4th September 1878. Section VII is separately reported upon and Section VIII is not controlled by this Department.]

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1. *Area and Population.*—The total area and population under registration remained the same as in 1924. In October, Thamaing, Kamayut, Thingangyun and Kambe were constituted towns but as the returns for these areas for the year are necessarily incomplete the figures are included in the rural areas of Insein District ; otherwise there has been no change.

2. *Immigrants and Emigrants.*—Immigrants entering by the 6 ports of Burma totalled 372,733 and emigrants 350,974—a net addition to the population of 21,759. There were 15,472 fewer immigrants and 35,141 more emigrants than in 1924. At Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Moulmein and Mergui emigrants were in excess of immigrants but at Rangoon immigrants exceeded emigrants by 28,316 and at Tavoy by 9. When compared with last year there was an increase of 2,814 immigrants in Akyab, 37 in Tavoy and 26 in Mergui while Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, and Mergui showed an increase in emigrants. Out of 301,896 emigrants from Rangoon 277,322 were bound for Indian Ports.

3. *Rainfall.*—The Observatories at Prome, Henzada, Thatôn, Victoria Point, Kanpetlet, Tiddim and Taunggyi have been abolished. The remaining 17 return a total mean rainfall of 106 inches as against 112

for the same stations last year. Ten observatories record a decrease in rainfall as compared with 1924 but the following 7 show an increase:—

Tavoy (29), Moulmein (22), Diamond Island (19), Maymyo (17), Mandalay (9), Yamèthin (7), Myitkyina (1). The highest rainfall is recorded by Tavoy with 226'17 inches, closely followed by Moulmein with 222'60 inches. The maximum rainfall occurred in July. The lowest rainfall is recorded by Mònywa with 24'58 inches.

4. *Cost of Food Stuff.*—The average price per basket of rice weighing 75 lbs. was Rs. 5-3-0 as against Rs. 5-10-0 in 1924. The highest average price was Rs. 6-0-0 per basket in Lower Chindwin as against Rs. 6-15-0 in Pakòkku in 1924. As in former years rice was cheaper in Sandoway District than elsewhere. The price of rice in all districts was less than last year and this year cheaper rice is accompanied by a lower provincial death-rate but there is certainly no connection between the two facts.

5. *Vital Statistics within Railway Limits.*—Among a population of 6,575 living in railway colonies outside Municipal and Notified areas the births registered this year numbered 137 and the deaths 63 equivalent to a birth-rate of 20'84 and a death rate of 9'58. Kyaukse had the highest death rate among the colonies—48'54—in a population of 103. In Shwebo, the largest of the colonies, population 1,033, the death rate was 5'81. No deaths were recorded at Mandalay (population 180) and Pegu (population 152) and one each at Prome (population 362) and Henzada (population 453).

6. *Inspection of Birth and Death Registers.*—District Health Officers and Vaccination staff inspected 9,774 out of the 35,075 villages where registration of births and deaths is enforced, and 313,127 entries were verified resulting in the detection of 1,692 omissions. District staff verified 81,886 entries in 5,833 villages and detected 329 omissions. The districts in which verification on a large scale was performed by District Health Officers and Vaccination staff are :—

Pakòkku (25,428), Shwebo (17,970), Myingyan (14,826), Mandalay (13,580), Lower Chindwin (12,120) and Magwe (11,431) in Upper Burma, and Amherst (19,562), Henzada (19,416), Prome (15,131), Myaungmya (13,443), Insein (12,610), Hanthawaddy (10,418) and Pegu (10,036) in Lower Burma.

No verification appears to have been done in Kyaukpyu and Tharrawaddy by the District Health Officer and Vaccination staff. Very little was done in Thatôn, Toungoo and Ma-ubin Districts. In only a few districts notably Shwebo, Minbu, Akyab and Hanthawaddy, have District Officers done a large amount of verification work. The District Officers of the following districts did none at all :—Kyaukpyu, Tharrawaddy, Pegu, Insein, Bassein, Amherst, Tavoy,

Mergui, Mandalay and Meiktila, while in the following districts they only did a very small amount :—Kyauksè (140), Toungoo (411), Henzada (728), Magwe (843), Sandoway (939), Thayetmyo (1,560) and Thatôn (1,801).

It is remarkable that not a single omission was detected by any officer in the Myaungmya District among the 18,322 entries verified while 534 omissions were detected in the 19,575 entries verified in Prome District. The Vaccination staff detected 21 omissions among 7,005 entries in Akyab District while the district staff in the same district was able to detect only 7 omissions in 7,819 entries verified. Similarly in Hanthawaddy District the entries verified by the two agencies were 10,418 and 7,328 and the omissions detected 137 and 3 respectively. In Amherst District only 23 omissions were detected though the verified entries numbered 19,562 whilst in Mergui District 120 omissions were detected in a total of 5,585 entries. In Shwebo District where 32,019 entries were verified only 7 omissions were noted while in Meiktila District 59 omissions among 2,894 entries were brought to light. Other districts in which no omissions were detected were Bassein, Thatôn, Tavoy, Mandalay, Myingyan, and Sagaing.

There were 1,609 prosecutions of parents or guardians for neglecting to report births and deaths and 1,490 of these were punished by fines ranging from four annas to Rs. 15, 44 were warned and the cases of the remaining 75 had not been disposed of at the close of the year. Of the 58 registering agents charged with neglect of duty, 1 was removed, 18 were reprimanded and 17 warned and the cases of 22 are still pending. One collecting agent was forced to resign for failing to transmit foils to Township Officers on the due date. In the following districts large numbers of prosecutions were instituted against registering agents :—

Prome (523), Hanthawaddy (123), Mergui (120), Pegu (103) and Yamèthin (100).

During the year there were 24 instances of neglect in reporting cases of epidemic diseases on the part of village headmen. Of these 3 were dismissed, 3 removed, 1 called upon to resign, 11 warned and reprimanded and 3 fined (Rs. 5, 20 and 25). The action taken against the remaining 3 is not recorded.

7. *Tally System in Backwara Districts.*—The result of this system has not been very satisfactory so far and for the present it must be regarded as purely educative. The figures for births and deaths are tabulated in Statement II (a) for what they are worth.

8. *Birth and Death-rates in the several Provinces of India.*—The birth and death rates of Burma for 1925 are lower than those of any of the other provinces while the infantile mortality figure (188·99) is the second highest, being exceeded only by the Central Provinces (204·44). The North-West Frontier and Assam also return low birth and death

rates. The highest birth-rate (43'90) is recorded by the Central Provinces followed by the Punjab (40'1) and Bihar and Orissa (35'63). The highest death rate is recorded by the Punjab (30'0) followed by the Central Provinces (27'27). Bihar and Orissa has the lowest infantile mortality figure (137'66) followed by the North-West Frontier Provinces with 139'13.

Statements
I & II.

9. *Births*.—The total number of births registered during the year was 274,644 of which 141,302 were males and 133,342 females. The proportion of males born to every 100 females was 106 as in last year.

The birth-rate of the Province is 25'38 against 27'40 in 1924 and 29'98 the quinquennial mean. The natural increase of the population by excess of births over deaths was 7 per mille against 6 in the previous year. The birth-rate in rural areas is 25'14 as against 27'44 last year.

The steady fall in births observed since 1921 continued during the year and there is little doubt but that the abolition of the beat patrol system of collecting counterfoils is the main reason. The birth and death rates of the Province during the year are the lowest on record.

The Finance Committee rejected a proposal made by Commissioners of Divisions in conference in April 1925 to remunerate headmen for recording vital statistics at the rate of annas 4 per entry with a view to stimulating interest in the matter. The remuneration would have worked out at an average rate of Rs. 12-12-0 per annum for each headmen.

The only districts with birth-rates higher than their respective quinquennial means are Akyab (28'73), Sandoway (37'89), Amherst (29'28), Tavoy (38'68) and Mergui (32'01). The Districts of Prome, Minbu, Pakôkku, and Kyaukse record rates slightly higher than last year.

The following districts return rates below 20 :—

Thatôn (15'61), Toungoo (16'87), Myaungmya (17'01), Pyapôn (18'60), and Kyaukpyu (19'70).

It is reported that in Thatôn District many headmen were not in possession of registers throughout most of the year. It is therefore not surprising that this district returns the lowest provincial birth and death rates. The following figures from Toungoo District illustrate vagaries which can only be due to defective registration and defective collection of birth certificate counterfoils :—

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Myoma Police Station Circle ...	557	1,218	1,059
Kanyutkwin Police Station Circle ...	397	1,019	840
Kyaukkyi Police Station Circle ...	235	722	457
Mon Police Station Circle ...	252	444	309

The District Health Officer, Toungoo, however, reports that no comment has ever been made by Township Officers with regard to the irregular submission and correctness or otherwise of the returns. This is significant of the amount of interest taken in the matter by these officials.

The District Health Officer, Kyaukse, while scrutinizing the vital statistics returns for October, November and December 1925 noticed that no counterfoils had been received for this period from 10 villages with a total population of 4,000 persons. In almost every instance of a low birth-rate the chief cause according to District Health Officers has been the non-receipt of counterfoils or their receipt too late for inclusion in the contemporary returns. In Mergui District the increase of births over last year is attributed to the improvement of registration as a result of the Deputy Commissioner issuing orders to the Township Officers and Subdivisional Officers to pay more attention to registration of vital statistics in the course of their tours. The largest excess of births over deaths for the Province during the year (17 per mille) and the lowest infantile mortality figure (114'43) are furnished by Tavoy District. The District Health Officer attributes this excellent record to a definite improvement in registration combined with a fortunate absence of any severe epidemic.

In the following districts there has been a steady fall in the recorded birth-rate for the last five years :—

Statement
VI-A.

Thatôn, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Myingyan, Sagaing, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Magwe, Thayetmyo, Shwebo and Pakôkku.

10. *Births in Towns.*—The registered urban birth-rate of the Province for the year is 27'26 compared with 27'11 in 1924. The slight increase is shared by 30 out of the 66 towns in the Province. Over half have returned birth-rates exceeding the provincial urban figure. The municipalities of Kyaukpyu, Pegu, Thôngwa and Kyangin return the same birth-rates as last year which in turn were higher than in 1923. In Thôngwa only 9 births were recorded in October although the average monthly number has previously been 22. Registration would appear to have gone to the winds in that particular month otherwise there is little doubt but that the rate would have been higher than in 1924. Several towns—for example, Letpadan, Minhla and Danubyu shew a marked reduction in the recorded birth-rate. This has been falling steadily in Letpadan for some years and is now only 12'83. The rate for Minhla is only slightly more than half that of 1924 which may be partly due to the fact that the town suffered from a severe epidemic of plague but it is the lowest for any town in the Province this year. For many years prior to 1913 the birth-rate for Danubyu was over 30 but this year it is only 18'10. The rates for Shwedaung and Paungdè are also much lower than they were ; in fact the rates of all the above five municipalities are the lowest recorded for at least 23 years. The assumption that there has been gross neglect of registration of vital statistics is borne out by the fact that the death-rates shew a similar falling off. Even in Minhla in spite of plague the death-rate is lower than last year. The model bye-laws for the registration of vital statistics have not been adopted in any of these towns except Danubyu and they are obviously a dead

Statement
VI-B.

letter there. In addition to Letpadan, Minhla and Danubyu the following eight towns record birth-rates below 20:—

Akyab, Rangoon, Insein, Syriam, Kyaiklat, Thayetmyo, Zigôn, and Nattalin.

In the first five, the comparatively low rate is due to disparity in the numbers of the two sexes resulting from a large floating population of labourers.

In contrast to the above unsatisfactory features of urban statistics, the town of Pyapôn returns the highest birth rate since 1910 and here the improvement is probably due to the transfer of registration from the Ward-headman to the hands of the Municipal Vaccinator. The satisfactory birth and death rates for Sandoway are believed to be the result of more efficient registration under bye-laws based on the provincial model. In Myanaung the highest birth-rate for that town since 1917 and the lowest death-rate since 1912 are recorded. This may be attributed partly to the almost complete freedom of the town from epidemic disease during the year.

The higher urban birth-rates are as usual returned from Upper Burma. With the exception of Thayetmyo (16'53), Pyinmana (22'17) and Nyaungu (23'96) all the other 20 towns in Upper Burma return birth-rates above 25 per mille. Mandalay again heads the list with a rate of 49'04 as against 49'05 last year. The only explanation of the low rate in Thayetmyo is faulty registration as has been observed in previous reports.

A comparison of Chart No. I with the same Chart for 1924 indicates that on the whole there has been some improvement in the registration of vital statistics in municipalities. This year only 17 towns return fewer deaths than births as compared with 11 last year, thus giving statistical evidence of a natural increase in population; 40 return less than 125 deaths per 100 births as against 27 in 1924. At the other end of the scale, only two towns in 1924 returned twice as many deaths as births whereas 4 are in this category this year. Minhla returns more than three times as many deaths as births, a record which, if true, would indicate the early disappearance of that town. In Gyobingauk the birth-rate is comparatively lower than last year, but the town suffered severely from plague. Similarly plague is the main cause of Prome's unenviable position on the chart, while at Zigôn the presence of plague and defective birth registration were both instrumental in placing that town where it is. The birth-rate of Zigôn has fallen from 46'19 per mille in 1920 to 16'63 in the year under report.

11. *Still-births.*—There were 1,941 cases of still-births in urban areas and 524 in rural areas which are 181 and 40 less than the figures for 1924. Rangoon (467) and Mandalay town (382) account for the majority of cases but the former has a decrease of 60 and the latter an increase of 22 when compared with last year. Other towns returning

more than 50 still-births were Bassein (100), Moulmein (91), Henzada (72), Prome (57), Pegu (55). As regards rural areas still births were returned by Amherst (99), Magwe (98), Minbu (86), Henzada (85), Mandalay (53), Shwebo (52) and Myaungmya (51). Kyauksè district which recorded 132 in 1924 and 112 in 1923 returned none during the year.

12. *Maternal Deaths.*—There were 339 deaths from child-birth in towns as against 302 in 1924. Mandalay (58) as usual returned the highest number of deaths from this cause. Eleven towns had no death from this cause as against 14 in 1924. Nine had one death each, fifteen had 2 each and 4 three each as against 13, 10 and 6 towns respectively in 1924. Statement VI (a).

13. *Deaths.*—A total of 202,933 deaths as against 233,166 in 1924 was registered for the Province. Of these, 160,982 occurred in rural areas and 41,951 in towns. Statements II & VI-A.

The provincial death-rate for the year is 18·75, against 21·54 in 1924 and the previous five years' quinquennial mean of 22·43. The rural death-rate is 16·77, and the urban death-rate 34·22.

Deaths among men were, as in previous years, in excess of those among women. The number of the former per 100 of the latter was 112, as in 1923 and 1924. In Minbu and Shwebo districts, the ratio was cent. per cent. while in Lower Chindwin, Pakôkku, Sagaing and Myingyan deaths among men were fewer than among women which circumstance is explained by the preponderance of the number of women over men in these districts. Deaths from all causes except small-pox and injuries, were less than last year.

The rates of the following districts are in excess of this year's provincial mean:—Kyauksè (32·09), Mandalay (29·96), Sandoway (24·74), Minbu (24·35), Pakôkku (24·03), Tavoy (21·52), Shwebo (21·09), Prome (20·36), Sagaing (19·79), Yamèthin (19·53) and Lower Chindwin (19·47).

All these rates, except those for Pakôkku and Sagaing, are much lower than the quinquennial averages and except in Sandoway and Tavoy districts are less than last year's figures respectively. In the following districts very low death-rates for the year are recorded—Thatôn (11·53), Pyapôn (12·47), Myaungmya (13·69), Toungoo (14·21), Hanthawaddy (14·96) and Insein (15·16).

The Deputy Commissioner, Ma-ubin, comments on the low birth and death rates of the district as follows:—

“Registration of births and deaths does not seem to appeal to the local headman and this year so much attention has been paid to criminal matters that perhaps the necessity for accurate registration has not been impressed on him as it might have been.”

The above statement is probably equally applicable this year to every district with a low death-rate.

When studying the vital statistics of the rural areas of Sagaing District for this year, one is struck by the extraordinary rise in the number of deaths from the several causes classed under the heading "Injuries." It is of interest to compare the figures of this year with those of the past five years :—

Years,	Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total Injuries.
	Male.	Female.				
1925 ...	78	90	389	164	15	736
1924 ...	7	4	66	74	6	157
1923 ...	2	1	41	96	4	144
1922 ...	1	3	38	76	2	120
1921 ...	4	1	49	80	9	143
1920 ...	1	1	46	67	11	126

At a period when a wave of crime is sweeping the Province, the marked increase in the figures gives rise to speculation.

From most of the rural areas of Lower Burma and from Mandalay, Meiktila and Yamèthin districts in Upper Burma, the number of deaths recorded for 1925 is the lowest for at least 15 years and even in the case of other districts, the figures are much lower than they have been for several years. It is obvious that registration has received a set back owing to the change in the system of collection of counterfoils from which it may take years to recover.

Statement
VI-B.

14. *Urban Deaths.*—The death-rate in towns is 34·22 as against 37·51 in the previous year and 37·34, the mean of the preceding five years. Out of the 66 towns in the Province 45 return death-rates below the previous year's figures and it is noteworthy that in all these towns, with the exception of Thôngwa, Gyobingauk, Minbu, Salin, Taungdwingyi, Meiktila, Pyinmana, and Sagaing, the rates are below the respective quinquennial averages. In Salin, Mandalay, Ye-u, Pyu, Thayetmyo, Allanmyo, Myitnge and Myingyan the decrease is over 12 per mille as compared with the rates for 1924. Appreciable decreases are also noticeable in Mawlamyainggyun (−9·81), Danubyu (−9·73), Thônzè (−9·70), Paungdè (−9·60), Maymyo (−9·42), Yamèthin (−9·13), Sandoway (−8·77), Bassein and Shwedaung (−8·46) each and Sagaing (−7·08). In 39 towns the death-rate is lower and in 27 higher than the provincial average. Only three towns, Sandoway (18·34), Danubyu (18·60) and Akyab (19·20) record death-rates below 20.

The absence of severe epidemics during the year in all the above towns, except Sagaing, is the main cause of the lower death-rates. In Sagaing the slight fall appears to be due to a fall in the number of deaths from fever from 182 in 1924 to 49 and from Respiratory disease from 43 to 15. In this town the decline under these two heads may be attributed in part to the fact that the Health Officer verified all deaths instead of a Sanitary Inspector as formerly but the difference is not

counterbalanced by a corresponding increase under other heads and the improvement is therefore to some extent real. In Mandalay there is a fall in deaths from epidemic disease from 2,072 in 1924 to 348 this year and, as is to be expected, this is accompanied by a decline in the number of deaths under every other head. In consequence the total number of deaths in the town is 2,656 less than in 1924 and the death-rate is the lowest since 1905. The absence of an outbreak of epidemic disease is the cause of the lower death-rates in Pyu, Ye-u, Thayetmyo, Allanmyo and Danubyu. In Myingyan the fall in deaths from epidemic diseases is accompanied by a drop in the number of deaths from "fever" from 154 to 68. A lesser mortality from epidemic as well as from respiratory diseases is the cause of the reduction of death-rates in Thônzè, Paungdè, Salin and Yamèthin. Of the 20 towns that return higher death-rates than in 1924, marked increases are recorded in Myinmu (+14'70), Zigôn (+14'17), Minbya (+13'34), Pyawbwe (+11'48), Pakôkku (+9'95) and Kyauksè (+9'33). It is interesting to note that the first three towns recorded death-rates below 20 per mille in 1924. The figures for these towns bear out the observation made in previous reports to the effect that the death-rates of towns in Burma would be comparatively low were it not for the frequent recurrence of preventable epidemic diseases. Thus the great rise in Myinmu was due to small-pox. In Minbya the presence of small-pox caused a rise under "fever". Plague was the cause of the rise in Zigôn, while in Pakôkku it was both small-pox and plague accompanied by the usual rise under other heads seen during epidemics. Plague was the primary cause in Kyaukse and Pyawbwe.

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15. *Infant Mortality.*—There were 51,906 deaths among infants under one year of age yielding a ratio of 188'99 per 1,000 registered births against 197'86 in 1924 and 184'09 in 1923. Of the total deaths of infants, 15,118 were in their first month of life, 25,998 were between one and six months while the remainder 10,970 were between seven and twelve months of age. Nearly 29 per cent. of the infants died in the first month of which 49 per cent. died in the first week, 50 per cent. in the following five months and 21 per cent. during the second six months. Thus approximately 80 per cent. of the infant deaths occurred in the first six months of life.

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The highest infantile mortality figure for the year among districts including towns is supplied by Mandalay (263'63), while Kyaukse comes second with 254'77. In 1924 Kyaukse headed the list with 297'07 and Mandalay came second with 291'86 but Mandalay was at the head of the list in 1923 with 277'48 while Kyaukse with 240'91 stood second. For the purely rural areas Kyaukse district has always had a worse figure than Mandalay district.

16. *Rural Infant Death-rates.*—The number of children that died under one year of age was 42,343 which is 6,202 less than the number

registered for 1924 and 7,117 less than 1923. The infantile mortality figures are 175'53 for 1925, 184'34 for 1924 and 172'22 for 1923. These figures do not represent the truth as all factors entering into the calculation are known to be inaccurate.

This year the ratios of Mergui (87'03), Amherst (91'16) and Tavoy (98'92) are not only the lowest for the province but are also lower than those for the same district in the preceding years.

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17. *Urban Infant Death-rates.*—For 1925, the urban infant mortality figure is 286'16 as against 305'03 in 1924 and 285'92 the quinquennial average. The figure for Pinyinana (515'15) is the highest for the province. Meiktila held this unenviable position in 1924 with a figure of 507'30. In the former town altogether 330 births were recorded but there is good reason to believe that some 200 births go unregistered in the municipality each year. Only one result system midwife is employed and an immediate increase is obviously called for. That there is no Infant Welfare Society in the town is evidence of the lack of interest taken in the matter locally. Twenty-six towns return rates above the provincial average. Very high figures are recorded in Nyaunglebin (491'80), Pyawbwè (448'72), Kawkareik (437'06), Shwebo (429'97), Thayetmyo (421'35), Meiktila (399'36), Myitnge (398'50), Gyobingauk (382'17), Pakôkku (377'90), Magwe (375'00), Letpadan (362'20), Mawlamyaingyun (361'84), Kyauksè (358'41), Rangoon (351'85) Prome (346'22), Wakèma (328'19), Yamèthin and Salin (324'32) each, Taungdwingyi (317'99) and Kyaiklat (301'68). The following 18 towns have figures below 200 :—Minhla, Kyaukpyu, Toungoo, Allanmyo, Kyaikto, Kyangin, Ye-u, Thônghwa, Nattalin, Ngathainggyaung, Minbu, Kônpyaw, Myanaung and Zigôn while in Thônze, Tharrawaddy, Sandoway and Pyapôn it is below 150. The figure for Pyapôn during each of the last 3 years has been the lowest in the province. The figure for Sandoway is the next best this year. No deduction can be made from the above figures. It is in most cases an easy matter to show that they are altogether fallacious. Before Infant Welfare work can make any progress in the province, it is essential that we should be in possession of accurate statistical data. Infant Welfare workers could render valuable assistance by co-operation in ensuring that all births and deaths coming to their notice are accurately registered. In the absence of statistical evidence Infant Welfare Societies have no means of judging whether their efforts are in the right direction or are producing results commensurate with the time labour and money expended. Formerly these figures were collected primarily to enable vaccination to be carried out efficiently but the rapid spread of the interest taken in Child Welfare is nowadays an almost equally important reason.

18. *Infant Welfare Societies.*—The administration of the Child Welfare Endowment Fund remained in the hands of the Burma Branch of Indian Red Cross Society which contributed Rs. 500 to the Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare, Moulmein, and supplied Red Cross

articles to the value of Rs. 578-13-5, to the Maternity Shelter, Prome. The Societies at Rangoon and Moulmein received the usual Government grants.

Successful Baby Weeks were again celebrated in Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, Sandoway and Bassein. They were also held for the first time in Kyaukpyu, Pegu, Môngywa, Prome, Tharrawaddy, Mergui, Lashio, Bhamo, Toungoo, Tavoy and Kutkai (Northern Shan States). They were not celebrated this year at Akyab, Kawkareik, Ye and Chaungon (Amherst District) owing to lack of local interest. The Baby Weeks at Rangoon, Mandalay, Pegu, Sandoway and Bassein received financial assistance from the Red Cross Society.

The following societies have been affiliated to the Red Cross :—

Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, Meiktila, Môngywa, Taunggyi, Ma-ubin, Thôngwa and Yamèthin.

Rangoon.—The Society's midwives attended 1,452 expectant mothers of whom 683 were attended in the 6 shelters situated at Pazundaung, East Rangoon, Ahlone, Kemmendine and Tamwè. Three mothers were transferred to the Dufferin Hospital on account of illness. Six-hundred and twenty-four boys and 560 girls were born alive. Of these 73 died within the first year, 49 under one month, 18 under 6 months. The remaining 270 mothers were attended for abortion and miscarriage. Among those received in the shelters, there were 46 still-births and 15 miscarriages. Twenty cases of twins occurred. No deaths occurred among mothers. A monthly average of 350 visits was paid by the midwives to the homes of expectant mothers and mothers with infants.

Kyauksè.—This Society has had a prosperous year and the members have maintained a keen interest in the movement. Much of the success of the working of the Society is attributable to the help given by Mrs. Skinner of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission. Ten life members have been enrolled during the year. A Standing Committee has been appointed for the distribution of clothing and each member has been allotted a definite area of the town to supervise. Eight hundred and twenty-nine garments at a cost of Rs. 233-13-6 were distributed to mothers. An educational campaign has been launched under which mothers' meetings are arranged and literature is distributed including weight charts to mothers with infants. Unfortunately, mothers have shown little interest and the mothers meetings have had to be abandoned. It is reported that the Society requires the services of a nurse.

Moulmein.—Three midwives and one supervising midwife were employed throughout the year. They attended 530 mothers as against 502 last year representing 33 per cent. and 29 per cent. respectively of the total births registered in the town. The Infantile mortality figure among children watched over by the Society was 90 whilst amongst infants not under the care of the Society it was 263. The Honorary Lady Visitors as well as the supervising midwife visited

the homes of mothers under its care and watched the progress of infants during the first year of life.

Mónywa.—This Society also reports a very successful year. Mrs. Fogarty, on her arrival in July, was appointed President. Altogether 640 visits have been paid by the Society's nurse during the year. She attended 31 maternity cases, 8 cases of abortion and 16 cases of pregnant women. From time to time she has been called in consultation by the local Wunswès. The Society hopes to erect a Clinic and Nurse's quarters before many months. The Local Government has already sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for the purpose and a site for the building will shortly be selected.

Taunggyi.—The new Maternity Home was occupied early this year. It consists of a main ward accommodating 6 beds, a confinement room, office, an out-patient dispensary, a private ward, and the necessary appendices. The student dormitory and the head nurse's quarters are in a separate building. Practically half the total births in Taunggyi were attended by the midwives and nurses of the Society. Seventeen maternity nurses were under training who were maintained at the expense of the States to which they belonged. Three passed the local examinations with credit and returned to their respective States—one to Kēngtūng and two to Momeik. The Home is supported by grants from the Federation Chiefs of Northern and Southern Shan States, and monthly subscriptions from the Town Fund and residents of Taunggyi.

Sadoway.—This Society was resuscitated in February 1924 and has done good work during this year. The midwife attended 75 out of the 128 births registered in the town and also 5 cases of still birth.

Thóngwa.—This Society, which was founded in 1916, was resuscitated in August 1925 and has since then held three meetings in the latter part of the year.

Meiktila.—The nurse of the Maternity Ward attended 26 confinements during the year.

Mandalay.—An establishment of one Lady Superintendent and four midwives was maintained. The total number of confinements attended by them was 397 against 572 in the previous year. Three hundred and forty-eight infants were born alive of which 39 died giving an infant mortality rate of 112. Fourteen cases of difficult labour were attended by the Society's Honorary Surgeons. The midwives kept in touch with expectant mothers for a few months before confinement and were thus in a position to give much help and timely advice. A Baby Week, which was celebrated in the town and in which members of the Society took a prominent part, was a great success. A proposal to reorganise the Society and to maintain a Maternity and Infant Welfare Home is under consideration.

The Bassein Society appears to be flagging. The Pyapôn Society has lapsed into oblivion and attempts to revive it have failed. The Ma-ubin Society was reorganised in June under a new Committee.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

19. *Cholera*.—There is a satisfactory decline in the provincial death ratio for cholera. It was '75 in 1924 and this year is '18. The actual number of deaths was 1,932 against 8,083 in 1924. Of these 236 occurred in towns and 1,696 in rural areas. Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Ma-ubin Districts return rates above the quinquennial mean and more than half the deaths in the Province occurred in the former two districts. During January there were 206 deaths in the Province but the mortality decreased to 80 in March only to rise again in April to 224 reaching a maximum for the year in May during which month there were 292 deaths. After May the mortality gradually decreased until October when only 24 deaths were registered. In December, there was a severe recrudescence resulting in 200 deaths of which 197 occurred in the rural areas of Akyab District. During the whole of 1924, only 7 deaths from cholera were recorded in Akyab District although that year was a particularly bad cholera year in the rest of the Province. This year however there were 2 distinct outbreaks. The district was infected late in 1924 and the monthly mortality gradually increased until June when 102 deaths were recorded. Thereafter the severity of the epidemic waned until December, when, unfortunately, a severe recrudescence took place resulting in 197 deaths during that month. The first epidemic appears to have been imported by immigrants from Chittagong where cholera was very prevalent. The second was probably the continuation of the first but fuel was undoubtedly added to the fire by a gang of Chittagonian labourers who returned to Chittagong in order to get firewood and brought infection back with them. The Sandawshin Pagoda Festival, which takes place in December and attracts pilgrims from a wide area, probably acted as a centre of dissemination of the infection. Considering the severity and the widespread nature of the epidemic in rural areas, Akyab town was fortunate in escaping with 53 cases and 36 deaths all of which occurred in the first half of the year. The infection was introduced by a labourer from Maungdaw circle where over a third of the total deaths of the district had occurred. This man became ill on his way to the town and was landed in a godown. Although he was sent at once to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, the infection spread but was confined to the migrant labouring class.

In Kyaukpyu District there were 505 attacks and 377 deaths from cholera during the year as against one in 1924. Kyaukpyu town escaped with only one death, an imported case. Although Akyab was heavily infected, the disease did not appear in the Kyaukpyu District until May. It occurred first in An Township and spread over Kyaukpyu

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Township. The infection practically confined itself to these two townships and the epidemic ended in September. The Civil Surgeon reports that in almost every instance when he arrived at an infected village he found it had been deserted with the result that the epidemic had subsided locally and that in consequence it was extremely difficult to take effective action against the disease.

Bassein town which returned 430 deaths during 1924 remained free from cholera throughout the year. There were 60 deaths in Rangoon of which 10 were said to be imported. All the Delta Districts except Ma-ubin were comparatively lightly infected. The districts of Tavoy, Mergui, Kyauksè, and Yamèthin remained entirely free from the disease throughout the year. Only 3 deaths were recorded in Sandoway and 5 each in Minbu and Shwebo.

20. *Anti-Cholera Inoculation.*—As is to be expected, in view of the comparative mildness of the cholera epidemic during the year, a very much smaller number of persons underwent inoculation than in 1924. Only 13,965 persons were protected as compared with 38,368 in the previous year. The districts from which comparatively large inoculation returns were received were Pyapôn (3,137), Myaungmya (2,513), Rangoon (2,235), Ma-ubin (1,505), Kyaukpyu (1,050) and Upper Chindwin (1,030).

21. *Small-pox.*—The death ratio for the Province is '36 as against the previous five years mean of '20. The total deaths were 3,852 as compared with 2,501 in 1924. Over one-third of the deaths occurred in towns. Small-pox in endemic form persisted in Insein, Thatôn, Myingyan, and Sagaing Districts throughout the year. Deaths were recorded in Pegu District in every month except October. Fourteen districts recorded ratios below last year's figure but the disease was very widespread in all the districts, of Mandalay Division and caused 1,341 deaths. Kyaukpyu which has been free from small-pox for the last two years returns 33 deaths. The first case occurred in a village in Ramree Township during February, but the outbreak was not reported until the last week of March by which time the infection had spread to four neighbouring villages. Fortunately the epidemic remained restricted to this one township. In both Myaungmya and Toungoo Districts, outbreaks of small-pox were caused by Se-Sayas practising inoculation. In the latter district prosecutions have been launched against the offenders. The disease was very prevalent in Paungbyin and Mingin Townships of Upper Chindwin District and caused 244 deaths. A great many cases were concealed and so escaped isolation thus spreading the infection. Several headmen were dismissed for complicity. There was also a severe outbreak in Lower Chindwin District during the hot months, when 661 cases were reported of which 126 died. Over 70 of these cases were imported from Upper Chindwin. Môngywa town was also infected and there were 19 deaths.

In Rangoon 630 deaths occurred, by far the largest number in any one year since the severe epidemic of 1919. The town will remain liable to such epidemics until re-vaccination is made compulsory. Small-pox is endemic in the Province, but there is little doubt that Rangoon is generally infected by immigrant labourers. Support is afforded to this statement by the fact that the first cases in an epidemic usually occur among Hindus in October, November and December while Burman residents are not attacked until the epidemic is at its height in February or March. In the case of plague which is endemic in Rangoon itself all classes of community are affected more or less simultaneously. Proposals are now before Government for the amendment of existing legislation to give the Port Medical Officer authority to re-vaccinate immigrants who cannot prove that they have recently undergone the operation. Of the 630 deaths that occurred in the town, 297 occurred among the unvaccinated, 209 amongst those who were said to have been vaccinated in infancy but on whom no scars were visible, while 124 occurred among those who showed vaccination scars but had not been vaccinated for a long time. Other towns which returned high mortality were Mandalay (178), Pakôkku (123), Myingyan (65), Thatôn (62), Pyinmana (48) and Myinmu (33). Mergui Town, which returns 2 deaths, has been free from small-pox for the last 6 years. The first case, which was imported from Rangoon, recovered but two unvaccinated children were attacked in the town and succumbed to the disease. These two cases were not reported and were discovered accidentally. The father of the children and the Burmese Saya in attendance were prosecuted and fined Rs. 15 and 35 respectively.

Out of the total deaths from small-pox in the province, two-thirds were among persons over 10 years of age. Primary vaccination is now compulsory over the whole of Lower Burma except in Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Salween and the Arakan Hill Tracts and is also compulsory in four districts of Upper Burma, but until re-vaccination is also made compulsory it will be impossible to stop the frequent recurrence of epidemics of small-pox. Proposals are now before Government for the introduction of legislation to empower local bodies who wish to do so to make rules for the compulsory re-vaccination of children in the areas under their control at 10 years of age.

22. *Small-pox cases treated in Hospitals.*—One thousand six hundred and thirty-eight small-pox cases were treated in Contagious Diseases Hospitals and Isolation Wards. Of this number, 1,448 were in the Rangoon Corporation Contagious Hospital, and the remainder in Hospitals in 23 other districts. Out of this number 987 had marks of vaccination but only 26 marks of re-vaccination. Twenty-one showed no marks though it was claimed that vaccination had been successful and 599 were un-vaccinated. Small-pox cases are for the most part isolated in separate wards of the local Contagious Diseases Hospital or in

the isolation wards of the Civil Hospital. In certain places in the districts, temporary isolation huts are erected outside the inhabited area to accommodate such cases.

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23. *Plague.*--There were 1,427 fewer deaths from plague in the Province this year than last. Rather more than half the deaths occurred in towns. The fall in the figures for the year is due to Mandalay town having escaped the severe epidemic which under ordinary circumstances was to be expected during the cold season of 1925-26. Unfortunately, there was a very heavy mortality during the year in some of the districts of Lower Burma so that the Province as a whole has not benefited to the extent it should have from Mandalay's escape. As a rule, the provincial plague mortality curve is at its highest during January, February and March, falls rapidly to May only to rise again in June and July, after which months it declines to October, when the cold weather rise usually commences. This year the curve has departed somewhat from the normal, and the hot weather rise was at its maximum in August, while the mortality during December was also disproportionately high. The unusually high hot weather wave was due to a severe epidemic in Prome and Tharrawaddy towns. Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein districts and Rangoon Town together furnished practically half the deaths from plague that occurred in the Province. Arakan Division, Tavoy and Mergui Districts enjoyed their usual freedom. Not a single death was returned from Minbu district, only one from Hanthawaddy, three from Magwe and 7 from Thayetmyo.

Tharrawaddy District has not suffered so severely from plague since 1917. Four out of the eight townships were infected and practically three-fourths of the deaths occurred in the towns of the district. All towns except Thônzè and Gyobingauk have recorded a great rise in plague mortality over last year's figures.

The rural areas of Prome District remained free from plague until October although the disease had been raging in Prome Town during July, August and September. The infection probably spread from Prome Town. Of the 457 deaths that occurred in the district only 51 occurred in the rural areas.

Practically half the deaths in Yamèthin District occurred in Pyawbwè Town. Owing to the apathy shown by the Town Committee in dealing with the situation, the Deputy Commissioner found it necessary to exercise his authority under the Plague Rules and order the organisation of a disinfecting gang which was placed under the direction of the local Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Similarly in Mandalay town, although there was every reason to expect an unusually severe outbreak of plague in the town, the Municipal Committee refused to sanction the staff considered necessary by the Health Officer for thoroughly cleaning the town and the Deputy Commissioner had to step in and exercise his authority.

24. *Anti-Plague Measures.*—The total number of rats destroyed was 641,283 as compared with 687,703 in 1924. Rangoon Corporation accounted for 604,250. Considerable numbers were destroyed in Bassein Town (9,150), Pyapôn (5,388), Kyaikto (4,807), Syriam (3,704), and Kyaiklat (3,539). No rat destruction was carried out in Mandalay Town and save for a small number in Pyapôn District rat destruction was not systematically carried out in rural areas. The total inoculations performed in the Province were 82,239 as against 71,440 last year. Roughly two-thirds of the above number were done in towns. The people of Taunggyi who were previously unwilling to adopt the measure came forward freely this year and 2,160 persons were inoculated out of a total population of 6,016. It is gratifying to learn from the reports of District Health Officers that in many towns and villages leading men are using their influence to persuade the people to undergo inoculation.

25. *Fevers.*—When a Registrar of deaths, who, in the rural areas of this province, is always the village headman, has satisfied his conscience that a death reported to him need not be recorded under the heads Plague, Cholera, Small-pox or Dysentery and knows that it is not the result of an accident or murder, he is left with the two classifications "All other causes" and "Fever." It is therefore natural that the largest number of deaths is reported under the former while the latter comes a good second. This year ratios under both heads are lower than usual but the ratio for "fever" has been declining steadily for several years while the ratio for "All other causes" has been more or less constant. The total of deaths attributed to fever during the year is 68,685. Of these 64,016 occurred in rural areas and 4,669 in towns. The mortality from fever was highest in January and December and in all districts except Akyab and Mergui the male death ratio slightly exceeds the female. The ratios of Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Henzada, Thatôn, Amherst, Tavoy and Pakôkku are above those of last year. In Sandoway District the increase amounts to 3 per mille but in other districts is very small. The ratios of all other districts except Minbu and Myingyan are below the respective quinquennial averages. The following districts returned ratios higher than the provincial average of 6'35 :—

Tavoy (15'29), Sandoway (12'78), Kyauksè (11'42), Minbu (11'32), Akyab (11'17), Mergui (9'84), Pakôkku (9'77), Thayetmyo (9'49), Prome (8'45), Tharrawaddy (7'94), Shwebo (7'83), Mandalay (7'67), Toungoo (6'95), Lower Chindwin (6'70) and Kyaukpyu (6'52).

Deaths from fever in towns numbered 4,669 or 656 fewer than last year. Of these practically half (2,320) were due to malaria, 281 to enteric fever, 131 to measles, 97 to influenza, 36 to cerebrospinal meningitis, one to typhus and the rest to other fevers. Deaths from malaria are higher than those recorded in 1924 and 1923 but the number of deaths under "Total Fevers" has been declining since 1919. Last

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year high death ratios from malaria were returned by Salin (6'00) and Taungdwingyi (5'07), but this year the following towns have returned the high malaria death ratios shown in brackets :—

Kyauksè (8'19), Taungdwingyi (6'82), Salin (6'44), Pyawbwè (6'38), Pyu (6'14), Wakèma (6'04), Pegu (5'97), Kyaukpyu and Kawkareik (5'92 each, Kyangin (5'66), Pyapôn (5'22) and Mawlamyainggyun (5'07).)

The accuracy of diagnosis is always open to doubt. It is, for instance, improbable that Pyawbwè from which no deaths from malaria were returned in 1924 should have suffered 30 deaths this year. In two towns, Insein and Nyaung-u, no deaths from malaria were recorded during the year.

26. *Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets*.—The manufacture and sale of cinchona febrifuge tablets were transferred to the Prison Department with effect from the 1st April. The cost of free issues distributed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner is debited to this Department.

As in the previous year, four-grain cinchona febrifuge tablets were manufactured. The total number turned out was 1,472,363 while the stock in hand at the opening of the year was 1,169,937 tablets. Treasuries absorbed 2,392,400 tablets and sold during the year 3,622,700 a decrease of 1,34,550 on last year or practically only two-thirds of that year's issues. Just half the number of treasuries shared in the decrease. Markedly increased sales as compared with last year were effected in Myitkyina (+456,800 grains), Bhamo (+325,600 grains), Henzada (+230,800) and the Northern Shan States (+208,800).

A quantity of 1,179,477 grains of pure quinine and mixed quinine and cinchona febrifuge tablets, which was referred to in last year's report, was issued to Deputy Commissioners for free distribution of which 7,32,400 grains have been distributed in 12 districts whereas in 1924, 1,083,800 grains were distributed in 18 districts. Nearly one-third of the total free distribution this year was in Minbu District (243,200 grains),—other districts benefiting by large issues being Tharrawaddy 108,000, Kyauksè (86,400), Northern Shan States (80,000), Tavoy (76,000), Lower Chindwin (43,200) and Southern Shan States (40,000.) As in last year, the largest quantities of cinchona febrifuge consumed per head of population were in Bhamo (9'38 grains) and Myitkyina (8'29 grains). These districts are known to be very malarious but unfortunately mortality statistics for fever are not available. The people of the Northern Shan States came next with 2'95 grains per head, but there also, no statistics as to the prevalence of fever are available. In Sandoway District, where the fever death ratio is 12'78 the consumption per head of population was 2'67, while in Tavoy District, with a fever death-ratio of 15'29, the highest for the province this year, the amount averaged only 1'58 grains per head.

27. *Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*—These complaints accounted for 6,801 deaths as against 8,585 in 1924. Of the total 2,898 occurred in urban and 3,903 in rural areas. In towns, dysentery caused 1,520 deaths and diarrhœa 1,378 deaths. The decreased mortality from cholera this year is reflected in the reduction under this head as compared with last year because during epidemics of cholera many cases are registered as dysentery or diarrhœa. This year ratios over one are recorded only in Rangoon City (3'61), Kyaukpyu (1'55) and Mandalay (1'04) Districts as against nine districts in 1924 and five in 1923. High ratios for dysentery and diarrhœa are recorded in Mawlamyainggyun where there was an epidemic of cholera during the months of April to July.

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28. *Respiratory Diseases.*—These diseases caused 10,580 deaths or '98 per mille equivalent to a decrease of '05 on last year's ratio and '11 on the quinquennial average. Mandalay district as usual returns the highest provincial ratio but a slightly lower one than last year. The ratio for this district is to a large extent influenced by the high mortality from respiratory disease in Mandalay Town. The ratios of Myingyan ('73), Meiktila ('58), Kyauksè (1'06) and Magwe ('59) show an increase over the five years' means of these districts. The rise in mortality from these complaints in Kyauksè District from '18 in 1924 and the five years' average of '19 to 1'06 is explained by the Civil Surgeon as being due to the prevalence of a certain amount of influenza throughout the year, but no deaths from influenza were actually registered. Only 28 deaths from respiratory diseases were recorded in the rural areas of Thatôn District against 233 in 1924 and 214 in 1923. The low figure is probably due to wrong classification as the Civil Surgeon states that from his experience diseases of the respiratory and alimentary systems are the commonest causes of death in that district.

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In urban areas of the province, 2,022 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 3,163 from Pneumonia and 3,226 from other diseases of Respiratory system were recorded.

29. *Beri-beri.*—During the year a preliminary investigation on beri-beri in the Province was commenced by the Director, Pasteur Institute of Burma, with funds placed at his disposal by the Indian Research Fund Association. The lines of work during the year consisted of :—

- (a) Investigation of existing records in the form of reports and statistics in relation to the distribution and the numbers of cases occurring.
- (b) Examination of population figures as to the distribution of races and classes and their relation to the facts brought out by (a).
- (c) Investigation into the average dietaries of each class of the population in the towns and villages in the more populous areas of Burma.

- (d) Observations on milling of rice, qualities of rice produced, and the type used by each class in different areas.
- (e) Enquiry into special outbreaks of beri-beri during the year.

This work has been of great use in showing the special circumstances under which beri-beri occurs and has cleared the ground for further work and shown the lines on which further investigations can best be directed.

30. *Ankylostomiasis*.—An examination for *Ankylostoma* infection was conducted on 17,297 prisoners (convicts and undertrials) in 13 Jails during the year as against 17,633 prisoners in 16 Jails last year. Of these 5,785 or 33·45 per cent. were found to be infected as against 7,419 or 42·0 per cent. last year. Mergui Jail reported the heaviest percentage of infection (57·03) followed in order by Prome (54·42), Rangoon (53·90), Meiktila (48·28), Myaungmya (39·96), Insein (30·69), Toungoo (28·20), Thayetmyo (27·30), Myingyan (23·85), Bassein (23·13), Moulmein (22·63) and Bhamo (12·77). No case of infection was found among 350 prisoners in Taungdwingyi Jail.

The Superintendents of four jails only, *viz.*, Shwegyin, Mandalay, Shwebo and Myaungmya indented on the Government Medical Stores for *Chenopodium* oil for the treatment of hookworm.

31. *Mak-Aw-Lam*.—Reports from District Health Officers indicate that the use of the term is spreading and there seems to be a widespread belief among laymen that *Se-sayas* are in touch with a hitherto unrecognised disease.

It appears that in the Shan States, although the matter has not yet been fully investigated, the name is given to cases of pernicious malaria but there is little doubt that cases of Malignant Pustule have also been so diagnosed there from time to time. In Burma proper however practically every disease has been so diagnosed and the position has become a danger to the public, firstly to the individual on account of the treatment adopted and secondly to the community because the diagnosis is so frequently used to conceal the occurrence of infectious disease. The village headman is only too ready to accept what appears to him to be an expert opinion that the disease occurring in his village is not plague but *Mak-Aw-Lam* and to abstain from reporting the facts.

It is scarcely necessary to state that there is no reason to believe that a disease unrecognised by practitioners of modern rational medicine is prevalent to the extent gossip and rumour might lead laymen to suppose. The diagnosis is used by *Se-sayas* simply to cloak their ignorance of medical science and as a means of building up a lucrative practice. They claim that pimples or boils on the buttocks are a diagnostic symptom and that it is necessary to "let out the poison" which they do by pricking them with any sharp instrument. If boils are not found, the buttocks are drawn apart in order to bring any piles into prominence and failing

these the natural rugæ of the anus. These are then pricked to let out the poison in the shape of venous blood. Several reports have been received as to such cases having died a few days later, presumably of sepsis.

Most of the cases of *Mak-Aw-Lam* that District Health Officers have been able to mark down so far have on investigation proved to be either plague or small-pox.

32. *Goitre*.—Goitre is very common in some parts of the Province particularly in the upper reaches of the big rivers. In the reports of District Health Officers this year, reference has again been made to the extreme prevalence of the condition in the states of Kyauksit and Chi in Pakôkku Hill Tracts where something like 98 per cent. of the women and 60 per cent. of the men are said to be affected. It is also reported to be very common in certain villages in Thazi Township, Meiktila District. The people in the worst affected areas look on the deformity as a normal condition and only seek relief, where there is extreme discomfort or life is endangered. Progress is being made with iodine treatment in outlying dispensaries and the feasibility of the general application of preventive measures is under consideration but naturally in dealing with primitive and superstitious folk great caution has to be exercised.

33. *Schistosomiasis*.—On account of the report by the Chief Medical Officer of the Burma Corporation, Namtu, of the presence of cases of infection with *Schistosoma Japonicum* in the Northern Shan States and the possibility that although the majority of cases had come from the Yünnan, some may have been infected within British Territory, the Indian Research Fund Association provided funds for an investigation into the subject. A circular was issued to all Civil Surgeons in the Frontier areas giving particulars as to the diagnosis of the disease and the methods of collection of material for examination in confirmation of diagnosis. This has failed to bring to light any cases on which further enquiry could proceed. The funds being still available it is proposed in the coming year to have a Molluscan survey of the suspected area carried out and for this purpose the Director, Indian Museum, Calcutta, has promised to provide staff. This survey should result in determining whether the known intermediate host of the parasite exists under suitable conditions, and whether it is necessary to take special steps in regard to the disease.

34. *Leprosy*.—The year is marked by the formation of Sub-Committees of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in almost every headquarter town in response to the appeal for funds made by the Burma Branch of this body. These committees collected subscriptions amounting to Rs. 57,344 during 1925.

The Commissioner, Mandalay Division, convened a public meeting in connection with the above appeal and addressed it on the objects and aims of the Association. The address aroused great interest and induced many persons to present themselves at St. John's Leper Asylum for examination. Outdoor treatment of early cases was begun, but, as this necessitated the use of public vehicles owing to the Asylum being three miles out of the town, Dr. Peacock, Medical Officer of the Asylum, decided to open a small out-patient dispensary in the town proper. Mandalay is therefore the first town in the Province to have a leper dispensary where early cases can receive appropriate treatment which need not necessarily interfere with their daily work. Dr. Peacock deserves the greatest credit for his philanthropic work.

At the dispensary, 44 cases were treated during the period from 1st May 1925 to 31st March 1926 of which 8 cases too advanced for dispensary treatment were advised to enter the Asylum. Dr. Peacock sums up the conclusions arrived at after the first year's working as follows :—

- (1) That out-patient leper clinics if cautiously conducted are readily taken advantage of in Burma.
- (2) That such out-patient clinics within easy reach of the people and preferably apart from existing asylums and hospitals are necessary, as early cases who through fear of exposure and loss of employment would not be seen near an asylum do not mind attending at the clinic.
- (3) That there is a greater possibility of getting in touch in course of time with the entire leper population which will never be accomplished by the present system of resident leper institutions alone.
- (4) That such clinics can be run at a very low cost. This clinic including equipment and a year's supply of E.C.O. cost roughly Rs. 200, but should cost an insignificant sum in future years especially as the cheaper *Hydnocarpus* oil is now used instead of E.C.O.
- (5) That such clinics are unique in their position as centres for the propagation of a knowledge of leprosy to the afflicted as well as to the healthy members of the public for without knowledge of the early signs and symptoms of the disease a patient can hardly be expected to seek advice before the disease is well established and unlikely to respond to treatment.
- (6) That the clinic has shown the frequency of leprosy amongst Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

35. *Lepers entering Burma.*—In accordance with the orders of the Government of India that statistics of alien lepers entering or attempting to enter the country through ports in Burma should be collected, a watch was kept at all ports. No alien lepers entered or attempted to enter

the province ; but 13 Indian lepers entered Burma through the Port of Rangoon as against 25 in 1924, and one through the port of Akyab as against none in 1924." All of these were allowed to proceed to their respective residences. In spite of the Local Government's Department of Public Health Notification No. 140 of 1st December 1924 in which it was made incumbent that Masters of every vessel should report to the Health Officer of the first port of call every case of leprosy among passengers or crew, only one leper out of the 13 who arrived at the port of Rangoon was reported. The remaining 12 were discovered by the port medical staff. Blank reports have been received from the four other ports. Proposals are under the consideration of Government for the prohibition of the entry of lepers by sea.

SECTION IX.

CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

36. *Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works.*—The total amount shown as spent on Civil Sanitary Works was Rs. 54,37,132 of which Rs. 49,72,735 were expended in towns and Rs. 4,64,397 in districts representing 20·96 and 5·78 of the aggregate income of municipalities and districts respectively. Of the total income of Rs. 3,17,66,558, conservancy absorbed 6·01 per cent., water supply 5·87 per cent. and drainage 4·2 per cent. The proportion of expenditure on sanitary works to total income appears considerably greater this year than last, but there is a fallacy in that the districts of Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Amherst, Thayetmyo and Myingyan have shown figures for total income which appear to be much too small to be correct.

The total income of towns in the Federated Shan States was Rs. 1,73,578 of which 32·51 per cent. was spent on sanitary works. The corresponding per cent. for the rural areas of the Federated Shan States is 87.

37. *Provincial Public Health Board.*—The Board held 5 meetings during 1925 as against 4 in 1924, 39 projects were considered and Rs. 3,21,650-8-0 allocated.

The Projects Sub-Committee held 5 meetings and technically criticised 20 projects. It also considered a draft revision of Public Works Department Circular No. 13 of 1913 regarding procedure to be adopted by local bodies when applying for grants for public health projects.

The report of the Board is published as Appendix B.

38. *Water Supplies.*—During the year under review a third experimental tube well (10" Ashford Strainer) was sunk in Bassein Municipality and it is nearing completion. The Public Health Board has resolved during the year to sanction half the cost of sinking a tube well at Yegyí and also

sanctioned a grant of Rs. 16,988 for the Insein water supply. The water supply schemes of Toungoo and Tavoy towns have had to be dropped owing to the adverse attitude of the Municipal Committees. The Hygiene Publicity Officer was deputed by me in June last to Toungoo to deliver lectures to the townspeople on 'the importance and benefit of a general water supply scheme and to discuss this with the Municipal Committee, but the Committee is still unwilling to take up the scheme. Other water supply schemes are discussed by the Water and Sewerage Engineer whose report is published as Appendix A.

39. *Conservancy.*—The following municipalities still continue the contract system of conservancy :—Henzada, Prome, Pakôkku, Yenangaung, Allanmyo, Pyawbwe ; also three out of the 8 sections of Mandalay. The inefficiency of contract conservancy systems has been referred to in previous reports. In Thayetmyo the contract system was abolished from January 1925 and the work since then has been carried out departmentally. Toungoo also terminated its contract system on the expiry of the contract in March 1925 and established municipal control. Pyawbwe intends doing away with the contract system on the expiry of the present contract. A tendency exists to substitute motor lorries for animal transport in the removal of rubbish and this is a step in the right direction. Several Municipalities are now contemplating replacement of existing Crowley carts by motor vehicles with specially built bodies having automatic tipping arrangements. Towns in Burma are slow to realise the great advantage of day removal of excreta. Work of this sort carried out by night is never efficiently done partly because of the darkness and partly because of bad supervision. Maymyo has carried out day removal for many years and there is no reason why other municipalities should not do the same.

40. *Anti-malarial Operations.*—During the year malarial surveys of Bhamo Town, Thayetmyo Town and the Public Works Department Camp at Nyaunggyat were conducted by Assistant Surgeon E. S. Feegrade, I.M.D. Anti-malarial operations were continued in Kyaukpyu Town the cost being met by a grant of Rs. 6,000 made by the Provincial Public Health Board for the purpose. Costly anti-malarial measures for Akyab Town are under the consideration of Government. Jungle clearing and other minor anti-malarial measures have been carried out at a number of places particularly in the lines of the Military Police Battalion stationed in Myitkyina District.

41. *Port Health Department.*—The number of sea going vessels examined on arrival was 1,321. They carried 444,206 including crew and passengers. In pursuance of the decision of March 1924, 112 Burma Coastal Vessels, carrying a crew of 8,147 and 10,898 passengers were not subjected to inspection. Vessels proceeding to ports beyond

India numbered 543 or 39 more than the previous year. The effects of 33,695 Asiatic and African members of the crews and of the 18,776 deck passengers of these vessels were disinfected. Including Europeans 47,876 crew and 24,574 passengers were medically inspected of whom 119 were detained,—110 on account of a suspicious rise of temperature, one for plague, four for small-pox and four for chicken-pox. Baggage coolies numbering 3,059 were inspected and had their clothes disinfected prior to handling passengers' baggage.

Infectious diseases were reported on four riverine vessels and the usual measures for disinfection were adopted,—on two, small-pox had broken out, and on two others deaths had occurred which might have been due to infectious disease.

Among incoming vessels, 43 cases of infectious disease were reported by the Commanders of 35 vessels. These included four fatal cases of cholera, three of which were buried at sea, while one body was sent to Rangoon Mortuary. On these vessels, 12 more infectious cases were detected at the medical inspection. Seventeen deaths from non-infectious diseases were also reported on 17 vessels. Under the Vaccination Act of 1909, 406 vessels were inspected, and, on 29 of these, 30 cases of infectious diseases were detected. The effects of 842 crew and 4,394 passengers of infected vessels were disinfected. Fifteen vessels were fumigated while empty,—19 of the 689 rats destroyed were bacteriologically examined for plague with negative results.

Thanks to the generosity of Rao Bahadur S. R. Reddiar, Mr. T. C. Barnabas, K-I-H., and Mr. Hurry Krishna Pillay, M.B.E., M.R.A.S., the Port Health Officer, was able to supply hot milk to all sick removed from ships prior to their transfer to hospital. The daily average attendance at the Port Commissioner's Dispensary was 112'05 making a total of 35,521.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

42. *Director of Public Health.*—Major G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S., held charge of the Department till the 18th January 1925, when he was relieved by me on return from leave. During the year I inspected the sanitation of 25 municipalities and visited the Public Works Department Camp, Nyaunggyat, to inspect the layout of the cooly lines and sanitation of the camp particularly with regard to the prevention of malaria. I also attended the Medical Research Workers Conference held in Calcutta in December.

43. *Assistant Directors of Public Health.*—Major Jolly proceeded on leave on the 11th February 1925 and the post remained vacant from that date till the end of the year. The second post was held throughout the year by Major C. L. Bilderbeck, I.M.S.

44. *Hygiene Publicity Officer.*—Dr. Aung Tun, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), held the appointment throughout the year. The Burma Branch of the Red Cross Society continued to pay a monthly contribution of Rs. 150 towards the cost of certain charges incidental to this appointment.

45. *Assistant District Health Officers.*—In December 1924, the Local Government sanctioned the employment of five Burman Civil Assistant Surgeons in urban and rural areas under this Department as an experimental measure. So far two Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Medical Department and two recruited directly have been employed. The fifth appointment is still vacant for want of a suitable Burman Assistant Surgeon. Military Assistant Surgeon Rebeiro was also employed throughout the year as Assistant District Health Officer. Military Assistant Surgeon E. S. Feegrade, I.M.D., acted as special Malaria Officer and conducted malaria surveys in Nyaunggyat Public Works Department Camp, Bhamo and Thayetmyo.

46. *Health Officers of selected Municipal Towns.*—At the beginning of the year, the Local Government sanctioned the employment of four Civil Assistant Surgeons as Health Officers for Akyab, Prome, Henzada and Tavoy Municipalities, and offered to meet half the pay and allowances of the incumbents. Akyab took advantage of the proposal, but the Municipal Committees of Henzada and Tavoy refused to appoint Health Officers under any condition. The Municipal Committee of Pegu has since requested that the concession should be extended to it but neither this Committee nor that of Prome has been able to secure the services of Burman Medical Officers as they desire and the appointments remain vacant.

47. *Sub-Assistant Surgeons.*—For the greater part of the year Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. C. Banerjee was employed on Malaria Survey work under Military Assistant Surgeon E. S. Feegrade. Sub-Assistant Surgeons were also employed on epidemic and other sanitary duties in the following districts :—

Mandalay, Shwebo, Myingyan, Toungoo, Sagaing, Thatôn, Tharrawaddy, Pakôkku, Lower Chindwin, Yamèthin, Akyab, Ma-ubin, Katha, Upper Chindwin, Kyaukpyu, Bhamo, Minbu and Prome.

48. *The Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health.*—The building is nearing completion and it is hoped that it will be opened during 1926. The services of Military Assistant Surgeon G. Mackey, I.M.D., have been secured as Assistant Director. Major Jolly was deputed to select equipment in England during his leave.

49. *Public Health Inspectors' Training Class.*—Major Bilderbeck, I.M.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, was in charge of the class which was conducted on lines similar to those of previous years.

The class began with 31 students 10 of whom were nominated by District Councils and Municipalities. Four students including two of those nominated by local bodies withdrew, two were discharged for continued absence and 9 others were considered unfit to proceed with the course. Twenty-four students, including 8 of the previous years' failures, appeared for the final examination held in April; 13 passed of whom 6 were nominated and 7 were private students. Only 3 of the previous years' failures, excluding one who attended the course a second time, were successful. One Sanitary Inspector trained in the original class conducted by the Rangoon Municipality passed an efficiency bar examination. Regulations concerning the course, framed by this Department and approved by the Local Government, are now in the press.

50. *Medical Inspection of Schools.*—Out of a total of 285 schools on the list, 122 were in the charge of Medical Officers but only 85 of the latter submitted inspection reports. Pupils examined numbered 22,451 as against 15,874 in 1924. Of these 993 (or 4·42 per cent.) were found unprotected against small-pox and 7,549 or (33·18 per cent. as against 20 per cent. in 1924) were protected by revaccination.

It appears from the reports received that the care of teeth is still greatly neglected and the defective percentage remained about the same as last year (18·66 against 17·29 per cent in 1924). Defective eyes (13·10 against 9·60 per cent in 1924),—throats and noses (23·83 against 19·26 in 1924) appear to have become more prevalent, but this is due to more careful examination of the children by School Medical Officers. Out of 22,451 pupils present, only 19,574 were examined in respect of nutrition and 956 (or 4·88 per cent), and 4,968 (or 25·38 per cent) were found poor and fair respectively. Considering the infantile mortality of the Province this is hardly to be wondered at, but it is probable that with the institution of Ante-Natal Clinics and the growth of the Child Welfare movement, the general standard of nutrition of the younger generation will be raised. Another factor tending to discredit the value of these figures is that at present the standards are arbitrary and depend upon the personal opinion of the inspecting Medical Officers;—whereas it is hoped that with the introduction hereafter of touring School Medical Inspectors associated with this Department it will be possible to judge all children in the schools of this Province by the same standard. The percentages of pupils affected with other diseases were as follows:—

Anæmia (5·94), defective hearing (2·06), alimentary diseases (2·5), tuberculosis (1·01), skin disease (4·7), other diseases (·82) and common infectious diseases (·94).

Other affections reported were:—

Heart disease (·78), lung disease (·65) mental and nervous defects (·13) and other unspecified conditions (·52).

The Medical Officer of St. John's College, Rangoon, attributes the ill-health of his students to the unsatisfactory Municipal conservancy and lack of parental interest in acting upon advice given in respect of the children inspected. The Director, St. Paul's Institute, Rangoon, similarly remarks that few parents or guardians took any notice of the Medical Officer's recommendations. The Medical Officer of the American Baptist Mission Karen High School, Henzada, remarks that among the boarders considerable success followed his treatment while, less success was noted amongst day pupils,—whose parents were apathetic and uninterested. He considers that this school is more interested in the medical inspection than are certain other schools examined by him and therefore shows the value of such examination to a more marked degree. The Headmaster, American Baptist Mission Morton Lane School, Moulmein, however considers that the present system of school medical inspection has resulted in the treatment of many children (*e.g.* provision of spectacles, etc.) and that it has been of benefit to the whole school. These reports are rather more encouraging, and show that benefit will accrue from the help given if only the people will learn to help themselves. The sanitary condition of school buildings,—arrangements for water supply and conservancy, with few exceptions were generally reported as good. Advice was given by this Department for remedying defects noted on perusal of inspection reports.

So far as repairs and structural improvements were concerned the Education Department always complied with necessary action so far as financial resources permitted,—but there is much more to be done in collaboration between school authorities, medical officers and parents or guardians. Courses in hygiene and sanitation for teachers are now under consideration,—because in some ways, as for example the application of personal hygiene, they are far more usefully placed for correction than are the Medical Officers. But with the best school medical organisation in the world little can be done to improve the health and physical and mental welfare of the children unless parents and guardians will rouse themselves from their apparent apathy and take some interest in the matter.

51. *Sanitation of Police Lock-ups.*—The health conditions in 36 lock-ups were reported upon during the year as against 30 in 1924, but this constitutes only a small proportion of the 149 lock-ups in the Province, in charge of each of which there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon who receives a charge allowance, and who should be called upon to submit reports concerning his charge.

Overcrowding was reported from lock-ups at Ingabu, Kyaunggon, Yeggyi, Thabaung, Bassein and Zigôn,—being present in the last two for the greater part of the year.

Cases of long detention varying from one to four months occurred at Kyônpyaw, Mogaung, Wakèma, Letpadan, Kyauktan, Kamaing, Zigôn

and Nyaunglèbin. At Nyaunglèbin the average number of long detained prisoners was 12, at Zigôn 9, and at Bassein 8. Enquiries as to the cause of delay in disposing of cases invariably elicited the reply that it was due to difficulties in collecting evidence and producing witnesses.

The diet supplied at Yeggyi, Mogaung and Bhamo lock-ups was reported as inferior in quality by the Medical Officer in charge. At Mogaung there were no facilities for exercise and bathing, and structural deficiencies were reported. At Kyauktan arrangements for bathing were only provided once a week.

Apart from cases of malaria, intestinal and respiratory diseases which occurred in several lock-ups, cases of beri-beri were recorded at Wakèma and Kyauktan ;—one Broncho-Pneumonia at Myitkyina ; and a death due to acute Bright's disease at Mandalay lock-up. Beri-beri was also reported from Mawlaik, but no monthly reports were received from this lock-up. At Mogaung one undertrial, after being detained for three months, showed signs of incipient beri-beri.

Various references concerning diet, exercise, bathing, etc. of undertrials and with the sanitation of lock-ups were made to the Inspector-General of Police, Burma, and to the Local Government, and several are still under consideration.

52. *Sanitary Condition of Mines.*—The sanitary condition of mines at Tavoy and Mergui Districts is the same as reported on last year and no event has since occurred that is worthy of record. The report on Namtu mines is published as Appendix C.

53. *Ghee Adulteration Act.*—Seventy-five samples of ghee were taken by the officers of the Rangoon Corporation out of which no less than 24 or 32 per cent. were reported by the Chemical Examiner to be adulterated. Five of the defaulters were warned as their ghee was only slightly adulterated and one was not prosecuted as he had left the town. Prosecutions were instituted in the remaining 18 cases together with 4 cases carried over from last year with the result that 13 were convicted and fined. The total fines amounted to Rs. 430. Four cases are still under disposal.

54. *Rangoon Health Week.*—The Exhibition held in 1924 under the auspices of the Popular Health Education Sub-Committee of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was of comparatively limited scope as it was more or less experimental, but it proved so popular and was so crowded that it was considered necessary not only to extend the scope of this Exhibition but to occupy a much larger area. Nevertheless, although it was open for six days instead of three as last year, it was overcrowded during the whole week and those in charge of the various stalls were kept very busy explaining the exhibits to a continuous stream of eager enquirers. Two days were set apart as Ladies' Days and on

these occasions large numbers of women, many of whom were "Purdahnashin" visited the Exhibition and displayed the greatest interest in all that they saw.

During the "Week" lectures on health subjects in all the different languages spoken in Rangoon were given in the Exhibition grounds and in many places throughout the town both indoors and outdoors—in fact wherever an audience could be assembled.

The "Week" was an unqualified success and reflected the greatest credit on the organisers.

E. BISSET, *Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,*
Director of Public Health, Burma.

RANGOON, 7th June 1926.

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152	Statement No. LXVII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
153	Statement No. LXVIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
154	Statement No. LXIX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
155	Statement No. LXX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
156	Statement No. LXXI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
157	Statement No. LXXII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
158	Statement No. LXXIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
159	Statement No. LXXIV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
160	Statement No. LXXV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
161	Statement No. LXXVI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
162	Statement No. LXXVII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
163	Statement No. LXXVIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
164	Statement No. LXXIX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
165	Statement No. LXXX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
166	Statement No. LXXXI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
167	Statement No. LXXXII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
168	Statement No. LXXXIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
169	Statement No. LXXXIV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
170	Statement No. LXXXV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
171	Statement No. LXXXVI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
172	Statement No. LXXXVII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
173	Statement No. LXXXVIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
174	Statement No. LXXXIX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
175	Statement No. LXXXX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
176	Statement No. LXXXXI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
177	Statement No. LXXXXII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
178	Statement No. LXXXXIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
179	Statement No. LXXXXIV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
180	Statement No. LXXXXV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
181	Statement No. LXXXXVI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
182	Statement No. LXXXXVII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
183	Statement No. LXXXXVIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
184	Statement No. LXXXXIX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
185	Statement No. LXXXXX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
186	Statement No. LXXXXXI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
187	Statement No. LXXXXXII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
188	Statement No. LXXXXXIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
189	Statement No. LXXXXXIV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
190	Statement No. LXXXXXV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
191	Statement No. LXXXXXVI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
192	Statement No. LXXXXXVII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
193	Statement No. LXXXXXVIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
194	Statement No. LXXXXXIX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
195	Statement No. LXXXXXX - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
196	Statement No. LXXXXXXI - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
197	Statement No. LXXXXXXII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
198	Statement No. LXXXXXXIII - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
199	Statement No. LXXXXXXIV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera
200	Statement No. LXXXXXXV - Deaths from Typhoid and Cholera

APPENDIX A.

NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE WATER AND SEWERAGE ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Twenty-one estimates for water supply schemes for towns in the Province were prepared and in cases works commenced amounting in all to a total of Rs. 10,15,816.

I.—WATER SUPPLY.

1. *Rangoon Central Jail*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,040 for sinking a 6" diameter tube well for the Rangoon Central Jail was prepared and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons. The estimate was sanctioned and funded and the work completed.

2. *Taungdwin*.—An estimate for sinking a 6" diameter tube well for Rs. 7,812 was prepared and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse. The estimate was sanctioned and funded, this work is in progress.

3. *Zigôn*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 11,870 for an experimental infiltration gallery was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality. The estimate was sanctioned and funded. The work is in progress.

4. *Yamèthin*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,936 was sanctioned and funded for the experimental tube well at Kodoung village for the water supply of Yamèthin town. The experiment was carried out during the dry season and the result will be submitted in due course.

5. *Pyu*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,683 for a 6" diameter tube well was prepared and forwarded to the President of the Municipality.

6. *Maymyo*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,66,283 was prepared for improvements to the distribution and forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

7. *Prome*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 40,950 for water supply from 5 tube wells was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality.

8. *Bassein*.—A supplementary estimate for sinking a 10" Ashford strainer tube well amounting to Rs. 7,538 and also an estimate for temporary water supply amounting to Rs. 14,388 was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality. The work is in progress.

9. *Yegyí*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,481 for sinking a 6" diameter tube well was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality. The work was successfully completed during the year.

10. *Minhla*.—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 81,998 was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality for sanction.

11. *Insein*.—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 16,988 for sinking a 10" Ashford strainer tube well was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality. The estimate was sanctioned and funded. The work is in progress.

12. *Kyaikto*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,470 for jail water supply was prepared and forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Pegu Circle.

13. *Salin*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,552 for 6" diameter tube well was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality.

14. *Magwe*.—The water supply project for Magwe town amounting to Rs. 2,02,989 was prepared and forwarded to the Commissioner, Magwe Division.

15. *Mônywa*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 65,101 for an improved water supply scheme was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality.

16. *Pyawbwe Police Line*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 17,622 was prepared and forwarded to the Chief Engineer.

17. *Rangoon Jail*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 35,040 for improved water supply was prepared and forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle.

18. *Nyaunglebin*.—An estimate for the town water supply scheme amounting to Rs. 2,01,720 was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality.

19. *Letpadan*.—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 97,285 with a supplementary estimate amounting to Rs. 9,435 for an extension of distribution main was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality.

20. *Prome*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,68,303 was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality.

21. *Tharrawaddy*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 91,809 was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality.

Investigations are in progress for several water supply and drainage schemes for which the Survey staff are now engaged.

II.—SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND SANITATION SCHEMES.

Forty-one estimates were prepared and forwarded amounting to Rs. 15,56,056. The most important of them are noted below :—

	Rs.
Sewerage, water supply and sanitation, Government House, Rangoon	1,14,527
Sanitation and sewerage scheme, Technical Institute, Insein	73,138
House sanitation and sewerage scheme, Mingaladon Cantonment	9,00,947
Sanitation and sewerage, Veterinary School, Insein	55,373
Sanitation, Police building, Rangoon	10,847
House sanitation and sewerage scheme, C.I.D. lines	69,751
Sanitation to male section, New Lunatic Asylum	7,665
Sanitation and sewerage scheme, Bigandat Home	71,650

III.—SURFACE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Wakèma.—Amount of estimate Rs. 3,872.

Insein.—Amount of estimate Rs. 39,521.

IV.—BAZAARS.

Two estimates were prepared and forwarded as follows :—

Thatôn.—For cloth and miscellaneous goods bazaar amounting to Rs. 52,995.

Shwegyin.—For cloth and miscellaneous goods bazaar amounting to Rs. 2,21,164.

A. J. HINGSTON,—12-6-26,

Water and Sewerage Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD, BURMA,
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

1. The constitution and functions of the Board remained unchanged throughout the year.

The term of office of the nominated and elected members of the Board expired towards the end of the year but pending election of members by the newly elected members of the Legislative Council, the nomination of members by the Local Government was kept in abeyance.

2. As against 4 meetings held in 1924, there were 5 meetings held during 1925. In these meetings the board considered 39 projects as against 35 in 1924 : the total grants sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 3,21,650-8-0 as compared with Rs. 2,13,500 sanctioned in the previous year, *vide* attached statement.

Besides considering the various Public Health projects and applications for grants to them the Board considered draft Model Building Bye-laws framed under the Municipal Act. The Board considered at its 14th meeting the suggestion that rules of procedure should be laid down for local bodies in applying for grants from the Board and decided that sets of questions and rules should be drawn up. The Board also considered the Director of Public Health's proposal to undertake legislation with a view to giving powers to local bodies to enforce re-vaccination and agreed that a draft Bill should be prepared for submission to the Government.

3. The Projects Sub-Committee held 5 meetings and considered 20 projects of which 3 were considered twice at different meetings. Of the projects considered 16 were approved technically and 4 were referred back for further particulars. The Sub-Committee also considered a draft revision of Public Works Department Circular No. 13 of 1913 concerning the procedure to be adopted by local bodies when applying for grants and drew up a definition of the term "Public Health Project" for consideration by the Public Health Board.

4. A sum of Rs. 6,25,000 allotted in the Public Health Department Budget for 1925-26 was at the disposal of the Board for contribution to local bodies for public health purposes.

5. Rupees 88-12-0 was spent on travelling allowance of non-official members of the Board. There was no other expenditure.

6. Dr. A. Blake, a nominated member of the Board, tendered his resignation prior to his proceeding on leave and the Board duly recorded its high appreciation of the services rendered to the Board by Dr. Blake, who had been a member since the institution of the Board in 1922.

Projects.	Contribution asked for.	Contribution sanctioned.	If not sanctioned, reason for this.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Kyauk-pyu Anti-Malarial measures.	6,000 2,180	6,000 2,180		
2. Kyaiklat Water Supply.	...	...	Municipal Committee applied for a loan of Rs. 35,000. Resolved to await taxation proposals.	Question since dropped as Committee is averse to impose fresh taxes.
3. Mergui Reclamation and layout.	63,735	63,735		Resolved to grant a contribution and a loan also of Rs. 44,000 recommended, subject to the condition that the Municipal Committee took steps to impose adequate taxes to meet charges.
4. Pyapôn Water Supply.	44,000	...		
5. Yenangyaung Water Supply.	...	...	Deferred consideration of project till Hon'ble Minister visited the town.	
6. Pakôkku new Bazaar Buildings.	...	...	.....	Plans and estimate of Rs. 92,524 approved.
7. Thôn-gwa Water Tank.	25,000	...	Application returned for resubmission through proper channel.	
8. Toungoo Water Supply.	...	...	In view of the attitude of people and Municipal Committee project was dropped.	
9. Amherst tube well.	7,000	...	Further communication from Commissioner awaited.	Scheme held in abeyance until such time as the finances of the District Council permit of proceeding with it.
10. Nga-thaing-gyaung Sanitary improvements.	5,000	5,000	.....	Granted subject to Municipal Committee undertaking to carry out the requisite sanitary improvements.

Projects.	Contribution asked for.	Contribution sanctioned.	If not sanctioned, reason for this.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
11. Katha Anti-Malarial measures	1,067	1,067	.....	Scheme subsequently dropped as it is considered that malaria is not sufficiently dangerous in Katha to make it worth while to carry out the proposed anti-malarial measures.
12. Yegyi tube well.	9,481	4,740-8	.....	Resolved to grant half the cost of project.
13. Myingyan Water Supply.	...	...	.....	Further representation from Municipal Committee awaited.
14. Letpandan Water Supply.	...	...	.....	A grant of Rs. 90,000 was made in 1924. Supervision to be exercised over the construction of the water works must be approved by the Water and Sewerage Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, before grant was made.
15. Insein Water Supply.	24,800	16,988	.....	Reduced to Rs. 16,988 owing to drop in cost of materials and granted.
16. Bhamo Anti-Malarial measures	3,000	3,000	.....	Director of Public Health to report on measures taken.
17. Dhoby Khana, Moulmein.	14,000	9,433	.....	It was resolved to encourage scheme by financial assistance to the extent of one third of the estimate.
18. Tavoy Water Supply.	...	...	.....	Further report awaited. Scheme dropped as the Tavoy Municipal Committee are unwilling to proceed with the scheme.
19. Mawmyaing-gyun reclamation.	30,145	30,145	.....

Projects.	Contribution asked for.	Contribution sanctioned.	If not sanctioned, reason for this.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
20. Wake-ma trenching ground reclamation.	17,745	17,745	.....	Additional contribution.
21. Maw-laik jungle clearing.	...	...	Resolved to make no further grant for the time being.	
22. Thônzè Cloth Bazaar.	...	...	.....	Plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 31,668 approved.
23. Bhamo Malarial Survey.	760	760	.....
24. Kyau-nggon well.	1,562	1,562	.....	Testing well.
25. Kyaik-to Water Supply.	1,210	1,210	.....
26. Zigôn Water Supply.	6,345	6,345	.....
27. Moulmein Water borne sewerage scheme.	17,000	17,000	.....	Cost of preparing plan and estimate for construction of a reservoir.
28. Bassein tube well.	7,538	7,538	.....
29. Insein drainage.	39,521	19,760	.....	Resolved to grant half the cost provided the Municipality raised the other half.
30. Sanitary improvements for Thingangyun, Thamaing, Kama-yut and Kanbe.	...	18,000	.....	Resolved to grant Rs. 4,500 to each notified area.
31. Shwe-bo Water Supply.	16,538	16,538	.....

Projects.	Contribution asked for.	Contribution sanctioned	If not sanctioned, reason for this.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
32. Maw-laik.	20,978	...	Director of Public Health explained that there was little advantage in constructing drains until reclamation was carried out.	Grant refused.
33. Rangoon Co-operative Dairy Society.	...	...	.....	Resolved to make a grant not exceeding Rs. 50,000 on terms to be settled or, in the alternative the Board recommended that a loan be given, if possible, on terms to be agreed upon.
34. Construction of latrines at Konzaung and Sagu.	1,500	...	.....	Resolved to grant subject to approval of Projects Sub-Committee.
35. Salin tube well.	...	...	.....	Defer consideration till people are unanimous.
36. Construction of night conservancy carts for Myittha, Singaing and Palaik.	6,233	...	.....	Resolved to grant half the cost subject to approval of Projects Sub-Committee.
37. Shinpaku Association Campaign to cleanse Mandalay.	20,000	...	.....	Resolved to grant up to Rs. 10,000 if it is within Board's power.
38. Contagious Disease Ward, Toungoo	...	11,904	.....
39. Rangoon Water Supply.	61,000	61,000	.....	Sanction accorded in previous year lapsed and amount re-granted.

APPENDIX C.

SANITATION OF MINES.

Namtu.

General Conditions.

The health in the Corporation area has been good throughout the year.

There has been no outbreak of any epidemic disease, although a few sporadic cases have occurred; these are mentioned under the appropriate headings.

Housing Construction.—Ten new bungalows have been built for the European staff.

For the Asiatic staff 34 wooden buildings have been erected; while five new lines of permanent barracks have been added for the housing of coolies.

Treatment of Sick.—At the Asiatic Hospital, Namtu, additional wards have been added, making a total accommodation of 105 beds. In an emergency, however, many more patients could be admitted.

The staff of the Assistant Medical Officers has been increased by two.

Infectious Diseases : their Prevention and Treatment.

As explained in the previous year's report appropriate measures are being adopted to prevent the outbreak of plague, cholera, typhoid, small-pox and relapsing fever. These need not be reiterated.

Plague.—No cases.

Eight dead rats from Panghai and Ehaung were examined; none of these were infected with the plague bacilli.

Cholera.—No cases.

Relapsing Fever.—Nine cases occurred among in-coming coolies. These were effectually treated with injections of "N.A.B."

Typhoid.—Seven cases occurred during the year. These came from various localities and no definite cause could be discovered.

Para-Typhoid.—No cases.

Small-pox—Two mild cases have occurred.

One at Pauktaw and one—an itinerant beggar at Namtu.

Measles.—One mild case.

Special Diseases.

Rabies.—Nine cases of dog bite were sent to the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, and received the preventive course.

Leprosy.—No cases.

Beri-beri No cases.

Epidemic Dropsy.—Eight cases occurred with one death.

Tuberculosis.—Sixty-two cases occurred, 30 of which were fatal. Generally speaking, Asiatics attacked by tuberculosis in the district suffer from a severe type of this disease.

I should like to draw the attention of the Government authorities to the distinct need in Upper Burma of a Tuberculosis Centre under suitable climatic conditions where these cases could be treated.

Malaria.—The figures for the year tabulated below together with the total for the previous year :—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1924 ...	1,718	8,118	9,836
1925 ...	1,238	9,112	10,350

In Namtu 1,071 positive blood examination revealed—

Malignant Tertian parasites in 264 cases.
Benign Tertian parasites in 756 cases.
Quartan Tertian parasites in 51 cases.

In Bawdwin malaria parasites were found in 340 cases—

Malignant Tertian parasites in 210 cases.
Benign Tertian parasites in 102 cases.
Quartan Tertian parasites in 28 cases.

Black-water Fever.—No cases.

Ankylostomiasis.—Eight cases have occurred in the whole of the Corporation area. From time to time small batches of coolies working in the mine have been examined for this disease. There is no indication that infection occurs in the Mine.

Schistosomiasis Japonica.—Ten cases of this disease were suspected but after the most careful investigation the diagnosis was *not* confirmed.

Industrial Diseases.

Plumbism.—Sixteen cases have been treated. Most of these were mild and no deaths occurred.

Miner's Phthisis.—No cases.

Veterinary and Allied Diseases.

Dogs.—Four dogs' brains were sent to the Pasteur Institute for examination for rabies. The report on three of these was negative and on the fourth no statement could be made.

Cattle Diseases.—One case of foot-and-mouth disease was diagnosed and the animal was destroyed. Otherwise there has been no outbreak of any disease in the immediate vicinity of the Corporation area during the year.

Sanitary Department.

Water Supply.—There is an ample and good water supply for the whole of the Corporation area and for the villages of Panghai, and Ehaung, etc.

Food and Milk.—A strict supervision of the milk has been maintained and the milking farms have been periodically inspected.

There has been some difficulty in obtaining convictions for the adulteration of milk owing to the laws which now exist in the Northern Shan States. I should therefore like to suggest that the time has now come for the revision of these laws, so that any adulteration whether actually harmful to the public or not would rank as an offence.

Conservancy.—The water carriage system of trough latrines in the crowded areas has worked very satisfactorily. The number of these latrines are being steadily increased.

B. L. SLATER, M.B., B.S. (Lond.),
Chief Medical Officer, Burma Corporation, Ltd., Namtu.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PORT HEALTH
DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1925.

* * * * *

1. *Inspection of Incoming Vessels.*—Vessels that arrived from Indian and Foreign ports numbered 1,433 and they carried 133,039 crew and 330,212 passengers. Of the above vessels 1,063 were from Indian ports and 370 from Foreign ports against 1,038 and 374 respectively in 1924. Besides, 4 riverine vessels arrived in quarantine.

Vessels Visited.—(A) *Sea-going.*—These numbered 1,321, a decrease on 1924 of 3. They carried 124,892 crew and 319,314 passengers, making a total of 444,206 inspected. The total number of persons inspected including outgoing is 516,656.

Vessels not Visited.—(B) *Burma Coastal Vessels.*—Under General Department Notification No. 34, dated the 26th March 1924, the inspection of the above vessels was discontinued. These were 112 in number and were reported to have carried 8,147 crew and 10,898 passengers.

2. *Regulations under which they were visited are.*—(A) General Department Notification No. 73, dated the 13th March 1917 (Parts i to vii). Fifty-two vessels came under this Regulation and included the following reports :—

(i) *Infectious Diseases.*—Forty-three cases of infectious diseases (23 more than in 1924) were reported by the Commanders of 35 vessels including 9 cases of cholera (on 6 vessels), out of which one case was landed at other ports, 3 buried at sea, 1 sent to Rangoon Mortuary and 4 removed to Contagious Diseases Hospital.

The other cases reported included 5 cases of small-pox (on 5 vessels), 19 cases of chicken-pox (on 16 vessels), 2 cases of measles (on 2 vessels), 6 cases of mumps (on 4 vessels), 1 case of cerebro spinal meningitis (on 1 vessel) and 1 case of typhoid (on 1 vessel). Out of the above, 1 case of cholera, 2 cases of small-pox, 2 cases of chicken-pox and 2 cases of mumps were landed at other ports and those remaining were removed to hospitals in Rangoon. On the above 11 vessels 12 more infectious cases were detected at the medical inspection, *i.e.*, 5 cases of small-pox and 7 cases of chicken-pox.

(ii) Seventeen deaths from non-infectious diseases were reported on 17 vessels.

(iii) *Suspicious Illness.*—One hundred and twenty-nine cases were reported but after observation none proved to be infectious.

(B) *Vaccination Act, 1909.*—Vessels inspected under this Act were 406 in number. On 29 of these vessels 30 cases of infectious diseases were detected during the inspection, *viz.*, cholera 1, small-pox 8, chicken-pox 14, measles 3, mumps 2, cerebro spinal meningitis 2. Out of these 1 case of small-pox, 3 cases of chicken-pox and 1 case of measles were allowed to proceed to their residences and the Health Officer, Corporation of Rangoon, was informed. The remainder were removed to hospitals in Rangoon.

(C) The number of extra vessels inspected under Notification No. 229, dated the 2nd September 1919 (making it incumbent on all vessels entering Rangoon from any port to undergo inspection as a precaution against the spread of acute pneumonia and influenza) but not liable to inspection

under one of the foregoing sanctions, comprised 863 cargo and passenger vessels. Of these, 134 were oil steamers of the oil companies which moored below the Hastings Shoal and were inspected by the works doctors who send their reports to this office. Five cases of infectious diseases were detected and removed to Hospitals in Rangoon (cholera 1, small-pox 2, chicken-pox 1 and measles 1).

3. *Measures.*—As a result of the visits paid under the Regulation referred to in paragraph 3, the following measures were carried out :—

(1) *Inspections.*—The number of passengers inspected was 309,809 as follows :— Statement II.

Under Vaccination Act	...	...	255,997
Under Vaccination Act (non-labourers exempted)			31,911
Under Influenza Notification	...	...	21,901

The following were the results of these measures :—

(a) *Infectious cases reported and detected.*—Aggregated 92, viz., cholera 11, small-pox 20, chicken-pox 43, measles 6, mumps 8, cerebro spinal meningitis 3 and typhoid 1. Of these, 49 cases were detected during the inspections under the current Notifications under the Vaccination and Influenza Notifications. Statement III.

(b) *Inflamed and Enlarged Glands.*—Thirty-five cases were sent for examination of gland tissue, no plague bacilli was detected.

(c) *Suspects sent to Hospitals* for observation for temperature, diarrhoea and undefined skin rashes numbered 3,159.

(d) Out of 3,159 cases sent for observation, 7 cases of influenza, 2 cases of dengue developed and 14 cases of lepers were detected during the year.

(2) *Disinfection.*—(a) of effects of 842 crew and 4,394 passengers of infected vessels was carried out. Statement II.

(b) Disinfection of 596 vessels was carried out of which 86 were washed down with disinfectant solution for infectious diseases.

(3) *Vaccination.*—Labourers and crew numbering respectively 255,997 and 49,721 were inspected for the presence of good marks of vaccination. Of the former 41,057 and of the latter 5,600 were vaccinated on arrival by the Corporation Vaccinators making a total of 46,657.

(4) Segregation can only be imposed on vessels arriving plague infected.

Port Health Camp is unfit to use.

4. *Vessels Visited.*—(b) *Riverine.*—Four vessels reported the occurrence of infectious or suspicious disease and underwent the usual measures, 2 for small-pox and 2 for suspicious deaths. Statement III.

5. *Vessels in Harbour Visited.*—Fourteen vessels underwent disinfection measures, 1 for plague, 3 for cholera, 5 for small-pox, 2 for chicken-pox, 2 for suspicious illness and 1 for a death of suspicious illness.

Inspection of Outgoing Vessels.—Those proceeded to ports beyond India numbered 543 or 39 more than in 1924. All the 33,695 Asiatic and African crew and the 18,776 deck passengers of these vessels had their effects disinfected and 47,876 crew and 24,574 passengers including Europeans were inspected. Three thousand and fifty-nine baggage Statement IV.

coolies were inspected and their body clothes and uniforms disinfected prior to their handling passengers' baggage. Temperatures were tested on 494 crew and passengers and 126 were found normal, while 249 were allowed to embark on the Commanders' responsibility. Three hundred and twenty-nine passes were given to relatives of passengers to see their friends off.

Results.—One case of plague, 4 cases of small-pox, 4 cases of chicken-pox, 110 cases of suspicious rise of temperature were detained and sent to hospital for observation and treatment.

Plague.—During the medical inspection of the crew of S.S. "Pundit" proceeding to Java ports, one of the crew was found with a temperature of 104°F. and enlargement of gland in the groin. The case was removed to the Contagious Diseases Hospital for bacteriological examination of the gland tissue. This examination confirmed diagnosis of plague; as the vessel had left this port, the Port Health Authorities of Java ports were informed by wire.

No cases of plague are known to have developed among the crew and passengers of these vessels on their outward voyages. The vessels in which the crew's quarters had not previously been cleaned were cleaned prior to issue of the Bill of Health.

Inspection of Measures to prevent the Ingress of Rats into Vessels at wharves was frequently carried out. These measures when properly carried out may prevent rats from boarding vessels. At present the system is imperfectly supervised, the guards do not fit the ropes and are in disrepair.

New Members of Crew inspected prior to signing on the Ship's Articles were 3,547 and of these 3,408 were passed fit and 139 rejected, pyrexia 3, debility 4, gonorrhœa 40, heart disease 1, syphilis 1, leprosy 1, hernia 6, hydrocele 3, chancre 6, eye disease 1, kidney disease 1, gastritis 1, abscess 2, dislocation 1, scabies 4, ringworm 38, skin disease 22 and enlarged glands 4.

Fumigation of Vessels at Agents' request.—Fifteen vessels were fumigated while empty, 689 rats were destroyed, 19 rats were sent for bacteriological examination for plague bacilli with negative results. Nine vessels required fumigation in order to comply with measures in force at ports of destination and the others were fumigated on account of rats on board.

Fend off Certificates were requested by the Agents of several steamers. Action was taken to see that the requirements were duly carried out.

Miscellaneous Transactions and Remarks.

Examination of Port Commissioner's Officers and Employees.—No Medical Board assembled during the year under report. Examination was carried out of 33 candidates on 33 separate occasions for fitness to join the service, of whom all were passed fit.

Infectious diseases diagnosed among the employees of the Port Commissioners' Establishment included cholera 1, chicken-pox 12, mumps 2, typhoid 1, influenza 111, dengue 119 and epidemic dropsy 1.

Port Commissioners' Dispensary.—The dispensary was opened in 1921. It is staffed as in 1923. The daily average attendance of old and new cases was 112'05, making a total of 35,521.

Sanitation of Port Commissioners' Foreshore.—The sanitation of the port area was undertaken by the Port Health Officer. The Port Commissioners supplied the following staff:—

Sanitary Inspector ...	...	1
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	...	2
Clerk ...	...	1
Jemadars ...	...	2
Maistries ...	...	6
Conservancy ...	...	56
Rat Smoking ...	...	6
Rat Trapping ...	...	6
General Cleaning ...	...	8
Office Washing ...	...	4

Very useful work had been done and the sanitation of the Port Commissioners' area has improved considerably.

Vaccination.—The whole of the Port Commissioners' employees were examined for vaccination and 3,499 were vaccinated as compared with 1,956 in 1924. The vaccination programme started on the 6th February and was completed on the 2nd March 1925. There were no cases of small-pox and 9 cases of chicken-pox occurred after vaccination.

Ratting and trapping (220 traps) has given 13,314 rats. A detail of work is as follows:—

Number of rats destroyed by smoking ...	...	4,212
Number of rats destroyed by trapping ...	...	9,102
Rat holes destroyed ...	...	10,460

Rat Destruction in Port Commissioners' Area.—The system is the same as in 1921.

Port Health Employees and Port Health Police Constables who reported sick were 59.

The total cases of Infectious Diseases dealt with by this department was 378 of which 121 were influenza and 125 dengue fever.

The disinfecting stoves were closed for 1,251 hours.

The Non-Infectious Diseases dealt with numbered 6,165 or 1,344 more than in 1924.

Port Health Staff.—The staff without exception have carried out their duties loyally.

I should like to thank the undernoted kind-hearted gentlemen for supplying me with Horlicks Malted Milk so that all sick were able to get a cup of milk before being sent to hospital:—

Rai Bahadur S. R. Reddiar.

Mr. T. C. Barnabas, K.-I.-H.

Mr. Hurry Krishna Pillai, M.B.E., M.R.A.S.

C. G. CROW,

Port Health Officer, Rangoon.

RANGOON, 17th March 1926.

TABLE NO. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st December 1925.

Month.	From Indian Ports.							From Foreign Ports.							Total.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Number of Passengers.				(8)	(9)	(10)	Number of Passengers.					(16)	(17)
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
January	...	95	9,013	19,975	1,484	549	412	22,420	31	2,704	966	360	92	69	1,487	126	11,717
February	...	83	7,640	25,275	1,877	663	492	28,307	33	2,728	633	247	83	28	991	116	10,368
March	...	100	9,406	19,853	1,709	548	461	22,571	37	3,718	2,117	847	277	122	3,363	137	13,124
April	...	95	8,515	16,581	1,560	556	467	19,164	37	3,274	1,062	250	88	56	1,456	132	11,789
May	...	92	8,253	18,541	1,686	570	518	21,315	35	2,932	1,061	254	87	61	1,463	127	11,185
June	...	79	7,347	18,379	1,491	523	449	20,842	35	3,215	1,448	333	146	102	2,029	114	10,562
July	...	83	7,804	15,279	1,251	416	360	17,306	31	2,750	743	121	67	31	962	114	10,554
August	...	85	7,741	14,622	1,272	410	365	16,669	31	2,712	466	95	27	20	608	116	10,453
September	...	79	7,440	16,565	1,455	489	393	18,902	31	2,925	1,001	200	85	32	1,318	110	10,365
October	...	87	8,174	23,912	1,772	603	537	26,824	23	2,470	1,917	489	255	131	2,792	110	10,644
November	...	91	8,957	54,045	2,932	1,115	761	58,853	24	2,472	1,755	421	132	106	2,414	115	11,429
December	...	94	8,639	32,805	2,097	713	547	36,162	22	2,210	1,395	404	132	63	1,994	116	10,849
Total	...	1,063	98,929	275,832	20,586	7,155	5,762	309,335	370	34,110	14,564	4,021	1,471	821	20,877	1,433	133,039

TABLE NO. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st December 1925—concl'd.

Month.	Total.				Medical inspection and observation.											
	Number of passengers.				Total inspected.		For temperature.		For vaccination.				Disinfection.			
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
January	20,941	1,844	641	481	23,907	9,537	21,605	248	77	4,394	135	15,612	2,090	45	8	190
February	25,908	2,124	746	520	29,298	8,720	26,530	362	189	2,540	1,323	19,043	2,917	49	152	626
March	21,970	2,556	825	583	25,934	10,709	23,417	496	295	2,964	1,428	14,699	3,135	56	480	1,430
April	17,643	1,810	644	523	20,620	9,875	18,517	353	187	3,486	662	12,734	2,125	50	...	500
May	19,602	1,940	657	579	22,778	9,255	20,633	381	210	3,469	334	14,395	2,514	46	57	300
June	19,827	1,824	669	551	22,871	8,514	21,047	454	264	3,530	232	14,099	2,626	45	...	100
July	16,022	1,372	483	391	18,268	8,809	17,210	342	164	3,785	284	11,884	2,308	47	...	...
August	15,088	1,367	437	385	17,277	8,594	16,248	374	217	3,456	327	11,255	2,316	45	...	112
September	17,566	1,655	574	425	20,220	8,046	20,631	422	251	3,327	401	14,209	2,818	46	...	...
October	25,829	2,261	858	668	29,616	8,902	27,878	582	353	3,996	225	18,068	3,714	59	75	114
November	55,800	3,353	1,247	867	61,267	9,473	59,459	1,134	768	5,161	97	42,639	9,014	61	70	1,022
December	34,200	2,501	845	610	38,156	8,841	36,034	535	272	4,013	152	25,703	5,480	47	...	...
Total	290,396	24,607	8,626	6,583	330,212	109,875	309,809	5,683	3,247	44,121	5,600	214,940	41,057	596	842	4,394

TABLE NO. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1925.

Month.	(1)	Shore Inspection.										Results of Inspection.							
		Deck Passengers.					Saloon Passengers.					Baggage coolies.	Tested.	Normal.	Allowed on medical certificate or at Commander's request.	Cases detained.			
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)						(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
January	38	2,868	1,150	97	18	27	1,292	843	302	176	15	15	508	21	214	32	8	21	3
February	52	3,123	1,077	115	37	45	1,274	1,262	334	244	32	28	638	61	261	60	14	34	12
March	61	3,740	1,349	135	59	48	1,591	1,538	434	304	65	42	845	64	346	58	11	22	25
April	57	2,842	1,040	126	53	54	1,273	1,714	393	256	55	48	752	40	213	37	10	13	14
May	44	2,422	1,263	95	61	51	1,470	1,169	300	167	44	31	542	28	315	36	15	16	5
June	46	2,999	1,740	153	72	54	2,019	1,280	239	106	38	17	400	22	338	42	11	16	15
July	48	2,807	1,480	85	53	30	1,648	1,340	204	58	8	15	285	4	258	46	19	21	6
August	43	2,500	1,299	94	46	16	1,455	1,017	159	68	19	23	269	30	211	38	13	20	5
September	43	2,516	1,094	117	45	34	1,290	1,107	212	90	26	24	352	14	234	29	7	17	5
October	38	2,444	1,098	98	54	37	1,287	965	214	106	18	25	363	31	234	41	2	30	9
November	35	2,652	2,086	218	78	65	2,447	918	223	129	43	30	425	7	267	57	13	27	17
December	38	2,782	1,557	119	29	25	1,730	1,028	239	133	23	24	419	7	168	18	3	12	3
Total	543	33,695	16,233	1,452	605	486	18,776	14,181	3,253	1,837	386	322	5,798	329	3,059	494	126	249	119

TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1925—concl'd.

Month.	Diseases.				Disposal of Sick.				Disinfection.				Fumigation with Clayton Apparatus at Agent's request.				
	(21) Plague.	(22) Small-pox.	(23) Chicken-pox.	(24) Fever and other ailments.	(25) Civil General Hospital.	(26) Municipal Observation Hospital.	(27) Contagious Diseases Hospital.	(28) Passengers' Residence.	(29) Indo-Burma Medical Hall	(30) Asiatic crew and deck passengers.	(31) Boots and shoes.	(32) Haggare coiles.	(33) Boxes.	(34) Vessels.	(35) Sulphur consumed.	(36) Time spent.	(37) Amount realized.
January	1	2	2	1	...	...	4,160	857	214	858	1	50	2 0	Rs. 140	
February	1	1	1	9	11	...	...	...	4,397	1,343	261	1,053	3	1,220	42 30	880
March	...	1	2	22	19	3	...	...	5,331	1,561	346	1,237	4	1,350	40 30	1,115
April	...	1	...	13	9	1	4	...	4,115	1,249	213	848	1	200	8 0	220	
May	5	3	...	2	...	3,892	1,480	315	970	2	350	16 0	415	
June	...	1	...	14	11	...	4	...	5,018	1,541	338	966	...	...	...	...
July	6	6	...	...	...	4,455	1,201	258	1,049	1	440	16 0	330	
August	5	3	1	...	...	3,955	1,162	211	860	1	400	12 0	275	
September	5	4	...	...	1	3,806	852	234	833	...	...	...	...
October	9	4	...	4	...	3,731	1,124	234	858	1	100	5 0	175	
November	17	15	...	1	...	5,099	892	267	647	...	...	...	...
December	3	1	...	...	...	4,512	1,197	168	968	1	338	11 30	275	
Total	1	4	4	110	9	88	6	15	1	52,471	14,459	3,059	11,147	15	4,448	153 30.	3,825

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works for the financial year 1924-25.

Name of Division.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Amount spent on			
			Water supply.	Drainage.	Conser-vancy.	Other Sanitary Works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rangoon Town ...	1,42,91,576	30,67,993	14,54,764	32,576	5,06,772	10,73,881
Towns in—						
Arakan Division ...	3,75,126	1,29,698	30,277	216	86,123	13,082
Pegu Division ...	20,06,508	4,55,966	74,281	18,955	2,74,907	87,823
Irrawaddy Division ...	15,75,229	3,62,295	3,166	10,475	2,29,113	1,19,541
Tenasserim Division ...	15,60,350	2,46,871	17,921	4,751	2,19,048	5,151
Magwe Division ...	5,42,286	1,20,306	14,673	3,521	90,399	11,713
Mandalay Division ...	28,71,865	4,60,187	1,66,398	45,354	1,61,188	87,247
Sagaing Division ...	5,04,277	1,29,419	13,786	1,116	94,420	20,097
Total ...	2,37,27,217	49,72,735	17,75,266	1,16,964	16,61,970	14,18,535
Districts in—						
Arakan Division ...	6,19,234	10,969	100	...	1,429	9,440
Pegu Division ...	14,66,290	1,04,962	25,979	1,136	53,403	24,444
Irrawaddy Division ...	11,38,300	48,897	14,425	1,553	27,989	4,930
Tenasserim Division ...	10,26,451	32,760	6,650	2,392	22,489	1,229
Magwe Division ...	7,43,894	50,780	6,170	...	28,059	16,551
Mandalay Division ...	9,25,948	1,15,105	19,272	8,951	71,191	15,691
Sagaing Division. ...	21,19,224	1,00,924	16,191	1,811	42,159	40,763
Total ...	80,39,341	4,64,397	88,787	15,843	2,46,719	1,13,048
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,17,66,558	54,37,132	18,64,053	1,32,807	19,08,689	15,31,583
Federated Shan States—						
Towns ...	1,73,578	56,432	11,197	465	34,116	10,654
Districts ...	45,32,633	39,385	5,000	...	34,145	240
Total ...	47,06,211	95,817	16,197	465	68,261	10,894

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. I.—*Births registered in the*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population according to Census of 1921.			4 Number of births registered.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
		1	Rangoon	238,716	106,789	345,505	3,331	3,149	6,480
	ARAKAN DIVISION.						
2	Akyab	308,317	265,723	574,040	8,681	7,814	16,495
3	Kyaukpyu	96,569	103,304	199,873	2,086	1,852	3,938
4	Sandoway	55,304	56,725	112,029	2,185	2,060	4,245
	PEGU DIVISION.						
5	Pegu	235,324	210,296	445,620	5,221	4,918	10,139
6	Tharrawaddy	246,261	246,168	492,429	6,067	5,782	11,849
7	Hanthawaddy	201,043	163,581	364,624	4,020	3,919	7,939
8	Insein	154,767	134,773	289,540	3,002	2,890	5,892
9	Prome	182,803	188,772	371,575	5,381	5,199	10,580
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
10	Bassein	252,947	236,526	489,473	5,534	5,380	10,914
11	Henzada	273,439	277,481	550,920	8,027	7,483	15,510
12	Myaungmya	196,757	173,794	370,551	3,147	3,156	6,303
13	Ma-ubin	168,513	161,593	330,106	4,394	3,979	8,373
14	Pyapôn	156,721	132,273	288,994	2,787	2,588	5,375
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
15	Thatôn	245,909	225,191	471,100	3,812	3,544	7,356
16	Amherst	223,348	194,562	417,910	6,460	5,775	12,235
17	Tavoy	80,994	75,792	156,786	3,113	2,952	6,065
18	Mergui	72,878	62,587	135,465	2,303	2,033	4,336
19	Toungoo	197,505	184,378	381,883	3,330	3,114	6,444
	MAGWE DIVISION.						
20	Thayetmyo	125,283	130,123	255,406	3,539	3,128	6,667
21	Minbu	134,495	139,807	274,302	4,499	4,378	8,877
22	Magwe	211,686	211,566	423,252	5,517	5,153	1,0670
23	Pakökku	223,943	241,828	465,771	8,046	7,698	15,744
	MANDALAY DIVISION.						
24	Mandalay	182,999	173,622	356,621	7,075	6,588	13,663
25	Kyauksè	70,449	72,228	142,677	2,648	2,486	5,134
26	Meiktila	137,573	152,324	289,897	3,685	3,581	7,266
27	Myingyan	213,294	228,714	442,008	4,938	4,520	9,458
28	Yamèthin	160,913	162,276	323,189	4,540	4,495	9,035
	SAGAING DIVISION.						
29	Shwebo	184,708	206,576	391,284	5,470	5,329	10,799
30	Sagaing	155,054	171,854	326,908	3,729	3,660	7,389
31	Lower Chindwin	156,693	186,187	342,880	4,735	4,739	9,474
	Total	5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	141,302	133,342	274,644

Districts of Burma during the year 1925. (Paragraph 9.)

5			6	7	8	9			10
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every hundred females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			No.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
9.64	9.11	18.76	106	...	17	9.70	9.14	18.85	1
15.12	13.61	28.73	111	12	...	14.23	13.17	27.40	2
10.44	9.27	19.70	113	3	...	11.79	10.74	22.53	3
19.50	18.39	37.89	106	13	...	18.35	17.12	35.47	4
11.72	11.04	22.75	106	5	...	15.10	13.88	28.97	5
12.32	11.74	24.06	105	6	...	15.75	14.95	30.70	6
11.03	10.75	21.77	103	7	...	15.27	14.27	29.54	7
10.37	9.98	20.35	104	5	...	15.73	14.66	30.39	8
14.48	13.99	28.47	104	8	...	14.96	14.19	29.15	9
11.31	10.99	22.30	103	5	...	11.91	10.86	22.78	10
14.57	13.58	28.15	107	10	...	16.04	15.96	32.00	11
8.49	8.52	17.01	100	3	...	13.01	12.41	25.42	12
13.31	12.05	25.36	110	8	...	14.88	14.02	28.90	13
9.64	8.96	18.60	108	6	...	11.18	10.36	21.54	14
8.09	7.52	15.61	108	4	...	13.78	12.97	26.75	15
15.46	13.82	29.28	112	14	...	14.98	13.80	28.78	16
19.86	18.83	38.68	105	17	...	18.69	17.53	36.22	17
17.00	15.01	32.01	113	15	...	16.51	15.38	31.90	18
8.72	8.15	16.87	107	3	...	13.82	12.96	26.78	19
13.86	12.25	26.10	113	8	...	16.28	15.07	31.35	20
16.40	15.96	32.36	103	8	...	17.16	16.35	33.51	21
13.03	12.17	25.21	107	8	...	15.00	14.11	29.11	22
17.27	16.53	33.80	105	10	...	19.87	19.35	39.23	23
19.84	18.47	38.31	107	8	...	20.66	19.64	40.30	24
18.56	17.42	35.98	107	4	...	19.57	18.64	38.22	25
12.71	12.35	25.06	103	8	...	13.69	13.25	26.94	26
11.17	10.23	21.40	109	5	...	14.71	14.16	28.87	27
14.05	13.91	27.96	101	8	...	17.53	16.83	34.35	28
13.98	13.62	27.60	103	7	...	19.03	18.38	37.41	29
11.41	11.20	22.60	102	3	...	15.25	14.87	30.12	30
13.81	13.82	27.63	100	8	...	18.56	18.08	36.65	31
13.06	12.32	25.38	106	7	...	15.39	14.59	29.98	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II.—Statement of Births and Deaths registered

1	2	3	4	5			6		7		
				Population (Census 1921).			Births.		Number of deaths registered.		
				Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No.	Divisions and Districts.										
1	Rangoon ...	77	4,487.08	238,716	106,789	345,505	6,480	18.76	7,714	4,659	12,373
	ARAKAN DIVISION.										
2	Akyab ...	5,056	113.54	308,317	265,723	574,040	16,495	28.73	5,144	4,620	9,764
3	Kyaukpyu ...	4,387	45.56	96,569	103,304	199,873	3,938	19.70	1,707	1,698	3,405
4	Sandoway ...	3,784	29.61	55,304	56,725	112,029	4,245	37.89	1,459	1,313	2,772
	PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Pegu ...	4,083	109.14	235,324	210,296	445,620	10,139	22.75	4,473	3,636	8,109
6	Tharrawaddy ...	2,863	172.00	246,261	246,168	492,429	11,849	24.06	4,645	4,148	8,793
7	Hanthawaddy ...	1,866	195.40	201,043	163,581	364,624	7,939	21.77	2,992	2,462	5,454
8	Insein ...	1,903	152.15	154,767	134,773	289,540	5,892	20.35	2,410	1,978	4,388
9	Prome ...	2,915	127.47	182,803	188,772	371,575	10,580	28.47	3,901	3,663	7,564
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
10	Bassein ...	4,127	118.60	252,947	236,526	489,473	10,914	22.30	4,439	3,859	8,298
11	Henzada ...	2,872	191.82	273,439	277,481	550,920	15,510	28.15	5,180	4,896	10,076
12	Myaungmya ...	2,650	139.83	196,757	173,794	370,551	6,303	17.01	2,837	2,235	5,072
13	Ma-ubin ...	1,640	201.28	168,513	161,593	330,106	8,373	25.36	3,002	2,756	5,758
14	Pyapôn ...	2,148	134.54	156,721	132,273	288,994	5,375	18.60	2,045	1,559	3,604
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
15	Thatôn ...	4,831	97.52	245,909	225,191	471,100	7,356	15.61	2,822	2,609	5,431
16	Amherst ...	7,059	59.20	223,348	194,562	417,910	12,235	29.28	3,516	2,991	6,507
17	Tavoy ...	5,308	29.54	80,994	75,792	156,786	6,065	38.68	1,763	1,611	3,374
18	Mergui ...	9,789	13.84	72,878	62,587	135,465	4,336	32.01	1,253	1,039	2,292
19	Toungoo ...	6,135	62.25	197,505	184,378	381,883	6,444	16.87	3,025	2,403	5,428
	MAGWE DIVISION.										
20	Thayetmyo ...	4,750	53.77	125,283	130,123	255,406	6,667	26.10	2,286	2,249	4,535
21	Minbu ...	3,293	83.30	134,495	139,807	274,302	8,877	32.36	3,334	3,345	6,679
22	Magwe ...	3,687	114.80	211,686	211,566	423,252	10,670	25.21	3,693	3,439	7,132
23	Pakôkku ...	6,210	75.00	223,943	241,828	465,771	15,744	33.80	5,521	5,671	11,192
	MANDALAY DIVISION.										
24	Mandalay ...	2,117	168.46	182,999	173,622	356,621	13,663	38.31	5,643	5,043	10,686
25	Kyauksè ...	1,282	111.29	70,449	72,228	142,677	5,134	35.98	2,359	2,219	4,578
26	Meiktila ...	2,287	126.76	137,573	152,324	289,897	7,266	25.06	2,514	2,397	4,911
27	Myingyan ...	2,746	160.96	213,294	228,714	442,008	9,458	21.40	3,512	3,535	7,047
28	Yamèthin ...	4,176	77.39	160,913	162,276	323,189	9,035	27.96	3,189	3,124	6,313
	SAGAING DIVISION.										
29	Shwebo ...	5,714	68.48	184,708	206,576	391,284	10,799	27.60	4,133	4,121	8,254
30	Sagaing ...	1,825	179.13	155,054	171,854	326,908	7,389	22.60	3,223	3,246	6,469
31	Lower Chindwin ...	3,480	98.53	156,693	186,187	342,880	9,474	27.63	3,250	3,425	6,675
	Total ...	115,060	94.06	5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	274,644	25.38	106,984	95,949	202,933

in the Districts of Burma during the year 1925. (Paragraphs 9, 13.)

8 Number of deaths of males to every hundred deaths of females.	9 Deaths per 1,000 of population from											10 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			11 No.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.				
166	'17	1'82	1'79	1'34	3'61	10'22	'63	16'21	32'31	43'63	35'81	33'39	41'87	35'98	1
111	1'06	'12	...	11'17	'85	'63	'12	3'07	16'68	17'39	17'01	19'27	19'44	19'35	2
101	1'89	'17	...	6'52	1'55	'07	'08	6'78	17'68	16'44	17'04	18'18	16'47	17'30	3
111	'03	'10	...	12'78	'50	'21	'53	10'60	26'38	23'15	24'74	26'80	23'91	25'34	4
123	'26	'69	'18	4'08	'26	'28	'33	12'13	19'01	17'29	18'20	23'46	21'62	22'59	5
112	'02	'05	1'04	7'94	'60	'70	'41	7'10	18'86	16'85	17'86	23'03	21'05	22'04	6
122	'07	'16	...	3'63	'41	'63	'28	9'77	14'88	15'05	14'96	20'59	20'54	20'57	7
122	'22	'29	'53	3'44	'37	'37	'35	9'59	15'57	14'68	15'16	21'71	20'85	21'31	8
106	'08	'01	1'23	8'45	'47	'83	'39	8'90	21'34	19'40	20'36	25'22	23'13	24'16	9
115	'06	'12	'86	4'53	'60	'73	'20	9'86	17'55	16'32	16'95	21'79	18'85	20'37	10
106	'15	'05	'27	6'30	'41	'46	'33	10'32	18'94	17'64	18'29	23'96	23'75	23'86	11
127	'17	'02	'19	3'54	'70	'53	'23	8'31	14'42	12'86	13'69	21'71	20'07	20'94	12
109	43	'12	'38	3'55	'46	'66	'29	11'55	17'81	17'06	17'44	20'42	18'65	19'56	13
131	'19	'30	'09	3'68	'76	'61	'48	6'35	13'05	11'79	12'47	18'39	16'99	17'75	14
108	'04	'34	'27	5'22	'45	'23	'12	4'86	11'48	11'59	11'53	17'80	17'66	17'74	15
118	'04	'11	'11	3'12	'81	1'11	'49	9'78	15'74	15'37	15'57	18'71	18'04	18'40	16
109	...	'02	...	15'20	'54	'64	'39	4'64	21'77	21'26	21'52	23'89	23'76	23'83	17
121	...	'30	...	9'84	'90	'75	'44	4'69	17'19	16'60	16'92	21'44	19'64	20'60	18
126	'07	'12	'11	6'95	'45	'38	'15	5'99	15'32	13'03	14'21	23'17	20'76	22'01	19
102	'13	'02	'03	9'49	'27	'11	'23	7'46	18'25	17'28	17'76	25'00	23'12	24'05	20
100	'02	'02	...	11'32	'30	'52	'59	11'58	24'79	23'93	24'35	28'11	25'60	26'83	21
107	'05	'08	'01	4'99	'30	'59	'47	10'36	17'45	16'25	16'85	19'96	18'73	19'35	22
97	'04	'47	'29	9'77	'93	'46	'39	11'69	24'65	23'45	24'03	23'82	22'15	22'95	23
112	'03	'80	'54	7'67	1'04	3'97	'33	15'58	30'84	29'05	29'96	38'87	37'10	38'00	24
106	...	'38	'41	11'42	'10	1'06	'38	18'34	33'49	30'72	32'09	33'66	32'28	32'96	25
105	'16	'57	'55	3'52	'16	'58	'54	10'88	18'27	15'74	16'94	21'34	18'43	19'81	26
99	'06	1'54	'20	4'20	'29	'73	'28	8'65	16'47	15'46	15'94	18'34	16'99	17'64	27
102	...	'49	'41	5'52	'19	'52	'39	12'01	19'82	19'25	19'53	24'58	22'83	23'70	28
100	'01	'13	'65	7'83	'31	'47	'40	11'28	22'38	19'95	21'09	27'29	24'11	25'61	29
99	'01	'97	'23	5'88	'90	'88	2'30	8'61	20'79	18'89	19'79	20'29	18'59	19'40	30
95	'13	'42	'37	6'70	'10	'25	'34	11'15	20'74	18'40	19'47	24'15	21'13	22'50	31
112	'18	'36	'38	6'35	'63	'98	'40	9'49	19'29	18'18	18'75	23'17	21'66	22'43	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT II (a) PROVINCIAL—*Showing*
(I—XII) for the

1 Areas.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Average population per square mile.	4 Population according to census of 1921.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Pyinwa Circle of Akyab District	80	29·88	1,247	1,143	2,390
Hill District of Arakan ...	1,500	13·94	10,790	10,124	20,914
* Salween District ...	2,666	18·90	26,811	23,568	50,379
Papun Town ...	...	...	901	513	1,414
Chin Hills District ...	8,000	13·76	54,122	55,957	110,079
Pakôkku Hill Tracts ...	3,100	6·47	9,840	10,203	20,043
* Bhamo District ...	6,903	16·36	56,888	56,072	112,960
Bhamo Town ...	...	...	4,933	2,808	7,741
* Myitkyina District ...	11,847	11·68	73,760	64,641	138,401
Myitkyina Town ...	...	...	3,107	1,849	4,956
* Katha District ...	7,721	30·27	118,103	115,603	233,706
Katha Town ...	...	...	2,583	1,870	4,453
* Upper Chindwin District ...	14,525	12·25	90,182	87,701	177,883
Mawlaik Town ...	...	...	1,672	743	2,415
Lashio Town ...	...	...	2,046	1,402	3,448
* Southern Shan States ...	40,437	22·54	458,193	453,275	911,468
Loilem Town ...	...	...	552	446	998
Kalaw Town ...	...	...	1,822	1,175	2,997
Total ...	96,779	18·37	901,982	879,689	1,781,671

* Includes Town.

births and deaths in areas not included in the main statements
year 1925.

5			6	7			8	Remarks.
Number of births registered.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Number of deaths registered			Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
32	5	37	15.48	16	5	21	8.79	
129	125	254	12.14	138	120	258	12.34	
422	415	837	16.61	407	320	727	14.43	
13	17	30	21.22	25	13	38	26.87	
1,717	1,611	3,328	30.23	1,140	1,077	2,217	20.14	
349	382	731	36.47	337	373	710	35.42	
1,004	1,006	2,010	17.79	1,005	792	1,797	15.91	
88	97	185	23.90	145	92	237	30.62	
1,359	1,291	2,650	19.15	1,489	1,264	2,753	19.89	
92	120	212	42.78	134	64	198	39.95	
2,700	2,496	5,196	22.23	2,242	2,135	4,377	18.73	
60	59	119	26.72	67	62	129	28.97	
482	443	925	5.20	434	445	879	4.94	
26	17	43	17.81	25	17	42	17.39	
74	63	137	39.73	113	45	158	45.82	
2,800	2,765	5,565	6.11	2,978	2,898	5,876	6.45	
17	5	22	22.04	17	19	36	36.07	
46	31	77	25.69	37	26	63	21.02	
11,068	10,602	21,670	12.16	10,299	9,474	19,773	11.10	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. III.—Deaths registered in the Districts of

1	2					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	Rangoon	981	934	1,195	1,186	1,135
ARAKAN DIVISION.						
2	Akyab	707	689	778	680	638
3	Kyaukpyu	256	195	175	185	210
4	Sandoway	256	94	542	57	56
PEGU DIVISION.						
5	Pegu	588	633	634	622	750
6	Tharrawaddy	718	939	659	573	734
7	Hanthawaddy	439	463	396	502	548
8	Insein	362	236	224	333	360
9	Prome	697	497	419	475	430
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
10	Bassein	573	549	585	705	862
11	Henzada	855	779	613	629	787
12	Myaungmya	433	356	386	331	476
13	Ma-ubin	478	495	374	402	454
14	Pyapòn	306	337	300	310	259
TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
15	Thatôn	319	435	398	354	483
16	Amherst	464	378	442	491	522
17	Tavoy	264	349	282	210	236
18	Mergui	300	108	125	162	161
19	Toungoo	705	580	462	353	363
MAGWE DIVISION.						
20	Thayetmyo	359	439	339	297	323
21	Minbu	931	539	453	379	264
22	Magwe	812	595	421	533	514
23	Pakòkku	992	728	1,084	1,044	805
MANDALAY DIVISION.						
24	Mandalay	1,048	818	985	859	791
25	Kyauksè	438	266	373	415	339
26	Meiktila	417	321	296	377	391
27	Myingyan	714	634	508	859	558
28	Yamèthin	479	459	539	490	559
SAGAING DIVISION.						
29	Shwebo	952	733	537	669	711
30	Sagaing	596	689	736	467	399
31	Lower Chindwin	771	521	381	629	612
Total ...		18,210	15,788	15,641	15,578	15,730
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		1·68	1·46	1·45	1·44	1·45

Burma during each month of the year 1925.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
1,035	1,143	1,077	986	903	853	945	12,373	1
1,059	596	837	948	544	626	1,662	9,764	2
259	460	488	509	360	160	148	3,405	3
514	66	165	415	129	96	382	2,772	4
791	662	771	685	632	570	771	8,109	5
905	626	829	703	645	747	665	8,793	6
459	453	473	408	516	428	369	5,454	7
311	461	427	375	511	358	430	4,388	8
571	803	998	731	603	618	722	7,564	9
750	702	791	850	722	554	655	8,298	10
766	970	939	948	837	935	1,018	10,076	11
464	471	507	408	445	388	407	5,072	12
427	542	444	562	613	513	454	5,758	13
367	312	251	291	226	262	383	3,604	14
505	465	532	651	339	438	512	5,431	15
636	517	568	748	626	572	543	6,507	16
277	217	288	251	329	291	380	3,374	17
154	218	136	153	343	205	227	2,292	18
442	491	469	324	321	401	517	5,428	19
408	352	355	340	232	323	768	4,535	20
413	435	435	602	566	751	911	6,679	21
421	785	539	777	534	606	595	7,132	22
773	1,019	900	761	1,251	893	942	11,192	23
708	784	688	779	976	929	1,321	10,686	24
311	332	274	285	433	448	664	4,578	25
403	469	299	386	415	403	734	4,911	26
439	668	508	474	777	456	452	7,047	27
578	458	552	602	355	578	664	6,313	28
595	522	625	670	611	620	1,009	8,254	29
599	500	570	513	303	581	516	6,469	30
597	397	368	636	488	425	850	6,675	31
16,937	16,946	17,103	17,771	16,585	16,028	20,616	202,933	
1'56	1'57	1'58	1'64	1'53	1'48	1'90	18'75	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths registered according to Age

1	2	3		4		5		6	
		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No.	Divisions and Districts.								
1	Rangoon	1,186	1,094	557	533	186	207	202	171
	ARAKAN DIVISION.								
2	Akyab	1,179	957	720	695	359	362	219	141
3	Kyaukpyu	382	357	231	206	146	159	61	71
4	Sandoway	551	448	149	185	87	80	48	31
	PEGU DIVISION.								
5	Pegu	1,246	1,018	436	455	208	221	161	162
6	Tharrawaddy	1,308	1,030	519	517	260	268	215	194
7	Hanthawaddy	717	546	302	274	105	92	62	60
8	Insein	539	477	283	245	101	93	108	78
9	Prome	1,161	1,072	372	353	173	157	126	123
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.								
10	Bassein	1,183	948	539	453	186	207	144	125
11	Henzada	1,687	1,418	577	567	207	282	144	152
12	Myaungmya	653	559	299	258	154	117	122	86
13	Ma-ubin	795	684	422	422	150	132	114	88
14	Pyapôn	399	332	224	243	99	103	84	73
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.								
15	Thatôn	531	435	422	397	172	185	150	131
16	Amherst	754	638	441	451	185	188	131	136
17	Tavoy	427	267	222	250	80	85	59	37
18	Mergui	252	216	174	170	96	78	39	38
19	Toungoo	604	459	302	269	163	121	164	107
	MAGWE DIVISION.								
20	Thayetmyo	672	532	295	285	123	146	60	63
21	Minbu	957	835	407	441	171	151	63	79
22	Magwe	1,013	838	466	486	156	153	134	105
23	Pakôkku	1,516	1,409	1,227	1,271	271	261	140	143
	MANDALAY DIVISION.								
24	Mandalay	1,944	1,658	606	620	196	211	127	110
25	Kyauksè	695	613	288	316	106	120	61	44
26	Meiktila	679	583	335	328	97	108	68	75
27	Myingyan	961	822	490	482	227	225	176	165
28	Yaméthin	935	881	331	366	158	156	103	120
	SAGAING DIVISION.								
29	Shwebo	1,419	1,213	447	437	199	198	110	103
30	Sagaing	790	687	580	532	168	167	94	83
31	Lower Chindwin	951	794	411	371	166	161	131	146
	Total, Deaths	28,086	23,820	13,074	12,878	5,155	5,194	3,620	3,240
	Total, Population	131,269	136,391	534,388	554,521	665,315	673,733	648,260	669,818
	Total, Ratio per 1,000 living	213·96	174·64	24·47	23·22	7·75	7·71	5·58	5·31

in the Districts of Burma during the year 1925. (Paragraph 15.)

7		8		9		10		11		12		13
15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
321	238	1,252	568	1,369	541	992	333	666	305	983	669	1
204	237	424	577	442	420	488	285	365	305	744	641	2
61	63	116	139	135	156	132	133	153	116	290	298	3
41	39	77	111	86	77	109	80	107	79	204	183	4
235	196	502	418	430	361	406	221	281	197	568	387	5
229	227	445	396	369	370	393	265	320	290	587	591	6
74	115	252	250	316	293	285	200	242	177	637	455	7
112	101	207	220	262	180	194	148	208	150	396	286	8
144	154	396	373	416	362	301	299	271	277	541	493	9
179	196	422	404	469	391	396	326	308	305	613	504	10
185	168	373	429	448	434	383	369	391	341	785	736	11
141	137	297	234	305	206	278	172	208	158	380	308	12
114	120	279	281	250	257	210	233	190	148	478	391	13
115	90	247	187	275	170	197	116	155	78	250	167	14
149	156	228	306	288	269	263	232	230	185	389	313	15
145	123	301	327	343	264	289	224	274	163	653	477	16
58	62	151	190	150	152	152	131	149	128	315	309	17
36	34	100	96	151	118	125	77	99	75	181	137	18
173	148	339	253	325	255	276	215	252	195	427	381	19
61	78	143	175	200	219	182	178	186	192	364	381	20
110	96	255	316	228	267	266	200	274	275	603	685	21
152	135	323	342	289	269	242	205	252	213	666	693	22
159	186	338	378	315	320	339	277	312	315	904	1,111	23
180	165	532	433	484	349	408	286	435	314	731	897	24
72	60	167	194	195	187	186	129	196	157	393	399	25
134	103	263	261	179	194	182	127	157	121	420	497	26
171	192	247	305	210	213	202	188	194	206	634	737	27
124	112	284	340	268	226	202	178	214	166	570	579	28
156	136	323	343	290	256	237	242	261	263	691	930	29
117	144	255	274	236	249	166	164	188	201	629	745	30
137	152	239	263	194	241	183	203	191	191	647	903	31
4,289	4,163	9,777	9,383	9,917	8,266	8,664	6,436	7,729	6,286	16,673	16,283	
543,201	566,316	986,827	926,484	805,282	653,264	570,043	499,720	347,411	344,624	313,209	312,542	
7·90	7·35	9·91	10·13	12·31	12·65	15·20	12·88	22·25	18·24	53·23	52·10	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV (a) giving the Details

No.	Division and District.	Not exceeding one month.						Total of columns 5 and 8.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Rangoon	324	134	458	276	129	405	863
	ARAKAN DIVISION.							
2	Akyab	113	197	310	101	168	269	579
3	Kyaukpyu	47	101	148	50	85	135	283
4	Sandoway	69	123	192	64	88	152	344
	PEGU DIVISION.							
5	Pegu	116	192	308	86	138	224	532
6	Tharrawaddy	101	148	249	64	109	173	422
7	Hanthawaddy	119	106	225	88	80	168	393
8	Insein	61	89	150	41	88	129	279
9	Prome	78	149	227	69	142	211	438
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein	142	130	272	102	95	197	469
11	Henzada	222	224	446	164	177	341	787
12	Myaungmya	87	121	208	82	103	185	393
13	Ma-ubin	69	143	212	65	120	185	397
14	Pyapôn	56	71	127	62	57	119	246
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn	35	99	134	31	70	101	235
16	Amherst	114	116	230	106	108	214	444
17	Tavoy	52	85	137	33	47	80	217
18	Mergui	37	52	89	36	37	73	162
19	Toungoo	47	89	136	17	57	74	210
	MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo	59	81	140	40	63	103	243
21	Minbu	140	142	282	119	97	216	498
22	Magwe	142	136	278	103	118	221	499
23	Pakôkku	381	215	596	321	219	540	1,136
	MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay	471	261	732	350	218	568	1,300
25	Kyauksè	140	134	274	124	111	235	509
26	Meiktila	81	76	157	79	56	135	292
27	Myingyan	177	198	375	146	165	311	686
28	Yamèthin	80	132	212	73	100	173	385
	SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo	232	198	430	163	176	339	769
30	Sagaing	155	132	287	121	99	220	507
31	Lower Chindwin	167	159	326	128	147	275	601
	Total	4,114	4,233	8,347	3,304	3,467	6,771	15,118

of Deaths by Ages under One year during the year 1925.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total male, columns 5, 10 and 13.	Total female, columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(1)
515	478	993	213	211	424	1,186	1,094	2,280	1
578	480	1,058	291	208	499	1,179	957	2,136	2
145	115	260	89	107	196	382	357	739	3
283	234	517	76	62	138	551	448	999	4
513	417	930	425	377	802	1,246	1,018	2,264	5
801	685	1,486	258	172	430	1,308	1,030	2,338	6
353	272	625	139	106	245	717	546	1,263	7
245	213	458	144	135	279	539	477	1,016	8
756	679	1,435	178	182	360	1,161	1,072	2,233	9
661	528	1,189	250	223	473	1,183	948	2,131	10
886	777	1,663	355	300	655	1,687	1,418	3,105	11
292	235	527	153	139	292	653	559	1,212	12
404	354	758	179	145	324	795	684	1,479	13
179	140	319	93	73	166	399	332	731	14
235	193	428	162	141	303	531	435	966	15
327	255	582	197	169	366	754	638	1,392	16
220	151	371	70	36	106	427	267	694	17
126	107	233	37	36	73	252	216	468	18
357	273	630	111	112	223	604	459	1,063	19
409	322	731	123	107	230	672	532	1,204	20
496	471	967	179	148	327	957	835	1,792	21
547	440	987	188	177	365	1,013	838	1,851	22
625	578	1,203	295	291	586	1,516	1,409	2,925	23
917	802	1,719	295	288	583	1,944	1,658	3,602	24
278	259	537	143	119	262	695	613	1,308	25
391	353	744	131	95	226	679	583	1,262	26
374	305	679	212	206	418	961	822	1,783	27
602	576	1,178	121	132	253	935	881	1,816	28
764	655	1,419	225	219	444	1,419	1,213	2,632	29
331	320	651	172	147	319	790	687	1,477	30
392	329	721	233	190	423	951	794	1,745	31
14,002	11,996	25,998	5,737	5,053	10,790	28,086	23,820	51,906	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. V.—Deaths registered according

1	2	3					Total.
		Population (Census 1921).					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Christians.	Mahome- dans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists.	Other classes.	
1	Rangoon	25,310	62,070	125,626	114,319	18,180	345,505
	ARAKAN DIVISION.						
2	Akyab	618	208,961	14,719	315,137	34,605	574,040
3	Kyaukpyu	136	4,479	634	178,451	16,173	199,873
4	Sandoway	956	5,251	376	100,878	4,568	112,029
	PEGU DIVISION.						
5	Pegu	9,790	9,745	40,856	378,338	6,891	445,620
6	Tharrawaddy	8,074	5,421	9,179	467,558	2,197	492,429
7	Hanthawaddy	5,074	12,811	47,326	293,768	5,645	364,624
8	Insein	15,544	7,874	24,034	238,733	3,355	289,540
9	Prome	1,238	4,174	5,509	356,283	4,371	371,575
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
10	Bassein	32,630	9,994	14,947	428,546	3,356	489,473
11	Henzada	11,742	5,211	6,703	525,231	2,033	550,920
12	Myaungmya	21,198	11,451	9,533	324,315	4,054	370,551
13	Ma-ubin	11,984	6,001	6,833	302,862	2,426	330,106
14	Pyapôn	9,054	5,640	16,431	254,072	3,797	288,994
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
15	Thatôn	3,811	13,405	21,112	430,329	2,443	471,100
16	Amherst	7,074	26,678	25,415	355,175	3,568	417,910
17	Tavoy	2,645	2,873	3,319	145,146	2,803	156,786
18	Mergui	6,153	11,645	6,613	104,617	6,437	135,465
19	Toungoo	35,442	8,163	19,575	297,980	20,723	381,883
	MAGWE DIVISION.						
20	Thayetmyo	465	1,994	1,946	239,726	11,275	255,406
21	Minbu	174	1,223	1,995	265,885	5,025	274,302
22	Magwe	1,153	3,521	7,243	410,548	787	423,252
23	Pakôkku	307	1,022	842	460,158	3,442	465,771
	MANDALAY DIVISION.						
24	Mandalay	8,329	23,209	22,061	299,327	3,695	356,621
25	Kyauksè	592	5,740	1,028	135,082	235	142,677
26	Meiktila	772	4,283	2,644	281,618	580	289,897
27	Myingyan	342	1,156	1,724	438,374	412	442,008
28	Yamèthin	2,416	12,908	6,220	298,565	3,080	323,189
	SAGAING DIVISION.						
29	Shwebo	2,008	7,610	2,538	378,464	664	391,284
30	Sagaing	948	2,811	1,956	321,016	177	326,908
31	Lower Chindwin	334	1,025	1,299	340,065	157	342,880
	Total	226,313	488,349	450,236	9,480,566	177,154	10,822,618

to classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1925.

4						5						6
Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						No.
Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	
690	1,875	4,626	5,122	60	12,373	27·26	30·21	36·82	44·80	3·30	35·81	1
38	3,333	149	5,802	442	9,764	61·49	15·95	10·12	18·41	12·77	17·01	2
8	43	5	3,107	242	3,405	58·82	9·60	7·89	17·41	14·96	17·04	3
25	103	7	2,538	99	2,772	26·15	19·62	18·62	25·16	21·67	24·74	4
110	131	276	7,163	429	8,109	11·24	13·44	6·76	18·93	62·26	18·20	5
89	101	241	8,177	185	8,793	11·02	18·63	26·26	17·49	84·21	17·86	6
70	189	409	4,402	384	5,454	13·80	14·75	8·64	14·98	68·02	14·96	7
185	105	225	3,704	169	4,388	11·90	13·34	9·36	15·52	50·37	15·16	8
6	72	251	7,160	75	7,564	4·85	17·25	45·56	20·10	17·16	20·36	9
462	264	403	7,136	33	8,298	14·16	26·42	26·96	16·65	9·83	16·95	10
155	117	121	9,604	79	10,076	13·20	22·45	18·05	18·29	38·86	18·29	11
240	175	144	4,348	165	5,072	11·32	15·28	15·11	13·41	40·70	13·69	12
109	68	90	5,460	31	5,758	9·10	11·33	13·17	18·03	12·78	17·44	13
160	80	118	2,855	391	3,604	17·67	14·18	7·18	11·24	102·98	12·47	14
23	166	224	4,944	74	5,431	6·04	12·38	10·61	11·49	30·29	11·53	15
94	530	552	5,237	94	6,507	13·29	19·87	21·72	14·74	26·35	15·57	16
45	59	63	3,071	136	3,374	17·01	20·54	18·98	21·16	48·52	21·52	17
77	205	65	1,898	47	2,292	12·51	17·60	9·83	18·14	7·30	16·92	18
539	148	253	4,359	129	5,428	15·21	18·13	12·92	14·63	6·22	14·21	19
11	33	21	4,263	207	4,535	23·66	16·55	10·79	17·78	18·36	17·76	20
4	17	25	6,535	98	6,679	22·99	13·90	12·53	24·58	19·50	24·35	21
14	42	62	6,974	40	7,132	12·14	11·93	8·56	16·99	50·83	16·85	22
4	9	8	11,043	128	11,192	13·03	8·81	9·50	24·00	37·19	24·03	23
173	639	622	9,136	116	10,686	20·77	27·53	28·19	30·52	31·39	29·96	24
11	103	22	4,428	14	4,578	18·58	17·94	21·40	32·78	59·57	32·09	25
4	92	46	4,756	13	4,911	5·18	21·48	17·40	16·89	22·41	16·94	26
2	10	11	7,018	6	7,047	5·85	8·65	6·38	16·01	14·56	15·94	27
21	325	103	5,794	70	6,313	8·69	25·18	16·56	19·41	22·73	19·53	28
48	136	31	8,033	6	8,254	23·90	17·87	12·21	21·23	9·04	21·09	29
1	50	30	6,385	3	6,469	1·05	17·79	15·34	19·89	16·95	19·79	30
2	15	9	6,637	12	6,675	5·99	14·63	6·93	19·52	76·43	19·47	31
3,420	9,235	9,212	177,089	3,977	202,933	15·11	18·91	20·46	18·68	22·45	18·75	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT V-A.—Deaths registered according

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1921).							
		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Rangoon ...	14,215	11,095	49,610	12,460	102,798	22,828	59,517	54,802
	ARAKAN DIVISION.								
2	Akyab ...	428	190	116,736	92,225	13,401	1,318	159,719	155,418
3	Kyaukpyu ...	65	71	2,580	1,899	609	25	84,901	93,550
4	Sandoway ...	488	468	2,749	2,502	331	45	49,415	51,463
	PEGU DIVISION.								
5	Pegu ...	4,918	4,872	6,996	2,749	27,554	13,302	191,186	187,152
6	Tharrawaddy ...	3,970	4,104	3,736	1,685	7,422	1,757	229,477	238,081
7	Hanthawaddy ...	3,022	2,052	9,551	3,260	35,365	11,961	148,757	145,011
8	Insein ...	7,681	7,863	5,301	2,573	18,387	5,647	120,939	117,794
9	Prome ...	651	587	2,687	1,487	4,427	1,082	172,327	183,956
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.								
10	Bassein ...	16,207	16,423	7,082	2,912	13,151	1,796	213,811	214,735
11	Henzada ...	5,711	6,031	3,323	1,888	5,712	991	257,027	268,204
12	Myaungmya ...	10,645	10,553	8,990	2,461	8,544	989	165,260	159,055
13	Ma-ubin ...	5,976	6,008	4,350	1,651	5,954	879	150,413	152,449
14	Pyapôn ...	4,925	4,129	4,843	797	12,804	3,627	131,225	122,847
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.								
15	Thatôn ...	1,920	1,891	8,912	4,493	14,794	6,318	218,580	211,749
16	Amherst ...	3,596	3,478	16,261	10,417	19,468	5,947	181,489	173,686
17	Tavoy ...	1,371	1,274	1,844	1,029	2,953	366	72,612	72,534
18	Mergui ...	3,297	2,856	6,270	5,375	5,842	771	53,200	51,417
19	Toungoo ...	17,624	17,818	5,498	2,665	13,316	6,259	149,783	148,197
	MAGWE DIVISION.								
20	Thayetmyo ...	261	204	1,177	817	1,405	541	116,712	123,014
21	Minbu ..	118	56	842	381	1,752	243	129,039	136,846
22	Magwe ...	746	407	2,748	773	6,669	574	200,865	209,683
23	Pakôkku ...	210	97	701	321	702	140	220,495	239,663
	MANDALAY DIVISION.								
24	Mandalay ...	4,506	3,823	13,665	9,544	15,591	6,470	146,205	153,122
25	Kyauskè ...	292	300	2,896	2,844	821	207	66,277	68,805
26	Meiktila ...	532	240	2,369	1,914	2,005	639	132,184	149,434
27	Myingyan ...	202	140	833	323	1,399	325	210,540	227,834
28	Yamèthin ...	1,285	1,131	6,896	6,012	4,797	1,423	146,086	152,479
	SAGAING DIVISION.								
29	Shwebo ...	1,015	993	3,922	3,688	1,925	613	177,347	201,117
30	Sagaing ...	446	502	1,563	1,248	1,382	574	151,524	169,492
31	Lower Chindwin ...	194	140	794	231	1,006	293	154,557	185,508
	Total ...	116,517	109,796	305,725	182,624	352,286	97,950	4,661,469	4,819,097

o Sex in the four main classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1925.

4								5								6
Number of deaths registered.								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								No.
Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
357	333	1,233	642	3,296	1,330	2,787	2,335	25.11	30.01	24.85	51.52	32.06	58.26	46.83	42.61	1
22	16	1,793	1,540	110	39	2,983	2,819	51.40	84.21	15.36	16.70	8.21	29.59	18.68	18.14	2
4	4	12	31	3	2	1,561	1,546	61.54	56.34	4.65	16.32	4.93	80.00	18.39	16.53	3
16	9	55	48	6	1	1,331	1,207	32.79	19.23	20.01	19.18	18.13	22.22	26.94	25.45	4
52	58	82	49	212	64	3,839	3,324	10.57	11.90	11.72	17.82	7.69	4.81	20.08	17.76	5
47	42	70	31	165	76	4,243	3,934	11.84	10.23	18.74	18.40	22.23	43.26	18.49	16.52	6
44	26	118	71	300	109	2,273	2,129	14.56	12.67	12.35	21.78	8.48	9.11	15.28	14.68	7
105	80	68	37	153	72	1,968	1,736	13.67	10.17	12.83	14.38	8.32	12.75	16.27	14.74	8
4	2	50	22	165	86	3,633	3,527	6.14	3.41	18.61	14.79	37.27	79.48	21.08	19.17	9
245	217	162	102	318	85	3,685	3,451	15.12	13.21	22.87	35.03	24.18	47.33	17.23	16.07	10
85	70	69	48	93	28	4,874	4,730	14.88	11.61	20.76	25.42	16.28	28.25	18.96	17.64	11
128	112	124	51	122	22	2,340	2,008	12.02	10.61	13.79	20.72	14.28	22.24	14.16	12.62	12
58	51	46	22	70	20	2,807	2,653	9.71	8.49	10.57	13.33	11.76	22.75	18.66	17.40	13
90	70	69	11	81	37	1,538	1,317	18.27	16.95	14.25	13.80	6.33	10.20	11.72	10.72	14
12	11	97	69	148	76	2,523	2,421	6.25	5.82	10.88	15.36	10.00	12.03	11.54	11.43	15
51	43	317	213	381	171	2,696	2,541	14.18	12.36	19.49	20.45	19.57	28.75	14.85	14.63	16
27	18	35	24	50	13	1,545	1,526	19.69	14.13	18.98	23.32	16.93	35.52	21.28	21.04	17
41	36	123	82	44	21	1,011	887	12.44	12.61	19.62	15.26	7.53	27.24	19.00	17.25	18
305	234	80	68	187	66	2,370	1,989	17.31	13.13	14.55	25.52	14.04	10.54	15.82	13.42	19
6	5	16	17	17	4	2,140	2,123	22.99	24.51	13.59	20.81	12.10	7.39	18.34	17.26	20
4	...	11	6	19	6	3,254	3,281	33.90	...	13.06	15.75	10.84	24.69	25.22	23.98	21
6	8	28	14	52	10	3,576	3,398	8.04	19.66	10.19	18.11	7.80	17.42	17.80	16.21	22
3	1	7	2	7	1	5,432	5,611	14.29	10.31	9.99	6.23	9.97	7.14	24.64	23.41	23
96	77	364	275	407	215	4,699	4,437	21.30	20.14	26.64	28.81	26.10	33.23	32.14	28.98	24
9	2	58	45	19	3	2,266	2,162	30.82	6.67	20.03	15.87	23.14	14.49	34.19	31.42	25
2	2	46	46	27	19	2,430	2,326	3.76	8.33	19.42	24.03	13.47	29.73	18.38	15.57	26
1	1	7	3	10	1	3,488	3,530	4.95	7.14	8.40	9.29	7.15	3.08	16.57	15.49	27
15	6	168	157	74	29	2,888	2,906	11.67	5.31	24.36	26.11	15.43	20.38	19.77	19.06	28
30	18	74	62	22	9	4,003	4,030	29.56	18.13	18.87	16.81	11.43	14.68	22.57	20.04	29
1	...	31	19	19	11	3,170	3,215	2.24	...	19.83	15.22	13.75	19.16	20.92	18.97	30
2	...	10	5	6	3	3,224	3,413	10.31	...	12.59	21.65	5.96	10.24	20.86	18.40	31
1,868	1,552	5,423	3,812	6,583	2,629	90,577	86,512	16.03	14.14	17.74	20.87	18.69	26.84	19.43	17.95	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-A.—Births and Deaths registered from different causes

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10						
			Births.			Birth rate.							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.													
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population (Census 1921).																
ARAKAN DIVISION.																		
1	Akyab ...	535,148	8,354	7,498	15,852	29.62	570	51	...	6,211	447	251						
2	Kyaukpyu ...	195,989	2,022	1,806	3,828	19.53	376	33	...	1,274	305	6						
3	Sandoway ...	108,267	2,113	2,004	4,117	38.03	2	11	...	1,412	52	18						
PEGU DIVISION.																		
4	Pegu ...	419,355	4,793	4,556	9,349	22.29	109	292	12	1,638	61	2						
5	Tharrawaddy ...	449,000	5,648	5,390	11,038	24.58	1	17	117	3,659	217	247						
6	Hanthawaddy ...	341,278	3,740	3,646	7,386	21.64	26	54	...	1,197	108	126						
7	Insein ...	275,232	2,891	2,786	5,677	20.63	63	76	141	934	81	30						
8	Prome ...	322,246	4,826	4,653	9,479	29.42	26	2	51	2,947	120	16						
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																		
9	Bassein...	434,904	4,805	4,692	9,497	21.84	27	35	72	2,136	165	37						
10	Henzada ...	512,412	7,476	6,961	14,437	28.17	78	21	35	3,313	165	103						
11	Myaungmya ...	349,709	2,857	2,874	5,731	16.39	15	5	22	1,170	163	63						
12	Ma-ubin ...	305,938	4,103	3,722	7,825	25.58	122	29	60	1,107	106	101						
13	Pyapôn ...	272,111	2,563	2,371	4,934	18.13	36	77	1	942	165	110						
TENASSERIM DIVISION.																		
14	Thatôn ...	448,841	3,466	3,213	6,679	14.88	15	97	81	2,374	147	28						
15	Amherst ...	350,022	5,464	4,881	10,345	29.56	13	33	8	1,174	179	190						
16	Tavoy ...	129,306	2,656	2,520	5,176	40.03	...	1	...	2,061	41	47						
17	Mergui ...	117,057	1,991	1,755	3,746	32.00	...	39	...	1,108	94	27						
18	Toungoo ...	350,117	2,925	2,733	5,658	16.16	14	37	16	2,520	80	7						
MAGWE DIVISION.																		
19	Thayetmyo ...	233,419	3,301	2,904	6,205	26.58	34	6	7	2,326	54	16						
20	Minbu ...	262,065	4,291	4,160	8,451	32.25	5	5	...	3,026	75	49						
21	Magwe ...	399,612	5,094	4,725	9,819	24.57	23	34	...	1,996	61	35						
22	Pakôkku ...	446,264	7,771	7,412	15,183	34.02	17	94	66	4,423	386	61						
MANDALAY DIVISION.																		
23	Mandalay ...	187,707	2,909	2,723	5,632	30.00	1	99	28	1,946	26	34						
24	Kyauksè ...	136,570	2,522	2,386	4,908	35.94	...	50	19	1,579	7	81						
25	Meiktila ...	281,029	3,526	3,427	6,953	24.74	45	151	102	992	36	46						
26	Myingyan ...	415,983	4,511	4,148	8,659	20.82	27	613	...	1,758	113	105						
27	Yamèthin ...	294,730	4,162	4,128	8,290	28.13	...	88	24	1,648	34	9						
SAGAING DIVISION.																		
28	Shwebo ...	377,937	5,251	5,109	10,360	27.41	5	48	149	3,022	103	80						
29	Sagaing ...	310,696	3,451	3,385	6,836	22.00	4	284	28	1,855	282	235						
30	Lower Chindwin ...	333,655	4,588	4,588	9,176	27.50	42	126	103	2,268	30	9						
Total, Rural Districts, Burma.		9,596,599	124,070	117,156	241,226	25.14	1,696	2,508	1,142	64,016	3,903	2,169						

the Districts of Burma during the year 1925. (Paragraphs 9, 13, 19, 21, 32, 25, 28.)

11						12	13	14										15
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.										Nc.
Suic. de.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
Male.	Female.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.											
...	2	48	5	4	59	1,401	8,990	1'07	'10	...	11'61	'84	'47	'11	2'62	16'80	19'11	1
...	1	8	3	1	13	1,310	3,317	1'92	'17	...	6'50	1'56	'03	'07	6'68	16'92	17'10	2
1	3	40	12	...	56	1,152	2,703	'02	'10	...	13'04	'48	'17	'52	10'64	24'97	25'30	3
2	4	17	46	4	73	4,828	7,015	'26	'70	'03	3'91	'15	'00	'17	11'51	16'73	21'18	4
4	2	36	117	5	164	2,982	7,404	'00	'04	'26	8'15	'48	'55	'37	6'64	16'49	20'77	5
3	...	38	27	4	72	3,269	4,852	'08	'16	...	3'51	'32	'37	'21	9'58	14'22	20'41	6
5	2	29	40	10	86	2,649	4,060	'23	'28	'51	3'39	'29	'11	'31	9'62	14'75	21'19	7
2	3	44	52	3	104	2,385	5,652	'08	'01	'16	9'15	'37	'05	'32	7'40	17'54	20'83	8
1	...	61	7	...	69	3,850	6,391	'06	'08	'17	4'91	'38	'09	'16	8'85	14'70	17'73	9
...	4	66	55	2	127	4,998	8,840	'15	'04	'07	6'47	'32	'20	'25	9'75	17'25	22'73	10
4	...	25	25	3	57	2,695	4,190	'04	'01	'06	3'35	'47	'18	'16	7'71	11'98	19'44	11
1	1	21	47	3	73	3,472	5,070	'40	'09	'20	3'62	'35	'33	'24	11'35	16'57	18'47	12
...	...	75	44	...	119	1,559	3,009	'13	'28	'00	3'46	'61	'40	'44	5'73	11'06	16'36	13
4	...	15	15	4	38	1,872	4,652	'03	'22	'18	5'29	'33	'06	'08	4'17	10'36	16'96	14
...	1	84	33	6	124	2,799	4,520	'04	'09	'02	3'35	'51	'54	'35	8'00	12'91	15'56	15
1	...	32	1	...	34	430	2,614	...	'01	...	15'94	'32	'36	'26	3'33	20'22	22'14	16
2	1	30	6	3	42	433	1,743	...	'33	...	9'47	'80	'23	'36	3'70	14'89	18'44	17
2	...	14	12	1	29	1,859	4,562	'04	'11	'05	7'20	'23	'02	'08	5'31	13'03	20'89	18
1	2	24	17	3	47	1,513	4,003	'15	'03	'03	9'96	'23	'07	'20	6'48	17'15	22'76	19
2	2	41	82	2	129	2,935	6,224	'02	'02	...	11'55	'29	'19	'49	11'20	23'75	26'49	20
8	10	45	90	4	157	3,958	6,264	'06	'09	...	4'99	'15	'09	'39	9'90	15'68	18'09	21
5	4	67	81	11	168	5,030	10,245	'04	'21	'15	9'91	'86	'14	'38	11'27	22'96	22'46	22
...	1	18	17	4	40	2,126	4,300	'01	'53	'15	10'37	'14	'18	'21	11'33	22'91	29'79	23
...	...	9	39	2	50	2,468	4,254	...	'37	'14	11'56	'05	'59	'37	18'07	31'15	33'01	24
3	2	38	94	8	145	3,047	4,564	'16	'54	'36	3'53	'13	'16	'52	10'84	16'24	19'30	25
1	2	37	67	4	111	3,546	6,273	'06	1'47	...	4'23	'27	'25	'27	8'52	15'08	16'65	26
1	2	28	48	8	87	3,346	5,236	...	'30	'08	5'59	'12	'03	'30	11'35	17'77	22'62	27
4	1	36	94	14	149	4,212	7,768	'01	'13	'39	8'00	'27	'21	'39	11'14	20'55	25'05	28
78	90	389	164	15	736	2,473	5,897	'01	'91	'09	5'97	'91	'76	2'37	7'96	18'98	18'80	29
3	1	17	80	5	106	3,686	6,370	'13	'38	'31	6'80	'09	'03	'32	11'05	19'09	22'15	30
138	141	1,432	1,420	133	3,264	82,284	160,982	'18	'26	'12	6'67	'41	'23	'34	8'57	16'77	20'54	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—Births and Deaths registered

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10						
			Births.			Birth rate.							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.													
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).																
1	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,331	3,149	6,480	18·76	60	630	620	463	1,249	3,532						
	ARAKAN DIVISION.																	
2	Akyab ...	36,569	291	291	582	15·92	36	2	...	158	33	109						
3	Minbya ...	2,323	36	25	61	26·26	...	14	...	43	7	1						
4	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	64	46	110	28·32	1	...	...	29	4	7				
5	Sandoway ...	3,762	72	56	128	34·02	1	...	...	20	4	5				
	PEGU DIVISION.																	
6	Pegu ...	18,769	319	288	607	32·34	5	2	63	123	37	85						
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	109	74	183	24·41	...	12	5	59	16	39						
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	54	40	94	25·93	...	1	20	18	3	9						
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	90	85	175	26·54	1	1	64	17	8	44						
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	64	51	115	16·63	6	...	84	24	21	3						
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	70	57	127	12·83	1	...	27	83	14	1						
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	74	83	157	20·48	...	3	101	43	25	3						
13	Minhla ...	3,829	24	22	46	12·01	...	...	78	10	7	...				
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	43	54	97	19·80	...	2	22	57	...	...				
15	Syriam ...	15,193	148	151	299	19·68	...	4	1	84	18	7						
16	Thôngwa ...	8,153	132	122	254	31·15	1	...	...	41	24	2				
17	Insein ...	14,308	111	104	215	15·03	1	8	12	61	25	7						
18	Prome ...	26,067	327	294	621	23·82	2	2	363	81	43	18						
19	Shwedaung ...	9,108	100	94	194	21·30	...	...	13	40	4	5				
20	Paungdè ...	14,154	128	158	286	20·21	...	...	30	72	9	5				
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																	
21	Bassein ...	42,563	589	539	1,128	26·50	...	5	304	47	104	26						
22	Ngathaingyaung ...	5,122	64	83	147	28·70	...	3	20	16	15	3						
23	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	76	66	142	20·63	...	16	24	19	11	1						
24	Henzada ...	23,651	335	335	670	28·33	4	4	67	82	33	10						
25	Myanaung ...	7,793	104	101	205	26·31	2	2	...	31	20	3						
26	Kyângin ...	7,064	112	86	198	28·03	...	...	44	45	9	...				
27	Myaungmya ...	6,280	83	78	161	25·64	4	1	46	26	20	3						
28	Wakèma ...	8,447	126	133	259	30·66	29	1	...	55	36	5						
29	Mawlamyainggyun ...	6,115	81	71	152	24·86	16	...	1	59	40	4						
30	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	100	78	178	26·13	5	2	34	15	12	3						
31	Yandoon ...	9,344	123	102	225	24·08	2	4	33	33	24	5						
32	Danubyu ...	8,012	68	77	145	18·10	12	4	...	17	10	3						
33	Pyapôn ...	7,659	132	130	262	34·21	13	3	25	48	31	4						
34	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	92	87	179	19·41	6	8	1	73	24	2						
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																	
35	Thatôn ...	15,091	229	209	438	29·02	3	62	...	64	33	6						
36	Kyaikto ...	7,168	117	122	239	33·34	1	...	45	21	33	2						
37	Moulmein ...	61,301	845	759	1,604	26·17	2	13	38	70	134	23						
38	Kawkareik ...	6,587	151	135	286	43·42	...	...	...	61	25	4			
39	Tavoy ...	27,480	457	432	889	32·35	...	2	...	337	43	5						

from different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1925.

	11					12	13	14									
	Injuries.					All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
	Females.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
														For the year.	Mean of previous five years.		
...	...	196	15	6	217	5,602	12,373	.17	1.82	1.79	1.34	3.61	10.22	.63	16.21	35.81	35.98
...	...	11	...	...	11	353	702	.98	.05	...	4.32	.90	2.98	.30	9.65	19.20	22.67
...	7	72	...	6.03	...	18.51	3.01	.43	...	3.01	30.99	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	45	88	.26	...	...	7.47	1.03	1.80	.51	11.59	22.66	27.31
...	...	3	...	...	3	36	69	.27	...	...	5.32	1.06	1.33	.80	9.57	18.34	26.51
6	...	27	...	...	33	434	779	.27	.11	3.36	6.55	1.97	4.37	1.76	23.12	41.50	47.49
2	...	35	1	1	39	145	315	...	1.60	.67	7.87	2.13	5.20	5.20	19.34	42.02	38.22
...	1	5	...	...	6	37	94	...	.28	5.52	4.97	.83	2.48	1.66	10.21	25.93	...
...	...	3	...	...	3	67	205	.15	.15	9.71	2.58	1.21	6.67	.45	10.16	31.09	36.90
...	1	...	1	93	236	.87	...	12.15	3.47	3.04	1.01	.14	13.45	34.12	37.74
...	...	3	...	...	3	112	241	.10	...	2.73	8.38	1.41	.10	.30	11.31	24.34	28.23
1	...	15	1	...	17	115	336	...	.39	13.18	5.61	3.26	4.17	2.22	15.00	43.83	43.18
...	...	5	...	...	5	51	155	...	...	20.37	2.61	1.83	1.04	1.31	13.32	40.48	41.36
...	...	1	1	...	2	39	122	...	.41	4.49	11.64	...	...	.41	7.96	24.91	28.08
2	...	23	...	...	25	159	366	...	.26	.07	5.53	1.18	4.94	1.65	10.47	24.09	21.96
...	...	5	...	1	6	135	236	.12	...	...	5.03	2.94	3.56	.74	16.56	28.95	24.52
2	...	14	...	...	16	127	328	.07	.56	.84	4.26	1.75	5.45	1.12	8.88	22.92	23.42
...	...	26	1	1	28	570	1,275	.08	.08	13.93	3.11	1.65	7.14	1.07	21.87	48.91	54.04
...	...	2	1	...	3	114	229	...	...	1.43	4.39	.44	6.04	.33	12.52	25.14	36.09
...	...	6	3	...	9	237	408	...	...	2.12	5.09	.64	3.60	.64	16.74	28.83	37.44
...	...	20	...	1	21	800	1,546	...	.12	7.14	1.10	2.44	6.23	.49	18.80	36.32	44.60
...	...	7	...	...	7	76	175	...	.59	3.90	3.12	2.93	7.42	1.37	14.84	34.17	33.96
...	99	186	...	2.32	3.49	2.76	1.60	2.47	...	14.38	27.02	26.40
...	...	42	...	...	42	435	771	.17	.17	2.83	3.47	1.40	4.40	1.78	18.39	32.60	39.64
...	...	9	...	...	9	118	220	.26	.26	...	3.98	2.57	4.88	1.15	15.14	28.23	37.09
...	...	4	...	...	4	134	245	...	...	6.23	6.37	1.27	1.27	.57	18.97	34.68	36.30
1	...	11	...	...	12	154	294	.64	.16	7.32	4.14	3.18	4.94	1.91	24.52	46.82	37.44
...	...	4	...	...	4	142	323	3.43	.12	...	6.51	4.26	6.63	.47	16.81	38.24	46.15
...	...	14	...	...	14	90	265	2.62	...	.16	9.65	6.54	7.36	2.29	14.72	43.34	58.00
...	...	9	4	...	13	101	217	.73	.29	4.99	2.20	1.76	5.14	1.91	14.83	31.86	37.51
1	...	4	...	...	5	171	322	.21	.43	3.53	3.53	2.57	5.35	.54	18.30	34.46	33.92
2	...	2	...	...	4	69	149	1.50	.50	...	2.12	1.25	4.12	.50	8.61	18.60	30.03
...	...	17	2	...	19	124	305	1.70	.39	3.26	6.27	4.05	5.48	2.48	16.19	39.82	35.33
1	...	1	...	...	2	152	290	.65	.87	.11	7.91	2.60	2.60	.22	16.48	31.44	43.98
1	...	5	2	...	8	279	510	.20	4.11	...	4.24	2.19	4.04	.53	18.49	33.79	29.75
...	...	8	...	1	9	140	269	.14	...	6.28	2.93	4.60	2.79	1.26	19.53	37.53	40.72
2	1	75	...	1	79	1,148	1,714	.03	.21	.62	1.14	2.19	3.75	1.29	18.73	27.96	32.89
...	...	2	...	1	3	141	273	...	...	...	9.26	3.80	6.53	.46	21.41	41.45	32.00
...	...	24	2	1	27	297	760	...	.07	...	12.26	1.56	1.97	.98	10.81	27.66	31.65

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—*Births and Deaths registered from different causes in*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.						
TENASSERIM DIVISION <i>concl'd.</i>												
40	Mergui ...	18,408	312	278	590	32·05	...	2	...	225	28	74
41	Toungoo ...	19,332	244	226	470	24·31	5	4	18	64	43	88
42	Shwegyin ...	5,758	86	94	180	31·26	7	5	1	29	20	23
43	Pyu ...	6,676	75	61	136	20·37	...	...	7	42	27	27
MAGWE DIVISION.												
44	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	93	85	178	16·53	...	...	...	46	3	4
45	Allanmyo ...	11,219	145	139	284	25·31	...	...	...	52	13	8
46	Minbu ...	5,403	102	102	204	37·76	...	1	...	8	5	75
47	Salin ...	6,834	106	116	222	32·48	...	...	...	72	1	19
48	Magwe ...	7,819	119	113	232	29·67	...	1	...	41	14	34
49	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	111	128	239	37·90	...	...	...	43	5	73
50	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	193	187	380	39·94	...	...	3	33	48	106
51	Pakòkku ...	19,507	275	286	561	28·76	...	123	67	126	49	154
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
52	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,793	3,510	7,303	49·04	8	178	162	720	313	1,244
53	Maymyo ...	16,558	306	289	595	35·93	...	...	3	57	14	123
54	Myitngè ...	3,439	67	66	133	38·67	...	9	1	14	18	10
55	Kyauksè ...	6,107	126	100	226	37·01	...	4	40	50	7	70
56	Meiktila ...	8,868	159	154	313	35·30	...	14	57	29	9	121
57	Myingyan ...	18,931	338	291	629	33·23	...	65	89	68	13	192
58	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	89	81	170	23·96	1	1	...	30	...	25
59	Yamèthin ...	8,869	140	119	259	29·20	...	19	...	30	2	39
60	Pyinmana ...	14,886	160	170	330	22·17	...	48	49	65	21	72
61	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	78	78	156	33·16	...	2	61	41	3	48
SAGAING DIVISION.												
62	Shwebo ...	10,605	149	158	307	28·95	...	2	106	24	17	79
63	Ye-u ...	2,742	70	62	132	48·14	...	2	1	17	3	25
64	Sagaing ...	11,858	219	191	410	34·58	...	1	48	49	...	15
65	Myinmu ...	4,354	59	84	143	32·84	...	33	...	18	11	38
66	Mònywa ...	9,225	147	151	298	32·30	1	19	24	31	3	78
Total of Towns, Burma		1,226,019	17,232	16,186	33,418	27·26	236	1,344	2,922	4,669	2,898	8,411
Total of Rural Districts, Burma.		9,596,599	124,070	117,156	241,226	25·14	1,696	2,508	1,142	64,016	3,903	2,166
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA		10,822,618	141,302	133,342	274,644	25·38	1,932	3,852	4,064	68,685	6,801	10,586

Towns of Burma during the year 1925. (Paragraphs 10, 14, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28.)

		11					12	13	14									
		Injuries.					All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Male.	Female.	Wounding of accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	Cholera.			Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
														For the year.	Mean of previous five years.			
1	1	14	1	1	18	202	549	...	'11	...	12'22	1'52	4'02	'98	10'97	29'82	34'50	
...	...	17	...	...	17	262	501	'26	'21	'93	3'31	2'22	4'55	'88	13'55	25'92	35'13
...	1	6	...	...	7	87	179	1'22	'87	'17	5'04	3'47	3'99	1'22	15'11	31'09	32'41
...	...	4	...	...	4	79	186	...	...	1'05	6'29	4'04	4'04	'60	11'83	27'86	30'01
...	...	10	...	1	11	232	296	...	...	...	4'27	'28	'37	1'02	21'55	27'49	39'09
...	...	2	...	...	2	161	236	...	...	...	4'63	1'16	'71	'18	14'35	21'04	35'49
...	...	22	2	1	25	59	173	...	'19	...	1'48	'93	13'88	4'63	10'92	32'02	29'87	
...	...	7	...	...	7	183	282	...	...	...	10'54	'15	2'78	1'02	26'78	41'26	37'12
...	1	6	1	...	8	183	281	...	'13	...	5'24	1'79	4'35	1'02	23'40	35'94	40'48	
...	...	7	2	...	9	73	203	...	...	...	6'82	'79	11'58	1'43	11'58	32'19	29'56
...	...	25	...	...	25	169	384	...	...	'32	3'47	5'04	11'14	2'63	17'76	40'36	47'61
...	1	9	2	2	14	414	947	...	6'31	3'43	6'46	2'51	7'89	'72	21'22	48'55	33'70	
4	2	40	4	5	55	3,176	5,860	'05	1'20	1'09	4'83	2'10	8'38	'37	21'33	39'35	49'15	
...	...	17	...	...	17	182	398	...	...	'18	3'44	'85	7'55	1'03	10'99	24'04	29'46
...	...	4	...	...	4	72	128	...	2'62	'29	4'07	5'23	2'91	1'16	20'94	37'22	48'33
...	...	1	3	...	4	149	324	...	'65	6'55	8'19	1'15	11'46	'65	24'40	53'05	31'94	
...	...	9	2	...	11	106	347	...	1'58	6'43	3'27	1'01	13'64	1'24	11'95	39'13	36'85	
...	...	4	5	...	9	190	626	...	3'43	4'70	3'59	'69	10'14	'48	10'04	33'07	36'67	
...	...	2	...	1	3	88	148	'14	'14	...	4'23	...	3'52	'42	12'40	20'86	25'38	
...	...	1	...	...	1	124	215	...	2'14	...	3'38	'23	4'40	'11	13'98	24'24	28'86
...	...	36	...	1	37	332	624	...	3'22	3'29	4'37	1'41	4'84	2'49	22'30	41'92	38'33	
...	...	2	...	...	2	81	238	...	'43	12'97	8'72	'64	10'20	'43	17'22	50'60	35'64
...	...	5	2	...	7	167	402	...	'19	10'00	2'26	1'60	7'45	'66	15'75	37'91	42'98	
...	...	1	...	...	1	35	84	...	'73	'36	6'20	1'09	9'12	'36	12'76	30'63	...
...	1	11	1	...	13	305	431	...	'08	4'05	4'13	...	1'26	1'10	25'72	36'35	35'57	
...	...	3	...	...	3	38	141	...	7'58	...	4'13	2'53	8'73	'69	8'73	32'38	...
...	...	9	1	1	11	138	305	'11	2'06	2'60	3'36	'33	8'46	1'19	14'96	33'06	35'21	
26	9	914	60	27	1,036	20,435	41,951	'19	1'10	2'38	3'81	2'36	6'86	'85	16'67	34'22	37'34	
138	141	1,432	1,420	133	3,264	82,284	160,982	'18	'26	'12	6'67	'41	'22	'34	8'57	16'77	20'54	
164	150	2,346	1,480	160	4,300	102,719	202,933	'18	'36	'38	6'35	'63	'98	'40	9'49	18'75	22'43	

Statement VI-B. (Paragraphs 9, 12, 17, 27, 28.)

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
Measles.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
2	'01	...	...	45	'13	120	'35	463	1'34	657	1'90	592	1'71
5	'13	...	...	...	...	146	3'99	158	4'32	22	'60	11	'30
11	4'74	...	...	...	...	31	13'34	43	18'51	5	2'15	2	'86
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1'54	29	7'47	2	'51	2	'51
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2'13	20	5'32	2	'53	2	'53
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	'53	123	6'55	14	'75	23	1'23
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	6'27	59	7'87	14	1'87	2	'27
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3'03	18	4'97	1	'28	2	'55
...	...	...	...	1	'15	3	'45	17	2'58	7	1'06	1	'15
...	...	...	...	4	'58	4	'58	24	3'47	20	2'89	1	'14
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	5'66	83	8'38	7	'71	7	'71
1	'13	...	...	...	...	4	'52	43	5'61	14	1'83	11	1'43
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'52	10	2'61	6	1'56	1	'26
...	...	...	...	1	'20	54	11'02	57	11'64	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	80	5'27	84	5'53	12	'79	6	'39
2	'25	...	...	...	...	22	2'70	41	5'03	10	1'23	14	1'72
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	4'26	61	4'26	15	1'05	10	'70
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	'73	81	3'11	27	1'04	16	'61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4'39	2	'22	2	'22
1	'07	...	...	...	...	10	'71	72	5'09	9	'64	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1'10	54	1'27	50	1'17
1	'20	...	...	...	...	1	'20	16	3'12	8	1'56	7	1'37
6	'87	...	...	...	...	1	'15	19	2'76	9	1'31	2	'29
1	'04	...	...	8	'34	6	'25	82	3'47	19	'80	14	'59
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1'03	31	3'98	12	1'54	8	1'03
...	...	...	...	1	'14	4	'57	45	6'37	8	1'13	1	'14
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	'80	26	4'14	4	'64	16	2'55
1	'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	6'51	13	1'54	23	2'72
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3'27	59	9'65	19	3'11	21	3'43
...	...	...	...	5	'73	6	'88	15	2'20	5	'73	7	1'03
3	'32	...	...	1	'11	6	'64	33	3'53	11	1'18	13	1'39
1	'12	...	...	...	...	10	1'25	17	2'12	7	'87	3	'37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	6'27	24	3'13	7	'91
8	'87	...	...	...	...	13	1'41	73	7'91	14	1'52	10	1'08
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3'45	64	4'24	16	1'06	17	1'13
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1'53	21	2'93	14	1'95	19	2'65
...	...	...	...	4	'07	7	'11	70	1'14	40	'65	94	1'53
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3'34	61	9'26	22	3'34	3	'46
...	...	...	...	3	'11	265	9'64	337	12'26	29	1'06	14	'51

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement to Annual*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	6 Respiratory diseases.						7 Diphtheria.	
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		
1	Rangoon ...	345,505	1,188	3·44	1,550	4·49	794	2·30	5	·01
ARAKAN DIVISION.										
2	Akyab ...	36,569	22	·60	80	2·19	7	·19	...	...
3	Minbya ...	2,323	...	...	...	...	1	·43	...	...
4	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	3	·77	4	1·03	...	...	...	...
5	Sandoway ...	3,762	...	...	5	1·33	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.										
6	Pegu ...	18,769	...	...	82	4·37	...	...	...	...
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	1	·13	5	·67	33	4·40	...	...
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	...	...	3	·83	6	1·66	...	...
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	11	1·67	25	3·79	8	1·21	...	...
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	4	·58	2	·29	1	·14	...	...
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	...	...	1	·10	...	...	...	...
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	7	·91	17	2·22	8	1·04	...	...
13	Minhla ...	3,829	...	...	4	1·04	...	...	...	...
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Syriam ...	15,193	12	·79	16	1·05	47	3·09	...	...
16	Thôngwa ...	8,153	6	·74	20	2·45	3	·37	...	...
17	Insein ...	14,308	10	·70	12	·84	56	3·91	...	...
18	Prome ...	26,067	62	2·38	50	1·92	74	2·84	1	·0
19	Shwedaung ...	9,108	10	1·10	36	3·95	9	·99	...	...
20	Paungdè ...	14,154	1	·07	20	1·41	30	2·12	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
21	Bassein ...	42,563	112	2·63	64	1·50	89	2·09	2	·03
22	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	23	4·49	15	2·93	...	...	...	...
23	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	...	...	4	·58	13	1·89	...	...
24	Henzada ...	23,651	17	·72	54	2·28	33	1·40	...	...
25	Myanaung ...	7,793	18	2·31	4	·51	16	2·05	...	...
26	Kyangin ...	7,064	...	...	5	·71	4	·57	...	...
27	Myaungmya ...	6,280	10	1·59	21	3·34	...	...	...	...
28	Wakèma ...	8,447	2	·24	35	4·14	19	2·25	...	...
29	Mawlamyainggyun ...	6,115	25	4·09	17	2·78	3	·49	...	...
30	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	2	·29	25	3·67	8	1·17	...	...
31	Yandoon ...	9,344	9	·96	19	2·03	22	2·35	...	...
32	Danubyu ...	8,012	2	·25	4	·50	27	3·37	...	...
33	Pyapôn ...	7,659	14	1·83	22	2·87	6	·78	...	...
34	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	12	1·30	3	·33	9	·98	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
35	Thatôn ...	15,091	35	2·32	10	·66	16	1·06	1	·07
36	Kyaikto ...	7,168	7	·98	13	1·81	...	...	...	...
37	Moulmein ...	61,301	7	·11	65	1·06	158	2·58	...	...
38	Kawkareik ...	6,587	...	...	38	5·77	5	·76	...	...
39	Tavoy ...	27,480	3	·11	5	·18	46	1·67	...	...

Statement VI-B. (Paragraphs 12, 17, 27 & 28).

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	15
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	No.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
62	'18	60	'17	72	'21	30	'09	12	1,186	1,094	2,280	351'85	1
11	'30	16	'44	...	...	...	...	7	87	76	163	280'07	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16	262'30	3
5	1'29	...	...	...	...	1	'26	2	12	5	17	154'55	4
1	'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	78'13	5
30	1'60	1	'05	3	'16	...	...	3	72	56	128	210'87	6
11	1'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	58	32	90	491'80	7
...	...	1	'28	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	13	138'30	8
4	'61	...	...	1	'15	...	...	1	14	5	19	108'57	9
...	...	1	'14	...	...	...	...	1	15	7	22	191'30	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	14	46	362'20	11
5	'65	...	...	3	'39	2	'26	2	27	33	60	382'17	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	152'17	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10	17	175'26	14
1	'07	5	'32	...	...	...	...	4	34	27	61	204'01	15
11	1'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	18	43	169'29	16
2	'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	27	57	265'12	17
6	'23	5	'19	7	'27	2	'08	14	114	101	215	346'22	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	39	201'03	19
...	...	...	...	1	'07	...	...	2	38	47	85	297'20	20
38	'89	17	'40	8	'19	2	'05	9	197	132	329	291'67	21
2	'39	...	...	3	'59	3	'59	3	14	12	26	176'87	22
1	'15	...	...	1	'15	1	'15	2	12	14	26	183'10	23
...	...	...	...	1	'04	1	'04	4	107	82	189	282'09	24
22	2'82	...	...	2	'26	...	...	2	18	20	38	185'37	25
1	'14	...	...	1	'14	1	'14	6	20	13	33	166'67	26
22	3'50	...	...	2	'32	...	...	6	23	25	48	298'14	27
...	...	...	...	1	'12	1	'12	2	42	43	85	328'19	28
4	'65	1	'16	...	...	1	'16	2	40	15	55	361'84	29
1	'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	24	45	252'81	30
4	'43	...	...	1	'11	...	...	2	31	18	49	217'78	31
1	'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	30	206'90	32
11	1'44	1	'13	1	'13	...	...	13	4	8	12	45'80	33
1	'11	...	...	2	'21	2	'21	7	31	23	54	301'68	34
6	'40	1	'07	...	...	...	...	7	54	36	90	205'48	35
1	'14	...	...	1	'14	...	...	7	19	19	38	159'00	36
67	1'09	1	'02	6	'10	...	...	13	177	147	324	202'00	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'30	2	68	57	125	437'06	38
2	'07	...	...	1	'04	...	...	11	118	64	182	204'72	39

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Fevers.									
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Relapsing Fever		Cerebrospinal meningitis.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
40	Mergui ...	18,408	5	'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Toungoo ...	19,332	37	1'91	5	'26	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Shwegyin ...	5,758	22	3'82	4	'69	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Pyu ...	6,676	41	6'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.												
44	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	29	2'69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Allanmyo ...	11,219	16	1'43	2	'18	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Minbu ...	5,403	5	'93	3	'56	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Salin ...	6,834	44	6'44	1	'15	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Magwe ...	7,819	4	'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	43	6'82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	17	1'79	...	...	...	...	...	2	'21	...
51	Pakòkku ...	19,507	34	1'74	4	'21	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
52	Mandalay ...	148,917	530	3'56	101	'68	...	...	...	...	3	'02
53	Maymyo ...	16,558	42	2'54	7	'42	1	'06	...	...	...	...
54	Myitngè ...	3,439	1	'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Kyauksè ...	6,107	50	8'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Meiktila ...	8,868	11	1'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'11
57	Myingyan ...	18,931	25	1'32	2	'11	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Yamèthin ...	8,869	13	1'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Pyinmana ...	14,886	34	2'28	1	'07	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	30	6'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.												
62	Shwebo ...	10,605	5	'47	3	'28	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Ye-u ...	2,742	10	3'65	4	1'46	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Sagaing ...	11,858	14	1'18	3	'25	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Myinmu ...	4,354	18	4'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Mônywa ...	9,225	13	1'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns, Burma		1,226,019	2,320	1'89	281	'23	1	...	...	...	36	'03

to Annual Statement VI-B—contd.

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
Measles.		Actue Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	220	11.95	225	12.22	26	1.41	2	.11
2	.10	...	...	2	.10	18	.93	64	3.31	31	1.60	12	.62
...	...	...	...	1	.17	2	.35	29	5.04	18	3.13	2	.35
...	...	...	...	1	.15	...	...	42	6.29	14	2.10	13	1.95
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1.58	46	4.27	2	.19	1	.09
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3.03	52	4.63	13	1.16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1.48	2	.37	3	.56
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3.95	72	10.54	1	.15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	4.73	41	5.24	4	.51	10	1.28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	6.82	3	.48	2	.32
1	.11	...	...	...	...	13	1.37	33	3.47	35	3.68	13	1.37
1	.05	...	...	4	.21	83	4.25	126	6.46	21	1.08	28	1.44
74	.50	...	...	8	.05	4	.03	720	4.83	117	.79	196	1.32
...	...	...	...	1	.06	6	.36	57	3.44	8	.48	6	.36
...	...	...	...	4	1.16	9	2.62	14	4.07	9	2.62	9	2.62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	8.19	7	1.15	...	...
6	.68	...	...	2	.23	9	1.01	29	3.27	4	.45	5	.56
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2.17	68	3.59	10	.53	3	.16
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4.23	30	4.23	...	...	...	...
1	.11	...	...	...	...	16	1.80	30	3.38	...	...	2	.23
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2.02	65	4.37	9	.60	12	.81
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2.34	41	8.72	1	.21	2	.43
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1.51	24	2.26	...	...	17	1.60
3	1.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6.20	2	.73	1	.36
...	...	...	...	1	.08	31	2.61	49	4.13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4.13	7	1.61	4	.92
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1.95	31	3.36	2	.22	1	.11
131	.11	...	...	97	.08	1,803	1.47	4,669	3.81	1,520	1.24	1,378	1.12

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921)	6 Respiratory diseases.						7 Diphtheria.	
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.										
40	Mergui ...	18,408	3	'16	...	...	71	3'86	...	...
41	Toungoo ...	19,332	13	'67	45	2'33	30	1'55	1	0'5
42	Shwegyin ...	5,758	...	...	3	'52	20	3'47	...	...
43	Pyu ...	6,676	6	'90	13	1'95	8	1'20	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.										
44	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	...	...	4	'37	...	...	...	...
45	Allanmyo ...	11,219	...	...	5	'45	3	'27	...	...
46	Minbu ...	5,403	11	2'04	45	8'33	19	3'52	...	...
47	Salin ...	6,834	7	1'02	4	'59	8	1'17	...	...
48	Magwe ...	7,819	9	1'15	1	'13	24	3'07	...	...
49	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	...	...	...	...	73	11'58	...	...
50	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	10	1'05	16	1'68	80	8'41	...	...
51	Pakòkku ...	19,507	16	'82	79	4'05	59	3'02	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.										
52	Mandalay ...	148,917	228	1'53	414	2'78	606	4'07	2	'01
53	Maymyo ...	16,558	27	1'63	35	2'11	63	3'80	...	...
54	Myitngè ...	3,439	1	'29	2	'58	7	2'04	...	...
55	Kyaukse ...	6,107	10	1'64	53	8'68	7	1'15	...	...
56	Meiktila ...	8,868	21	2'37	2	'23	98	11'05	1	'11
57	Myingyan ...	18,931	1	'05	11	'58	180	9'51	...	...
58	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	1	'14	...	...	24	3'38	...	...
59	Yamèthin ...	8,869	...	...	15	1'69	24	2'71	...	...
60	Pyinmana ...	14,886	8	'54	9	'60	55	3'69	...	...
61	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	2	'43	...	...	46	9'78	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.										
62	Shwebo ...	10,605	...	...	3	'28	76	7'17	...	...
63	Ye-u ...	2,742	1	'36	...	...	24	8'75	1	'36
64	Sagaing ...	11,858	...	...	4	'34	11	'93	...	...
65	Myinmu ...	4,354	4	'92	11	2'53	23	5'28	...	...
66	Mònywa ...	9,225	8	'87	34	3'69	36	3'90	...	...
Total of Towns, Burma		1,226,019	2,022	1'65	3,163	2'58	3,226	2'63	14	'01

to Annual Statement VI-B—concl'd.

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	No.
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
2	.11	7	.38	1	.05	1	.05	14	89	53	142	240.68	40
5	.26	...	...	1	.05	2	.10	9	38	36	74	157.45	41
2	.35	6	1.04	2	.35	1	.17	1	18	18	36	200.00	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	18	37	272.06	43
3	.28	...	...	1	.09	...	...	...	46	29	75	421.35	44
1	.09	...	...	2	.18	...	...	2	19	26	45	158.45	45
3	.56	...	...	4	.74	1	.19	3	21	16	37	181.37	46
4	.59	...	...	5	.73	...	...	2	40	32	72	324.32	47
...	...	...	...	2	.26	2	.26	4	47	40	87	375.00	48
...	...	...	...	1	.16	...	...	1	43	33	76	317.99	49
21	2.21	...	...	3	.32	...	...	13	56	53	109	286.83	50
1	.05	...	...	9	.46	1	.05	12	100	112	212	377.90	51
28	.19	2	.01	60	.40	8	.05	58	1,139	955	2,094	286.73	52
7	.42	...	...	...	...	2	.12	6	64	64	128	215.13	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	23	53	398.50	54
3	.49	...	...	...	...	1	.16	1	45	36	81	358.41	55
3	.34	...	...	2	.23	1	.11	12	64	61	125	399.36	56
5	.26	1	.05	...	...	3	.16	13	104	65	169	268.68	57
...	...	...	...	3	.42	...	...	...	22	19	41	241.18	58
5	.56	...	...	1	.11	2	.23	4	40	44	84	324.32	59
...	...	1	.07	2	.13	...	...	10	85	85	170	515.15	60
...	...	5	1.06	...	...	...	...	2	38	32	70	448.72	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	85	47	132	429.97	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	11	22	166.67	63
2	.17	1	.08	3	.25	...	...	9	71	42	113	275.61	64
5	1.15	...	...	1	.23	...	...	...	15	15	30	209.79	65
...	...	...	...	1	.11	...	...	2	43	40	83	278.52	66
433	.35	133	.11	222	.18	74	.06	339	5,195	4,368	9,563	286.16	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in the

1	2	3		4		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.							
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.						
1	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	4	6	2	11	14	12
	ARAKAN DIVISION.										
2	Akyab ...	11	8	871	33	12	15	35	63	74	102
3	Kyaukpvu ...	10	5	355	31	...	...	...	...	6	61
4	Sandoway ...	6	2	178	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
	PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Pegu ...	13	8	440	36	21	19	...	7	26	27
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	4	556	4	6	...	...	1	2	...
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	6	470	12	...	1	...	13	13	...
8	Insein ...	5	4	376	20	1	1	1	25	36	...
9	Prome ...	15	4	446	12	8	...	...	11	...	2
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
10	Bassein ...	15	6	691	11	1	...	2	1	4	1
11	Henzada ...	16	9	596	27	30	13	1	9	22	3
12	Myaungmya ...	14	8	591	14	...	1	5	9	18	13
13	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	73	17	29	24	16	15	9
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	20	2	...	4	27	16	5
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
15	Thatôn ...	13	5	387	17	...	...	...	...	6	3
16	Amherst ...	10	4	350	7	...	5	1	6	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	16	6	563	8	4	3	...	...	6	10
	MAGWE DIVISION.										
20	Thayetmyo ...	16	3	643	6	29	1	2	...	2	...
21	Minbu ...	10	3	341	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	5	468	18	15	2	...	...	...	3
23	Pakôkku ...	9	4	743	12	4	...	...	...	1	2
	MANDALAY DIVISION.										
24	Mandalay ...	10	2	336	2	...	...	1	...	1	4
25	Kyauksè ...	5	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	4	2	401	14	42	1	...	...	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	3	197	3	...	...	...	24	3	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SAGAING DIVISION.										
29	Shwebo ...	10	1	634	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	2	283	3	...	...	...	...	2	2
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	5	362	14	5	...	2	1	25	6
	Total, Burma ...	306	125	12,934	407	206	97	80	224	292	266

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1925. (Paragraph 19.)

5						6			7			8	9	
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 at previous five years.	No.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
3	2	1	1	4	...	52	8	60	.22	.07	.17	.36	1	
26	27	6	11	38	197	310	296	606	1.01	1.11	1.06	.23	2	
72	114	124	...	...	...	210	167	377	2.17	1.62	1.89	.09	3
...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	.05	...	.03	.89	4
...	11	1	2	...	...	66	48	114	.28	.23	.26	.33	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	.03	...	.02	.23	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	27	.09	.06	.07	.15	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	33	64	.20	.24	.22	.16	8
7	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	28	.10	.05	.08	.53	9
8	10	...	...	...	...	15	12	27	.06	.05	.06	.72	10
6	...	...	...	...	...	57	27	84	.21	.10	.15	.60	11
14	3	...	...	...	1	39	25	64	.20	.14	.17	.56	12
20	3	...	6	2	...	79	62	141	.47	.38	.43	.78	13	
...	...	...	1	...	...	43	12	55	.27	.09	.19	.97	14
3	2	3	1	...	1	11	8	19	.04	.04	.04	.23	15	
...	2	...	...	...	1	7	8	15	.03	.04	.04	.14	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.27	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.24	18
1	...	1	1	...	...	16	10	26	.08	.05	.07	.13	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	34	.15	.12	.13	.76	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	.02	.01	.02	.67	21
3	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	23	.08	.03	.05	.24	22
7	3	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	.04	.03	.04	.51	23
3	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	.04	.01	.03	.37	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.55	25
2	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	45	.18	.13	.16	.49	26
...	...	...	1	...	...	15	13	28	.07	.06	.06	.46	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.20	28
5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	.01	.01	.01	.05	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	.01	.01	.01	.37	30
2	...	...	...	2	...	23	20	43	.15	.11	.13	.52	31
182	178	137	24	46	200	1,106	826	1,932	.20	.16	.18	.41		

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Deaths registered from Small-pox in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		5						
		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.
1	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	37	94	208	161	91	19	14
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
2	Akyab ...	11	7	871	13	...	6	7	11	7	5	10
3	Kyaukpyu ...	10	1	355	4	...	...	4	29	...	...	...
4	Sandoway ...	6	1	178	8	...	...	...	...	5	4	2
PEGU DIVISION.												
5	Pegu ...	13	9	440	22	24	34	64	54	49	28	12
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	8	556	13	...	...	2	2	2	1	6
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	8	470	34	1	10	9	4	7	7	3
8	Insein ...	5	5	376	26	1	2	10	14	16	20	4
9	Prome ...	15	2	446	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
10	Bassein ...	15	12	691	24	6	...	2	18	21	3	2
11	Henzada ...	16	8	596	20	1	1	3	3	9	2	8
12	Myaungmya ...	14	4	591	6	2	1	1	2	1	...	...
13	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	35	3	4	5	3	6	7	7
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	23	12	17	22	15	10	5	5
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
15	Thatôn ...	13	6	387	57	7	19	29	16	23	8	13
16	Amherst ...	10	8	350	24	10	2	2	6	...	4	8
17	Tavoy ...	6	2	180	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	3	148	3	...	...	...	...	4	22	14
19	Toungoo ...	16	9	563	39	2	...	3	3	8	8	4
MAGWE DIVISION.												
20	Thayetmyo ...	16	3	643	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	1
21	Minbu ...	10	3	341	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	6	468	30	...	2	8	3	3	17	2
23	Pakökku ...	9	8	743	80	6	16	59	49	45	16	11
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
24	Mandalay ...	10	7	336	32	9	26	52	59	71	36	11
25	Kyaukse ...	5	5	278	36	3	8	4	17	7	3	1
26	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	76	17	24	34	28	20	22	17
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	70	19	42	83	216	120	46	76
28	Yamethin ...	11	11	359	38	3	10	26	46	43	18	9
SAGAING DIVISION.												
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	634	25	5	1	6	16	13	6	4
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	54	23	58	55	96	41	17	2
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	362	46	...	5	11	30	36	31	18
Total ...		306	191	12,934	850	196	382	710	908	659	359	264

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1925. (Paragraph 21.)

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6			7		8			9	10
					Total.			Number of these deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One and under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2	2	...	...	2	415	215	630	84	118	1·74	2·01	1·82	·40	1
6	...	4	10	1	42	25	67	29	24	·14	·09	·12	·30	2
...	...	...	...	...	12	21	33	...	...	·12	·20	·17	·13	3
...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	1	2	·07	·12	·10	·26	4
12	22	...	2	5	162	144	306	7	27	·69	·68	·69	·17	5
...	3	6	2	...	16	8	24	1	7	·06	·03	·05	·12	6
7	5	4	1	...	32	26	58	1	9	·16	·16	·16	·07	7
5	5	3	2	2	54	30	84	8	22	·35	·22	·29	·08	8
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	·02	·01	·01	·12	9
4	2	...	...	1	36	23	59	3	23	·14	·10	·12	·33	10
...	...	...	...	...	12	15	27	1	10	·04	·05	·05	·10	11
...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	2	·02	·02	·02	·13	12
3	...	...	1	...	23	16	39	3	12	·14	·10	·12	·17	13
...	1	...	...	1	56	32	88	3	35	·36	·24	·30	·13	14
12	16	7	6	3	85	74	159	27	22	·35	·33	·34	·20	15
8	2	1	1	2	25	21	46	5	13	·11	·11	·11	·22	16
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	·04	...	·02	...	17
1	...	...	...	...	25	16	41	2	22	·34	·26	·30	·03	18
5	4	...	6	3	26	20	46	1	8	·13	·11	·12	·24	19
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	1	3	·02	·03	·02	·49	20
...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	·02	·02	·02	·61	21
...	...	...	...	...	17	18	35	...	1	·08	·09	·08	·39	22
7	3	5	...	...	119	98	217	19	77	·53	·41	·47	·12	23
7	8	1	1	5	169	117	286	26	78	·92	·67	·80	·32	24
10	1	...	...	...	38	16	54	...	...	·54	·22	·38	·03	25
1	...	2	...	...	90	75	165	11	28	·65	·49	·57	·15	26
22	5	35	9	6	352	327	679	48	332	1·65	1·43	1·54	·23	27
1	...	...	...	1	82	75	157	9	32	·51	·46	·49	·05	28
...	1	...	...	...	31	21	52	1	17	·17	·10	·13	·13	29
2	8	3	7	6	183	135	318	25	70	1·18	·79	·97	·18	30
3	3	3	1	4	85	60	145	13	26	·54	·32	·42	·06	31
118	91	74	49	42	2,206	1,646	3,852	330	1,023	·40	·31	·36	·20	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers in the

1	2	3		4		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.							
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.						
1	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	49	29	46	43	53	36
	ARAKAN DIVISION.										
2	Akyab ...	11	11	871	529	490	507	573	432	384	696
3	Kyaukpyu ...	10	10	355	336	123	68	80	95	119	92
4	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	178	134	61	338	37	19	283
	PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Pegu ...	13	10	440	432	148	144	129	142	180	223
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	327	354	411	243	277	308	426
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	470	110	118	99	108	143	102
8	Insein ...	5	5	376	376	98	76	40	87	62	44
9	Prome ...	15	13	446	295	350	245	203	233	180	203
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	691	150	149	172	156	226	237
11	Henzada ...	16	16	596	595	286	251	250	250	269	253
12	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	452	119	74	101	78	104	113
13	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	258	102	107	76	54	85	95
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	114	77	116	88	116	55	92
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	339	134	189	110	133	199	150
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	350	89	71	77	102	105	149
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	180	173	233	187	131	175	206
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	148	132	60	68	108	107	84
19	Toungoo ...	16	16	563	530	345	250	264	205	167	234
	MAGWE DIVISION.										
20	Thayetmyo ...	16	16	643	604	191	258	195	178	213	238
21	Minbu ...	10	10	341	340	535	244	242	188	108	165
22	Magwe ...	9	9	468	365	286	224	134	180	163	105
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	714	380	270	471	418	302	314
	MANDALAY DIVISION.										
24	Mandalay ...	10	10	336	250	255	179	263	194	219	161
25	Kyaukse ...	5	5	278	278	161	97	121	161	148	102
26	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	326	108	76	74	100	88	80
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	157	183	163	108	159	121	78
28	Yaméthin ...	11	11	359	265	146	117	158	130	156	170
	SAGAING DIVISION.										
29	Shwebo ...	10	9	634	512	298	259	208	276	301	210
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	27	216	188	211	109	115	168
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	362	298	326	203	148	261	208	182
	Total ...	306	300	12,934	10,797	6,548	5,437	5,477	5,141	5,082	5,691

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1925. (Paragraph 25.)

5							6			7			8	9
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	31	43	32	41	33	27	356	107	463	1.49	1.00	1.34	2.42	1
	395	577	648	325	352	1,033	3,394	3,018	6,412	11.01	11.36	11.17	13.12	2
	194	123	81	174	72	82	634	669	1,303	6.57	6.48	6.52	8.06	3
	33	79	188	43	31	186	767	665	1,432	13.87	11.72	12.78	11.66	4
	163	165	106	125	115	180	1,154	666	1,820	4.90	3.17	4.08	6.84	5
	278	322	286	286	401	319	2,062	1,849	3,911	8.37	7.51	7.94	10.21	6
	129	98	85	98	103	129	792	550	1,322	3.94	3.24	3.63	5.60	7
	87	75	81	136	86	123	623	372	995	4.03	2.76	3.44	8.19	8
	268	338	279	244	272	325	1,581	1,559	3,140	8.65	8.26	8.45	10.17	9
	201	216	246	197	128	140	1,167	1,051	2,218	4.61	4.44	4.53	6.87	10
	355	339	321	223	308	366	1,781	1,690	3,471	6.51	6.09	6.30	7.87	11
	136	145	98	116	106	120	773	537	1,310	3.93	3.09	3.54	6.29	12
	117	93	131	123	120	69	659	513	1,172	3.91	3.17	3.55	3.96	13
	88	84	77	66	106	98	613	450	1,063	3.91	3.40	3.68	6.08	14
	197	229	258	230	321	309	1,363	1,096	2,459	5.54	4.87	5.22	7.44	15
	100	139	167	124	102	80	768	537	1,305	3.44	2.76	3.12	4.29	16
	161	199	179	267	220	267	1,244	1,154	2,398	15.36	15.23	15.29	15.82	17
	121	88	78	253	123	111	712	621	1,333	9.77	9.92	9.84	10.08	18
	251	224	176	148	159	232	1,540	1,115	2,655	7.80	6.05	6.95	9.88	19
	163	150	152	101	163	422	1,223	1,201	2,424	9.76	9.23	9.49	11.19	20
	155	186	274	227	347	435	1,590	1,516	3,106	11.82	10.84	11.32	11.08	21
	219	84	246	167	147	158	1,173	940	2,113	5.54	4.44	4.99	6.04	22
	436	395	361	503	342	357	2,290	2,259	4,549	10.23	9.34	9.77	9.38	23
	170	170	212	241	241	432	1,484	1,253	2,737	8.11	7.22	7.67	10.16	24
	93	69	84	148	176	269	867	762	1,629	12.31	10.55	11.42	12.05	25
	79	53	48	84	70	161	582	439	1,021	4.23	2.88	3.52	4.76	26
	129	178	188	214	146	189	996	860	1,856	4.67	3.76	4.20	4.17	27
	125	111	177	94	165	235	987	797	1,784	6.13	4.91	5.52	7.13	28
	164	206	235	182	285	439	1,601	1,462	3,063	8.67	7.08	7.83	9.21	29
	147	160	175	96	177	160	988	934	1,922	6.37	5.43	5.88	6.28	30
	140	129	158	126	135	283	1,178	1,121	2,299	7.52	6.02	6.70	8.24	31
	5,325	5,467	5,827	5,402	5,552	7,736	36,942	31,743	68,685	6.66	6.01	6.35	7.92	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. X.—Deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhoea

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.						
1	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	86	50	59	88	130	148
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
2	Akyab ...	11	11	871	104	27	22	27	42	40	76
3	Kyaukpyu ...	10	8	355	273	4	14	5	9	7	18
4	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	44	9	3	7	...	...	15
PEGU DIVISION.											
5	Pegu ...	13	8	440	37	13	9	5	6	14	13
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	15	556	82	20	28	11	26	38	34
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	72	11	16	12	14	20	15
8	Insein ...	5	5	376	28	4	...	7	1	9	35
9	Prome ...	15	13	446	56	6	8	5	5	6	23
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	112	23	9	19	25	43	31
11	Henzada ...	16	16	596	116	22	17	11	12	15	31
12	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	86	16	8	14	19	35	44
13	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	95	12	11	4	9	13	16
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	100	16	10	6	8	14	49
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	97	7	5	9	14	20	36
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	135	30	21	18	23	25	34
17	Tavoy ...	6	5	180	33	10	10	8	3	7	9
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	25	17	5	7	10	4	2
19	Toungoo ...	16	11	563	43	3	12	15	10	21	9
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	16	8	643	29	13	11	8	1	2	7
21	Minbu ...	10	10	341	61	11	5	8	2	2	2
22	Magwe ...	9	9	468	52	5	13	5	10	3	11
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	222	20	9	25	25	49	42
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	8	336	16	42	17	23	32	27	27
25	Kyaukse ...	5	5	278	6	...	3	...	...	2	3
26	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	29	4	1	...	2	1	2
27	Myingyan ...	9	6	197	96	35	18	...	7	8	...
28	Yaméthin ...	11	10	359	12	1	2	3	16	5	3
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	6	634	48	7	8	...	3	7	7
30	Sagaing ...	8	7	283	29	20	21	28	17	15	29
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	362	10	3	1	...	...	2	7
Total ...		306	271	12,934	2,147	497	367	349	439	584	778

the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1925. (Paragraph 27.)

5						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
234	132	98	72	63	89	810	439	1,249	3.39	4.11	3.61	2.86	1
50	38	43	26	19	77	260	227	487	.84	.85	.85	1.06	2
55	22	92	58	11	14	167	142	309	1.73	1.37	1.55	1.36	3
3	...	10	3	2	4	31	25	56	.56	.44	.50	1.24	4
20	6	7	5	6	10	73	41	114	.31	.19	.26	.40	5
38	33	27	19	7	14	152	143	295	.62	.58	.60	.86	6
16	12	12	6	3	13	95	55	150	.47	.34	.41	.77	7
6	12	7	12	6	7	56	50	106	.36	.37	.37	.53	8
33	38	27	9	6	10	94	82	176	.51	.43	.47	.73	9
39	31	12	28	11	24	187	108	295	.74	.46	.60	1.26	10
39	26	15	16	15	8	137	90	227	.50	.32	.41	.80	11
28	20	21	17	15	22	174	85	259	.88	.49	.70	1.63	12
30	17	12	10	7	11	83	69	152	.49	.43	.46	.82	13
35	22	17	5	8	30	135	85	220	.86	.64	.76	1.04	14
18	37	29	10	13	15	127	86	213	.52	.38	.45	.96	15
27	39	46	33	18	24	208	130	338	.93	.67	.81	1.30	16
3	11	2	8	6	7	44	40	84	.54	.53	.54	1.03	17
14	2	6	21	15	19	63	59	122	.86	.94	.90	1.49	18
29	20	9	15	10	17	104	66	170	.53	.36	.45	.48	19
6	7	4	1	6	4	45	25	70	.36	.19	.27	.53	20
6	12	13	7	7	6	38	43	81	.28	.31	.30	.47	21
16	13	21	11	8	12	77	51	128	.36	.24	.30	.27	22
70	81	28	50	19	17	229	206	435	1.02	.85	.93	.78	23
62	23	37	18	27	36	210	161	371	1.15	.93	1.04	1.13	24
...	2	2	...	2	...	7	7	14	.10	.10	.10	.05	25
6	8	6	2	7	6	27	18	45	.20	.12	.16	.21	26
26	11	9	4	4	4	72	54	126	.34	.24	.29	.27	27
12	7	2	2	3	4	38	22	60	.24	.14	.19	.31	28
14	26	20	10	10	11	59	64	123	.32	.31	.31	.19	29
23	23	27	22	35	33	140	153	293	.90	.89	.90	.90	30
...	4	7	4	1	4	16	17	33	.10	.09	.10	.17	31
958	735	668	504	370	552	3,958	2,843	6,801	.71	.54	.63	.83	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XI.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.						
1	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	277	266	321	308	334	301
	ARAKAN DIVISION.										
2	Akyab ...	11	11	871	101	22	29	32	22	30	33
3	Kyaukpyu ...	10	3	355	7	1	1	...	...	...	3
4	Sandoway ...	6	5	178	17	4	1	4	2	...	2
	PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Pegu ...	13	4	440	4	5	9	13	18	17	16
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	15	556	56	46	29	15	30	22	23
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	169	28	25	30	12	20	20
8	Insein ...	5	4	376	14	11	7	7	6	6	8
9	Prome ...	15	8	446	15	23	22	32	20	25	14
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
10	Bassein ...	15	11	691	29	25	21	31	28	25	29
11	Henzada ...	16	13	596	84	22	14	9	21	25	8
12	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	25	7	9	10	12	25	16
13	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	87	9	27	20	19	23	19
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	34	23	8	4	6	4	26
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
15	Thatôn ...	13	6	387	20	17	3	11	12	12	12
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	140	32	26	26	34	39	51
17	Tavoy ...	6	4	180	30	12	14	13	2	10	8
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	29	9	10	8	10	14	7
19	Toungoo ...	16	7	563	10	10	16	20	14	7	7
	MAGWE DIVISION.										
20	Thayetmyo ...	16	4	643	8	...	...	4	2	2	...
21	Minbu ...	10	7	341	35	11	18	4	10	9	10
22	Magwe ...	9	9	468	27	20	19	28	14	25	16
23	Pakôkku ...	9	8	743	40	23	23	17	17	12	18
	MANDALAY DIVISION.										
24	Mandalay ...	10	5	336	14	132	114	134	128	94	104
25	Kyaukse ...	5	4	278	55	14	4	7	10	13	7
26	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	28	9	11	7	9	15	13
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	62	23	17	35	23	25	20
28	Yaméthih ...	11	8	359	8	16	13	9	11	12	13
	SAGAING DIVISION.										
29	Shwebo ...	10	5	634	32	15	11	10	7	11	20
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	22	24	35	13	15	16	30
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	5	362	5	4	7	4	4	6	5
	Total ...	306	222	12,934	1,208	874	809	878	826	878	859

n the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1925. (Paragraph 28.)

5						6			7			8	9	
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five year.	No.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
303	298	268	273	272	311	2,305	1,227	3,532	9·66	11·49	10·22	9·33	1	
14	15	54	22	30	58	215	146	361	·70	·55	·63	·85	2	
4	1	1	2	...	...	9	4	13	·09	·04	·07	·12	3
1	2	3	2	...	2	16	7	23	·29	·12	·21	·27	4	
4	11	4	8	9	9	87	36	123	·37	·17	·28	·42	5	
12	24	38	23	38	44	177	167	344	·72	·68	·70	1·04	6	
11	13	10	17	23	21	133	97	230	·66	·59	·63	·85	7	
9	12	8	15	9	10	60	48	108	·39	·36	·37	·70	8	
24	26	40	22	27	33	169	139	308	·92	·74	·83	1·19	9	
37	26	34	44	31	26	213	144	357	·84	·61	·73	·94	10	
15	14	20	46	29	31	137	117	254	·50	·42	·46	·83	11	
22	16	23	20	16	19	105	90	195	·53	·52	·53	·56	12	
16	13	15	19	17	22	108	111	219	·64	·69	·66	·74	13	
11	13	21	21	17	22	96	80	176	·61	·60	·61	·74	14	
5	11	9	7	4	6	45	64	109	·18	·28	·23	·50	15	
41	33	47	44	45	45	270	193	463	1·21	·99	1·11	1·38	16	
4	8	5	7	9	9	56	45	101	·69	·59	·64	·80	17	
7	9	10	7	5	5	68	33	101	·93	·53	·75	·83	18	
13	10	8	20	9	11	85	60	145	·43	·33	·38	·58	19	
12	1	3	...	2	2	16	12	28	·13	·09	·11	·26	20	
8	8	18	9	20	18	83	60	143	·62	·43	·52	·62	21	
25	28	21	17	17	18	135	113	248	·64	·53	·59	·34	22	
18	16	16	18	12	25	109	106	215	·49	·44	·46	·53	23	
105	100	100	112	130	164	811	606	1,417	4·43	3·49	3·97	4·05	24	
9	13	8	16	14	36	80	71	151	1·14	·98	1·06	·19	25	
22	20	16	17	11	17	85	82	167	·62	·54	·58	·19	26	
45	42	26	26	22	18	189	133	322	·89	·58	·73	·39	27	
15	15	16	16	17	15	94	74	168	·58	·46	·52	·74	28	
21	23	22	14	12	18	100	84	184	·54	·41	·47	·75	29	
23	22	22	23	31	34	153	135	288	·99	·79	·88	1·06	30	
9	12	9	9	3	15	50	37	87	·32	·20	·25	·37	31	
865	855	895	896	881	1,064	6,259	4,321	10,580	1·13	·82	·98	1·07		

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XII.—Deaths registered from Plague in the

1 No.	2 Division and District.	3 Circles of Registration		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.						
1	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	36	49	73	96	56	59
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
2	Akyab ...	11	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu ...	10	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
5	Pegu ...	13	8	440	9	1	4	54	16	3	2
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	11	556	28	22	84	88	26	17	8
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	1	470	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	Insein ...	5	4	376	5	10	33	30	20	11	16
9	Prome ...	15	7	446	9	...	...	7	15	4	29
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	13	691	29	24	30	37	58	53	69
11	Henzada ...	16	4	596	4	3	6	19	20	4	11
12	Myaungmya ...	14	5	591	5	...	1	...	13	25	27
13	Ma-ubin ...	9	8	314	12	11	21	39	21	15	4
14	Pyapôn ...	6	3	376	3	...	1	3	7	7	4
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	4	387	24	6	19	20	24	3	16
16	Amherst ...	10	4	350	7	2	1	10	6	14	8
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	16	8	563	10	5	11	9	8	3	1
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	16	1	643	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
21	Minbu ...	10	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	1	468	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pakkôku ...	9	3	743	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	5	336	7	51	73	53	3	...	...
25	Kyaukse ...	5	2	278	4	...	4	9	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	23	10	10	...	...	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	1	197	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Yamêthin ...	11	8	359	8	38	27	8	1	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	8	634	23	105	65	39	12	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	3	283	10	7	39	15	2	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	4	362	15	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...		306	121	12,934	243	339	478	514	348	215	254

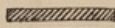

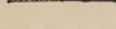
Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1925. (Paragraph 23.)

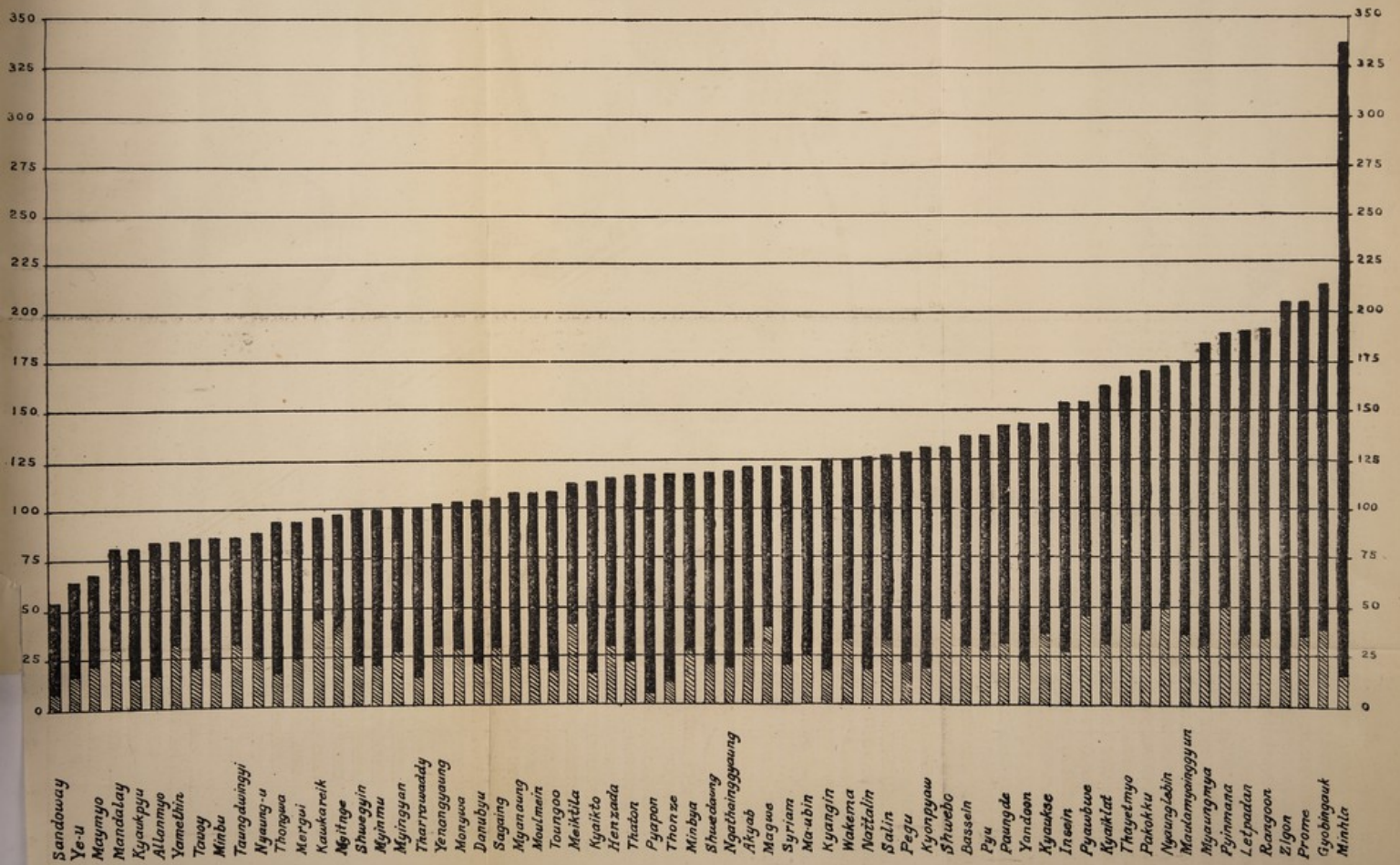
5						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
75	80	62	19	11	4	444	176	620	1·86	1·65	1·79	3·20	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	35	80	·19	·17	·18	·20	5
50	112	39	15	21	31	293	220	513	1·19	·89	1·04	·66	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	·10	7
15	10	5	3	...	...	88	65	153	·57	·48	·53	·31	8
77	160	53	18	24	70	239	218	457	1·31	1·15	1·23	1·54	9
45	51	27	10	10	6	230	190	420	·91	·80	·86	·52	10
21	12	6	6	10	28	89	57	146	·33	·21	·27	·56	11
2	1	...	...	...	...	42	27	69	·21	·16	·19	·28	12
8	4	...	1	...	3	72	55	127	·43	·34	·38	·47	13
1	2	...	1	...	1	18	9	27	·11	·07	·09	·49	14
22	2	9	...	...	5	60	66	126	·24	·29	·27	·17	15
2	1	2	...	...	...	26	20	46	·12	·10	·11	·29	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
2	1	...	...	...	2	26	16	42	·13	·09	·11	·39	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	·03	·02	·03	·44	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07	21
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	·01	...	·01	·17	22
...	...	1	9	48	75	68	65	133	·30	·27	·29	·05	23
...	1	...	3	3	7	97	97	194	·53	·56	·54	3·22	24
...	...	...	...	14	32	31	28	59	·44	·39	·41	·50	25
2	4	7	25	57	44	83	76	159	·60	·50	·55	1·33	26
3	3	4	8	23	48	49	40	89	·23	·17	·20	·12	27
...	...	...	1	14	45	63	71	134	·39	·44	·41	·63	28
...	6	...	4	16	9	128	128	256	·69	·62	·65	·49	29
...	...	...	...	2	11	44	32	76	·28	·19	·23	·61	30
...	12	5	1	33	75	55	72	127	·35	·39	·37	·46	31
325	462	220	124	286	499	2,297	1,767	4,064	·41	·33	·38	·57	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI (a) (Provincial), showing Births, Birth-rate, and Infantile Mortality Statistics of Towns having a population of 10,000 or over for the year 1925.

1 No.	2 Towns.	3 Popula- tion.	4 Births.			5 Birth- rate.	6 Deaths under one year.			7 Infantile mortality rate.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,331	3,149	6,480	18·76	1,186	1,094	2,280	356·05	347·41	351·85
2	Akyab ...	36,569	291	291	582	15·92	87	76	163	298·97	261·17	280·07
3	Pegu ...	18,769	319	288	607	32·34	72	56	128	225·71	194·44	210·87
4	Syriam ...	15,193	148	151	299	19·68	34	27	61	229·73	178·81	204·01
4	Insein ...	14,308	111	104	215	15·03	30	27	57	270·27	259·62	265·12
6	Prome ...	26,067	327	294	621	23·82	114	101	215	348·62	343·54	346·22
7	Paungdè ...	14,154	128	158	286	20·21	38	47	85	296·88	297·47	297·20
8	Bassein ...	42,563	589	539	1,128	26·50	197	132	329	334·47	244·90	291·67
9	Henzada ...	23,651	335	335	670	28·33	107	82	189	319·40	244·78	282·09
10	Thatôn ...	15,091	229	209	438	29·02	54	36	90	235·81	172·25	205·48
11	Moulmein ...	61,301	845	759	1,604	26·17	177	147	324	209·47	193·68	202·00
12	Tavoy ...	27,480	457	432	889	32·35	118	64	182	258·21	148·15	204·72
13	Mergui ...	18,408	312	278	590	32·05	89	53	142	285·26	190·65	240·68
14	Toungoo ...	19,332	244	226	470	24·31	38	36	74	155·74	159·29	157·45
15	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	93	85	178	16·53	46	29	75	494·62	341·18	421·35
16	Allanmyo ...	11,219	145	139	284	25·31	19	26	45	131·03	187·05	158·45
17	Pakôkku ...	19,507	275	286	561	28·76	100	112	212	363·64	391·61	377·90
18	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,793	3,510	7,303	49·04	1,139	955	2,094	300·29	272·08	286·73
19	Maymyo ...	16,558	306	289	595	35·93	64	64	128	209·15	221·45	215·13
20	Myingyan ...	18,931	338	291	629	33·23	104	65	169	307·69	223·37	268·68
21	Pyinmana ...	14,886	160	170	330	22·17	85	85	170	531·25	500·00	515·15
22	Shwebo ...	10,605	149	158	307	28·95	85	47	132	570·47	297·47	429·97
23	Sagaing ...	11,858	219	191	410	34·58	71	42	113	324·20	219·90	275·61

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 BIRTHS IN TOWNS IN 1925

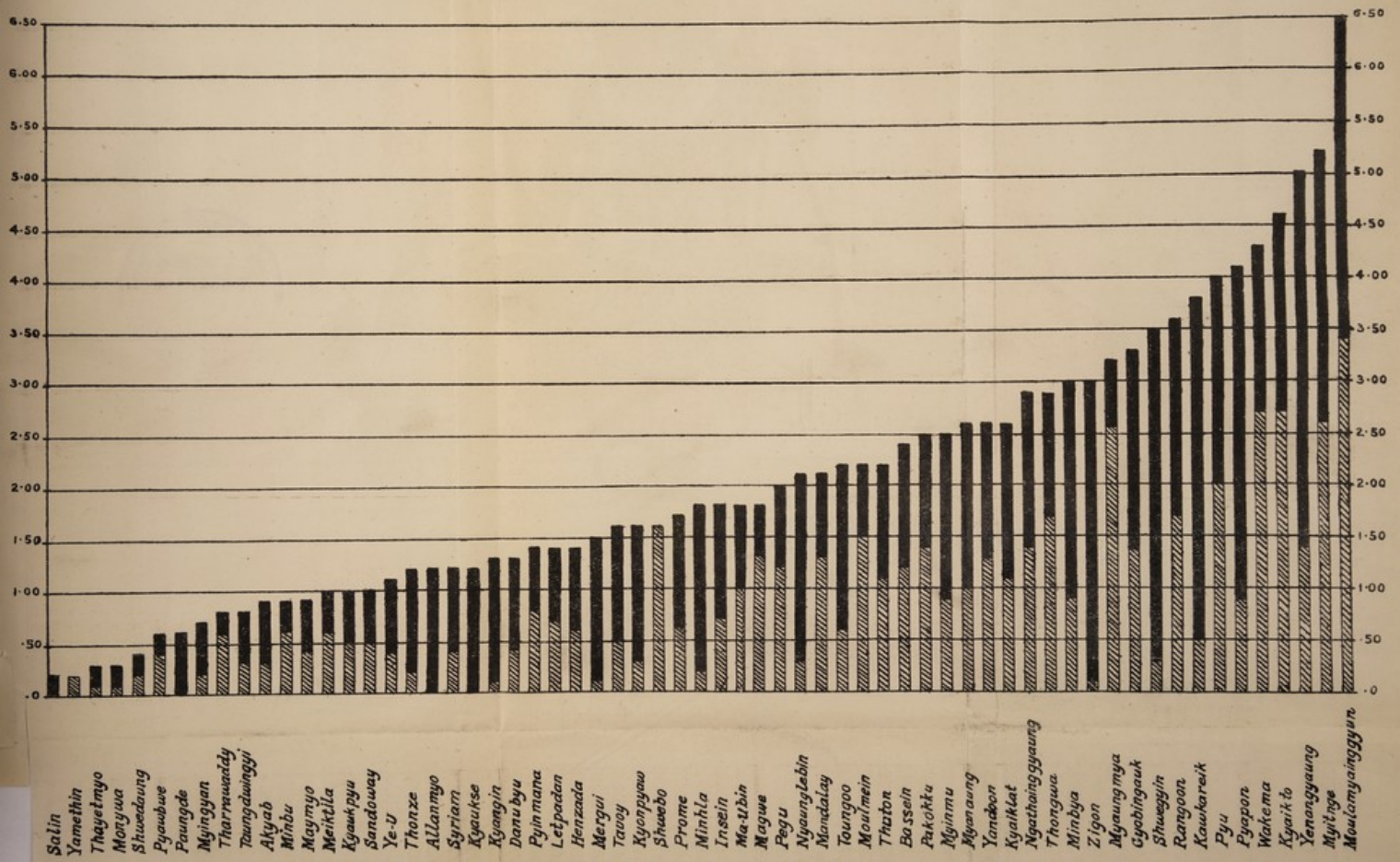
INFANT DEATHS ... 
 OTHER DEATHS ... 
 TOTAL DEATHS ... 





MORTALITY FROM DYSENTERY & DIARRHOEA IN TOWNS IN 1925.

DYSENTERY
 DIARRHOEA
 TOTAL



MORTALITY FROM DY

BY
DA
FOR

