

Annual report of the Director of Public Health of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Contributors

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (India). Public Health Department.

Publication/Creation

Allahabad : Government Press, [1925]

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Fifty-Eighth Annual Report
OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH
OF THE
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1925
AND THE
THIRTY-FIRST REPORT
OF THE
SUPDG. ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1926



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES

1926.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER

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1910


AND

THE

STATE

OF

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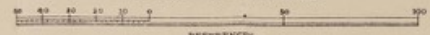


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Map of the UNITED PROVINCES

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles, or 51,200 Yards.



REFERENCES

- | | |
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| Province or State Boundary | |
| District | |
| Railways, open, 5-6 gauge | |
| Do. do. 2-3 1/2 do. | |
| Do. do. 2-4 do. | |
| Railways under construction, 5-6 gauge | |
| Do. do. do. 2-3 1/2 do. | |
| Do. do. do. 2-4 do. | |
| Railways, proposed, 5-6 gauge | |
| Do. do. 2-3 1/2 do. | |
| Do. do. 2-4 do. | |

From Min. 1 to 4 miles per
square or under construction.
From Min. 7 to 10 surveys over-
land.

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| No. 1 | Chamba Jages |
| " 2 | Jages District |
| " 3 | Hampore " |
| " 4 | Banda " |

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*Erratum slip to the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health,
United Provinces, for 1925.*

Page.	<i>For—</i>	<i>Read—</i>	Remarks.
2 of Table of contents	10 and 12	10—12	Under "Pages" against "Cholera in districts and towns."
4	224, 73	224, 735	In column "Deaths of infants" sub-column "Male" of the table against "1916."
4	197, 223	197, 223	In column "Deaths of infants" sub-column "Male" of the table against "1921."
4	145, 923	145, 928	In column "Deaths of infants" sub-column "Male" of the table against "1922."
14	0	10	In the 10th line from the top.
29	Epidemic	Epidemic	In the heading of the table.
29	11, 714	14, 714	In the 10th line from the bottom.
38	48 8	4, 858	In column 6 of the table against "Benares."
47	Shafdarganj	Safdarganj	In the 22nd line from the top.
59	acknowledgement	acknowledgment	In the first line from the top.
5A	..	To	In the 8th line from the bottom.
13A	66	6	In the last column "Deaths among uninoculated" against "Damalla town"
14A	Over 300	Over 500	In column "Population" against "Harmanganj."
5B	49·7	40·72	In column 9, sub-column "All causes (male)" against "Bulandshahr."
5B	5·37	25·37	In column 9, sub-column "All causes (male)" against "Total for the province."
9B	1,000	11,000	In column 4, sub-column "1 and under 5 years (male)" against "Total for the province."
23B	14·86	4·86	In column 15, "Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population" sub-column "All other causes" against "Deoband."
23B	14·73	4·73	In column 15, "Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population" sub-column "All other causes" against "Gangoh."
23B	16·20	6·20	In column 15, "Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population" sub-column "All other causes" against "Roorkee."
32B	66	63	In column 15, "Other respiratory diseases" sub-column "Deaths" against "Brindaban."
36B	25	3	In column 3 "Circles of registration," sub-column "Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported" against "Banda."
44B	Annua	Annual	In the heading of the form.

Report of the Director of Public Health
 United States, for 1904

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UNITED PROVINCES.

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(Sections I, II, III and IV are omitted in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, Home department, no. 9/257, dated September 4, 1878.)

SECTION V.

General population - Vital Statistics.

The total population of the province, excluding that of the States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares, was 45,375,787 upon which the provincial birth and death rates shown in this report have been calculated.

Population of the United Provinces on which birth and death rates have been calculated.

2. It is recognized on all hands that the registration of births and deaths in rural areas by the present agency, the village chaukidar, is defective. Any of the alternative schemes proposed, if adopted, would have meant a high cost to Government; therefore the proposals for introducing a better system have been dropped by Government for the present.

Registration of vital statistics.

3. The birth-rate for the province for the year 1925 showed a decrease of 1.99 as compared with that for the preceding year and of 1.84 as compared with the quinquennial average—the actual rates for the two years and for the quinquennial period being 32.73, 34.72, and 34.57, respectively. The provincial death-rate was also lower than that of 1924 by 3.51 and than the quinquennial average by 5.91. The rates for the two years and the quinquennial period were 24.78, 28.29, and 30.69, respectively.

The birth and death rates of 1925 compared with those of 1924 and the quinquennial period. (Statements I and II.)

4. A statement comparing the birth, death and the infantile mortality rates of the United Provinces with those of the other provinces is appended below:—

The birth and death rates and infantile mortality of the United Provinces compared with those of other provinces

Province.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile mortality.
United Provinces	32.73	24.78	175.51
Bombay	34.67	23.67	165.97
Madras	33.71	24.40	180.94
Bengal	29.60	24.90	179.05
Bihar and Orissa	35.63	23.69	137.66
Assam	29.08	22.52	174.35
Central Provinces	43.90	27.27	204.44
Punjab	40.06	29.97	187.71
Burma	25.38	18.75	188.99
North-Western Frontier Province	26.86	19.81	139.13
Delhi	41.60	29.66	192.32

BIRTHS.

5. The total number of births recorded during the year 1925 was 1,485,275 as against 1,575,310 in 1924. The provincial birth-rate for the year was 32.73 as compared with 34.72 in the preceding year and 34.57, the quinquennial average. Taking the province as a whole, the highest birth-rate (3.31) was recorded in September and the lowest (1.98) in May.

Births and birth-rates.
(Statement I.)

6. The proportion of males born to every 100 females was 112.30, or practically the same as in the preceding two years.

Proportion of male to female births.
(Statement I.)

7. The districts reporting the highest birth-rates during the year under report were Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Jhansi, and those returning the lowest birth-rates, Rae Bareilly, Mainpuri, Fyzabad, Fatehpur, Unao and Partabgarh. High birth-rates were also recorded last year in Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Jhansi, and low rates in Rae Bareilly, Fatehpur, Unao and Partabgarh. (Further details will be found in Statement I attached to the report.)

The different birth rates considered.
(Statement I.)

8. During the year under report births exceeded deaths by 7.95 per mille of the population. The excess was noticeable in all the districts except 3, viz., Bulandshahr, Muttra and Mainpuri.

Excess of births over deaths.
(Statement I.)

9. In the municipal towns, 129,903 births were recorded during 1925 as against 134,490 in 1924. The birth-rates for the two years were 44.71 and 46.28, respectively. This is in keeping with the district statistics. Out of 85 towns, 43 recorded a birth-rate above, and 42 below, the provincial average for municipal towns. As in the last year, Jalesar stood first with a birth-rate of 64.79. The lowest birth-rates were noticeable in Mainpuri (11.08), Mussoorie (12.36) and Lakhimpur (16.46). The low birth-rate in Mainpuri is ascribed to defective registration. In Mussoorie it is due to the special circumstances of the place. Lakhimpur has been showing very low birth-rates for the several years past. Accordingly the Assistant Director of Public Health, II Range, was directed to make a special inquiry into the matter. As a result of inquiries he is of opinion that defective registration is chiefly responsible for the low birth and death rates. The Civil Surgeon, Kheri, has been asked to take every possible steps to improve the registration of births and deaths in Lakhimpur.

Births and birth rates in municipalities.

10. Taking the municipalities as a whole, the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 8.59 during the year under report. The excesses were noticed in 74 municipalities and varied from .10 in Etah to 30.85 in Orai.

Excess of births over deaths in municipalities.

11. During 1925, the total number of births registered in the notified areas amounted to 12,541 yielding a birth-rate of 35.94 as against 12,821 and 36.74, respectively, in 1924. In 26 notified areas out of 49

Births and birth-rates in notified areas.

the birth-rates exceeded the provincial average. Aonla (Bareilly) reported the highest birth-rate (58.33), while Mainpuri civil station recorded the lowest (2.23).

12. Taking the notified areas as a whole, the birth-rate exceeded the death rate by 9.94. The excesses were most marked in Pihani (Hardoi), Colonelganj-cum-Sikrara (Gonda) and Aonla (Bareilly), the rates being 21.89, 21.48 and 20.94, respectively.

DEATHS.

13. The actual number of deaths registered during 1925 was 1,124,248 of which 603,493 were males and 520,755 were females, the resulting rates being 24.78, 25.37, and 24.12, respectively. The corresponding rates for the preceding year were 28.29, 28.66 and 27.89 and the mean ratios of deaths per mille of the population during previous five years 30.69, 31.01, and 30.24, respectively.

14. The provincial death-rate of 24.78 was exceeded in 21 districts, of which Bulandshahr stood first with a death-rate of 45.92. Among the districts returning the low death-rates, Gonda again occupied the first position with a death-rate of 14.70. (For further details refer to Statement II.)

15. During 1925, the provincial death-rate for municipal towns was 36.12 as against 38.77 in the preceding year, the actual numbers of deaths registered during the two years being 104,963 and 112,666, respectively. In 40 municipalities out of 85 the death-rate exceeded the provincial average, while in one case (Kashipur) it was similar. Of the municipalities returning high mortality the most conspicuous were Khurja and Sikandrabad both in Bulandshahr and Jalesar (Etah) with death-rates of 84.76, 68.64, and 64.11, respectively. Sikandrabad retained its position of last year as second, although with a higher mortality. Jalesar, which topped the list last year, was third this year. In Khurja and Sikandrabad the high mortality was chiefly due to plague, fever, respiratory diseases and "all other causes." Cholera was an additional factor in Sikandrabad. In Jalesar fever and "all other causes" were the chief causes of high death-rate.

16. During the year under report the provincial death-rate in notified areas was 26.00 as compared with 31.48 in the preceding year. The numbers of deaths for the two years were 9,072 and 10,984, respectively. Out of 49 notified areas 21 returned a death-rate higher, and the remaining lower, than the provincial average. Kosi in the district of Muttra with a death-rate of 66.49 headed the list of the notified areas reporting high mortality and was followed by Marehra (Etah) with 56.07 and Kandhla (Muzaffarnagar) with 47.18.

In Kosi, plague was the chief cause of high death-rate. In Marehra small-pox, plague and "all other causes" swelled the death-rate, while in Kandhla plague and fever were the chief factors.

17. The highest death-rate was recorded in May and the lowest in July, the rates for the two months being 2.46 and 1.67, respectively. (Further details will be found in Statement III.)

18. Of the 1,124,248 recorded deaths 603,493 occurred among males and 520,755 among females, yielding rates of 25.37 and 24.12, respectively, as against 681,719, 602,153, 28.66 and 27.89 for the preceding year. The number of deaths under one year of age was 260,679 (140,991 males and 119,688 females). (Further details will be found in Statement IV.)

19. A statement showing the deaths and death-rates among infants calculated on the births of the year for a series of years is appended below :—

Year.	Births.			Deaths of infants.			Death rates of infants.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Decennial average (1901—1910).	1,027,110	949,374	1,976,484	263,635	240,436	504,071	256.7	253.3	255.0
1911 ..	1,068,248	985,076	2,053,324	271,575	233,771	505,346	254.2	237.3	246.1
1912 ..	1,105,707	1,019,878	2,125,585	236,328	202,694	439,022	213.7	198.7	206.5
1913 ..	1,160,280	1,072,719	2,232,999	275,228	237,675	512,903	237.2	221.6	229.7
1914 ..	1,094,842	1,009,712	2,104,554	260,739	230,008	491,347	238.1	223.4	233.5
1915 ..	1,060,779	975,342	2,036,121	222,608	195,095	417,698	209.8	200.0	205.1
1916 ..	1,050,532	967,224	2,017,756	224,735	198,395	423,130	213.9	205.1	209.7
1917 ..	1,122,101	1,035,541	2,157,642	247,104	218,303	465,467	220.2	210.9	215.7
1918 ..	977,044	890,800	1,867,844	301,296	265,597	566,893	308.3	298.1	303.5
1919 ..	795,370	720,627	1,516,497	201,368	182,720	384,088	253.0	253.6	253.3
1920 ..	872,094	792,098	1,664,192	194,722	171,815	366,537	223.3	216.9	220.2
Decennial average (1911—1920).	1,030,750	946,901	1,977,651	243,564	213,673	457,237	237.2	227.1	232.3
1921 ..	819,854	740,748	1,560,602	197,228	171,908	369,131	240.6	232.1	236.5
1922 ..	769,516	690,272	1,459,788	145,928	122,334	268,312	189.6	177.3	183.8
1923 ..	864,154	771,296	1,635,450	150,567	126,427	276,994	174.2	163.9	169.4
1924 ..	833,889	741,421	1,575,310	165,194	137,248	302,442	198.1	185.1	192.0
1925 ..	785,661	699,614	1,485,275	140,991	119,688	260,679	179.4	171.1	175.5

It will be seen that the infantile mortality for the province during the year under report shows a decrease as compared with that in 1922 and 1924, but a small increase as compared with that for 1923. It is, however, far below the infantile death-rates for the year 1921 and for the decennium (1911—1920).

The information so far received shows that 1,154 deaths were reported to have occurred from tetanus in municipalities employing Medical Officers of Health in 1925. Of this 1,086 deaths were verified by these officers and only 738 deaths were found as actually due to the disease. No deaths were reported to have occurred from this cause in the municipalities of Dehra Dun, Hardwar, Meerut, Moradabad, Chandausi, Jhansi and Naini Tal. The Medical Officers of Health concerned will be addressed on the subject.

20. The mortality among infants for the districts in 1925 showed a decrease of 16·49 as compared with that of 1924, the infantile death-rates for the two years being 175·51 and 192·00, respectively. The mortality among male infants was in excess of that among female infants by 8·37.

In 24 districts the infantile mortality was above, and in 24 below, the provincial average (175·51). Farrukhabad again stood first with a rate of 234·67. The next highest rates were Naini Tal (229·10), Saharanpur (218·11), Bijnor (216·30) and Bulandshahr (211·28). In all the above districts the high mortality was due to malaria and "other causes." In Farrukhabad tetanus, exhaustion and malnutrition, in Naini Tal and Saharanpur other fevers, and in Bijnor exhaustion and malnutrition were the additional causes.

The lowest death-rates among infants were noticeable in Gorakhpur, Gonda, Ghazipur, Kheri and Banda where the rates amounted to 118·22, 121·60, 135·85, 137·41 and 137·66, respectively.

21. The provincial infantile mortality for the municipal towns in 1925 was 253·71 as compared with 274·58 in 1924, showing a decrease of 20·87. Out of 85 municipalities, 35 recorded rates above, and 50 below, the provincial average. Among the municipalities returning the highest infantile mortality the most conspicuous were Cawnpore with a rate of 420·23, Sikandrabad with 364·63, Bulandshahr with 340·05 and Jalesar with 335·66. In all these municipalities "malaria" was the common cause. In Cawnpore other fevers, tetanus and convulsions and in Bulandshahr and Jalesar "other causes" were the additional factors. The municipalities which returned the lowest infantile mortality were Kanauj (85·90), Jaunpur (121·46), Orai (124·70) and Ghazipur (145·62).

22. The provincial infantile mortality for the notified areas during the year under report was 218·96 as against 242·02 in the preceding year. Out of 49 notified areas 22 recorded an infantile death-rate higher, and 26 lower, than the provincial mean; while no deaths were reported from Mainpuri civil station. Of the notified areas returning the highest mortality among infants, Chunar Settlement in the Mirzapur district stood first with a death-rate of 1250·00, followed by Rikhikesh (Dehra Dun) with 500·00. The circumstances in these places are peculiar. Then came in order Kosi (Muttra) with 360·06 and Madhoganj (Hardoi) with 331·36. Among the notified areas showing the lowest infantile mortality the most conspicuous were Deoria, Gorakhpur and Gaura Barhaj in the Gorakhpur district where the death-rates amounted to 37·50, 76·14 and 92·68, respectively.

23. During the year under report the infantile death-rate per mille of births was 251·11 in urban areas and 168·07 in rural tracts as against 270·68 and 184·46, respectively, in the preceding year.

24. The highest mortality among children under one year of age was recorded in August and the lowest in February, the numbers of deaths during the two months being 40,615 and 17,768, respectively.

25. During the year under report the mortality recorded by classes was
 Mortality according to class. 26·49 amongst Muhammadans, 24·73 amongst Hindus, 7·27 amongst "other classes" and 4·06 amongst Christians. (For further details please refer to Statement V.)

26. During the year under review the general mortality in the urban and rural areas was 35·55 and that in the rural areas 24·01. The corresponding rates for the preceding year were 38·10 and 27·60 and the averages for the previous five years 39·38 and 30·07, respectively.

STILL-BIRTHS.

27. The total number of still-births registered during the year under report was 14,404 as against 15,610 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,206. Among the districts returning the largest number of still-births, Gorakhpur, as usual, stood first with 3,054 still-births. This number is by far in excess of that reported by any other district. The District Medical Officer of Health, Gorakhpur, has been asked to make a special investigation into the matter. Azamgarh retained the last year's position as second with 986. Gonda followed with 938 and Sitapur with 812. The districts of Sultanpur and Ghazipur from which 6 and 5 still-births, respectively, were reported last year, returned 4 each during the year under report. Mainpuri reported the same number of still-births (3) as in the preceding year. Jalaun (7) and Shahjahanpur (11) were two other districts where a very small number of still-births was registered.

(Still-births are not included in any of the statements appended to the report, vide note at foot of annual form no. II.)

28. A statement showing the number of still-births among Hindus and Muhammadans and the percentages of these births to the total number of births in those classes during 1925 in the municipal towns where Medical Officers of Health are employed, together with the causes assigned by them, is appended:—

Name of municipality.	Number of still-births.		Percentages to total number of births in these classes.		Causes.
	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	
Allahabad ..	86	57	1·95	3·38	General poverty.
Benares ..	354	190	5·36	6·01	Can assign no cause.
Cawnpore ..	243	54	4·70	2·89	Overwork, untrained <i>dais</i> , poverty, early marriage and venereal diseases.
Lucknow ..	249	165	2·48	1·68	Prolonged labour, bad management, venereal diseases, premature birth, etc.
Agra ..	172	75	2·60	2·35	Difficult labour, diseases of pregnancy and syphilis.
Naini Tal ..	19	1	5·5	3·08	Untrained <i>dais</i> , poverty, ill-ventilated houses and ignorance of expectant mothers of the maternity laws.

Name of municipality.	Number of still-births.		Percentages to total number of births in these classes.		Causes.
	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	
Mussoorie ..	3	3	3·4	6·9	Bad management of labour and various other causes.
Dehra Dun ..	84	40	13·57	12·08	Prolonged labour and syphilis.
Saharanpur ..	53	77	4·0	3·2	Abortions due to malaria chiefly.
Meerut ..	1	3	·03	·21	No special reason can be assigned.
Hardwar ..	6	6	·85	1·49	It has not been possible to ascribe the difference to any definite causes.
Bareilly ..	9	3	·46	·17	Syphilis and delayed second stage of labour.
Aligarh ..	21	16	1·02	1·11	Syphilis and a sudden jerk to mothers during advanced pregnancy.
Muttra ..	67	21	4·10	4·17	Premature births in most cases.
Moradabad ..	43	27	·15	·14	Venereal diseases, untrained <i>dais</i> , osteomalacia, and prolonged labour and diseases of malnutrition, i.e., rickets, etc.
Shahjahanpur ..	3	4	·19	·24	Venereal diseases and the improper handling by attendants.
Jhansi ..	6	2	·32	·36	Early marriage and early child birth and untrained <i>dais</i> . Poverty, ignorance of expectant mothers and <i>dais</i> and unhygienic surroundings. Purdah in the case of Muhammadans and manual labour up to the last moment in poorer classes in the case of Hindus.
Fyzabad ..	42	3	4·75	1·01	Difficult labour and poor technique of the indigenous <i>dais</i> .
Farrukhabad ..	12	5	·94	·43	The percentage among Muslims is lower than that among Hindus because Muslim houses have open courtyards and because the marriageable age among them is higher.
Budaun ..	13	26	1·59	2·04	Purdah amongst Muhammadans and sedentary habits, syphilis, early marriage, and unskilled medical aid.
Chandausi ..	32	9	3·45	2·45	Protracted and tedious labour under exertion on the part of mothers.
Etawah ..	31	14	2·05	2·08	Bad management at the time of delivery and employment of ignorant hereditary <i>dais</i> .
Hathras ..	90	18	5·67	6·34	Dyspepsia, unemployment of trained midwives, ill-ventilation and overcrowding in houses.

29. Returns embodying the results of the verification of deaths which occurred within the limits of the practice of Government medical officers as well as in the medical institutions, the causes of which were verified by civil surgeons and their subordinates, were, as usual, received during the year under review.

In all, deaths numbering 3,090 were verified. Of these 1,927 deaths were due to "all other causes." Pneumonia claimed 328; tubercle of the lungs 241; dysentery 202; malaria 78; other tubercular diseases 55; all other infective diseases 45; and tetanus 37; 28 deaths were returned from enteric fever, 23 from syphilis; 22 from influenza; 21 from cholera; 17 each from plague and leprosy; 14 from pyrexia; 11 from small-pox; 10 from kala-azar; 8 from rheumatism; 4 from gonorrhœa; and 2 from scurvy. Of the 3,090 deaths, 392 were among children, 1,901 among adults from 16 to 45 years of age, and 797 among adults of 46 years of age and upwards.

30. 10,865 entries as against 2,086 in the preceding year were tested by the Assistant Directors of Public Health on general duty during the year 1925, of which 6,474 were birth and 4,391 death. This is very satisfactory. The death entries checked by the Assistant Director of Public Health, II Range, at Biswan in the Sitapur district were found to be very far from correct.

31. The number of entries tested by District Medical Officers of Health and their assistants and sanitary inspectors during the year 1925 was 54,587 in addition to 3,043 registers checked.

32. During 1925 the local authorities tested 156,145 birth, and 106,340 death, entries or a total of 242,485, as compared with 340,913 in the preceding year. The percentage of omissions detected was 4.55 in the case of birth entries and 3.37 in the case of death entries. The corresponding rates for the preceding year were 3.44 and 2.49, respectively. The largest number of entries (28,659) was tested in the Etah district. Gorakhpur followed with 16,526, Bahraich with 15,956 and Hamirpur with 15,184. The districts showing the smallest number of entries tested were Bulandshahr (126) and Bara Banki (386). No entries were tested in the districts of Bijnor, Ghazipur and Azamgarh.

33. Altogether 1,063,983 entries (622,497 birth and 441,486 death) were tested by the vaccination staff in 1925 as against 1,007,977 in 1924, showing an increase of 56,006, which is satisfactory. Hardoi again topped the list of the districts which reported the largest number of entries tested (51,688) followed by Bulandshahr with 43,220. Then came in order Meerut (39,318), Gorakhpur (37,574) and Farrukhabad (34,315). Bulandshahr which stood fourth last year occupied the second position this year. Meerut retained its last year's position as third, although with a lesser number of entries. Farrukhabad which was second in 1924 went down three steps. The districts showing the smallest numbers of entries tested were Debra Dun (7,639), Ghazipur (8,439), Hamirpur (8,571) and Ballia (8,865). The attention of the district superintendents of vaccination of the districts showing a decrease will be drawn to the matter.

34. The total number of persons fined for neglect in complying with registration rules in 1925 was 2,189 and the total amount realized Rs. 831, as compared with 2,521 and Rs. 1,015 in 1924.

35. The statistical returns were received very late from the districts of Bulandshahr, Garhwal, Lucknow, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Allahabad, Farrukhabad and Meerut. The attention of the district mortuary registrars concerned will be called to the matter.

SECTION VI.

History of the chief diseases.

36. A table showing the death-rates per mille of the population from chief diseases for 1925 and 1924 and the average death-rates for the preceding ten years is appended below :—

Chief causes of mortality.	Death-rate per mille for 1924.	Death-rate per mille for 1925.	Average death-rate for preceding ten years (1915—24).	Increase or decrease as compared with 1924.	Increase or decrease as compared with decennial average.
Cholera	1·48	·17	1·24	—1·31	—1·07
Small-pox	·06	·21	·07	+·15	+·14
Plague	1·24	1·08	1·36	—·16	—·28
Fever	20·89	19·30	29·01	—1·59	—9·71
Dysentery and diarrhoea	·26	·25	·35	—·01	—·10
Respiratory diseases	·60	·58	·60	—·02	—·02
Injuries	·46	·48	·52	+·02	—·04
All other causes	3·30	2·71	4·33	—·59	—1·62
All causes	28·29	24·78	37·50	—3·51	—12·72

It will be seen that in 1925 as compared with 1924 decreases are noticeable under all heads except under small-pox and injuries. The death-rate from small-pox is also in excess of the decennial average by ·14.

CHOLERA.

37. During the year under report, cholera deaths numbered 7,653 giving a ratio of ·17 per mille of the population against 67,000 and 1·48, respectively, in 1924. The Deaths and death-rate from cholera. (Statement VII.) mean ratio for the previous five years was 1·01. The largest number of deaths (2,160) occurred in November and the smallest (35) in January.

38. In nine districts the mortality from cholera was above the average for the province (·17). Bulandshahr occupied the Cholera in districts and towns. (Statements VII and VI.) first place with a rate of 1·24 and was followed by Aligarh (1·22), Sultanpur (1·04), Basti (·41) and Bahraich (·39). Fatehpur enjoyed complete immunity, while in Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri and Bara Banki the number of deaths was too small to yield a ratio. In Bulandshahr the Special Health Officers, I and II Ranges, travelling dispensaries and vaccinators were placed on duty in the places affected. The roads were impassable on account of the rains and the reporting of outbreaks was excessively delayed. The Assistant Director of Public Health, I Range, visited the district in this connexion from August 17 to 20. Necessary precautionary measures were taken in the districts of Aligarh, Sultanpur, Basti and Bahraich to check the spread of the disease.

3,680 deaths were recorded in the 20 districts under the cholera scheme as compared with 3,973 in 28 districts not under the scheme. The annual average number of deaths for the two classes of districts for the twelve years that the scheme has been in operation was, respectively, 36,168 and 15,086, giving percentages of 70 and 30 to total number of cholera deaths in the province. The figures for the six years (1908—1913) immediately prior to the inauguration of the scheme were 52,200 and 15,273 and the

percentages 77 and 23, respectively. All the 20 districts were adequately equipped with a stock of potassium permanganate. A few monetary grants were also made for meeting certain other charges connected with cholera. Of the districts of Kumaun division where the cholera scheme is in force in a modified form Almora and Naini Tal were free from the disease.

A staff of sanitary inspectors, vaccinators, sweepers, etc., was entertained for anti-cholera operations in villages in the Garhwal district on the lines of the sanitary scheme in force on the pilgrim route. The staff distributed medicines to sufferers from various diseases in addition to being rushed to the spot wherever there was an outbreak of cholera.

In all 75 sporadic cases, which were not confined to any particular locality, occurred. The Civil Surgeon considers that many more cases would have occurred had it not been for the efficient work of this special sanitary staff. The continuance of this scheme on a temporary basis for a further period of three years with effect from April 1, 1926, was sanctioned by Government in G. O. no. 421/XVI-161, dated December 14, 1925. Government having sanctioned the scheme proposed by me for facilitating the prompt reporting of cholera cases by the patwaris attached to the villages in the 20 districts under the cholera scheme by means of service postcards as an experimental measure for one year with effect from April 1, 1925, two blank service postcards were supplied to each patwari through the district magistrates concerned. The patwaris were required to fill in the details of the first case or cases and the number of wells in the villages affected in vernacular and post them to the Civil Surgeon or the District Medical Officer of Health, as the case may be, in order that they may get first hand information of the outbreak of epidemic and take the necessary precautionary measures. The result of this experiment will be reported to Government as soon as reports are received from all the district officers concerned, but the majority of the district officers from whom reports have so far been received consider this a useful arrangement.

I wish to bring to the notice of Government that in spite of the orders of Government on the subject, enough attention is not paid by the district authorities towards prompt reporting of primary outbreaks of cholera. In many cases the reports of outbreaks were received by the district health staff very late, so that great delay in taking anti-cholera measures occurred; in fact in many cases the epidemic had subsided before information was received of the first infection.

It has been observed that in most districts which are not under the cholera scheme the revenue and police staffs render help only when they realize that an outbreak of cholera is serious so that epidemics are generally well advanced before any staff is actually put on anti-epidemic work. To overcome this difficulty I have recommended to Government that para 2035-A of the Manual of Government Orders may be enforced in any other division on my recommendation alone or in consultation with the divisional commissioner in the event of there being an outbreak of cholera, but that the free distribution of permanganate of potash be restricted as at present to the 20 districts under the cholera scheme.

At my instance the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association has kindly sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 to admit of a cholera research being carried out in 1926-27 in the United Provinces on similar lines of that now being conducted under the Mines Board of Health,

Asansol, and the sanction of the Local Government to the employment of the necessary staff has been applied for.

Appended is a table showing the number of deaths from cholera in the neighbouring provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa as compared with the United Provinces during the years 1919 to 1925.

No.	Province.	Year.						
		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
1	United Provinces ..	81,365	6,952	149,667	2,330	2,591	67,000	7,653
2	Bengal ..	124,949	54,199	80,547	51,712	41,483	48,514	*33,177
3	Bihar and Orissa ..	104,727	26,341	90,688	26,805	8,198	77,480	17,311

* Approximately.

It will be noticed that the United Provinces figures, especially during the last four years when our anti-epidemic organization was being gradually extended, compare very favourably with the other two provinces in which cholera is endemic. In 1921, for reasons previously explained, our supply of permanganate was not received until the middle of August before which about one lakh of deaths had occurred and the disease was well established and widespread.

In 33 out of 90 towns no deaths from cholera occurred. In the remaining 57 towns the highest death-rate (2·08) was noticed in Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr) and the next highest (2·01) in Hapur (Meerut).

39. The death-rates from cholera in the urban and rural areas in 1925 were ·19 and ·17 as compared with ·63 and 1·54, respectively, in the preceding year.

Urban and rural mortality from cholera. (Statement VI).

SMALL-POX.

40. Mortality from small-pox during the year under report was higher than that in 1924, the total deaths and the death-rates for the two years being 9,373 and 2,724 and ·21 and ·06, respectively. The average for the previous five years was ·05. 3,128 deaths occurred among children under one year of age and 4,266 between the ages one to ten years.

The highest number of deaths (2,225) occurred in May and the lowest (122) in October. The largest number of deaths, giving a death-rate of ·93 per mille was reported from the district of Aligarh, and the lowest (2) from Fatehpur. As small-pox is becoming very prevalent, I have recommended to Government that it should be treated like cholera and plague, preliminary cases of which are required to be notified to the public health authorities immediately.

Of the 90 towns, 19 were free from the disease, while in 30 the number of deaths did not exceed ten.

Urban and rural mortality from small-pox.

(Statement VI).
ly in 1924.

41. The mortality from small-pox in urban areas was ·94 per mille of the population and in the rural tracts ·15 against ·41 and ·03, respectively.

42. The Government of India having asked that information as regards the number and situation of small-pox hospitals in the United Provinces and the number of patients treated in them and their vaccinal condition be included in the public health reports (vide G. O. no. 332/XVI—145, dated October 5, 1925) all the district superintendents of vaccination were circularized. The replies received show that there are no *regular* small-pox hospitals in these provinces. Suitable infectious diseases hospitals have been erected at Muttra and Ajodhya and one on a smaller scale at Hardwar. There is also an epidemic diseases hospital at Manora (district Naini Tal). The Board of Public Health have made grants aggregating Rs. 72,075 to the municipal board, Benares, towards the cost of an Infectious Diseases Hospital and the work would be started as soon as the land required is acquired. At present cases are treated in a temporary building. In Agra and Cawnpore cases were treated in hospitals with infectious diseases wards.

Particulars of the patients treated in them are given below :—

Name of place where the small-pox hospital is situated.	Number of patients treated in the hospital.	Vaccinal condition of the patients treated in the hospital.				
		Vaccinated as evidenced by presence of one or more vaccination cicatrices.	Stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix present.	Stated to be unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully and no vaccination cicatrix present.	Previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during incubation of small-pox.	Stated to have been successfully revaccinated.
Muttra city ..	6	..	1	5	..	..
Naini Tal (Manora)	16	1	..	15	..	..
Fyzabad Ajodhya city	1	..	..	1	..	..
				unvaccinated.	..	..
Benares city ..	*16	12	..	4	..	..
				unvaccinated.		
Agra city ..	17	2	6	9	..	..
Cawnpore city ..	74	42	..	32	..	..

*15 were cured and discharged. One very old sadhu died. He had cicatrices of vaccination.

This state of affairs can only be described as deplorable but no advance can be expected until the segregation of patients suffering from small-pox in suitable infectious diseases hospitals is made compulsory, when considered essential by the medical officers of health. Strict compliance with the Vaccination Act and deterrent punishments for breach of its provisions are also essential. I also consider that the time has come for the extension of the Vaccination Act to rural areas. This matter will be dealt with at length in the annual report on vaccination.

PLAGUE.

Deaths and death-rate from plague. (Statement XII.)
mean (*89).

43. In 1925, plague caused 49,091 deaths giving a ratio of 1.08 per mille against 56,210 and 1.24, respectively, in 1924 and the quinquennial

44. The highest death-rate (8·67) was recorded in Bulandshahr while Muttra and Meerut returned death-rates of 7·10 and 5·78, respectively. The districts of Dehra Dun, Mainpuri, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal and Partabgarh were entirely free from plague while in 3 districts the number did not exceed 10.

Plague in districts.
(Statement XII.)

Plague in towns.
(Statement VI-B.)

deaths below 0.

45. Out of 90 towns 43 were affected. Those showing highest rates were Hapur (18·74), Khurja (15·40) and Gangoh (14·18). 20 towns reported

Urban and rural mortality from plague.
(Statement VI.)

46. The death-rate from plague in urban areas was ·91 and in the rural tracts 1·09 against 1·05 and 1·25, respectively, in 1924.

FEVERS.

47. In 1925, the total number of deaths reported from fevers was 875,594 yielding a provincial ratio of 19·30 per mille of the population. These figures compare favourably with those for 1924 when the number of deaths from fevers and the death-rate were 947,807 and 20·89, respectively. The average for the past five years was 23·79.

Deaths and death-rates from fevers in districts and towns.
(Statements IX and VI-B.)

875,594 yielding a provincial ratio of 19·30 per mille of the population. These figures compare favourably with those for 1924 when the number of deaths from fevers and the death-rate were 947,807 and 20·89, respectively. The average for the past five years was 23·79.

The largest number of deaths occurred in May and the smallest in August.

As May is not by any means a malarious month it shows how utterly unreliable the present reporting agency is for recording the *causes* of deaths. Probably a large number of the deaths attributed to malaria are due to tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

According to the sub-classification, 765,799 were attributed to malaria, 10,313 to enteric fever, 19,140 to measles, 339 to relapsing fever, 95 to kala azar and 79,908 to other fevers. The highest fever death-rate (33·61) was recorded in the district of Bulandshahr and was followed by Moradabad with 28·92 and Meerut with 28·62. The lowest rates were returned from Gonda (12·25), Fatehpur (12·40) and Dehra Dun (13·17).

Amongst the towns, high fever death-rates were recorded in Sikandra-bad (50·54), Kairana (50·23), Kandhla (42·74) and Khurja (40·75). Of the towns showing the lowest rates, Mubarakpur (Azamgarh) stood first with 1·20 followed by Naini Tal with 1·34, Mussoorie with 2·01 and Dehra Dun with 4·74.

48. During the year the mortality from fevers in urban areas was 16·33 and in the rural tracts 19·51, the corresponding ratios for the preceding year being 17·48 and 21·13, respectively.

Urban and rural mortality from fevers.
(Statement VI.)

49. During 1925, the recorded number of deaths from relapsing fever was 339, from enteric fever 10,313 and from kala azar 95 as compared with 186, 13,652 and 104, respectively, in 1924. A comparative table showing the incidence of these diseases as reported by the verified

Relapsing fever, enteric fever and kala azar.
[Statement VI (a).]

as well as the unverified agency is given in paragraph 59 of this report. From the special reports received from the civil surgeons and district medical officers of health it appears that there was no epidemic of relapsing fever, but 50 cases were reported from Naini Tal and a few from 13 other districts.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dehra Dun, reported 5 cases from the disease.

The Local Government have placed a further sum of Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of the Indian Research Fund Association as their share of the expenses of the commission appointed by the Government of India, now enquiring into the origin and progress of kala azar and the measures necessary to combat it.

Influenza. 50. Cases of mild influenza were reported from several districts in the province.

51. Under the supervision of Dr. A. Sousa, Assistant Director of Public Health, III Range, the special health officer

Tuberculosis. attached to the range carried out a special verification of deaths in mohalla Badshahi Mandi of the Allahabad city. Out of a total of 274 deaths verified, 52 or about 19 per cent. of the total mortality were found to have died from tuberculosis. These figures strongly support my views mentioned in paragraph 47 on fever death-rates.

The striking points were (1) that tuberculosis was more prevalent among non-vegetarians and among poor people and (2) that the incidence among Muhammadan females was five times greater than among males, which is only to be expected owing to their social habits.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

52. During the year under report dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 11,385 deaths (dysentery 5,479 and diarrhoea 5,856), against 11,989 in 1924, showing a decrease of 654, the corresponding death-rates for the two years being $\cdot 25$ and $\cdot 26$, respectively. The mean ratio for the quinquennium was $\cdot 29$. The maximum number of deaths occurred in May. As in the last four years the smallest number of deaths from these causes occurred in February.

As usual Garhwal returned the highest mortality under these heads, the death-rate being $4\cdot 48$. The other districts showing high mortality were Almora, Dehra Dun and Benares with death-rates of $1\cdot 37$, $\cdot 93$ and $\cdot 75$, respectively. Sultanpur returned the lowest number of deaths (4) which was too small to yield a ratio. Mainpuri and Partabgarh each showed a death-rate of $\cdot 01$.

In 4 towns out of 90, no deaths from these causes were registered during 1925 and in 16 the number of deaths did not exceed 10. Among the remaining towns, the most striking in respect of high mortality were Atrauli and Hapur with respective death-rates of $9\cdot 91$ and $5\cdot 74$ followed by Khurja with $5\cdot 52$.

Urban and rural mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea. 53. The urban death-rate from these causes in 1925 was $2\cdot 05$ and the rural $\cdot 12$ as compared with $2\cdot 38$ and $\cdot 11$, respectively, in 1924.
(Statement VI.)

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Deaths and death-rates from respiratory diseases in districts and towns. 54. Respiratory diseases were reported to have caused 26,177 deaths with a death-rate of $\cdot 58$ which latter is $\cdot 02$ less than that of the previous year and $\cdot 04$ than the quinquennial mean.
(Statements XI and VI-B.)

The maximum number of deaths from these causes was returned in April and the minimum in June. Among the districts, Hamirpur and Lucknow as usual stood first and second, the death-rates being 5·60 and 3·77, respectively. Like last year Dehra Dun was third with a death-rate of 2·86. Agra and Cawnpore also showed high mortality where the death-rates were 2·33 and 1·91, respectively. Kheri and Rae Bareli returned the lowest mortality, the death-rates being ·03 and ·04, respectively, and were followed by Mainpuri and Gonda which returned death-rates of ·04 and ·06, respectively.

5 towns out of 90 did not report any deaths from these causes and in 11 the number of deaths did not exceed 10. The highest mortality (14·30) was recorded in Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh. Kalpi followed with 13·25, Muttra with 12·31, Agra with 12·24 and Lucknow with 11·95. Among the towns returning the lowest mortality rates from these causes the most conspicuous were Sherkote in Bijnor with a death-rate of ·07, Kairana in Muzaffarnagar with ·12 and Sitapur with ·16.

Urban and rural mortality from respiratory diseases. (Statement VI.)

55. The urban mortality from these causes during the year under report was 6·50 and the rural mortality ·16 as compared with 6·43 and ·19, respectively, in the preceding year.

There is no doubt that many deaths from respiratory diseases, especially pneumonia and tuberculosis are not diagnosed, but are merely returned as fever. The high death-rate from these diseases in towns where the causes of mortality are better reported and the low rate in rural areas is a further proof of the fact that the majority of deaths from respiratory diseases in rural tracts are reported as "fever."

INJURIES.

56. During 1925 the total number of deaths recorded under injuries was 21,900. Of these, 1,941 were suicides. 14,806 were due to wounds and accidents. Snakes and wild beasts were responsible for 4,822 and rabies for 331. (Further details are given in Statement VI.)

Deaths from several minor causes. (Statement VI.)

ALL OTHER CAUSES.

Deaths and death-rates under the heading "All other causes." (Statement VI.)

57. During 1925 a total of 123,125 deaths was recorded under this head as compared with 149,738 in 1924. The death-rates for the two years were 2·71 and 3·30, respectively.

Deaths from child-birth. [Statement VI(a).]

58. During the year under report 1,408 deaths occurred during child-birth as against 1,544 in the preceding year.

59. The sub-joined table shows the ratios of deaths per cent. of the total number of deaths in the returns submitted by the medical staff and the ordinary registration agency as well as the calculated number of deaths on the data supplied by the qualified agency and the actual number of deaths reported by ordinary agency. From the statement it would appear that the death returns submitted by the unqualified agency in the case of dysentery, kala azar and pneumonia, are much below what they should be while in the case of small-pox, plague, relapsing fever and malaria, the

Accuracy of the returns.

number of deaths returned by the unqualified agency is much over-reported.

Name of disease.	Percentage of total deaths by—		Calculated number of deaths on the data supplied by professional agency.	Actual number of deaths reported by ordinary agency.
	Verified agency.	Unverified agency.		
Cholera	·68	·68	7,640	7,653
Small-pox	·35	·83	4,002	9,373
Plague	·55	4·37	6,185	49,091
Dysentery	6·54	·49	73,494	5,479
Enteric fever	·91	·92	10,187	10,313
Relapsing fever .. .. .	..	·03	..	339
Malaria	2·54	68·12	28,379	765,799
Kala azar	·32	·01	3,638	95
Pneumonia	10·61	·44	119,338	4,993

SECTIONS VII AND VIII—(Omitted.)

SECTION IX.

CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

60. Benares is the only municipality where an appreciable number of house connexions to sewers (277) was made during the year under report. A few connexions were made in Lucknow and Allahabad. House sullage connexions to surface drains in unsewered areas were made in Cawnpore (2,975), Allahabad (632), Lucknow (568), Muttra (467), Meerut (119) and Benares (98). Only 5 such connexions were made in Dehra Dun.

61. At Benares 31 gallons of water were consumed daily per head of the population as against 36·7 gallons in the preceding year. The decrease is stated to be due to the fixation of meters at places where the consumption was abnormally high, and fitting the pail dépôts and street hydrants with specially designed flushing tanks and special valves. 451 connexions were made during the year, bringing the total number up to the end of the year to 12,485. Over 97 miles of drains were flushed daily. The number of samples of water analysed during the year (all of which were done by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health) was 737—117 chemical and 620 bacteriological. The results as regards quality were satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 42,437 was expended on the improvement and construction of old and new drains and sewers.

62. At Lucknow the daily consumption of water per head of the population during 1925 was 19·3 gallons against 15·8 in the preceding year. The total number of house connexions is now 6,602 of which 498 were made in 1925. Over 204 miles of drains were flushed daily. 4 samples of water were analysed chemically and 233 bacteriologically, one of the former and 52 of the latter were below the standard. As in last year, all the samples were analysed by the Assistant Director of Public Health (Provincial Hygiene Institute), United Provinces. During the year, surface and underground drains to the extent of 25,392 r. ft. and 300 r. ft., respectively, were constructed. 41,949 sq. feet of lanes were paved.

The Improvement Trust constructed VI Section sanitary road complete with metalling and kerb and channel drains and 2,876 r. ft. in the Barood Khana scheme at Golaganj.

63. At Cawnpore the average quantity of water consumed daily per head of the population in 1925 was 30·9 gallons or practically the same as in the preceding year (31 gallons). The total number of house connexions up to the end of December 1925 as now reported was 7,389—325 connexions having been made during the year under report. Over 126 miles of drains were flushed daily. The Medical Officer of Health, Cawnpore analysed 22 samples of water chemically all with good results. Of the 1,057 samples analysed bacteriologically, 81 samples showed unsatisfactory results. A sum of Rs. 2,43,377 (which included Rs. 1,20,549 on the construction of sewers) was spent on various sanitary improvements. A piece of new road connecting the Post office and Kutchery road was constructed and 134,390 sq. ft. of roads were consolidated,

64. At Agra the quantity of water consumed daily per head of the population in 1925 was 24·6 gallons or practically the same as in the preceding year (viz. 24·1). **Sanitary works at Agra.** 362 house connexions having been made during the year under report the total connexions now are 4,418. Over 77 miles of drains were flushed daily. 8 samples of water were analysed chemically, 390 for colony count and 110 for Bacillus Coli. Only 5 samples showed bad results. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was spent on the construction of new drains during the year. The income derived from the sullage farm was Rs. 20,000.

65. At Allahabad the daily consumption of water per head of the population during 1925 was 22 gallons against 23·8 in 1924. **Sanitary works at Allahabad.** The number of house connexions rose from 5,309 in 1924 to 5,480 in 1925. The number of samples of water analysed chemically was 8. Free ammonia was high in the samples tested during the first three-quarters. 554 samples were analysed bacteriologically. Out of these 34 (4 from the tube-well at Khusrubagh, 5 from reservoirs and 25 from standposts) showed bad results. With the exception of two all the analyses were done by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health at the municipal laboratory. A sum of Rs. 22,615 was spent on the construction of 23,362 r. ft. of surface drains and Rs. 8,466 on 34,898 s. ft. of pavement.

The sullage farm distributary was extended by about 1,400 r. ft. at a cost of Rs. 12,400. In addition a sum of Rs. 14,032 was spent on other sanitary improvements. The Improvement Trust constructed 2·32 miles of sanitary roads and lanes with a total metalled surface of 6·56 acres and 2·89 miles of surface drains.

66. At Mirzapur the amount of water consumed daily per head of the population in the area having a piped water supply was 15·7 gallons as compared with 11·9 gallons in 1924. **Sanitary works at Mirzapur.** The number of house connexions is now 2,008 of which 534 were made in 1925. The extent of drains flushed daily was 20 miles. 16 samples were analysed during the year (8 chemically and 8 bacteriologically) by the Chemical Examiner to Government, United Provinces. The results were satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 31,813 was spent on the water works extension and repairs, etc., Rs. 4,082 on the construction of, and repairs to, drains and sewers and Rs. 3,658 on other sanitary improvements.

67. At Muttra 22·5 gallons of water were consumed daily per head of the population during the year under report against 18·2 in the preceding year. **Sanitary works at Muttra.** The increased consumption during the year under report is reported to be due to the increased number of house connexions, public standpipes and drains, flushing tanks, etc. The total number of house connexions at the close of the year was 1,258 as compared with 1,091 in 1924. The extent of drains flushed daily rose from 159,193 feet in 1924 to 171,413 feet in 1925. 6 samples of water were analysed chemically and 246 bacteriologically (including Coli and Count tests). All the former gave good results, while of the latter 10 samples contained over 100 colonies per c.c. All the analyses were done by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health. A pail dépôt at Gau Ghat was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,500. A pilgrim shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000 and a latrine at

Rs. 2,000. A park was laid out at a cost of Rs. 8,000. The greater portion of the sewage disposal scheme has been carried out and the land for sewage farm is being acquired.

68. At Meerut 12·9 gallons of water were consumed daily per head of the population against 8·2 gallons in the preceding year. No water was supplied to the cantonments during 1925, as the cantonment authorities have made their own arrangements. The total number of house connexions rose from 1,431 to 1,551. The length of drains flushed daily was 188,218 feet. 404 samples of water were analysed (8 chemically and 396 bacteriologically) all with satisfactory results. A sum of Rs. 6,150 was spent on various sanitary improvements.

69. At Dehra Dun the quantity of water consumed daily per head of the population during 1925 was the same as in previous years, viz. 6·1 gallons. There was no change in the number of house connexions (17). Like previous years the length of drains flushed daily was about 9 miles. In all 79 samples were analysed (3 chemically, 9 for Bacillus Coli test, 29 for lactose fermenter test and 38 for colony count). Of these one chemical, 9 Bacillus Coli and 9 colony count tests were done by the Chemical Examiner to Government, United Provinces, Agra. All except one gave good results. The rest were done by the Assistant Director of Public Health (Provincial Hygiene Institute), and gave unsatisfactory results, except in a few cases. A sum of Rs. 1,63,166 was spent towards the Baldi water supply scheme in addition to sundry amounts totalling Rs. 3,672 spent on various minor sanitary improvements.

70. At Mussoorie the daily consumption of water per head of the population was 22·2 gallons against 20·4 gallons in 1924. The total number of house connexions is now 448. The length of drains flushed daily like last year was over 5 miles. Of the 4 samples analysed chemically, 2 were pronounced satisfactory. In addition, 133 tests were done (48 colony count and 85 lactose fermenters). 14 of the former and 38 of the latter gave unsatisfactory results. All these were carried out by the Assistant Director of Public Health (Provincial Hygiene Institute), United Provinces, Lucknow. One sample was analysed by the Chemical Examiner, to Government, United Provinces, for colony as well as for Bacillus Coli tests, and the result was satisfactory.

Hydro-electric scheme.—Throughout the year under report the working of the plant was satisfactory. Considerable damage was caused to the main switch board through a direct stroke of lightning of the monsoon. The project for extensions has not yet been put in hand, but the estimates have been sanctioned and the work will be commenced almost immediately.

A sum of Rs. 50,980 was spent on various sanitary improvements. Out of this Rs. 11,640 and Rs. 30,932 were spent on the Happy Valley drainage and the Bhillaru pumping schemes, respectively.

71. At Naini Tal the quantity of water consumed daily per head of the population was 6·5 gallons as compared with 5·6 gallons in the preceding year. 22 new house connexions were made during 1925 bringing the total number of house connexions up to the end of the year to 322.

The length of drains flushed daily was the same as in the previous years, viz., 6,840 feet. 4 samples of water were analysed chemically. The water was declared to be very pure. Of the 156 samples analysed bacteriologically 9 gave unsatisfactory results. A sum of Rs. 13,432 was spent on various sanitary improvements, including the augmentation of the water supply which cost Rs. 11,067

72. The important items of expenditure on sanitary improvements by other municipal boards are given in the subjoined table :—

Name of town.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
		Rs.
Moradabad ..	Construction of, and repairs to, drains, pavement, cleaning of wells and repairs to latrines.	9,747
Bulandshahr ..	Improvements of drains, tanks, wells, etc. ..	5,524
Hathras	Ditto ditto ..	5,630
Kasganj	Ditto ditto ..	18,527
Fyzabad	Construction of drains and a beef market, etc.	13,509
Saharanpur ..	Construction of pavement and drains ..	15,402
	Special repairs to a meat market ..	2,883
Hardwar	Improvement of drains and latrines ..	8,007
	Construction of a platform by a Seth of Khurja	20,000
	Construction of a ghat by Seth Baldeo Das ..	2,500
	Removal of silt and shoal clearance ..	3,123
Muzaffarnagar ..	Construction of, and repairs to, drains and kharanjas.	10,215
Kairana	Construction of, and repairs to, kharanjas ..	5,119
Ghaziabad	Repair to roads, pavements, drains and cleaning of wells.	7,945
Hapur	Improvement of sites	8,817
Aligarh (Koil) ..	Construction of and repairs to drains, etc. ..	13,709
Brindaban	Construction of drains, pavements and roads ..	11,269
Soron	Improvement of Har ki pairi tank and construction of a pucca ghat.	32,622
Bareilly	On pavements latrines, etc.	19,745
	On drains	17,202
Budaun	Repairs to drains	2,553
Shahjahanpur ..	Repairs to municipal market and slaughter-house.	5,916
Kanauj	Construction of wells	4,522
Jhansi	Improvement of water supply	34,077
	Construction of, and repairs to, drains ..	3,559
Gorakhpur	Construction of culverts and drains ..	5,503
	Improvements of meat market, slaughter house etc.	5,835
Bara Banki (Nawabganj).	On roads, drains and pavements	2,563

73. Statements showing the results of the chemical and bacteriological analyses of municipal water supplies for the year 1924-25 submitted to the Board of Public Health showed that the state of the Allahabad water supply was very unsatisfactory. The Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, attributed this to bad management and the case was referred to Government. The results in Lucknow also required explanation and the matter is under inquiry.

74. The statement showing the death-rates of the localities where a drainage system or water supply has been introduced forms Appendix A of this report.

Death-rates of localities where a drainage system or water supply has been introduced.

SECTION X.

Personal proceedings, public health services and general remarks.**A.—PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.**

75. I held charge of the Public Health department from January 1 to April 22, 1925, when I proceeded on leave after making over charge to Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, II Range. I returned from leave and resumed charge on the afternoon of October 27, 1925, and held it till the close of the year. While on leave in England I was on deputation for six weeks purchasing models and equipment for the Provincial Hygiene Institute, vide paragraph 80.

During the period from January 1 to April 22, 1925, I attended meetings of the Finance Committee, the Board of Public Health, the United Provinces Branch of the Red Cross Society at Allahabad, the Faculty of Medicine, Lucknow University, the State Board of Medical Examinations and the United Provinces Medical Council.

Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Moradabad, Saharanpur and Gorakhpur were visited in connexion with the sanitation of these places, the discussion of the question of the appointment of Municipal Medical Officers of Health and the working or introduction of the District Health Scheme. Unao was visited in company with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, at the special request of the Chairman, Municipal Board, to discuss the question of the installation of a water supply, a project for which had been prepared by the Public Health Engineering department. The Government Bovine Lymph Dépôt, Patwa Dangar, was inspected as usual in April. I also presided over the deliberations of the meeting of the committee held under the orders of Government to examine the problem of preserving and improving the public health in rural areas and conducted the examinations for the L.P.H. and the Sanitary Inspectors' classes.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., visited Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Jhansi, Agra and Meerut to select candidates for the apprentice sanitary inspectors' class and discussed matters relating to public health with the local authorities. He also presided over the deliberations of the committee appointed to consider the question of extension of the District Health Scheme and attended the meetings of the Building Board, the Board of Public Health, the State Board of Medical Examinations and the Public Health Conference. He inspected the sites for the new slaughter-house at Bareilly and the Police Lines at Lucknow and conducted the examinations for the D.P.H. and L.P.H. classes. He inspected the Lymph Dépôt in October as usual.

On return from leave, I visited Moradabad and discussed the public health matters with the local authorities and the Municipal and District Medical Officers of Health newly appointed there, attended meetings of the Board of Public Health, the State Board, the United Provinces Medical Council, the United Provinces Branch of the Red Cross Society at Allahabad, and the Faculty of Medicine, Lucknow University.

I inspected the anti-malarial measures and the training of the malarial classes at Banbassa. In December I attended the Conference of the Medical Research Workers held at Calcutta, inspected the Child Welfare centre in Bareilly and sanitation and vaccination in Budaun and Tilhar.

B.—ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF RANGES.

76. Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., D.P.H., held charge of the II Range from January 1 to April 22 and again from October 28 to December 31, 1925, and officiated for me during the intervening period (April 23 to October 27, 1925).

Captain D. Clyde, I.M.S., D.P.H., held charge of the I Range throughout the year. He also held collateral charge of the II Range during the period Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., officiated for me.

Dr. A. Sousa, D.P.H., was in charge of the III Range from January 1 to September 3, 1925, when he left for Japan on deputation, vide paragraph 93, and handed over the charge to Dr. K. P. Mathur, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, IV Range, who held the collateral charge of the III Range till the end of the year. Dr. Sousa was also in collateral charge of the IV Range from June 1 to July 1.

Dr. K. P. Mathur held charge of the IV Range from January 1 to May 31, 1925, and from July 2 to December 31, 1925. During the intervening period, i.e. from June 1 to July 1, he was deputed to the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, for a special course of instruction in malaria.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., inspected vaccination in the Sitapur, Unao, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Kheri, Bara Banki, Fyzabad and Partabgarh districts and the sanitation of the municipalities in these districts (except Lucknow) and of Misrikh and Nimsar town areas and 7 Government and 2 private high schools.

He also enquired into plague preventive and anti-cholera measures in several districts.

He supervised the sanitary and medical arrangements of the Ram Naumi fair, Ajodhya, and the Paikarma fair, Nimsar-Misrikh.

He inspected 5 Public Health travelling dispensaries. He also inspected vaccination in 53 schools and examined 2,580 scholars for vaccination.

Captain Clyde toured in the I Range for 142 days and inspected sanitation or vaccination in various towns and villages in the districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Bareilly, Bijnor, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Etah, Bara Banki, Gonda and Fyzabad.

He supervised the sanitary and medical arrangements of the Arya Samaj Centenary, Muttra; the Nauchandi fair, Meerut; Somwati Amawas fair, Hardwar; the Shahkumbar Devi fair, Saharanpur district; the Garhmuktesar fair, Meerut district; the Tigri fair, Moradabad district; and the Sawan Jhula fair, Ajodhya.

He visited Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra and Etah districts in connexion with the outbreaks of plague and cholera.

He investigated the causes of malaria in Gurukul, Brindaban, and submitted a report thereon.

He inspected 5 travelling dispensaries in the I Range and the sanitation of 2 schools in Bulandshahr and Nagina and checked over 1,200 birth and death entries. He also conducted the D.P.H. and L.P.H. Examinations and attended the Public Health Conference held at Naini Tal.

Dr. A. Sousa inspected the sanitation of Kanauj, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Banda, Mau, Orai, Kalpi, Konch and Lalitpur municipalities, Karwi, Kaimganj and Mahoba notified areas and Jaswantnagar, Phaphund, Jalaun and Ranipur town areas and vaccination in the districts of Allahabad, Etawah and Farrukhabad. He supervised the sanitary arrangements of the Magh Mela, Allahabad, and visited Jalaun in connexion with a reported outbreak of cholera which on investigation turned out to be plague. He conducted the viva voce examinations in the D.P.H. at Lucknow and in Hygiene at the Agra Medical School. While on recess in Mussoorie he gave magic lantern demonstrations to the public on flies, small-pox and cholera.

He also lectured to the students of the MacDonnell High School, Jhansi, and the Sanatan Dharma High School, Etawah, on First Aid and Sanitation. He inspected the sanitation of 3 schools and hostels and had 632 scholars examined by the Special Health Officer under his supervision.

He submitted a very comprehensive and interesting report of his observations in Japan, vide paragraph 93, copies of which have already been submitted to Government. A special verification of deaths was carried out in a mohalla in the city of Allahabad as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Dr. K. P. Mathur, D.P.H., remained on tour for 142 days. He supervised the sanitary arrangements of the Dadri fair, Ballia, and the Lunar eclipse fairs at Benares, and organized and supervised the sanitary arrangements of the Magh Mela, Allahabad. He also enquired into the sanitary arrangements made in connexion with the Indian National Congress held at Cawnpore.

He visited Moghalsarai in connexion with a cholera outbreak there and the districts of Ghazipur, Azamgarh, etc., in connexion with the plague epidemic. He inspected vaccination work in the districts of Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Benares, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Jhansi, Etawah, Hamirpur, Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Allahabad.

He also inspected the sanitation of the Ballia, Mirzapur and Jaunpur municipalities and the Moghalsarai, Badshahpur and Shahganj notified areas.

All the travelling dispensaries working in the IV Range were inspected by him during the year and 578 birth and death entries checked. He visited Jaunpur and Ghazipur in connexion with the appointment of the District Health Staff accompanied by the Director of Public Health. He attended the Public Health Conference held at Naini Tal.

C.—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

77. During the year under report Rai Bahadur Dr. D. D. Pandya, D.P.H., carried on his duties as Assistant Director of Public Health (Provincial Hygiene Institute), and Dr. J. T. Cornelius, D.P.H., as his assistant.

The D.P.H., L.P.H. and Sanitary Inspectors' classes were, as usual, held in the Pathology block of the King George's Medical College.

Owing to the expansion of the Physiology department of the Lucknow University his office had to be shifted to the Administrative block of the college. This arrangement put the hygiene laboratory and lecture theatre

farther from his office causing great inconvenience. As the models and other stores ordered for the Provincial Hygiene Institute have been arriving and considerable difficulty is being experienced in storing them properly, the necessity for a separate building for the institute is therefore more keenly felt now than ever before.

It is gratifying to note that the Legislative Council has voted a sum of rupees one lakh for expenditure on the building of the institute during 1926-27.

D.P.H. examination.—There being no candidate, no examination in D.P.H., Part II, was held during the year.

8 candidates appeared at the examination in Part I held in April, 1925. Of these 7 were successful. The candidate who failed in April, 1925, was successful in the supplementary examination held in October, 1925.

D.P.H. classes, Part II.—One student of the second year class left his studies on his being appointed to the Medical department. Dr. R. S. Varma, Medical Officer of Health, Dehra Dun, joined the II year class during the later part of the year.

Part I.—8 students were admitted and are under training.

L.P.H. examination.—9 students appeared in Part I of the examination held in April, 1925, and were successful. 11 candidates (including 2 failures of the previous years) appeared in Part II of the examination. Out of these 10 were successful.

The candidate who failed at the April examination passed in the supplementary examination held in October, 1925.

L.P.H. class.—The present L.P.H. class of 9 students was started in July, 1925, and the course continued at the close of the year.

Sanitary Inspectors' classes.—These classes were started in October, 1924, and the course of training was over about the middle of February, 1925.

Apprentice Sanitary Inspectors' examination.—Out of the 37 candidates (34 new and 3 failures) who were admitted to the apprentice Sanitary Inspectors' examination in February, 1925, 26 were successful.

2 unsuccessful candidates appeared at the supplementary examination in July, 1925, and passed.

Sanitary Inspectors' examination.—26 candidates appeared at the Sanitary Inspectors' examination. Of these 24 were successful.

Both the present Sanitary and Apprentice Sanitary Inspectors' classes were started on October 5, 1925, with 27 and 45 students, respectively. Owing to the demand of sanitary inspectors consequent on the extension of the district health scheme to certain districts from November 1, 1925, 13 students of the II year class suspended their studies to take up appointments.

Examination of Chief Sanitary Inspectors.—4 candidates were examined in March, 1925, of whom 3 were successful.

M.B., B.S. examinations.—The course in hygiene and vaccination for undergraduates, which commenced in August, 1924, was finished in March, 1925. Of the 34 candidates who appeared for the final M.B., B.S. (Part I) in Public Health, 28 were successful.

8 students appeared at the supplementary examination held in October, 1925, out of which 6 passed.

The present class started in August, 1925, and the course continued at the close of the year.

A course on the theory and practice of vaccination was given as usual to the M.B., B.S. class at one of the municipal vaccination centres in Lucknow.

Post-graduate courses to the members of the Provincial Medical Service in State Medicine.—3 special lectures according to the new rules were given to the post-graduates of the P.M.S. during February and March, 1925.

Routine and investigative work.—A considerable amount of routine work was carried out in the laboratory of the Provincial Hygiene Institute which mainly consisted of the chemical and bacteriological analysis of water samples received from municipalities of Lucknow, Mussoorie and Dehra Dun.

Investigative and miscellaneous works as detailed below were also carried out during the year :—

- (i) 15 samples of water sent by the Professor of Pathology, Lucknow University, in connexion with an enquiry on goitre which is being carried on by that department were analysed chemically.
- (ii) 6 samples of water from other sources were analysed chemically or bacteriologically to ascertain potability in relation to local conditions.
- (iii) 2 samples of water from the sulphur springs at Dehra Dun, submitted by the Civil Surgeon, Dehra Dun, were analysed.
- (iv) 6 samples of *ghee* received from various official and private bodies were analysed for adulteration.
- (v) The germicidal efficiency of 8 samples of disinfectants, 7 of which were forwarded by the Director of Industries, were tested to see how far they possessed the merits claimed for them by their manufacturers.
- (vi) Samples of some colouring substances used in this country in the preparation of sweets, submitted by the Medical Officer of Health, Mussoorie, were examined to ascertain if they contained substances deleterious to health.
- (vii) Outfits for the collection of ticks for Dr. Balfour, Director of the London School of Tropical Medicine, were supplied to certain district medical officers of health and the work of labelling the tubes and tabulating the collections was done at the institute.
- (viii) Outfits and media for submitting specimens of stools of patients suspected to be suffering from cholera were supplied to certain district medical officers of health.

At the request of the municipal board of Bareilly one man was trained in laboratory technique and another in milk analysis.

Standard lists comprising the various chemicals, apparatus, stains, media, re-agents required for a municipal public health laboratory for carrying out the routine chemical and bacteriological work were also prepared and sent on request to certain municipal medical officers of health.

Malaria branch. 78. This branch was established on a permanent footing from March 1, 1925.

Major J. A. S. Phillips, I.M.S., Assistant Director of Public Health (Malariology), United Provinces, held charge of the Malaria branch throughout the year except during the period from May 7 to June 22, 1925, when his services were lent to the Nepal Darbar. During this time he traversed the whole length and breadth of an important valley which the Nepal Government propose to colonize and submitted a complete report with recommendations to the Darbar. In his absence on deputation to Nepal, the charge of the branch was held by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., in addition to his duties as Director of Public Health (Officiating). Major Phillips attended the Conference of Research Workers held at Calcutta in December and made an interesting contribution to the discussion on malaria and anti-malarial measures in the United Provinces. He also attended the Public Health Conference at Naini Tal.

Dr. B. M. Roy, one of the assistants to Major Phillips, was deputed to Kasauli in June for further instruction in malariology at the Central Research Institute there.

2 classes of instructions in malaria were held at Banbassa at which municipal and district medical officers of health, assistant district medical officers of health and medical officers in charge of travelling dispensaries attended. 11 officers attended the class held from January 15 to March 7, and 7 that held from November 1 to December 15. Practically all district and municipal medical officers of health have now been trained in anti-malarial measures and are in a position themselves to initiate small anti-malarial schemes in their districts or towns. A sum of rupees one lakh has been voted by the Council for expenditure on anti-malarial schemes during 1926-27 and certain rural areas are being selected in order to carry on anti-malarial operations.

As in the past, the activities of the branch during the year were concentrated chiefly in the Sarda canal area, more especially round Banbassa. The anti-malarial works were carried out on the usual lines and the health of the labourers from January to June, when the work was closed, was remarkably good. In October the staff again arrived at Banbassa and the usual anti-malarial works were carried out.

So far no permanent drains have been installed and the kachcha drains dug and deepened during the working season and which function efficiently until the onset of the rains, silt up, become overgrown with grass and weeds and no longer act as drains after the monsoon. Every year, therefore, in October, silt has to be removed, the drains have to be deepened, fresh banks have to be made, grass has to be cleared and in some cases the drains have to be realigned altogether. A very complete system of drainage has now been planned and it is hoped that by the end of this working season, i.e., by June, 1926, this work will be completed. This will solve half the difficulties at Banbassa and it is hoped that these drains will be of permanent utility in preventing mosquito-breeding within, roughly, half a mile of the area which will be in permanent occupation after the completion of Headworks.

As the construction works progress fresh malarial problems are continually arising. This season, for instance, one of the main problems was an accumulation of water in the bed of the main canal at its head end.

The canal banks have been completed here and the natural line of drainage beyond the left bank of the canal has been cut off. This collection of water, which was overgrown with grass and weeds and in which mosquitoes were breeding profusely, was very near the main labour camp and therefore required immediate attention. The grass was cut down to its root so as to thoroughly expose the water to the drying influence of sun and wind, and this resulted in considerable drying up where the water was not too deep. Eventually, however, a small cunette had to be dug and an opening made in the pakka syphon in the bed of the main canal, into which the water was conducted through the cunette.

Quinine prophylaxis was carried out on the lines adopted in previous years, i.e., on two successive days twice a week. The effect of this measure was remarkably good and there were fewer cases of malaria in the month of October and early in November than in previous years. From the middle of November and until the first week of December, however, there was a marked rise in the incidence of this disease. This rise coincided with a slackness on the part of the contractors to parade their men for quinine, but was partly due to large gangs of labourers coming in after October 15, and larger gangs from November 1; a large proportion of these were found to be infected with malaria, thus increasing the morbidity rate.

Owing to the early cessation of the rains in 1925 malaria was very prevalent throughout the United Provinces in October and November, more especially in the Terai and forest areas, and there is reason to believe that in some forest enterprises work ceased altogether early in November owing to severe malaria.

In addition to the work done at Banbassa the village of Kirthal, in the Meerut district, was visited in April and again in October, and full reports with recommendations on the malaria problem there were submitted to the local authorities. In September the 3 towns of Hardwar, Kankhal and Jwalapur, which comprise the Hardwar Union, were surveyed and a report on them is in preparation.

Conditions round the proposed site for the new Police Lines in Lucknow were also studied, more especially with reference to mosquito-breeding in the Ghaziuddin Hyder Canal. A full report on this was also submitted.

The towns of Kosi, Moradabad and Bareilly were also visited with a view to selecting mosquito-breeding grounds which could be dealt with from the balance of funds granted by the Government of India and the Indian Research Fund Association in 1912-13 for the carrying out of anti-malarial works in certain selected towns in the United Provinces.

During the whole year the laboratory remained open and blood films were examined, mosquitoes identified and mosquito dissections carried out.

Complete experiments were carried out comparing the relative merits of a commercial preparation called "Empranin" and a 1 per cent. mixture of castor oil in crude oil as larvicides. It was found that the crude oil mixture was both cheaper and more effective, and a note on the subject was prepared and issued to all local bodies, district magistrates, etc., etc.

Sale and distribution of quinine.—In 1925 quinine worth Rs. 13,466 was issued by the Aligarh Jail factory for sale through the agency of post offices, vaccinators, landlords, school masters, court of wards, patwaris, tahvildars, stamp vendors and zilladars and signallers of the Canal

department and police chaukidars. Quinine worth Rs. 11,435 was issued to post offices alone.

100 lbs. of quinine were supplied for the use of travelling dispensaries and about 52 lbs. to the Forest, Irrigation and Public Works departments, local bodies and to the United Provinces Flood Relief Committee, Allahabad. 180 lbs. were issued to the civil surgeons to replenish their reserve stock. About 50 lbs. of quinine and cinchona febrifuge were also distributed by the Jail department to the prisoners and staff.

79. During the year under report there were 49,435 deaths from plague in these provinces. Of this total, 49,091 deaths were reported from the British districts and 344 from the Indian States.

The following table gives the mortality from plague during the preceding epidemic and calendar years since 1903 :—

<i>Epidemic years.</i>						<i>Deaths.</i>
1903-4	..	..	..	..	..	139,524
1904-5	..	..	..	..	..	484,217
1905-6	..	..	..	..	..	60,767
1906-7	..	..	..	..	..	341,725
1907-8	..	..	..	..	..	26,646
1908-9	..	..	..	..	..	14,252
1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	166,360
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	344,776
1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	120,271
1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	98,628
1913-14	..	..	..	..	..	116,561
1914-15	..	..	..	..	..	58,329
1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	45,528
1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	105,080
1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	206,190
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	17,633
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	24,002
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	25,901
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	18,268
<i>Calendar years.</i>						
1923	..	..	..	..	..	74,187
1924	..	..	..	..	..	56,210
1925	..	..	..	..	..	49,091

A reference to the above table will show that plague has continued to be comparatively mild for two successive years and the mortality for the year under review is lower than the last year. A continuation of these milder epidemics may be an indication of a decline of plague in severe epidemic form.

The year opened with 30 infected districts and the month of January closed with 6,661 deaths in these provinces. In February 32 districts were infected and there were 8,894 deaths. As usual March was the worst month—34 districts infected and 11,714 deaths. In April the disease was declining owing to the onset of the hot weather and 11,199 deaths were recorded. In May there were 3,228 deaths and in June 336 deaths. The disease was at its lowest ebb in July, when there were only 141 deaths. In August and September there was again a tendency towards an increase in mortality—276 and 173 deaths, respectively, being recorded. In succeeding months the mortality steadily increased and in December there were 2,431 deaths.

The south-eastern districts, as usual, suffered heavily, but many districts in the west of the province experienced severe epidemics. The

district of Bulandshahr recorded the highest mortality, i.e., 9,246 deaths. Other heavily infected districts in order of severity were Meerut, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Muttra, Aligarh, Basti, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar and Gorakhpur with 8,670 4,704 4,409 4,398 3,249 2,269 1,043 951 and 870 deaths, respectively.

Two graphical charts, one showing the course of the disease in its seasonal variation from July, 1903 to June, 1923, and the other showing mortality from plague during the last 3 calendar years, are appended.

Plague by divisions.

Kumaun division.—This division remained entirely free from plague.

Rohilkhand division.—This division returned 1,440 deaths. Moradabad recorded the highest number, viz., 1,043; Bijnor, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Bareilly reported 335, 49, 12 and 1, respectively. No death was reported from Pilibhit. The Rampur State remained free.

Meerut division.—The mortality in this division was very severe. Bulandshahr reported the highest mortality in the division, viz., 9,246. The districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur reported 8,670, 951 and 276 deaths, respectively. Dehra Dun remained free.

Agra division.—There were 7,827 deaths in this division. Muttra and Aligarh districts were severely infected, reporting 4,398 and 3,249 deaths, respectively. Agra reported 99 deaths and Etah 81 deaths; Mainpuri remained free.

Allahabad division.—All the districts in the division were more or less infected. The figures were, Fatehpur 706, Cawnpore 832, Farrukhabad 219, Allahabad 432 and Etawah 28.

Jhansi division.—This division reported 92 deaths. The district of Jalaun was chiefly responsible for this mortality, Hamirpur reporting only 9 deaths and the two remaining districts escaping infection altogether.

Benares division.—The plague mortality in this division was 6,869. Out of this, Ghazipur was responsible for 4,409 deaths. Ballia, Benares, Jaunpur and Mirzapur reported 629, 541, 821 and 125 deaths, respectively. 344 deaths were reported from the Benares State.

Gorakhpur division.—This division reported 7,843 deaths. Azamgarh was the worst affected district in the division (4,704). Basti and Gorakhpur reported 2,269 and 870 deaths, respectively.

Lucknow division.—In this division Sitapur had the highest mortality, recording 772 deaths. Then came Unao (606), Rae Bareilly (602), Hardoi (282), Kheri (243) and Lucknow (52).

Fyzabad division.—1,433 deaths were recorded in this division. The district of Partabgarh remained entirely free.

The plague mortality in other districts was as follows:—

Fyzabad 758, Sultanpur 326, Bara Banki 255, Bahraich 92 and Gonda 16.

The Meerut division with 19,143 deaths was therefore the worst in the province. This is due to the continuance of an outbreak two years ago in that division after being comparatively free for several years. Special efforts are being made to eradicate the foci in this division before next plague season.

Inoculations.—The total number of inoculations performed by the different agencies during the year under report was 84,337. Out of these

31,021 were performed by the travelling dispensaries, 1,917 by the staff of Special Health Officers and the remaining 51,399 by other agencies.

The attitude of the people towards inoculation was conciliatory. They recognized the value of inoculation as a prophylactic measure, but did not volunteer for inoculation until the disease was very active among them.

A table showing the striking protective results of inoculations against plague is attached to this report as Appendix D. These results ought to convince the most sceptical.

Evacuation.—This continued to be a favourite anti-plague measure with the people. In most districts it was readily adopted by the people without any persuasion on the appearance of plague in their villages. No doubt this measure has been instrumental in saving a large number of lives and when well organized and thoroughly carried out is most useful in checking an epidemic.

The annual allotment made to commissioners of divisions and the district magistrates to assist people in evacuating their dwellings was discontinued on account of the financial stringency from April 1, 1922, but owing to pressing demands Rs. 20,138 were placed at the disposal of the district magistrates and the chairmen of district and municipal boards to assist people in evacuating their houses and towards other necessary anti-plague measures.

Travelling dispensaries.—The number of public health travelling dispensaries remained the same as last year, viz., 36. Out of these 20 were employed in combating epidemics in various districts of the province and 6 worked on the Sarda canal for the greater part of the year. Under normal conditions these travelling dispensaries work in the districts to which they are attached, but on the outbreak of epidemic diseases such as plague, cholera, etc., they are deputed to the districts in which they are required.

In addition to the public health travelling dispensaries there were 5 district board travelling dispensaries, viz., Bulandshahr, Kheri, Gonda, Bahraich and Gorakhpur, one Forest travelling dispensary attached to the North Kheri division and two Court of Wards travelling dispensaries, viz., Isanagar Court of Wards, Kheri and Sahaspur Belari Court of Wards estates. The district board of Kheri abolished its travelling dispensary in the second week of January, 1925. As the Isanagar and other estates were unable to pay contributions for the upkeep of their travelling dispensary, it was abolished from August 31, 1925.

Each district board contributes the usual amount of Rs. 1,000 annually towards the maintenance of its dispensary and the rest of the cost is borne by Government. The Forest and the Sahaspur Belari estate travelling dispensaries are entirely maintained at the cost of the department and the estate concerned.

The travelling dispensaries are enjoying ever-increasing popularity among the village people and they are of much advantage in bringing aid to the rural population. They have proved of invaluable service in times of epidemics.

The total number of patients treated (new and old cases) by these dispensaries during the period under review was 240,784.

Operative work.—4,067 operations were performed by the travelling dispensaries during the year, of which 49 were major operations.

Travelling dispensaries mobilised temporarily.—The number of public health travelling dispensaries not being sufficient to cope with the outbreaks of epidemics, 12 district board travelling dispensaries, the equipment of which is kept stored at the headquarters of the district, were temporarily mobilised. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, provided P. S. M. S. officers from his reserve strength for the charge of these travelling dispensaries, the necessary drugs, etc., being supplied by the civil surgeons or the district medical officers of health concerned out of the grant of Rs. 100 made to them from the epidemic funds at my disposal.

According to G. O. no. 5896/XVI—99, dated September 30, 1925, addressed to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, these medical officers are now considered to be on temporary transfer to the Public Health department for the time they hold charge of such travelling dispensaries. These travelling dispensaries are now considered to be a part of the public health cadre and the whole cost of their maintenance is borne by the Public Health department. The sanction of Government for retaining these travelling dispensaries as a reserve at the headquarters of the district has been of invaluable assistance to the department.

These travelling dispensaries treated 12,259 patients.

Educational work.—Propaganda work and magic lantern demonstrations on public health subjects were given in big cities and fairs and a large amount of literature on various epidemic diseases and measures to prevent them was distributed by these travelling dispensaries in towns and villages.

Recognition of special services with regard to plague.—During 1925 3 *sanads* were awarded for assistance given in anti-plague measures in 1924.

The following medical officers in charge of travelling dispensaries did good work during 1925 :—

1. Dr. Mohan Swarup (P. H. 23), Mirzapur.
2. Dr. Sardar Singh Gangwar (P. H. 26), Basti.
3. Dr. Bhagwati Sahai Srivastava (P.H. 7), Sitapur.
4. Dr. Hadi Husain Nadir (P. H. 9), Bara Banki.

The following gentlemen gave conspicuous help in the cause of plague prevention during the year under report :—

1. Thakur Ragho Saran, zamindar of Bajha, Mirzapur.
2. Thakur Jai Karan Singh, rais of Tehra, Mirzapur.
3. Lieut. Raja Lokendra Shah Sahib, O.B.E., Raja of Jagammanpura estate, Jalaun.
4. Munshi Muhammad Akbar Khan, headmaster, Middle School, Baragaon, Benares.
5. Babu Ram Sunder Singh, naib-tahsildar, Rasra, Ballia.

6. Babu Ram Chander Singh, supervisor-kanungo of Manior, Ballia.
7. Babu Lachimi Singh, sarpanch and rais of Nagpura, Ballia.
8. Babu Raj Narain Singh of Deorhia, Ballia.

Plague staff.—The special plague staff consisted of four special health officers and 42 travelling dispensaries. The special health officers were made permanent by Government during the year.

Formerly these officers were attached to one particular district in which they had to tour all the year round, but from June 1, 1925 they have been posted one to each range to work under the direction of the Assistant Director of Public Health of the range.

Plague research.—In order to determine the geographical distribution of rat-fleas and rats in the various districts of these provinces, Dr. B. P. Mital, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., medical officer of health, municipal board, Meerut, was deputed to Bacteriological Laboratory, Bombay, for training in the identification of rat-flea. On his return he was put to the charge of the plague research work, which he carried on under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Public Health, II range. His work in addition to plague investigation in the laboratory also dealt with the training of the medical officers in these provinces in the various details of the epidemiology of plague and collection and examination of rat-fleas.

With a view to afford facility for this research work, the Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, gave Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of equipping a travelling laboratory for Dr. B. P. Mital on special plague duty, and Rs. 6,000 for staff and contingencies during the year.

The work has been in progress for 9 months from April 1 to December 31, and is still going on.

During the 9 months 181,555 fleas were collected from rats from every district and town in the United Provinces and examined in the laboratory set up for the purpose. When started in April, 1925 very few fleas were received from some districts, but later on regular consignments were received, but in order to get reliable and uniform results the collection of fleas will have to be continued till the end of August, 1926, when the full results will be examined in detail. The primary object of the research into the geographical and seasonal prevalence of the various rat-fleas is to endeavour to establish beyond doubt whether the two varieties of fleas, viz., X.—*Cheopsis* and X.—*Astia* are equally capable of transmitting plague in the United Provinces. These two varieties of rat-fleas have been found to form 97 per cent. of the rat-fleas of these provinces. Certain research work carried out recently by the late Major Cragg, I.M.S., and Dr. Hirst, Medical Officer of Health, Colombo, seemed to indicate that X.—*Astia*, which has been found by the present research to form 42·22 per cent. of the rat-fleas found in the United Provinces, was not a carrier of plague in nature or that it carried plague to a very limited extent and transmitted it with difficulty. In Colombo Dr. Hirst found that X.—*Cheopsis* was only found in the wards of Colombo City in which plague was prevalent and that in wards where no X.—*Cheopsis* were found there was no endemic plague. Major Cragg found that in the Bundelkhand in the United Provinces, X.—*Astia* was the predominant flea and in the current research it has been found that this flea forms 72·39 per cent. of the rat-flea

population in the Jhansi division, while *X.—Cheopis* forms 27·57 per cent. only. The incidence of plague in that division has been by far the least in the United Provinces.

The present research tends to prove that the percentage of *X.—Cheopis* present varies extensively in every district and even varies greatly in villages a few miles apart. It also varies extensively in various months of the year. It has therefore not been found easy to interpret the results. If the results had made it evident that absence of *X.—Cheopis* meant absence of endemic plague in large areas, the interpretation would have been easy, but with such diverse results it has been found necessary to endeavour to correlate the prevalence of *X.—Cheopis* with the incidence of plague in practically each village or certainly in each mortuary circle.

Owing to the defective reporting agency, viz., the village chaukidar, and owing to the fact that vital statistics for each village are not reported separately, it will be a very difficult task to effect a scientific correlation between the two factors, without which a reliable conclusion cannot be arrived at. An endeavour, however, is being made to arrive at conclusive figures in certain areas, and with this object in view the research is going on.

It is proposed also with the aid of a further grant of Rs. 20,000 from the Indian Research Fund Association to carry the research further and carry out actual transmission experiments in the plague areas in order to settle finally this disputed point. Speaking generally, in the Jhansi division, plague is least prevalent and *X.—Cheopis* is in the smallest percentage as compared with the other divisions, while in the Gorakhpur division *X.—Cheopis* is prevalent and so is plague. This, however, excludes the Kumaun division where *X.—Cheopis* forms 86 per cent. of the rat-fleas, while plague is almost completely absent. This anomaly is probably due to climatic factors connected with altitude, etc.

A full report on this interesting research will be submitted when it is completed.

80. This branch was made permanent with effect from March 1, 1925, and the post of Junior Assistant Hygiene Publicity Provincial Hygiene and the post of Junior Assistant Hygiene Publicity Publicity Bureau. Officer sanctioned in G. O. no. 112/XVI—137-23, dated April 8, 1925.

Dr. Khalil-ul Rahman, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., continued to be in immediate sub-charge of this branch until June 12, 1925, when he proceeded to Moradabad to take up the appointment of municipal medical officer of health, after making over charge to his assistant, Dr. Abdul Hasib Qureshi, L.P.H. Owing to paucity of qualified officers no Senior Assistant Hygiene Publicity Officer could be appointed, but the branch was placed under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Director of Public Health, II range. It is hoped that the post will be filled up when more qualified men are available.

Both the Senior and Junior Assistant Hygiene Publicity Officers (since June, 1925 the Junior only) made extensive tours throughout the province, giving lectures in towns, villages, exhibitions, fairs, all religious congregations and baby shows. They also at times availed themselves of the opportunity of addressing large audiences at meetings of local interest in different districts and took an interest in popularising the benefits of the annual recurring financial aid of the Red Cross Society to the Bureau. They were on tour for 71 and 121 days, respectively.

The Director of Public Health and the Assistant Directors have been encouraging Hygiene Publicity propagauda throughout the year. The work was also, as usual, carried on by all the district and municipal medical officers of health, assistant district medical officers of health and the medical officers in charge of the travelling dispensaries.

In all 16,924 lectures on public health matters were delivered by the public health staff during the year.

I consider that the work of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau has been highly successful, inasmuch as it is awakening among the public an interest in public health matters and calling attention to the methods of suppressing and avoiding epidemics, of reducing maternal and infantile mortality, etc. The interest of the public so aroused is of vital importance in the prevention of disease and the spread of knowledge materially helps to reduce the suffering caused by ignorance and neglect of hygienic principles. The work, of course, is necessarily slow in producing results, particularly in rural areas, hampered as it is by the restrictions of caste and customs inherent to the race, but we hope yearly by sustained efforts to increase the number of people genuinely interested in public health matters.

There are now 40 sets of magic lantern equipments in all. Last year's suggestion for the provision of 6 more sets of lanterns could not be carried out in full, owing to other important works which required financing. There is a variable number of sets of slides on cholera, small-pox, malaria, plague, flies, child-welfare, consumption and leprosy, and a fresh stock of slides has been ordered to make up deficiencies. There are also some sets of general interest which act as an inducement to the public to attend the magic lantern demonstrations. There are posters on all the above subjects with the addition of posters on milk and physical culture, which are distributed widely. Booklets on leprosy have been printed and a large number of booklets on consumption and child-welfare, illustrated by new designs, were in the press at the close of the year.

The increased popularity of our literature consequent on a wide distribution of the posters and booklets throughout the province, has led to an increased demand for it from the public. This increasing interest of the public in health lectures, illustrated by means of magic lanterns, indicates the necessity of increasing the number of magic lanterns. The programme for the year 1926, therefore, includes the provision of—

- (1) Twelve more magic lanterns.
- (2) „ sets of lantern slides on each subject.
- (3) Slides on the new subjects, " Milk " and " Physical culture."
- (4) Revised pamphlets on plague, cholera, malaria, etc.

In addition to the Government grant of Rs. 12,429, a sum of Rs. 5,100 was realized from the district and municipal boards.

The United Provinces branch of the Indian Red Cross Society kindly made the recurring grant of Rs. 12,000.

During the year under report, while on leave in England, I was on deputation for 6 weeks by the orders of the United Provinces Government purchasing models and equipment for the Provincial Hygiene Institute which will be used for instructional purposes at the training classes. A cinema was also purchased and many films on public health subjects

which in addition to being used in the training classes will be used as far as is possible in giving demonstrations and lectures to the lay public at large fairs and other gatherings.

A camera for taking films on public health subjects was also purchased, and films on public health subjects will be taken in India for exhibition. The Board of Public Health have sanctioned a grant to finance the necessary expenses for the ensuing year.

81. Up to the end of March, 1925 this service was in operation in five districts in the province. In view of the proposed extension to other districts, the Local Government at the instance of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council appointed a sub-committee in March, 1925 to go into the question of rural sanitation and the best method of spending money on that account. Three meetings of this committee were held, and, after some of the members had visited the districts and made a local inspection of the working of the service, they reported in favour of its extension to other districts. The service was accordingly extended to the districts of Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia and Benares from June 1, 1925. Subsequently the Public Health Conference held at Naini Tal in September having resolved that the policy of Government in furnishing district health staffs was an essential one, especially having regard to the need of checking epidemics in rural areas and the education of the rural population in sanitation and public health matters, the scheme was extended to the districts of Bahraich, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Bara Banki, Mirzapur, Moradabad and Allahabad from November 1, 1925.

As qualified men holding Diplomas of Public Health were not available, medical graduates of Lucknow University were appointed as a temporary measure on a reduced scale of pay, on condition that they would vacate their posts as soon as qualified men were available and that they would join the D. P. H. class when called upon to do so if their services were approved.

To avoid overlapping of work and confusion in the submission of returns of vital statistics, epidemic disease, vaccination, etc., the two district health staffs of Gorakhpur and Deoria were amalgamated by Government on my recommendation and the post of the district medical officer of health at Deoria was abolished and replaced by an assistant district medical officer of health. The district of Benares being small, comprising only two tahsils, no assistant district medical officer of health was appointed in that district.

The activities of the district medical officers of health consisted as usual in the organization of prompt and effective measures for the suppression of epidemics, hygiene propaganda and other routine sanitary duties such as the sanitary inspection of villages and schools, the inspection of vaccination and of the travelling dispensaries, supervision of the sanitary arrangements at fairs, verification of vital statistics, etc.

As an index of the value of this personnel as the best means of improving rural sanitation and controlling epidemics the opinion of the district boards may be cited. The great majority were impressed with its utility and have written expressing their views in eulogistic terms. It is significant to note that in spite of the large extension made during the year the department has had to defer the extension of the service to the districts of

Banda, Muttra, Fatehpur and Hardoi, proposals from which are pending. The request of the district board, Bulandshahr, who are prepared to pay one-third of the cost to extend the service to that district during the current year, has been accepted by Government.

A special feature of the scheme during the year under report was :--

(a) The provision of gangs of six beldars each to serve under each sanitary inspector with the necessary tools and implements for conservancy and public health work in villages, such as the filling up of insanitary depressions, digging of drains, etc., and (b) the provision of a small stock of medicines to the district and assistant district medical officers of health for affording urgent medical relief during their tours. As the checking of epidemics is a provincial and not purely a local matter, all the district health staffs were for this purpose placed under the direct control of the district magistrates in order that the district medical officers of health might receive the assistance of the medical, revenue and other provincial personnel. Ordinarily the district medical officers of health act under the orders of the district board and advise them in all sanitary matters affecting the district. District medical officers of health were also directed to work as far as possible in co-operation with the civil surgeons and freely seek their advice and assistance whenever required. These activities carry out practically all the conclusions reached at the Public Health Conference held at Naini Tal in September, 1925.

With a view to placing the services of district medical officers of health on a proper footing and giving them security of tenure and the prospects of a useful career in the public health service, proposals for the unification and provincialization of the services of district and municipal medical officers of health have been submitted to Government, and I trust that these proposals will be favourably considered by Government and brought into force at an early date. The opinions of commissioners, district magistrates and chairmen of district boards on the working of the district health services have been received and all, with one exception, commend the scheme and the work of the district health staffs. Some are very eulogistic as to the work done and the benefits conferred on the people. After a careful perusal of the reports and the remarks of the commissioners and district magistrates, the general consensus of opinion seems to be that the following improvements are essential :—

- (a) Compulsory vaccination in rural areas.
- (b) Strict enforcement of the rules for the early reporting of outbreaks of cholera and plague and condign punishment for failure to carry out the rules.
- (c) Improvement in the agency for registration of births and deaths.
- (d) The provincialization of the district health service.

The Commissioner of Gorakhpur in which the scheme has been longest in existence lays special stress on the necessity for putting the district health services under the direction of a Government department.

I congratulate especially Dr. A. N. Das, District Medical Officer of Health, Gonda (now in Fyzabad), Dr. S. P. Srivastava, District Medical Officer of Health, Gorakhpur, and Dr. L. K. Ray, District Medical Officer of Health, Basti, for good work and for their able and lucid reports.

The following table shows the work done by the district health staffs:—

Serial number.	Name.	Number of villages visited.	Number of villages visited during epidemics.	Number of schools inspected.	Number of scholars examined.	Number of villages where improvements were made on their advice.	Number of children inspected for vaccination.	Verification of births and deaths.		Number of plague inoculations.
								Number of entries checked.	Percentage of errors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gorakhpur..	5,192	150	186	5,411	88	8,013	2,357	7·1	4,784
2	Basti ..	2,104	596	83	3,906	500	9,946	1,973	2·0	3,962
3	Azamgarh ..	2,651	994	365	10,526	1,032	14,480	14,067	7·5	7,563
4	Fyzabad ..	1,635	524	181	1,158	134	5,189	*349	10·0	3,618
5	Gonda ..	1,999	473	207	5,402	133	5,037	2,383	8·8	330
6	Benares ..	†1,092	240	78	4,318	25	1,692	21,199	4·5	1,066
7	Jaunpur ..	†1,706	24	44	3,892	596	2,158	2,116	2·4	1,021
8	Ghazipur ..	†636	295	52	2,575	205	7,519	*285	7·6	6,557
9	Ballia ..	†225	212	80	2,000	6	4,342	1,398	10·0	5,529
10	Bahraich ..	†60	90	24	1,018	380	1,934	*42	25·0	202
11	Sultanpur ..	†465	175	29	1,728	200	3,575	524	2·8	905
12	Partabgarh	†273	109	39	2,003	32	964	1,629	3·0	Nil.
13	Bara Banki	†124	8	8	642	..	201	*10	3·2	377
14	Mirzapur ..	†230	41	29	1,470	45	1,338	2,904	1·2	62
15	Allahabad ..	†416	32	30	456	46	985	4,293	5·7	173
16	Moradabad..	†206	7	16	940	41	823	2,096	7·3	97
	Total ..	19,654	3,970	1,451	47,395	3,414	68,196	56,944 + 686 registers	6·7	36,246

* Represents the number of books checked.

† From June 1 to December 31, 1925.

‡ From November 1 to December 31, 1925.

NOTE.—In Bara Banki and Partabgarh the district medical officers of health were appointed from December 15, 1925 only.

The district medical officers of health have submitted detailed and lengthy annual reports and a resumé of the work done by the public health staffs is given here.

GORAKHPUR.

Registration of births and deaths.—2,357 birth and death entries were checked exclusively by the health staff.

Small-pox.—The total number of deaths during the year under report was 661 against 296 of the last year. The increase in the number of deaths from this cause was due to the fact that many parents do not like to have their children vaccinated and thus the number of unprotected children is increasing every year. The extension of the Vaccination Act to the whole district in some modified form suitable to the rural population appears to be necessary.

Cholera.—The total number of deaths from this disease in 1925 was 275 against 14,670 in the preceding year, the ratios per mille of the population being ·08 and 4·49, respectively. The disease was mainly confined to 33 villages of the Sadar sub-division and there were only 3 deaths in the Deoria sub-division. 224 deaths out of the total number of 275 occurred in villages bordering the Nepal territory. The district medical officer of health considers the maintenance of a permanent staff at the boundary necessary.

2,000 lbs. of permanganate of potash were used in disinfecting wells in cholera infected villages.

Plague.—The total number of deaths reported from plague in the year under report was 870 against 2,094 in the preceding year, giving ratios of '27 and '64, respectively. The disease was confined to 70 villages. 6,892 persons were inoculated.

Malaria.—35,847 deaths were reported from the disease during 1925 as compared with 34,247 deaths in 1924. The number of patients treated by the three travelling dispensaries and branch dispensaries was 54,885. 225 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge was distributed free through various agencies.

Ankylostomiasis.—Cases of anaemia are seen everywhere in the district, but a definite diagnosis cannot be made without a proper laboratory, the need for which is keenly felt.

Sanitation.—Special attention was paid to the sanitation of notified and town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act. The district health staff visited 5,192 villages during the year ; some important villages were inspected three or four times.

More than 50 Abyssinian tube-wells were installed during the year and 150 soakage pits were constructed. The gang of six sweepers for each tahsil is a great help in cleansing and improving the general sanitation.

Elephantiasis.—This is found throughout the district, but most commonly in Mahrajganj and Padrauna tahsils.

Goitre.—This is quite common in Padrauna and Maharajganj. A research is being carried out under the auspices of the Lucknow University, the results of which are awaited.

School inspection.—In all 186 schools having 8,427 scholars on their rolls were inspected. Out of 5,411 students present, 981 were found suffering from different diseases. Every possible medical relief was afforded during the school inspections.

Fairs.—The sanitary arrangements of ten fairs which were held in the district were supervised by the health staff.

Child welfare and maternity.—Mrs. Fawcett organized a child welfare and maternity centre and opened a branch of the Lady Chelmsford League in the district with a capital of Rs. 6,539. Baby shows were successfully held in the district under her presidency.

BASTI.

Registration of births and deaths.—27,257 birth and death entries were tested during the year and the percentage of omissions found was 2.1.

Cholera.—The total number of deaths from the disease was 780 in 1925 as against 2,796 in 1924. 1,600 lbs. of permanganate of potash were used for disinfecting wells and the other usual preventive measures were taken. No chaukidar or patwari reported primary outbreaks of cholera within 24 hours of its occurrence, and in many cases the public health staff reached the infected areas before any information regarding the outbreak was received by them.

Plague.—Deaths recorded from plague during the year were 2,269 as against 2,209 in the preceding year. The total number of infected

villages was 359 as against 224 in 1924. 3,962 inoculations were performed by the district medical officer of health, assistant district medical officer of health and medical officers in charge of travelling dispensaries. Evacuation, which is a popular anti-plague measure, was freely resorted to.

Small-pox.—89 deaths were reported from 29 infected villages. Vaccination was carried on in and around the affected villages and the disease was gradually brought under control. The general attitude of the people towards vaccination was satisfactory.

Malaria.—The disease in 1925 was of a milder type than what it was in 1924. 24,598 patients were treated in all the dispensaries of the district as against 46,696 in 1924. About 86,000 cinchona febrifuge tablets were distributed free.

Influenza.—Cases occurred sporadically. About 400 influenza pills were distributed.

Goitre.—An inquiry made showed that a high percentage of the population in the tracts inundated by floods of the Sarju river suffered from the disease. It is proposed to introduce sodium iodide prophylaxis in the schools of this area.

Sanitation.—All the town areas and villages under the Sanitation Act were inspected frequently and necessary improvements were suggested to the town area authorities and to the inhabitants and the district magistrate. A good deal depends on the local panchayats, but they are reported to take little interest in the sanitation of their villages. Out of 6,921 villages in the district 2,104 were inspected by the district health staff in 1925 against 1,882 in 1924.

Child welfare.—The services of the trained midwife were dispensed with on account of her old age in April, 1925. No suitable candidate for the post, in spite of all efforts, has yet been found.

School inspection.—During the year 83 schools were inspected and 3,906 scholars were examined as compared with 88 and 9,619, respectively, in 1924.

Fairs.—Six fairs which were held in the district were supervised in addition to the supervision of the road traffic of pilgrims at the time of the Ajodhya fairs.

AZAMGARH.

Registration of births and deaths.—The number of birth and death entries tested was 6,480 and 7,587 and the percentages of omissions discovered were 6 and 9, respectively.

Cholera.—The total number of deaths from cholera in 1925 was 75 as compared with 8,466 in 1924. Cholera was introduced into the district in February by a pilgrim returning from the lunar eclipse fair at Benares. Anti-cholera measures were promptly taken and the epidemic was nipped in the bud. Later on sporadic cases occurred, but the activity of the public health staff checked the spread of the disease.

In November cholera cases occurred in the family of a Bengali immigrant, but prompt measures were taken and the disease was stopped. About 500 lbs. of permanganate were issued for the disinfection of wells in addition to various cholera medicines.

The health staff distributed 4,000 pamphlets on cholera besides giving lectures, informal talks, discussions and magic lantern demonstrations.

Plague.—Deaths from plague numbered 4,704 and inoculations 7,563. The district medical officer of health reports that plague inoculation is unpopular among the weavers, chamars, ahirs and other low castes.

Evacuation was resorted to and other measures adopted. An anti-rat campaign was started in a few centres with satisfactory results.

Small-pox.—The total number of deaths from small-pox was 132. Altogether 34,531 vaccinations were performed in 1925.

Malaria.—The total number of deaths due to malaria in 1925 was 27,054 against 32,432 in 1924. Anti-malarial measures were taken in the form of the distribution of quinine in schools and villages, giving lectures, distributing pamphlets and advising the villagers on the importance of destroying the mosquito larvæ, by reducing their breeding grounds. 20 lbs. of quinine and 2 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge were distributed. Quinine worth Rs. 500 was also distributed through various agencies.

Fairs.—Owing to proximity of Benares large numbers of pilgrims pass through the district en route to Benares. The sanitary arrangements at all the fairs held in the district were supervised by the district health staff whose services were much appreciated by the public.

Sanitation.—All the town and notified areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were frequently visited by the district health staff. 2,624 villages not under the Sanitation Act were also inspected. By persuasion many villages were cleaned of heaps of rubbish, their drainage corrected and wells improved. 10 more villages were brought under the Village Sanitation Act. Labour gangs were appointed in November and 60 villages were cleaned.

Inspection of schools.—365 schools were inspected and 10,526 students examined.

Maternity and child welfare.—Lectures and short and simple instructions were given to the villagers as well as to *dais* in small towns and villages.

Baby week.—It was held from February 21 to 23, 1925. Special arrangements were made for purdahnashin ladies and every effort was made to impress the public, especially ladies and *dais*.

FYZABAD.

Registration of births and deaths.—349 registers of births and deaths were checked in 1925, the percentage of omissions found being 10.

Cholera.—The epidemic of cholera began in November after the termination of Kartiki fair at Ajodhya and claimed 256 victims. All the roadside wells and the wells on the roadside villages on the chief pilgrim routes were permanganated. 1,302 lbs. of permanganate was expended in disinfecting wells.

Plague.—The total number of deaths during 1925 from this disease was 758 as compared with 1,970 during the last year, and the number of inoculations done was 3,618. Besides the other usual measures taken, medicines were distributed to all the influential people in the neighbourhood of infected villages, a method which was very popular.

Small-pox.—Only 105 deaths were reported from the disease. 25,924 vaccinations were performed.

Malaria.—Cinchona pills were distributed by the public health staff. The services of the punches were also utilized.

Goitre.—This disease was prevalent in the western portion of the district.

Sanitation.—Town areas were inspected by the health staff frequently. In all 1,685 villages were visited and the fundamental principles of hygiene and sanitation explained to the inhabitants. In all 30 villages were cleaned by the labour gangs.

School inspection.—181 schools were visited and 1,158 scholars examined.

Fairs.—The sanitary arrangements of all the fairs held in the district were supervised by the district medical officer of health. The chief fairs are held at Ajodhya. The district health staff helped the municipal medical officer of health in the Ram Naumi and Sawan Jhula fairs. The Kartiki fair was supervised by the district medical officer of health.

GONDA.

Registration of vital statistics.—2,383 birth and death entries were tested by the district health staff during the year. The percentage of error detected was 8.8. A large number of omissions is due to moharrirs not making entries every time the chaukidar presents his register to them.

Cholera.—There were 368 deaths from cholera during the year under report. The usual precautionary measures were adopted. 1,758 lbs. of permanganate were used in disinfecting wells. In the first place the disease was traced to importation from Nepal in a number of villages, and later by pilgrims returning from the Kartiki Ashnan fair held at Ajodhya on October 31.

Information regarding outbreaks in villages was received very late from the patwaris and chaukidars.

Plague.—Only 16 deaths from this cause were reported during the year. The number of inoculations performed was 330. The villagers do not as a rule resort to inoculation until some deaths have actually occurred.

Small-pox.—97 deaths were recorded from this disease during 1925. Vaccination is reported to be very backward in the district specially among the higher castes of Brahmins and Kshatriyas, who are much opposed to it.

Malaria.—The total number of deaths under this head was 17,225 as against 15,954 of last year. 58 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge and 3 lbs. of quinine were distributed through officials and non-officials.

Goitre.—The disease is endemic in almost the whole of the Tarabganj tahsil and parts of the Tarai. The district medical officers of health travelled through the entire tahsil with the special officer deputed by the Lucknow University for a research into goitre. Out of 1,766 scholars examined 1,079 or 60 per cent. were found affected. The percentage in the affected villages varied from 30 per cent. to 80 per cent.

Elephantiasis.—This disease appears to be comparatively common in Nawabganj, though stray cases are met with in all parts of the district.

Ankylostomiasis.—1,019 cases were treated by the dispensaries for anaemia, while only 33 for ankylostomiasis.

Sanitation.—All the towns were visited by the health staff and suggestions were made to the authorities, and these were in a majority of cases adopted. 1,999 villages were inspected, lectures delivered and magic lantern demonstrations and verbal instructions given in friendly talks with the villagers.

School inspection.—The number of schools inspected and the number of scholars examined was 207 and 5,402, respectively. A large number of children (about 46 per cent.) was found unvaccinated. School children were vaccinated and revaccinated at the time of inspection.

Fairs.—The sanitary arrangements of all the fairs, numbering 14, were supervised by the public health staff.

JAUNPUR.

The scheme was introduced from June 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—Since the introduction of the health scheme 106 birth and death registers (with 2,116 entries) were checked. The percentage of omissions found was 2.4.

Cholera.—There were only a few cases of cholera in three villages.

Plague.—The disease was reported only from 19 villages. 343 persons were inoculated and other usual preventive measures were taken. People of the district are averse to inoculation.

Small-pox.—There were a few cases of small-pox in two villages. Detailed instructions were issued to all the vaccinators to ensure the systematic vaccination of children.

Malaria.—The disease did not assume epidemic form.

Sanitation.—All the notified and town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were inspected repeatedly by the health staff, and suggestions for their improvement were made and the general sanitation and condition of wells in most of the areas was improved to a considerable extent.

In all 1,706 villages were visited during the period under report. Some of these were inspected more than once. Sanitary improvements were made in 596 villages.

Fairs.—The sanitary arrangements of the Ghauspur fair were supervised by the health staff and no epidemic occurred.

Inspection of schools.—3,892 students were medically examined in 44 schools. Medical advice was given and lectures delivered.

BENARES.

The scheme was introduced from June 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—21,199 birth and death entries were checked.

The percentage of omissions detected was 4.5.

Cholera.—The district is liable to cholera outbreaks owing to a constant influx of pilgrims from all parts of India at every season of the year. The total number of deaths in the year was 58, out of which 25 occurred

in the municipal area. 220 lbs. of permanganate of potash were distributed by different agencies for the disinfection of wells and 3,400 wells were disinfected.

Malaria.—There were 8,620 deaths from the disease during the year. 3 lbs. of quinine and cinchona pills worth Rs. 150 were distributed through different agencies.

Plague.—The number of deaths reported from this cause was 541 and the number of inoculations done 1,066.

Small-pox.—The number of deaths due to small-pox was 67, out of which 51 occurred in the Benares municipality. The extension of the Vaccination Act to the whole district is very desirable as Rajputs, Brahmans and Bhumiards, whose proportion in the district is high, are more averse to vaccination than low caste people.

Elephantiasis.—Is a very common disease in the district, but cases never come for treatment to the travelling dispensaries.

Sanitation.—All the notified and town areas and villages under the Sanitation Act were inspected—some of them four or five times during the year—and suggestions made for the improvement of the sanitation of these areas.

School inspection.—78 schools were visited and 4,858 scholars examined. Necessary medicines were given to all the boys suffering from various diseases.

Fairs.—The sanitary arrangements of all the fairs held in the district during the year were supervised.

GHAZIPUR.

The scheme was introduced from June 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—285 birth and death registers were checked. The percentage of omissions detected was 7.6.

Small-pox.—There were 46 deaths from small-pox. The work of vaccination from October to December, 1925 was carried out most successfully, so much so that there was an increase of 3,050 during these months.

Cholera.—There were 24 deaths from cholera. Outbreaks of cholera were reported from several villages. Prompt action was taken by the district health staff and the disease was stamped out.

Malaria.—There were 11,836 deaths from malaria in 1925 or 3,669 less than last year. Quinine was freely distributed with satisfactory results.

Plague.—The first outbreak was reported in June. A few other villages were infected in July. Since then the disease has been constantly increasing. Almost every village was visited by the health staff and people were persuaded to resort to evacuation and inoculation. 6,557 inoculations were performed.

Sanitation.—All the town areas, villages under the Sanitation Act and 636 villages were inspected by the public health staff.

School inspection.—52 schools were inspected and 2,575 students examined.

BALLIA.

The scheme was introduced from June 1.

Registration of vital statistics.—312 birth and death registers with 1,398 entries were checked by the health staff. The percentage of omissions detected was 10.

Cholera.—The number of deaths recorded during 1925 was only 6. 502 lbs. of permanganate of potash were expended in disinfecting wells.

Malaria.—The total number of deaths recorded in the district during the period from July to December was 5,793. A free distribution of quinine was made to the malaria stricken people by the public health staff and a number of ponds and ditches were filled up.

Plague.—Deaths from plague totalled 164. 5,529 inoculations were performed. An anti-rat campaign was started in certain villages.

Small-pox.—There were 32 deaths from small-pox. Vaccinators were instructed to vaccinate children in schools as a large number were found unvaccinated.

Goitre.—Villages situated on the border of Suraha Tal are much affected.

Sanitation.—All the notified and town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were visited, some more than once, and necessary suggestions for their improvement made. 225 villages were visited. In 16 villages the improvement of sanitation was effected through the sanitary gangs and public contributions.

School inspection.—80 schools were inspected and 2,000 students were examined. Medicines and advice were given in all cases where they were necessary.

Fairs.—The Dadri and Sudisat fairs were held during the year. No case of any epidemic disease occurred.

BAHRAICH.

The district health scheme was introduced from November 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—42 registers of births and deaths with 25 per cent. omissions were tested by the public health staff in November and December.

Cholera.—The disease was present since the month of May, 1925 and was at its height in October when one sanitary inspector and both the travelling dispensaries were deputed to the infected area to combat the disease, with the result that the disease was soon brought under control.

Plague.—There were no deaths from plague in November and December. Only 97 inoculations could be performed as it is difficult to inoculate people in the absence of plague.

Malaria.—The areas affected were visited by the district medical officer of health and his staff and propaganda work carried on by the whole staff. 6 lbs. of quinine were distributed free.

Small-pox.—There were only 3 deaths from small-pox in November and December. The number of successful operations done in these months

was 11,901. Many children who had escaped vaccination were vaccinated in schools and outside.

School inspection.—24 schools were visited and 1,018 scholars examined.

SULTANPUR.

The district health scheme was introduced from November 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—The number of birth and death entries tested was 305 and 219 and the percentages of omissions found 1·6 and 4·1, respectively.

Cholera.—There were 1,048 deaths during the year under report. There was an outbreak of the disease in November due to importation by pilgrims returning from the Ganges and Ajodhya Katki fairs. The whole public health staff was at once put on duty, with the result that by the end of December, 1925 the disease was stamped out. Permanganation of wells in and about the infected area was done on alternate days. Handbills containing instructions and cholera medicines were distributed. About 12 saline injections were given, with the result that 11 patients were cured.

Plague.—It broke out in October, 1925 one month before the introduction of the health scheme in the district. The disease never assumed a virulent form. Anti-plague measures were adopted directly after the introduction of the scheme and 905 inoculations were performed. A special feature was that females in rural areas submitted to inoculation.

Small-pox.—The total number of deaths was 57.

3,575 children were inspected for vaccination. Many children more than two years old and grown up boys were found unvaccinated. The work of the vaccinators is now supervised minutely.

Sanitation.—The total number of villages inspected was 465. Improvements in general sanitation were effected in a number of villages.

School inspection.—The number of schools inspected and the number of scholars examined was 29 and 1,728, respectively. In some of the schools the number of unvaccinated children found was more than 60 per cent. They are all being vaccinated.

PARTABGARH.

The scheme was introduced from November 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—Entries to the extent of 724 births and 905 deaths were checked. The percentages of errors found were 3·04 and 3·09, respectively.

Cholera.—There were 97 deaths from cholera during the year. The disease broke out in the first week of November, having been imported from the Kartiki fair at Manikpur. Permanganation of wells was promptly and regularly done against all opposition from the people. The distribution of leaflets and pamphlets and giving verbal instructions aided by the permanganation of wells brought down the mortality within only a few days of beginning anti-cholera measures. This was much appreciated by the village folk.

Small-pox.—There were 44 deaths. Special attention was paid to vaccinating the school children, with the result that in over a score of schools cent. per cent. of the scholars have been protected against small-pox.

Thakurs, Qureshis and Brahmans generally are averse to vaccination, but by friendly talks and persuasion they have come to realize the advantages of vaccination, and requests are now voluntarily made for the services of a vaccinator.

Plague.—The district was free from the disease.

Malaria.—12,179 deaths are ascribed to this cause.

Sanitation.—In November and December 273 villages were visited.

Inspection of schools.—39 schools were visited and 2,003 scholars were examined in November and December. The state of vaccination was especially noted in all the schools and lectures given.

BARA BANKI.

The scheme was introduced from November 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—10 birth and death registers were checked. The percentage of errors detected in the entries was 3.2.

Cholera.—The district was practically free from the disease. Only 3 deaths were reported in May.

Plague.—There were 86 seizures and 68 deaths from the disease during the months of November and December. The infected villages were visited by the district medical officer of health and his assistant from time to time and the usual preventive measures, such as evacuation, disinfection, etc., were adopted. In spite of prejudices, the staff succeeded in inoculating 377 persons.

Small-pox.—10 cases of small-pox occurred at Shafdarganj. The vaccinator was sent at once and he vaccinated all the contacts and unprotected children in the school.

Sanitation.—The notified and town areas, some of the villages under the Village Sanitation Act and 124 villages were visited by the health staff.

School inspection.—8 schools were visited and 642 scholars examined. As far as possible the unprotected boys found in the schools were vaccinated.

Fairs.—The sanitary arrangements of two fairs, one at Mahadewa and the other at Rudauli, were supervised by the health staff.

MIRZAPUR.

The scheme was introduced from November 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—The staff checked 152 registers, having entries to the extent of 1,625 of births and 1,279 of deaths. The percentages of omissions found were 1.5 and 1, respectively.

Cholera.—The district was practically free. The disease appeared in Bindhachal in April and then spread to two villages in the district, but died away in the month of June, 1925. Vigorous action was taken to permanganate wells with very satisfactory results.

Plague.—Certain villages in the Mirzapur tahsil were the centre of a plague epidemic. Vigorous action was taken to introduce an anti-rat campaign in the villages and to improve their sanitary condition. A large number of rats was destroyed.

Small-pox.—The disease was reported from only one village which was visited and the people advised to get themselves and their children vaccinated and revaccinated.

Malaria.—The number of deaths in 1925 was 11,115 against 15,728 in the previous year. 4 lbs. of quinine were distributed free.

Sanitation.—All the towns and notified areas and villages under the Sanitation Act were inspected frequently. The health staff visited 230 villages during November and December, 1925. It was with difficulty that the staff succeeded in making extensive improvements in 45 villages in addition to a number of villages where partial improvements were effected.

School inspection.—29 schools were inspected and 1,470 scholars examined during November and December. A fair number of vaccinations and revaccinations was performed.

ALLAHABAD.

The scheme was introduced from November 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—The number of registers checked was 136. Entries to the extent of 2,931 births and 1,367 deaths were verified giving the percentage of omissions 5.7.

Cholera.—There were only 2 deaths in November.

Plague.—There were 84 deaths during the two months of November and December, 1925, as compared with 81 deaths in the corresponding months of the previous year. 173 persons were inoculated against plague and none of these were reported to have died of the disease.

Small-pox.—There were only 3 deaths from this cause in November and December as compared with 26 deaths in the corresponding months of the year 1924. Vaccination was encouraged and the total number of successful operations performed during the two months was 8,981 as compared with 8,847 during the corresponding months of the previous year.

Malaria.—The total number of deaths due to the disease during the months of November and December, 1925 was 1,947 as compared with 3,798 of the corresponding months of the previous year. Quinine tablets were distributed in affected areas.

Sanitation.—Special attention was directed to the town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act. The town areas, 10 in number, were inspected by the health staff six times and an improvement in the sanitary condition of these town areas was effected. The number of villages inspected by the health staff was 416. About 70 per cent. of these were inspected three or four times.

Fairs.—All the fairs held during the two months in the district were visited by the district health staff and the wells on the roadside leading to the fair areas were permanganated.

Inspection of schools.—Total number of schools visited was 30 and the boys examined numbered 466. During these inspections it was noticed that about 50 per cent. of the scholars were unvaccinated and arrangements for their vaccination were made.

MORADABAD.

The scheme was introduced from November 1.

Registration of births and deaths.—During November and December 137 death and birth registers were checked. The percentage of errors detected was 7.3.

Cholera.—There were 178 deaths during the year. Of these, 95 occurred in September and 40 in August.

Plague.—The total number of deaths reported from the disease during 1925 was 1,043 and the number of persons inoculated 97.

Small-pox.—There were 816 deaths from small-pox during the year. The vaccinators were asked to revaccinate all above seven years of age and vaccinate those who were left unvaccinated. The school children left unvaccinated were vaccinated before the district medical officer of health or his assistant. It is very desirable that vaccination be made compulsory by law in the whole of the district.

Malaria.—The total number of deaths during the year was 29,528 as compared with 28,770 in the preceding year; 1,397 patients were treated for malaria by travelling dispensary no. 38.

Sanitation.—Almost all the town areas were inspected by the health staff, some twice or thrice and suggestions made for their improvement. In all 206 villages were visited by the health staff during the two months of November and December—some more than twice—and the people were explained the elementary principles of hygiene.

School inspection.—16 schools were inspected during the two months and 340 students were examined.

82. The proportion of their income that the majority of district boards

Expenditure on public health by district boards. spend on public health is deplorably small. The total income of the 48 district boards is over Rs. 167 lakhs, while the total amount they spend for all public health purposes is only just over 5½ lakhs. Of this amount they must spend about 3 lakhs on vaccination by the orders of Government; their voluntary expenditure therefore only amounts to about 2½ lakhs. Including vaccination, they only spend 3.29 per cent. of their total income on public health, while the municipalities spend 42 per cent. As stated in my last year's report, I consider that, while it is the duty of Government to assist local bodies by supplying expert superior personnel to organize and control public health measures, it is the duty of the local bodies to supply funds for hygienic measures and sanitary improvements and the inferior personnel. The only remedy in my opinion is an increase of taxation to provide the necessary funds. My experience and that of my assistants is that the villagers would welcome many practicable and much-needed improvements.

83. The Local Government at my instance having addressed the divi-

Public health in municipalities. sional commissioners concerned regarding the appointment of medical officers of health in the

II class municipalities which had not made these appointments, the municipal boards of Jhansi, Moradabad and Aligarh made the appointments during the year under report. Chandausi, which is a third class municipality, has also appointed a medical officer of health. The municipalities of Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Pilibhit, Sitapur, Hapur and Bahraich have not yet made appointments, but it is hoped that these will do so in the near future.

The municipality of Ghazipur has now been added to the list of municipalities required to employ third class medical officers of health.

The proposals submitted by me to Government to ameliorate the conditions of service of medical officers of health and to ensure security of tenure could not be given effect to, owing to various causes, but there are reasons to believe that Government are seriously considering the matter and are contemplating measures to remove the grievance of the medical officers of health and to increase the efficiency of the service.

The scale of sanitary inspectors has now been revised and the number to be appointed by each municipal board has been fixed and notified. The attention of the municipal boards who have not yet appointed the standard number of sanitary inspectors laid down by Government has been drawn to the fact and it is presumed that they will comply with the orders of Government at a very early date.

84. The office of the Public Analyst to Government, United Provinces, was held by Mr. P. S. MacMahon, M.Sc., from January 1 to April 28, 1925. During his absence on five months' leave in continuation of the University vacation from April 29, 1925, to the end of the year, his Assistant, Dr. B. M. Gupta, M.Sc., Ph.D., acted as Public Analyst. From August 1, 1925, Mr. Jai Narayan Bhatnagar was appointed to act as Assistant Public Analyst and he continued to hold the post to the end of the year.

During the year under report the provisions of the Prevention of Adulteration Act were extended to the municipalities of Ghazipur, Kashipur, Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Roorkee, Ballia, Rae Bareli, and Bisalpur in respect of certain common articles of food.

The total number of samples received for analysis rose from 260 in the preceding year to 504 during the year under report, and consisted of 305 samples of *ghee*, 149 of milk, 11 of cream, 10 each of edible oils and flour, 7 of butter, 6 of vegetable *ghee*, 3 of colours, 1 each of cocogem, tea, and sugar. Of these, 21 samples (6 of *ghee*, 2 of colours, and 13 of milk) could not be analysed, as they were received either in damaged condition or unfit for analysis. Of the remaining 483 samples, 59 of milk, 3 of butter, 75 of *ghee*, 1 of tea, and 6 of cream were certified as adulterated. 3 samples (1 of colour and 2 of vegetable *ghee*) were analysed as to their constituents; the remaining 336 were all genuine.

111 persons are reported to have been prosecuted under the Act. 10 were acquitted, while fines were inflicted in 71 cases. Cases against 4 were withdrawn, while 26 were *sub judice* at the close of the year. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 1,932 against Rs. 1,153 in the preceding year.

No samples were received from Baraut, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Najibabad, Ghazipur, Kashipur, Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Roorkee, Ballia, Rae Bareli, and Bisalpur. Necessary action is being taken in the matter.

The total number of samples (504) mentioned above included 6 samples received as follows :—

- | | | |
|---|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Delhi, through the Medical Officer of Health, Muttra | .. | One sample of vegetable <i>ghee</i> . |
| 2. Joint Magistrate, Cawnpore | .. | Three samples of <i>ghee</i> . |
| 3. Chabban, sweeper, Old Haiderganj, Lucknow | .. | One sample of <i>ghee</i> . |
| 4. The Medical Officer of Health, Jhansi | .. | One sample of wheat flour. |

4 of these were found to be adulterated and 2 genuine. The owner of the 3 adulterated samples was prosecuted but acquitted by the court. The vendor of the fourth adulterated sample was not prosecuted as the sample was not taken by the official inspector. A sum of Rs. 70 was deposited into the Government treasuries by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, the Medical Officer of Health, Jhansi, and Chabban, sweeper, as fees for analysing the above 6 samples.

During the year under report no samples were analysed by the Chemical Examiner to Government, United Provinces, Agra.

It has been brought to my notice by medical officers of health that the judiciary often inflict punishment on convicted offenders which are in no way a deterrent against future offences. Under section 4(1) of the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Act a fine of Rs. 100 may be inflicted for a first offence and Rs. 500 for any subsequent offence, but the usual fine inflicted is far below these maxima. In England tampering with the food of the people is considered a most serious offence and heavy fines are invariably inflicted and even imprisonment in the case of old offenders.

I am confident that the Government agree with me as regards the seriousness of these offences and that they will take whatever action is possible to obtain the infliction of deterrent punishments.

85. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, has kindly furnished a copy of the report on the working of the United Provinces Branch of the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League for 1925, an abstract from which, with certain additional information, is appended :—

Child welfare and
maternity.

One meeting of the governing body under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor was held in June, 1925.

The United Provinces Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000, for the improvement of indigenous *dais*, Rs. 6,000 for training of *dais*, and Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of models, opening of fresh centres and for propaganda work. A grant of Rs. 3,300 was sanctioned by the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Help in the form of donations was given to Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Fatehpur, and Bareilly, out of the grant received from Government.

Allahabad.—There is only one centre which is at Daraganj. The scheme is gaining in popularity. The fact that the infantile mortality in the municipality in 1925 is 5 per cent. less than the quinquennial average tends to prove that valuable work has been done.

Out of 6,118 births recorded in 1925, 1,526 maternity cases were dealt with by the Maternity and Child Welfare staff.

Out of 1,445 normal cases only four mothers died and they too were non-maternity cases, the deaths among babies being 43. The infantile mortality death-rate per 1,000 births among the cases attended by the Child Welfare staff cannot be given, as the centre did not keep a record of each child attended until it was one year old. This should be done, as then a comparison can be made with the general infantile mortality rate of the town. The work of improvement of indigenous *dais* was carried on under the charge of two resident midwives. 45 lectures were given to the indigenous *dais* and four probationer midwives are under training.

Bareilly.—Mrs. Stubb's Maternity and Child Welfare Society is making good progress; 1,679 home visits were paid by the staff. The staff also attended 1,299 deliveries. The number of rearable babies was 1,155. Of these 71 (including 36 prematures) died within the first ten days of delivery and 78 within the first year of their lives. The infantile mortality among infants attended by the society was 129 per mille. Apart from these, the infant welfare workers attended 197 other babies upto one year of age. The number of deaths among these was 24 or 121 per mille. Thus the total number supervised was 1,352, out of which 173 died which gives an infantile mortality rate of 127 per mille: 2,490 cases were not attended by the society. The infantile mortality in these was 436 or 175 per mille. The expenses were met from the contribution by the municipal board and public donations. A donation of Rs. 1,000 was given by the League and also Rs. 1,200 for the employment of a midwife. In the current year the United Provinces Branch of Indian Red Cross Society sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 towards the institution of a Maternity and Child Welfare centre at the Cantonment General Hospital, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly Cantonment.

Dehra Dun.—The centre here was established in December, 1924. The institution did good work and the progress all round was satisfactory. The midwives pay 10 to 15 house visits daily and find out expectant mothers and give them elementary lessons on hygienic conditions and care of the baby. The infantile mortality rate is not available, as here, as in Allahabad, a record of the children attended was not maintained for one year. The expenses are met out of the publicity funds, public donations, and municipal contributions. A grant of Rs. 2,500 was also given by the United Provinces Branch, Indian Red Cross Society at my instance.

Lectures were also given to indigenous *dais* and 51 *dais* classes were held during the year.

Cawnpore.—There are five centres in Cawnpore located in Allenganj, MacRobertganj, Colonelganj, Patkapur, and Gwaltoli. The first two centres are financed and managed by the British India Corporation and are meant for the workers of the Cooper Allen and Woollen Mills. The Colonelganj and Patkapur centres are entirely municipal. The Gwaltoli centre is being maintained by private subscription and is under the control of a committee of ladies. 1,765 mothers and 10,224 babies were visited and 426 confinement cases attended by the staff attached to the three centres meant for the general public. The infantile mortality rates are not available.

A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned as donation from the funds of the League, for the Gwaltoli centre. A grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned by the United Provinces Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, Allahabad.

Jhansi.—This scheme was started in November, 1925, and appears to be making good progress. There are two centres: one at Gariha Phatak and the other at Ganesh Mandir. During this short period about 600 home visits were paid and about 50 cases conducted by indigenous *dais*. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was given from the provincial funds to start the work.

Lucknow.—A new centre was established in the Hazratganj ward with effect from October 1, 1925. Two *dais* were employed. Dr. I. M. Shenton undertook to work honorarily and also consented to supervise the work of the other two centres at Wazirganj and Chauk-Yahiaganj: 128 cases were conducted by the municipal staff in the Hazratganj centre.

At 30 cases the local *dais* were also present and helped the staff; 901 cases were visited and re-visited before and after delivery.

In the Wazirganj centre 650 cases were conducted by the municipal staff. At 438 cases the local *dais* were also present and helped the staff. 6,118 cases were visited and re-visited before and after delivery.

In the Chauk-Yahiaganj centre 374 cases were conducted by the municipal staff. At 112 the local *dais* were also present and helped the staff: 3,669 cases were visited and re-visited before and after delivery.

Altogether, 1,152 delivery cases were conducted by the Child Welfare staff, out of which 52 infants died, giving a percentage of 4.5. The number of delivery cases not attended by the staff was 8,865, out of which 2,553 died, giving a percentage of 28.8.

With a view to organize a Maternity and Child Welfare League in Lucknow, Mrs. Cassels convened a meeting on March 2, 1925, at which a central committee with power to co-opt was appointed. The proposals for re-organization of the Lucknow Maternity Welfare League were drafted by me according to which the town is to be divided into eight centres. The control of the work is to be handed over to the local Branch of the Lady Chelmsford Child Welfare and Maternity League which should be affiliated to the central body. This would give better results than a purely municipal organization. The cost of the scheme is estimated at about Rs. 29,000 per annum. The municipal board, Lucknow, have agreed to subscribe Rs. 10,000 a year to the scheme, provided that Rs. 10,000 is subscribed by the Indian Red Cross Society and a similar sum is given by Government. They have further agreed to hand over the two maternity centres already in existence to the Lucknow Child Welfare League. The Red Cross Society kindly granted Rs. 7,500 in 1925-26 and promised to grant Rs. 10,000 in 1926-27. An application for a grant of Rs. 10,000 has been made to the Honorary Secretary, United Provinces Branch, Lady Chelmsford League, Lucknow.

Meerut.—At Meerut the scheme for the improvement of indigenous *dais* was carried on under the charge of a resident midwife till August, 1925, when it was discontinued. The total number of births till then was 1,297, out of which 916 cases were visited after birth and 33 conducted with indigenous *dais*. 949 home visits were paid by the resident midwife. 18 *dais* classes were held with an average attendance of five *dais* per lecture.

Gonda.—The work of the improvement of indigenous *dais* is carried out at the Thompson Maternity ward at Nawabganj under the charge of a resident midwife who is paid from the provincial funds.

604 cases of labour were visited after birth and 45 cases were conducted with indigenous *dais*. 28 cases were sent to the hospital.

Rupees 1,062 were advanced from the provincial funds, out of which Rs. 969 were spent.

Ghazipur.—At Ghazipur, a Maternity and Child Welfare centre has been established from September, 1925, under a qualified Health Visitor from Delhi. It seems to be making good progress, as during this short period of four months 601 patients were treated, 135 home visits paid and 22 cases conducted with indigenous *dais*.

A sum of Rs. 250 was given from the provincial funds to make a start.

Pilibhit.—The scheme at Pilibhit is making steady progress. The lectures to *dais* have been stopped, as it was found that the *dais* would not carry out in practice what they were taught in theory. It was considered advisable that the resident midwife should impart practical demonstrations to the indigenous *dais* at the time of actual delivery of cases and the indigenous *dais* should be paid 4 annas, if they called the resident midwife to their cases.

This scheme is greatly appreciated by the public and the centre receives numerous calls. The midwife paid visits to 587 houses, attended 338 cases after birth, and conducted four cases with indigenous *dais*. Rupees 300 out of the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund grant were given to Pilibhit as usual.

Agra.—At Agra, there is a Baby clinic, where children up to 10 years of age are treated for minor ailments. The total attendance in the clinic during the year was 14,080, out of which there were 77 new cases of infants up to one year of age. It is financed by contribution from the municipal board and public subscriptions.

Muttra.—At Muttra, a maternity nurse was engaged by the local Sewa Samiti. She visited about 50 families and attended 20 deliveries in two months, after which she was replaced by a qualified nurse. Rupees 400 were spent out of the municipal funds and public subscriptions.

Bahraich.—A midwife has been engaged by the municipal board. She works in the heart of the city and is reported to be very popular.

Training of probationer midwives.—The scheme for the training of a superior class of midwives introduced at the Dufferin and Women's hospitals at Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Meerut, Aligarh, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, and Lucknow is making steady progress.

The expenses in this connexion were met by the United Provinces Branch of the League, out of the Government grant of Rs. 6,000 as usual.

In all Rs. 3,800 were advanced to the centre. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,027, the excess being met out of the preceding year's balance.

In all 48 midwives were under training during the year, out of which 10 passed, 7 failed, 11 left, and 20 are still under training.

In addition to these, there are also 3 paying pupils under training, one at Lucknow and 2 at Benares. There are also 2 midwives under training in the Dufferin Hospital at Saharanpur, but as the centre is not recognized by the State Board of Medical Examinations, they cannot sit for the examinations prescribed by the Board.

Out of the above 7 failed candidates, 2 candidates having failed twice at the examination held under the auspices of the State Board of Medical Examinations; they were examined at the modified examination held in Allahabad in December, 1925, by the Superintendent, Medical Aid to Women, United Provinces, and both of them passed.

It is noted with regret that a better class of girls are not coming forward to take up this work. The centres at Meerut, Bareilly, and Fyzabad had to remain practically closed during the year for want of suitable candidates.

It was also remarked by the council of the All-India Chelmsford League, United Provinces Branch, that the medical women in charge of the centre did not pay sufficient attention to the training of these midwives and the results were poor. The council therefore have sanctioned a remuneration to the teachers for each successful midwife and better results are expected next year. The probationer midwives were also interviewed by the Superintendent, Medical Aid to Women, at her inspections.

Baby Weeks.—At the instance of the National Baby Week Council and as sanctioned by the council of the United Provinces Branch of the League, baby weeks were held in 38 places in these provinces.

Rupees 500 were received from the Red Cross Society for the central expenses in connexion with baby weeks.

The clay models which used to be taken to the centres as exhibits have now been replaced by wooden models.

The East Indian, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, and Bengai and North-Western Railways very kindly sanctioned free passes for the peon and free conveyance of the models.

At Benares a baby week was organized by the medical officer of health in connexion with the Health week. It was decided to encourage the local *dais* who attended at accouchements to use cleaner methods of work. Those who had reported more than 20 births at municipal registration offices during the past six months were called and given sets containing the following articles:—

- (1) A pair of scissors 5" long with blunt points and take apart joint.
- (2) A reel of cotton thread.
- (3) A brass *katora* with cover for boiling scissors.
- (4) A cake of soap.
- (5) A small towel.
- (6) An instruction card in pictures only showing how the boiled scissors should be used with clean hands.
- (7) A black japanned tin box to contain the above.

51 sets were given away.

Magic lantern demonstrations and lectures were held for *pardah* ladies. The public is now beginning to realise its responsibility for reducing the high infantile mortality and the baby weeks have led to the establishment of many Maternity and Child Welfare centres. This is what the baby weeks aim at.

D.—GENERAL REMARKS.

86. A summary of the public health activities of the municipal boards in the province during 1925 is given in section IX and appendix B of this report as well as in the report of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, which is annexed.

87. The Board of Public Health held 7 meetings during the year, 5 at Lucknow and 2 at Naini Tal, and the report of their proceedings is annexed at appendix B. The Board sanctioned grants aggregating Rs. 4,71,429 during the year under report. Out of this, Rs. 45,000 were allotted for petty sanitary works in notified and town areas and Rs. 40,376 for sanitary improvements through village *panchayats*.

Of the schemes considered by the Board during the year projects for various works amounting to Rs. 84,25,913 were administratively or finally approved. Loans amounting to Rs. 7,97,000 were also sanctioned by Government for sanitary projects during the year under report.

88. In this connexion a reference is invited to the para in the report of the Secretary, Board of Public Health (appendix B of this report) explaining the present position regarding the installing of pumps in covered wells in rural areas. Subsequently, copies of a note prepared by the Director of Public Health and the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, and approved by the Board of Public Health, giving detailed instructions have been sent out to the district boards concerned and final action in the matter will be taken on receipt of their replies.

As many district boards had sufficient balances of the previous grants at their disposal for expenses towards improving their water-supply and as the question of popularising pumps and removing difficulties in their working was under consideration no fresh grant to district boards was made by the Board of Public Health during the year under report. Appendix C attached to this report gives details of these balances and the amounts expended by district boards during 1925. It will be seen that the district boards spent only Rs. 21,638, leaving a balance of Rs. 69,703 still with them. Of the boards who spent nothing during the year in spite of having balances varying from Rs. 3,169 to Rs. 8,562, the most conspicuous were Bareilly, Budaun, Pilibhit, Fyzabad, and Bara Banki.

89. Grants amounting to Rs. 40,376 were sanctioned by the Board of Public Health, United Provinces, for carrying out sanitary improvements through village *panchayats*. Like last year, allotments were made to all commissioners of divisions for distribution to village *panchayats* on condition that they would contribute equal amounts towards the cost of the works proposed to be carried out by them.

90. With a view to dividing the existing leper asylums, such as they are, into leper hospitals where treatment is carried out on modern lines and into leper asylums where segregation only is attempted, the Local Government issued orders placing them under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Director of Public Health, respectively. As the Local Government have sanctioned an annual recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 for the Maclaren Leper Asylum, Dehra Dun, the restrictions to admissions other than those from Dehra Dun and the adjoining districts have been abolished and it is now open to lepers from any part of the province.

No further action was taken in the matter of erection of a leper asylum and colony at Benares by the Salvation Army, as the land on which it was to be erected has not yet been acquired.

91. During 1925 all the important fairs and religious gatherings held in the United Provinces presented practically a clean bill of health, with the exception that 2 cases of small-pox were detected at the Lakarmandi ghat during the Sawan Jhula fair at Ajodhya which passed off quietly with no epidemic. These cases were prevented from going to Ajodhya. Five imported cholera cases also occurred at the Katki fair at Ajodhya. At the Arya Samaj

Centenary at Muttra, 3 imported cases of plague were notified, out of which 2 died and one recovered. One death from small-pox also occurred there. One death from cholera was also reported from the Piran Kaliar fair in the Saharanpur district. The medical and sanitary arrangements of the Magh Mela, Allahabad, the Ram Naumi and Sawan Jhula fairs, Ajodhya, the Paikarma fair, Nimsar and Misrikh, the Dadri fair Ballia, the Lunar Eclipse fair, Benares, the Arya Samaj Centenary, Muttra, the Nauchandi fair exhibition and horse show, the Garhmuktesar fair in the Meerut district, the Somwati Amawas fair, Hardwar, the Shahkumber Devi fair, Saharanpur, and the Tigri fair, Moradabad, were supervised by the assistant directors of public health. The sanitary and medical arrangements made in the Indian National Congress Camp at Cawnpore were also looked into by the Assistant Director of Public Health, III Range. In districts where district health staffs have been appointed, the sanitary and medical arrangements of all fairs in these districts were supervised by them. Magic lantern demonstrations were given at most of these by the medical officers in charge of the sanitary and medical arrangements of the fairs and by the Assistant Hygiene Publicity Officer.

92. The attention of the assistant directors of public health, municipal medical officers of health and district medical officers of health was drawn to the existing orders regarding the inspection of schools and colleges and hostels attached thereto and fresh copies of these documents supplied for easy reference.

A circular letter was also issued to all municipal and district medical officers of health, instructing them to make thorough inspections of scholars and schools in the areas under their control. All assistant directors of public health on general duty were also asked to take every opportunity to inspect colleges and schools during their tours, particularly Government high schools and hostels and aided colleges and hostels attached thereto.

During 1925, altogether 1,872 schools were inspected and 67,582 scholars examined by the assistant directors of public health on general duty, municipal medical officers of health, district medical officers of health and their assistants.

93. Dr. A. Sousa, D.P.H., one of the Provincial Service Assistant Directors of Public Health, was deputed to Japan for a period of four months as a representative of the Government of India to attend the tour of Medical Officers of Health held there under the auspices of the League of Nations to study the health organization of that country. He submitted a most comprehensive and highly interesting report, copies of which have already been submitted. It would appear from his report that Japan is far ahead of India in medical relief and in the prevention of disease. This is chiefly due to the fact that the central Government have made themselves responsible for the provision of adequate staff in all parts of Japan, both for the cure and prevention of disease. It is also, however, in a great measure due to the fact that the people in Japan appear to be much more amenable to discipline than they are in India and to the fact that they co-operate without any trouble with the public health authorities in every way. It is a striking fact that the police of that country are universally looked upon by the people

as their friends and guardians, which cannot be said is the case in India. For this reason, in Japan it has been possible to make the police responsible for the carrying out of all public health measures.

94. At the instance of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association, Major J. A. Sinton, V.C., O.B.E., I.M.S., officer in charge Malaria Bureau, Kasauli, visited these provinces with a view to inspecting all literature, reports, and proceedings relating to the work done on malaria here, in connexion with the compilation and publication of an authoritative and complete bibliography of malaria in India. He was afforded every facility and was exceedingly satisfied with what he saw. He stated that a very large amount of work appeared to have been done by the officers of the Public Health department as part of their routine duties, which in other countries would have been the subject of special articles in the scientific press.

95. A Conference of assistant directors of public health and certain selected district and municipal medical officers of health and civil surgeons and others was held at Naini Tal in September, 1925, to discuss matters of public health, more particularly the improvement of rural sanitation and the health of villages under the presidency of the Hon'ble Rai Rajeshwar Bali Sahib, O.B.E., Minister of Education and Public Health on the 7th, 8th, and 10th and of His Excellency the Governor on the 11th. At this various problems were discussed and important resolutions passed. Copies of the proceedings of the Conference were supplied to Government, the members of the Legislative Council, commissioners of divisions, district officers, civil surgeons, chairmen, municipal and district boards, etc.

96. Health weeks were organized at various places but that organized by Dr. Har Govind Dayal Mathur, D.P.H., etc., Medical Officer of Health, Benares, was a model one and copies of a very interesting report submitted by him were forwarded to all the municipal medical officers of health to be laid before the municipal boards concerned with a view to similar propaganda being undertaken in those municipalities.

I give a short résumé of the arrangements made as I consider that the example of Benares should be copied by all other towns with much benefit to the cause of public health.

A special committee as representative as possible was formed and it organized a health week the activities of which comprised the following:—

- (1) A general and thorough clean-up of the town.
- (2) Health publicity by means of posters, pamphlets, exhibitions, lectures, etc.

(a) *Posters*.—These were of six kinds and printed both in Hindi and Urdu.

No. 1. Was first put up and announced the observance of the health week from October 11 to 16, 1925, and outlined the activities during the period.

No. 2 (Illustrated).—Stressed the working together of the public and the Health department and showed that lack of unity of purpose leads to dirt, ill-health, poverty, and death; while

mutual good-will would lead to an acknowledgement of one's errors in the past and hence to cleanliness health, and happiness.

- No. 3. Consumption.—Giving what factors cause the disease and what measures would reduce it.
- No. 4. Cholera. (Illustrated)—Showed how flies and contaminated food and milk spread the disease.
- No. 5. Baby Welfare. (Illustrated)—Showed what factors favour vigorous babies and youths.
- No. 6. Flies. (Illustrated)—Showed how they spread diseases and how to avoid them.

(b) *Pamphlet*.—A small booklet in Urdu, Hindi, and Bengali entitled "Ham aur hamara ghar" dealing in a popular way with the question of hygiene and sanitation was written, 10,000 copies of Hindi and 3,000 and 1,000 of Urdu and Bengali editions were published. They were freely distributed at the exhibition and at the lectures and sent to the schools.

(c) *Lectures*.—Lectures on health topics with lantern slides were delivered at various places.

Lectures for ladies were delivered on the Ladies' Days at the Town Hall.

The slides for the lectures were lent by the Hygiene Publicity Bureau, United Provinces and Babu Sheo Prasad Gupta and the magic lanterns by the Nagri Pracharini Sabha and Babu Sheo Prasad Gupta.

(3) *Exhibition*.—The short notice as well as the accident to Dr. Commissariat's models on their way from Almora to Lucknow resulted in the presence of fewer models in the exhibition than was anticipated.

A fine model of a house complying with all possible hygienic requirements was put up.

Posters depicting the causation, treatment, and prevention of the epidemic and infectious diseases in these provinces were put together with a few models. The child welfare movement was represented by some models and a large number of posters.

Another model that attracted a lot of attention was a working model of the water-works. It was complete in all details with a steam engine to work it. It showed well all the processes through which a water-supply goes.

Demonstrations on the models and talks about other matters were given by Dr. Mathur and his Chief Sanitary Inspectors. Complete *purda* arrangements were made for Ladies' Days.

Venereal disease is a menace which is becoming more and more threatening in our towns and as yet nothing seems to have been undertaken to combat it. The control and segregation of prostitutes has been shown to be a wrong method of dealing with this matter and modern sanitarians are agreed that timely warning to youths and maidens is the proper course to adopt to check the spread. A very instructive set of English

posters (90) issued by the United States Public Health Service and the American Social Hygiene Association was exhibited with a view to attract the attention of the thoughtful people to the matter.

- (4) *Games* were arranged in the Town Hall to attract the attention of the public to the positive side of health as well as to provide an additional attraction to the exhibition.

The Girl Guides gave an exhibition of some games, songs, and first aid to the injured.

Displays of games of skill, e.g., *lathi* play, sword-play, etc., were also given.

97. Appended is the note on the principal meteorological and weather conditions in these provinces kindly furnished by the Director General of Observatories :—

The cold weather period, January and February.—Ten western disturbances entered northwest India during the period, but their effect on the United Provinces was slight; accordingly while a large deficiency of rain occurred in January, practically dry weather prevailed during February. Cloud and humidity were generally below the average, the air being particularly dry during February. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in January, and the minimum alone in February.

The hot weather period, March to May.—Dry weather persisted throughout the month of March, but in April a very large excess of rainfall, 174 per cent., occurred in the United Provinces East, and a slight excess in the United Provinces West. About the normal amount of rain fell in May. The cloud amount was below the average in March and April and above it in May. Humidity was in defect in March, and in excess in April in the United Provinces East. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the United Provinces East in March, and in the United Provinces West in April; the minimum was above normal over the whole province in April.

The monsoon period, June to September.—There were only a few sporadic falls during the first five days of June, but on the 6th and 7th widespread rain occurred in the western and central districts under the influence of a depression from the Arabian Sea. The monsoon again revived in the beginning of the second fortnight and rainfall was nearly general till the 24th and again after the 27th. The month's total exceeded twice the normal amount in the United Provinces West and was in slight excess in the United Provinces East. In the beginning of July locally heavy rain fell in the eastern districts in connexion with a depression from the Bay. On the 3rd a decrease in the activity of the monsoon set in, but rainfall re-appeared and was widespread on the 8th and 9th and between the 15th and 25th. The total of the month was in large excess in both the sub-divisions. Widespread and locally heavy rain fell again on the first two days of August after which the monsoon became somewhat fitful. Between the 9th and 12th, however, it was vigorous and heavy rain during this period resulted in floods in the Gumti, the Rapti, the Rohini, the Sarju, and the Dahaward. Consequently many villages in the Gonda, Bahraich and Sitapur districts were washed away and parts of Lucknow were under water. A weakening of the monsoon then followed

and there was more or less a break till the 29th when rainfall again increased. The total precipitation was normal in the United Provinces West and in slight defect in the United Provinces East. The month of September began with a normally active monsoon, but owing to a depression from the Bay which reached the neighbourhood of Benares on the 2nd, rainfall was restricted to the central and eastern districts. Subsequently, there were only a few scattered showers except for a fall of 5" at Allahabad on the 5th; a revival occurred on the 7th under the influence of another depression from the Bay, which reached the south eastern districts on the 8th and disappeared over the central districts on the 9th, causing nearly general and locally heavy rain in the eastern half of the province on these two days. Allahabad received 7.32" on 8th and Lucknow 5.42" on 9th. A mosque collapsed at Lucknow and there were floods in the Gumti. On the 11th the monsoon retreated from the province. The rainfall of the month was in moderate excess in the United Provinces East and in large defect in the United Provinces West. The percentage departures from the normal of the rainfall in the two sub-divisions were—

Sub-division.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total for the period.
United Provinces East ..	+12	+54	-23	+39	+20
Ditto West ..	+127	+53	-4	-62	+22

In agreement with the distribution of rainfall both cloud proportion and humidity were generally in excess in June and July and in defect in September, the amount of cloud being also in defect in August. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the United Provinces West in June and July; in the latter month maximum temperature was lower than usual also in the United Provinces East; on the other hand, maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces West in September.

The retreating monsoon period, October to December.—As many as seven western disturbances passed into North India during October, but the rainfall caused by them was in large defect in the United Provinces East and in moderate defect in the United Provinces West. In November, however, widespread rain occurred between the 3rd and 7th due to the first western disturbance of the month and again on the 9th under the influence of disturbed weather conditions in the Arabian Sea and the total fall of the month amounted to about five times the normal in the United Provinces West and more than twice the normal in the United Provinces East. The month of December was altogether rainless. The amount of cloud was below the average in October and above it in November, while humidity was in excess in the United Provinces West in November and in the United Provinces East in December. In the United Provinces West maximum temperature was above normal in October and below it in November and the maximum was also lower than usual in December.

98. The Epidemiology and Hygiene Publicity branches having been made permanent by Government, the proposal made by me to bring the clerical establishment of my main office and of the two branches on one cadre was sanctioned by Office.

Government. This arrangement will undoubtedly be conducive to greater efficiency and economy.

My thanks are again due to my Head Assistant Hafiz Mohiuddin for the efficient manner in which he controlled the office. I am glad to say that Government have recognized his services and that he has been given the title of Khan Sahib on January 1, 1926. My head clerk, M. Abdul Hakim, also carried out his duties to my satisfaction. Babu Brij Lal, second clerk, worked as section head clerk, Epidemiology Branch, for about four months and did excellent work.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H.,

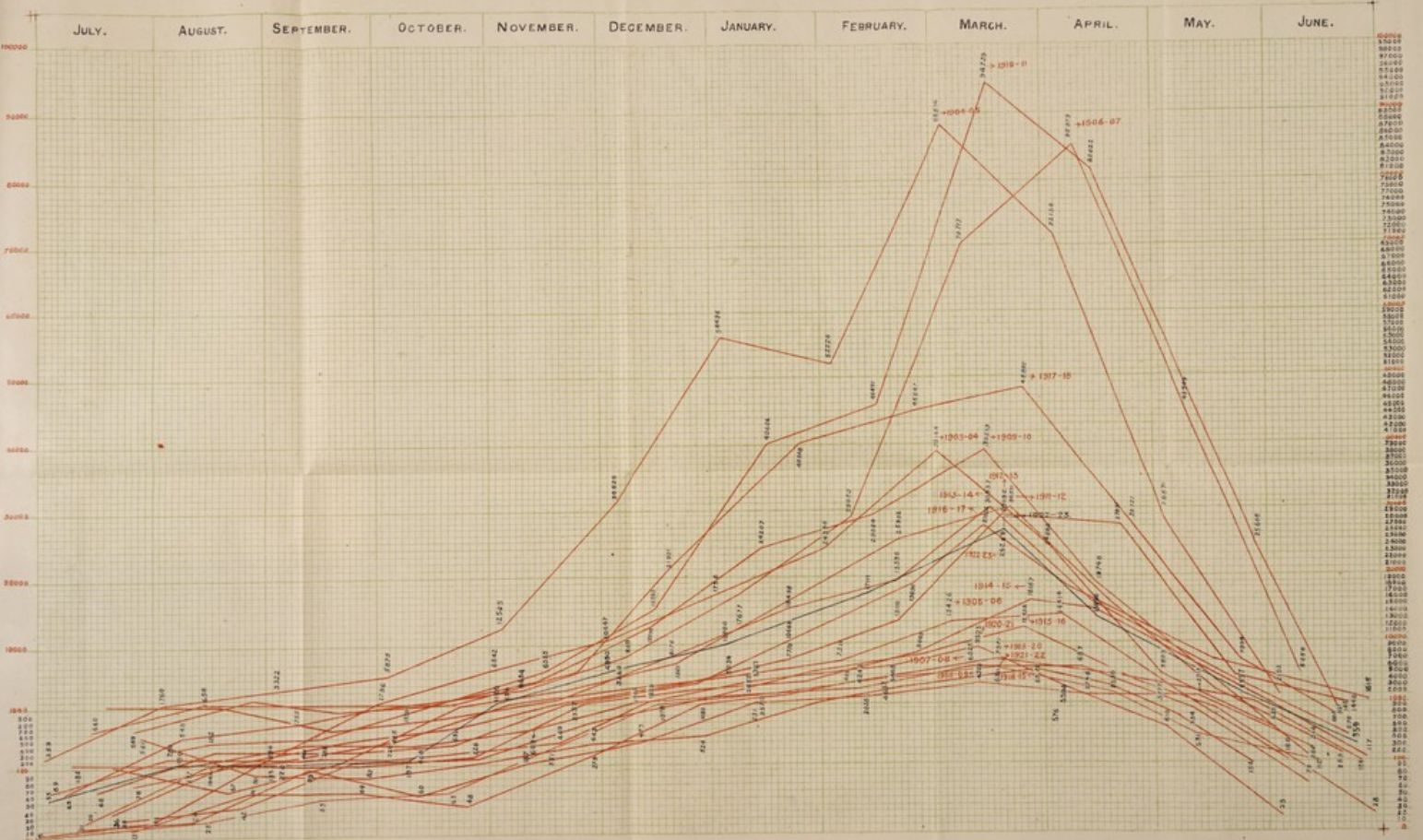
LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

PATWA DANGAR :

April 22, 1926.

CHART SHOWING UNIFORM SEASONAL VARIATION OF PLAGUE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES FROM 1903 TO 1923.

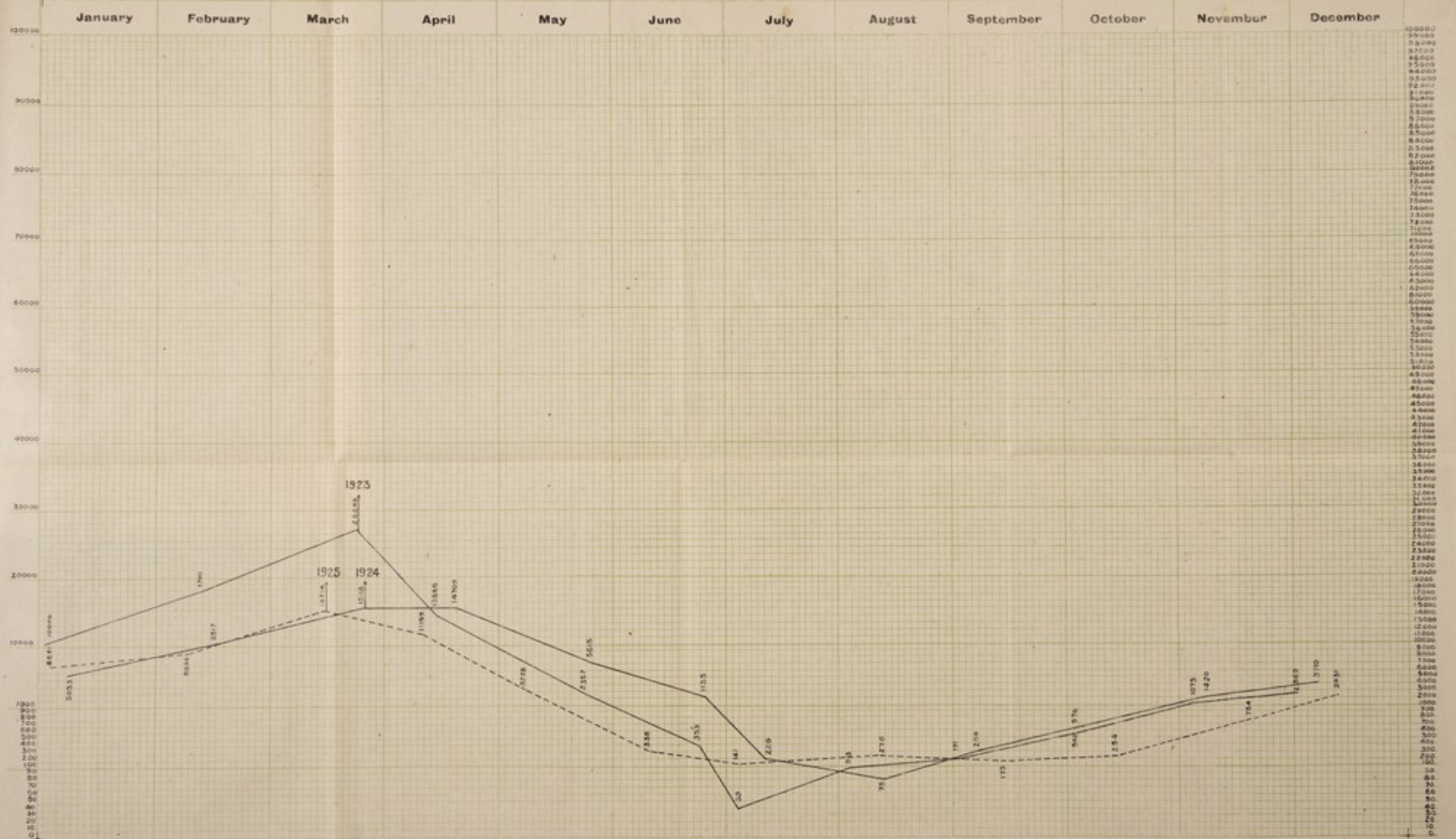


SHOWING UNIFORM SEASONAL VARIATION

TABLE I. MONTHLY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

Month	Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)
Jan	15.2	120.5
Feb	16.8	110.2
Mar	18.5	100.8
Apr	20.1	90.4
May	21.7	80.1
Jun	23.3	70.6
Jul	24.9	60.3
Aug	26.5	50.9
Sep	28.1	40.5
Oct	29.7	30.2
Nov	31.3	20.8
Dec	32.9	10.4

CHART SHOWING UNIFORM SEASONAL VARIATION OF PLAGUE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES FOR 1923, 1924, & 1925.



NOTE:—The above figures also include deaths reported from the Native States.



Thirty-first Annual Report of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, United Provinces, for the year ended March 31, 1926.

IN the annual report for the year ending March 31, 1925, mention was made of the considerable time spent by the officers and staff of this department on advice to the municipalities and notified areas in addition to the usual inspection.

An idea of the amount of this work can be gained from the following figures giving the expenditure incurred by the divisional staff on advice to municipalities :—

					Rs.
Year ending March, 1924	..	..	..	..	31,478
Ditto 1925	..	..	..	..	37,673
Ditto 1926	..	..	..	..	28,972

Expenditure.—The sum of Rs. 5,36,145 was spent on construction (original works) and Rs. 13,49,917 on maintenance and repairs of open water-works under Superintending Engineer's supervision.

The establishment charges of this department for the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,36,327 ; an amount of Rs. 84,424 was earned as fees on projects completed during the year against an amount of Rs. 20,742 realized.

Fees due from local authorities amount to Rs. 69,526 and the arrears are mainly due to the Allahabad municipal board not paying the fee for the Allahabad water-supply reorganization project. Fees earned for construction carried out departmentally amounted to Rs. 61,500.

General.—To assist district boards, notified and town areas in carrying out small projects for surface and storm drainage on sound lines a method has been formulated and accepted by the Board of Public Health, whereby the necessary surveys and levels and other information preliminary to the preparation of projects will be collected by the local board with the aid of a qualified surveyor, and the project will be completed by this department. A note detailing the qualifications of the surveyors, the nature of maps and the information to be shown thereon has been printed and circulated.

Another note elucidating the procedure to be observed with regard to the initiation of projects and the carrying out of public works by local authorities has also been printed and circulated at the instance of the Board of Public Health ; this note, it is hoped, will avert the delays which have been experienced hitherto in the execution of important works, due to a want of knowledge of the procedure, on the part of the local authorities. Also, with a view to increasing the number of protected water-supplies in rural areas, a note has been drawn out and approved by the Board of Public Health, giving details of the hand pumps to be installed in village wells of various depths, of the protection required to prevent contamination and of their maintenance.

WATER-WORKS (GENERAL).

The remark contained in the last year's report (1924-25) to the effect that the majority of the municipal boards were taking livelier interest in the business of water-supply may be said also to apply during the year under report. In most cases the boards have given some attention to the means of obtaining increased income, and where advised have

taken steps to effect economy in working, and in most instances a slight improvement in the quality of the coal used for pumping has been secured.

Acting on advice some of the boards have appointed additional staff in order to obtain a census of the water-supply connexions with a view to applying this knowledge to full use of the waste detection meters, in order that the water-tax may be correctly assessed or the size of the ferrule reduced to the house assessment tax. These measures will reduce the waste of water and improve the income on the assessment (non-metered) side of the revenue. There is, however, much to be done in the matter of the collection of the water-taxes as in many cases the collection is needlessly delayed and frequently bad debts result. The arrears of collection in some municipalities exceed a lakh of rupees and tend to increase each year. In some cases the failure is due to insufficient staff to collect outstanding accounts, but in the majority of cases it is caused by indifferent book-keeping.

The necessity for constant inspection of water-works and inquiry regarding the upkeep of records is clearly shown by the failure to maintain these records up-to-date and the inaccuracy of the information recorded in the registers. Ordinary information concerning the running of the water-works is often unobtainable from the registers. The records of the supply mains and valves thereon are not kept up to date, and it frequently happens that the control valves on the mains become buried when the roads are repaired and are lost sight of. As an instance, it has taken five years to ascertain the whereabouts of over twenty waste detecting meters on one system and the entire system of meters was found wrecked and useless.

The necessity for simplifying and standardizing the method by which municipalities keep their registers and records is obvious, and a special effort should be made by which this desirable measure may be attained.

The Allahabad board has not submitted any filter bed returns or log sheets for the period May, 1924 to July, 1925 in spite of many reminders.

Many of the boards do not employ staff capable of preparing accurate records and other boards who possess qualified staff keep the latter employed on, or divert their services to, less important matters, with the result that there is scarcely any board which possesses the information required by the rules in the Municipal Manual.

The submission of the quarterly statements of revenue and expenditure has had an appreciable effect on the revenue of many boards, and the result already fully justifies the preparation of these returns which were required by the Board of Public Health.

The tendency which has been noted in many previous reports for the municipal boards to levy inequitable rates and unduly penalise metered consumers still remains marked, and the fear also expressed in previous reports that large consumers, such as railways and cantonments, would set about providing separate supplies for their own use has unfortunately been justified in several instances. The failure of municipal boards to co-operate with such large consumers is all the more to be lamented, since the public in the long run have to meet the charges of a more expensive supply.

Unsatisfactory test analysis results of Lucknow and Allahabad public water supplies were reported during the year, and the causes were investigated at the instance of the Board of Public Health. It is hoped that the municipal boards will take vigorous steps to seek out and remedy all the defects brought to light.

During the year thirteen municipal water-works supplied to the public over 10,804 million gallons, of which only 1,368 million gallons were metered. The total profits earned by the boards which were able to make revenue cover expenditure on water-works amounted to 2.02 lakhs.

Taking the municipal water-works as a whole, the total deficit on the year's working amounts to 1.78 lakhs in the year under review against a deficit of 2.17 lakhs in the previous year.

MAINTENANCE OF WATER-WORKS.

Agra.—The pumping plant was well maintained. A project has been prepared for installing new pumping plant for unfiltered water-supply and the installation of an additional high pressure boiler for the filtered water pumping plant as the old boilers are incapable of maintaining steam at the required pressure. The board are endeavouring to finance the proposal to increase the filtration plant.

Orders have been placed by the board for the installation of motor-driven centrifugal pumps at the St. John Tower for the independent supply of Maithan and Chhili-Int. districts, and, it is hoped, these pumps will be running by the end of the current year and will alleviate a long felt distress in these districts.

There is an ever-increasing demand for water and new connexions are being added almost daily. The board have recently appointed a staff for a census of all the connexions. When the census is completed it will afford a better knowledge of where the water is going and will lead to increase of revenue by enabling a proper water-rate to be assessed to the size of the ferrule and the number of taps on each connexion. An improvement has been effected in the maintenance of the waste water meters and in the overhauling and repairing of service meters. Additional service meters should be purchased and fitted to the larger connexions.

The board would not permit the Water-Works Superintendent sufficient labour for the cleaning of the settling tanks; this false economy resulted in the collapse of some of the baffle and screen walls. After the damage was done the tanks were cleaned out and the walls rebuilt. A better quality of sand has been obtained for the filters.

The quality of coal supplied was maintained. The Water-Works Superintendent was restricted by the board in the purchase of essential stores.

The river receded during the past year further from the inlet wells, and it has been necessary to maintain a gang of coolies for cutting the inlet channel. A survey is being made of the river bank with a view to placing a spur on the opposite bank from the water-works about half a mile upstream so as to bring the water over to the inlet wells. Consideration has also been given to the purchase of a dredger for the removal of sand banks and the improvement of certain bathing ghats.

Allahabad.—The administration of this water-works is anything but satisfactory. The maintenance of the pumping plant has suffered from the delays occasioned by the late Water-Works Superintendent who was

dismissed in November, and it is only during the last two or three months that any real effort has been made to do necessary overhauling and the placing of orders for essential parts. On the other hand, certain apparatus of an expensive but otherwise dispensable character was ordered and has only been partially fitted up after two years efforts at Khusrubagh. The bed-plate for the new lighting plant has been in position for the last eighteen months and nothing further has been done to it. The tightening up of the bed-plate of "B" engine was only recently effected after being reported on two years ago.

At Karellabagh recent overhauling has put the plant into better condition. There was only a slight further opening of some of the cracks in the "C" suction pipe culvert, but in the reinforced concrete culvert for the "A" and "B" engine suction pipes there is a noticeable increase in the cracks in the culverts and the manhole masonry nearest the suction well. There was no trouble during the past year with fractured suction pipes such as has been experienced in former years. The cutting of the bank adjacent to the corner of the "C" engine-house and pump well has considerably increased during the last eighteen months.

Considerable trouble was experienced with the working of the filters due to the board acting against the advice given them in using extremely fine Ganges sand for the replenishment of the filter-beds. Some of the beds ought to be reconditioned and Jumna river sand has been ordered for the work. Unfavourable reports were received at times of the quality of the water supplied in the city, and this may arise from the retention of the old inlet pipes in some of the filter-beds and to the failure of the board to repair and make good the cracks and cavities known to exist in one of the clear water reservoirs for the last three years. Nos. 2 and 3 settling tanks which contained a large quantity of silt and weed have been cleaned out during the last few months. The coal obtained was generally of poor quality and an improvement should be effected. The tube-well at Mayo Hall ran successfully throughout the year. The collapse of the strainer of the tube-well at Daraganj caused other measures to be taken to maintain the supply at Daraganj and for the Kumbh Mela. This was effected by constructing a receiving tank at ground level which was supplied by a connexion from the Khusrubagh mains, the water being then pumped from the collecting tank into the Daraganj main to the tank on the bund for the Mela supply mains.

The first portion of the reorganization of the water-works has been taken in hand and the board have appointed a Water-Works Reorganization Engineer to superintend the carrying out of the works.

Certain of the water-works returns remain over 12 months in arrears despite numerous reminders for their submission.

Benares.—The Water-Works Superintendent is to be commended for the manner in which he maintained the old pumping plant at the filtered and unfiltered stations during the last few years and the year under review may be similarly remarked upon. One further blow at the old plant at Bhadaini was received when the Boiler Inspector reduced the working pressure of two of the boilers. The necessity for coming to an early decision regarding the new pumping plant has been repeatedly impressed on the board. In addition to this there is a constant demand for more water at increased pressure through a considerable portion of the city. It is not reasonable to expect this from the works originally

designed to give 4 million gallons per day when the plant after 35 years' constant service is giving 7 million gallons per day at an increased working lift. As part of the reorganization scheme the board have decided to raise the settling tanks so as to increase their capacity and to provide two additional sand filters. The tube well air-lift pumping plant worked satisfactorily and continued to prove a valuable addition to the water-supply, especially during the hot weather and festivals. The settling tanks have been cleaned and are in good condition. The filters have been partially reconditioned and a new sand washer of the Peebles type is proving a good investment in economy in labour and water used in sand washing. While the board and the Superintendent have done much towards the maintenance of the pumping plant, the board cannot be congratulated on its office records in the matter of water-rates and the collection of the water-rates and taxes. It was hoped some two years ago that considerable improvement would be effected in this branch of the water-works business, but this does not appear to be the case as Benares cannot yet be credited with being able to make both ends meet and the extensions will add to the expenditure. There are numerous cases where water meters should be applied. Despite the fact that 417 additional connexions have been made this year, the revenue is less by Rs. 32,064 than the revenue of the previous year. This shows that arrears of collection are piling up instead of being reduced. This feature of the management coupled with the fact that the reorganization project has been discussed, modified and remodified for several years without the board succeeding in arriving at any decision makes it appear doubtful that the public interests are receiving proper attention.

Cawnpore.—The condition of the pumping plant at both stations has been well maintained and fortunately nothing untoward happened to the old pumping plant at the unfiltered station. Definite procedure is now laid down and contracts are being let for the first stages in the water-works reorganization including the replacement of the old steam pumping plant at both stations by electro-motor-driven centrifugal pumps. Rupees 65,000 have been set aside for the construction of additional filters. This work is being carried out by the board through a firm of Consulting Engineers.

No. 1 settling tank was cleaned out, and the silt obtained from this cleaning and former cleanings has been utilized to raise the embankment of the settling tanks to increase their capacity. The depth of sand on the filter beds has been increased and no. 7 filter was entirely reconditioned. The quality of the coal obtained showed an improvement compared with former years.

Waste prevention has again been much talked about and some progress has been made since the recent appointment of the Municipal Engineer who has at last succeeded in producing plans showing mains, valves and meters thereon. The attention to the whole system and the upkeep of the records in connexion with it appears to have been deliberately neglected in the past, and now that a start has been made in pulling the system together it is hoped the progress will continue. Not only has the neglect been shown in the upkeep of the distribution system and its records, but there has been neglect in the upkeep and management of the metered supplies. Lack of proper records and information regarding the service connexions resulted in loss of revenue and in the manner in which water taxes have failed to be collected and in the accumulation of arrears and bad debts.

The sand bank in front of the inlet wells at the riverside station has increased and is likely to go on doing so for a number of years, as has been experienced on former occasions. It is proposed to purchase a dredger for the removal of sand and the maintenance of a channel through the sand bank.

Dehra Dun.—The pipe lines and fittings were maintained in fair order. The works in connexion with the bringing in of the Baldi springs were almost completed. The bringing in of these springs will remove the acute distress for water and the present supply will be practically trebled by raising it to about 15 gallons per head per day.

Fyzabad.—The plant has run satisfactorily, but has been restricted in its output and economy by the reduced yield from the tube-wells which have become partially choked and should be cleaned by air-lift pumping. No definite order has been placed by the board for this work to be done.

The works have been maintained in good order and the new water-supply has proved very popular throughout the city.

Gola Gokaran Nath.—The new pumping plant was started up in April and has run satisfactorily. The plant at present is principally used for the maintenance of the water level in the principal bathing tank. There are also a few standposts, but the supply from these posts is not regularly maintained as the elevated water tank for this purpose has not yet been ordered by the board.

Jhansi.—The plant was allowed to fall into a bad state of repair, but this is being remedied since the appointment of a new driver in charge. The board also seem to take greater interest in the requirements for the maintenance of the plant. The coal supply was not up to average quality and could be improved upon.

The water supplied is quite inadequate for the requirements of the town, cantonments and the railway workshops, and although this has been the subject of projects for years, a decision has not yet been made regarding the authority and the means of financing the Babina scheme which was the scheme finally selected.

Lucknow.—The new generating station at Aishbagh and the motor driven filtered and unfiltered supply pumps worked satisfactorily throughout the year, with the exception of the unfiltered water pumps at the riverside station, which occasionally experienced some difficulty in meeting the high suction lift occasioned by the lowering of the weir gate at week-ends. Owing to the reorganization scheme being incomplete, the filtered water pumps worked at a great disadvantage and economy will be effected when the new type of impeller to give greater discharge at reduced lift is installed.

No. 1 settling tank was cleaned out. It is proposed to raise the settling tanks by about 2 feet so as to increase their capacity and thereby improve the working conditions of the pumping plant at Gaughat and the Paterson rapid filters. Economy would be effected in the working of the generating station by giving the settling tanks this additional storage, and the work should be put in hand at an early date; but this work has not been provided for in the board's budget. Some of the slow sand filters have been worked below the minimum depth of sand prescribed, but re-sanding operations have been going on throughout the year and nos. 3 and 5 filters have been entirely reconstructed. The

Pebbles type sand washers have proved very satisfactory and about Rs. 15,000 is being saved per annum in washing and reconditioning old sand which had been discarded for years.

The cutting of the river bank above the inlet wells has increased considerably and occasioned the formation of a sand-bank in front of the intake. The purchase of a sand dredger has been under consideration as well as projects to prevent further cutting of the bank. So far the board have taken no concrete steps to deal with this important matter. The Water-Works Superintendent has had charge of the distribution system throughout the year and has brought the registers and records up-to-date—a very creditable feat. The number of the supply meters has been increased, but there is still a number of large connexions which should be metered.

The coal supplied throughout the year gave satisfactory working results.

Meerut.—The pumping plant, although 30 years old, has been maintained in good running order. The settling tanks have been regularly cleaned out, the depth of sand on the filters has been maintained and filters nos. 1 and 2 were entirely overhauled and reconditioned.

In the last three years the number of supply connexions has been increased by nearly 50 per cent., the total to date being 1,565. The smallest size of ferrule is $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter and the revenue derived per connexion averaged about Rs. 8. This is a totally inadequate return. There are only 31 metered connexions, but the average return per meter was more than Rs. 250. The advantage of metering is, therefore, obvious. The assessment rates require revision and a proper census of the service connexions should be made. The deficit was Rs. 23,532 although there was a Government grant of Rs. 32,296. A supervisor is in charge of the distribution system and he has the assistance of one mistry who is not acquainted with the overhauling and repairing of meters. Meerut ranks as the sixth city in the United Provinces with regard to its population and yet has almost the greatest deficit on its water-works maintenance. It is abundantly clear that the management is at fault.

Mirzapur.—The reservoir and service tank and pipe lines were maintained in good order and attention was given to the better maintenance of the standposts and fittings. The board would do well to increase its revenue by the proper assessment of the ferrule connexion and the installation of water-meters on the larger services.

Mussoorie.—The pumping plant was maintained in good running order and the new pumps at Bhilaru springs ran satisfactorily. There is at present no shortage of water in Mussoorie. The new plant proposed for the additional supply to Landour cantonments has not been ordered. The distribution system was generally well maintained. Additional service meters were ordered and fitted, but there are no waste detection meters. Tenders have been called for the new water turbines and generators for the extensions of the hydro-electric station at Galogi and for the new Diesel oil engine-driven generating plant at Dehra Dun to meet the increasing demand for electric energy in Mussoorie and Dehra Dun.

Muttra.—The pumping plant was not well maintained and a new superintendent is to be appointed. There is an increasing demand for

water, but no definite decision has yet been come to regarding the reconditioning of tube-well no. 1 which is choked with sand, nor with regard to the proposed additional wells and pumping plant so as to increase the water-supply. The board have taken some measures to restrict the consumption of water in the low levels by the adjustment of ferrules and have also succeeded in realizing revenue in excess of expenditure and loan charges.

Naini Tal.—The electro-motor-driven pumping plant worked satisfactorily throughout the season. The old pumping plant is maintained as stand-by.

To meet the increasing demand of water an additional infiltration well at the lakeside has been sunk and electro-motor-driven centrifugal pump installed for lifting the water to the main pumping station where it is chlorinated before being mixed with the water derived from the springs which discharge into the clear water reservoir. The mixing of the chlorinated water with the spring water ensures the absorption of excess chlorine and no complaint of taste or smell has been received.

ORIGINAL WORKS WATER-SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION.

Kosi tube-well, Rs. 20,278.—This has been completed and handed over to the Notified Area Committee. On test it yielded a maximum flow of 182 gallons per minute under a depression head of 15 feet.

Shahdra tube-well, Rs. 16,766.—The continuous pumping for one month mentioned in last year's report has not appreciably reduced the saline content, and the municipal board have taken over the well. Proposals for giving a piped supply from this well are under consideration.

Magh Mela tube-well, Allahabad, Rs. 40,891.—To afford a permanent supply to the pilgrims attending the Magh Mela at Allahabad, a tube-well has been commenced.

Gola Gokaran Nath tube-well test pumping, Rs. 2,502.—This well was test pumped and its maximum yield was 120 gallons under a depression head of 16 feet.

Khusrubagh tube-well, Rs. 2,978.—This was cleared of sand and on test yielded a discharge of 200 gallons per minute.

Agra Radhaswami Institute tube-well, Rs. 15,498.—This tube-well has not yet been completed by the Pali Engineering Company.

Unao tube-well, Rs. 6,650.—An experimental strainerless tube-well has been sunk in Unao and the maximum yield was 228 gallons per minute under a depression of 21 feet. Should the yield from this well be preserved for two rainy seasons, this method may be safely assumed successful and a solution of the difficulty met with in constructing wells in certain difficult conditions.

Tube-wells at Jaunpur, Benares and Hathras have been taken in hand and tube-well projects are under consideration for several other places.

Allahabad Magh Mela water-supply, Rs. 13,105.—A temporary water-supply was successfully maintained during the mela and a permanent water-supply for this purpose is under construction at a cost of Rs. 40,891.

Fyzabad water-supply, Rs. 9.94 lakhs.—This work has now been completed and handed over to the board and is now in full working

order. Further extension to the distribution system has been put in hand at the request of the board.

Allahabad water-supply improvement, Rs. 37.58 lakhs.—This project has been sanctioned by the board and the construction work is being carried out by the board themselves.

Benares water-supply extension (Rs. 5.21 lakhs + Rs. 1.26 lakhs).—The project for two new tube-wells has been prepared and approved by the board and the project for the remaining work has also been submitted to the board and their approval to this project is awaited. Work on the tube-wells has been started.

Gola Gokaran Nath water-supply improvements, Rs. 1.60 lakhs.—Work covered by the estimate has been completed and handed over to the district board. Proposals for constructing a small balancing tank are under consideration.

Dehra Dun Baldi spring water-supply, Rs. 2.37 lakhs.—The pipe-laying work in the eastern district has been completed and the head-works at the site of the springs are nearing completion. Work on the distribution of the western district has been taken in hand.

Haldwani water-supply, Rs. 0.27 lakh.—This work is almost complete and will shortly be handed over to the board.

Hardwar water and electric supplies, Rs. 4.69 lakhs.—These works have been started. It is hoped to complete these works well in time for the Kumbh Mela of 1927.

Mussoorie water-supply, Rs. 2.50 lakhs.—Construction on the Bhilaru pumping station has been completed by the board's own agency and the plant has been tested.

Mussoorie electric power extension, Rs. 10.73 lakhs.—The estimate has been sanctioned and preliminary to construction tenders are being called for by the board's engineer.

Moradabad flushing scheme, Rs. 1.99 lakhs.—The work is complete and will be handed over after the plant has been tested.

Farrukhabad flushing scheme, Rs. 1.03 lakhs.—The financing of this work is under consideration.

Jhansi water-supply improvements, Rs. 23.17 lakhs.—The scheme for the supply of water from a storage reservoir at Babina is still under consideration, but so far no decision has been arrived at.

Agra water-supply improvements, Rs. 0.10 lakh.—Work on the Chilli-Int. and Maithan water-supply has been commenced.

WATER-SUPPLY PROJECTS.

Muttra water-supply improvements, Rs. 1.0 lakhs.—Proposals for replenishing the yield of the present wells and for constructing two more new wells are under consideration.

Other important projects completed were Benares water-supply extension, Rs. 5.21 lakhs, and Unao water-supply Rs. 1.22 lakhs.

Projects for Aligarh water-supply, Fatehpur-Sikri water-supply, Bahraich water supply, Lucknow water-supply reorganization and Ajodhya water-supply are under preparation.

DRAINAGE, GENERAL.

Drainage works, as in former years, remain the least popular of all public improvements and Cawnpore is the only city in the province

which can be said to possess a fairly adequate system. Even in this city the benefits of drains are only commencing to be realized. The use of house drains and sanitary fittings is surprisingly small when the lengths of municipal sewers are considered, and this is due to two causes: first, the fact that a very small percentage of the population has ever seen or witnessed the use of sanitary house appliances, and, second, the cost of such fittings.

The Boards are themselves apathetic with regard to sanitary arrangements, and no board has so far proved sufficiently progressive to insist on property owners providing house drains and appliances in their property. The provision of a small number of water-flushed public conveniences is about the greatest attempt ever made by any board. The number of such conveniences is hampered in many cases by inadequate water supplies.

In several cities questions concerning the fouling of rivers by the discharge from sewerage systems have been raised, notably at Muttra, Benares and Cawnpore.

Lucknow sewage disposal, Rs. 10.54 lakhs.—The pumps have worked satisfactorily and some repairs to the distributaries in the sewage farm were made. The wood stave pipe work is in progress. Certain proposals for extending the sewage farm were taken up at the request of the board and the board was advised that much benefit will not accrue from such extension unless farming is done on proper lines.

Muttra sewage disposal, Rs. 1.83 lakhs.—The pumping station building and the pipe-laying work has been completed; and the pumping plant and screening gear is under erection. Some delay has been caused by the failure of the board to acquire land in time. Certain improvements in the storm water drainage were also effected at the request of the board.

Kaimganj drainage, Rs. 60,415.—Work on this has been taken in hand.

Kanauj drainage, Rs. 14,623 (partial scheme).—Tenders will shortly be called for this work.

Projects for drainage improvements in Naini Tal, Meerut, Hardwar, Unao, Gonda and Deoria are under preparation.

STAFF.

Mr. G. McC. Hoey continued as Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, and Mr. P. S. Viswanathan as his Personal Assistant.

Mr. W. Saise, on return from leave, took over charge of the first division from Mr. S. B. Matbur.

Mr. F. D. Tunnicliffe continued in charge of the second division. With a view to reducing staff, the third division was amalgamated with the second division, retaining only a small branch office in Lucknow under an Assistant Engineer to facilitate inspection of works.

Mr. G. K. Pillai held charge of the Well Boring Operations division up to July 16, 1925, when he was deputed to the municipal board, Allahabad, to take charge of the Allahabad Water-Supply Reorganization; Mr. N. D. Choudhary officiated till November 27, 1925, when he was relieved by Mr. A. Eastmond who remained in charge till the close of the year.

In addition to the above, two Assistant Executive Engineers, nine Assistant Engineers, twenty-five subordinates and the requisite number of computers, draftsmen and clerical staff were also employed.

Mr. F. J. Mallett, Mechanical Engineer for Water-Works, went on leave from March 10, 1925, handing over charge to Mr. G. McC. Hoey, who undertook these additional duties till November 17, 1925. Mr. F. I. Mallett resumed charge from November 18, 1925.

The Superintending Engineer inspected all important municipal works including water-works.

June 15, 1926.

G. McC. HOEY,
*Superintending Engineer,
Public Health department,
United Provinces.*

APPENDICES.

Statement of operations of various water-works

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.
<i>Population.</i>				
1. By census of 1921 in municipality ..	163,902	1,45,653	195,373	195,085
2. Ditto cantonments ..	22,044	11,567	3,074	21,351
3. Inhabitants drawing their supply from mains.	185,946	1,57,220	198,447	216,436
<i>Consumption of water.</i>				
4. Metered supplies—				
(a) Cantonments	102,847,400	84,496,100	1,185,800	8,320,600
(b) Trade	87,564,200	23,522,100	2,177,000	248,978,300
(c) Domestic (bungalows, etc.) ..	54,860,400	86,460,900	4,767,400	290,054,400
(d) Buildings	3,517,000	2,264,500	3,445,300	10,595,300
Total metered supplies. Gallons ..	248,789,000	196,743,600	11,575,500	557,949,600
5. Unmetered supplies—				
(a) Domestic (assessment or ferule).	1,002,190,400	1,096,286,400	1,217,283,600	1,531,014,200
(b) Municipal purposes (road watering, irrigation and flushing, etc.)	175,950,500		682,699,500	194,846,200
(c) Standposts	236,495,100	1,096,286,400	364,106,400	161,184,000
(d) Buildings	2,706,000		Nil	1,314,000
Total, unmetered supplies. Gallons	1,417,342,000	1,096,286,400	2,264,089,500	1,888,358,400
6. Total quantity pumped during year (items 4 and 5).	1,666,131,000	(a) 1,293,030,000	2,275,665,000	2,446,308,000
7. Daily average supply	4,564,742	3,542,548	6,234,693	6,702,214
8. Maximum daily average in any one month.	5,095,927	3,601,973	6,445,792	7,710,000
9. Consumption per head per day for trade alone.	1.29	.41	.03	3.15
10. Consumption per head per day for municipal purposes and buildings.	2.68	22.12	9.47	2.62
11. Consumption per head per day for domestic purposes.	20.57		21.91	25.20
12. Total consumption per head per day (items 9, 10 and 11). Gallons.	24.54	22.53	31.41	30.97
13. Hours of daily supply	10.00	12.20	10.32	16.98
<i>List of pumps.</i>				
14. From river to settling tanks. Feet ..	47.00	117.53	90.44	109.50
15. From filtered water pumps to town distribution. Feet.	143.88	73.25	86.49	78.90
16. Total lift. Feet	190.88	195.73	176.93	188.40
<i>Supply connection, Assessment.</i>				
17. Total number of connections made during 1925-26.	292	164	385	406
18. Total number of connections ..	4,290	5,509	* 12,488	7,470

* Revised figure supplied by the Chairman, Municipal Board.
(a) Includes Mayo Hall Tube-Well Pumping 72,978,000 gallons.

D. I.

the United Provinces for the year 1925-26.

Lucknow.	Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.
217,167	77,711	12,943	16,517	34,092	54,385	54,994	42,615	51,342
23,399	44,898	2,346	802	Nil	12,069	Nil	10,235	5,278
201,334	77,711	15,289	17,319	34,092	25,000	38,400	42,615	30,000
3,320,000	Nil	347,300	2,878,800	Nil.	Nil	Nil	Nil.	Nil
2,725,800	10,351,600	..	151,000	6,600	801,400	30,593,600	450,000	Nil
1,913,800	145,600	29,767,500	14,379,300	1,214,000	1,301,700	867,500	2,555,000	1,126,000
1,663,100	1,015,500	..	227,400	..	Nil	526,300	Nil.	53,000
4,622,700	11,512,700	30,114,800	17,636,500	1,220,600	2,103,100	31,987,400	3,005,000	1,179,000
3,000,000	156,313,000	8,624,700	188,700	64,510,400	3,793,600	184,917,600	259,715,500	20,461,200
0,000,000	3,974,300	11,499,600	48,700		1,577,600	128,475,400	42,539,000	10,230,600
3,317,300	199,723,000	34,499,000	(c)29,165,400		44,678,700	29,654,600	87,600,000	32,923,000
5,000,000	Nil	2,874,900	20,700	Nil	..	2,147,500	3,410,200	
6,317,300	360,015,300	57,498,200	29,423,500	64,510,400	50,049,900	293,047,600	392,002,000	67,025,000
0,940,000	371,528,000	(b)87,613,000	47,060,000	65,731,000	52,153,000	325,035,000	395,007,000	68,204,000
4,687,507	1,017,895	240,036	123,931	180,086	142,834	890,507	1,082,211	186,361
5,475,484	1,224,528	299,050	306,950	180,090	182,098	961,875	1,314,600	329,508
1·13	·36	..	·02	·0005	·09	2·18	·03	Nil
3·37	·18	2·95	·05	Nil	·17	9·20	2·87	1·25
18·28	12·56	13·24	7·37	5·23	5·45	11·80	22·43	4·93
23·28	13·10	16·19	7·44	5·2305	5·71	23·18	25·33	6·23
16·00	16·00	8·25	8·37	24·00	10·00	24·00	11·40	10·00
106·40	15·16	Main 1,811·50	H.L.1,148·60	Gravity	Nil	Gravity	..	8·77
59·40	119·08	Aux 640·00	I.L. 451·60	Supply	188·85	Supply	137·00	116·33
		Bhilaru 1,362·00	L.L. 252·60					
165·80	134·24	Average 1,894·45	Average 711·20	..	183·35	..	137·00	125·10
949	104	2	Nil	Nil	10	201	174	609
* 7,017	1,534	* 1,165	5	4	55	* 1,913	1,292	609

(b) Includes gravitation supply 4,730,400 gallons.

(c) Includes gravitation supply 10,973,000 gallons.

Statement of operations of various water-works

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.
<i>Metered.</i>				
19. Number of house connections made during 1925-26.	14	22	17	86
20. Total number of house connections..	122	426	22	*876
21. Number of trade connections made during 1925-26.	9	3	15	Nil
22. Total number of trade connections ..	65	35	20	122
<i>Annual charges and cost of water supplied.</i>				
23. Maintenance charges, Rupees ..	1,82,160	1,66,569	2,18,825	2,99,330
24. Interest and sinking fund charges, Rupees.	60,038	1,39,002	1,03,860	34,522
25. Total charges, Rupees	2,42,198	3,05,571	3,22,685	3,33,852
26. Cost per 1,000 gallons per 100 feet lift, annas.	·92	1·05	·87	1·06
27. Cost per 1,000 gallons maintenance charges, annas.	1·75	2·06	1·54	1·96
28. Cost per 1,000 gallons interest and sinking fund, annas.	·58	1·72	·73	·25
29. Total charges per 1,000 gallons (items 27 and 28), annas.	2·38	3·78	2·27	2·18
<i>Income from water-works.</i>				
30. Water rate recovered (assessment), Rupees.	1,68,205	2,63,368	2,21,391	3,60,615
31. Sale of water by meter, Rupees ..	91,090	59,148	6,198	1,08,394
32. Other receipts, Rupees	4,815	2,380	20,302	4,535
33. Total Income (items 30, 31 and 32), Rupees.	2,64,110	3,29,896	2,47,891	4,73,540
<i>Income and working charges.</i>				
34. Receipts per 1,000 gallons supplied through meter, annas.	5·86	4·81	3·57	3·12
35. Receipts per 1,000 gallons supplied through Assessment rating, annas.	1·95	3·95	1·71	3·09
36. Receipts per 1,000 gallons supplied on total consumption, annas.	2·54	4·08	1·74	3·08
37. Loss per 1,000 gallons supplied (item 29—36), annas.	Profit ·21	Profit ·30	·53	Profit ·91
38. Deficit on year's working, Rupees ..	„ 21,912	„ 24,025	74,794	„ 1,39,688
Meter rent included in item 31, Rupees..	1,335	2,660	Nil	7,778

D. I.

the United Provinces for the year 1925-26—(concluded).

Lucknow.	Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.
59	Nil	26	19	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	20
338	*10	474	295	*11	11	..	Nil	20
6	1	..	2	Nil	Nil	4	1	Nil
45	21	..	22	*1	2	121	12	Nil
2,49,351	35,727	44,075	44,174	6,888	22,480	13,539	35,068	29,192
2,18,971	45,813	17,161	23,014	7,490	Nil	22,991	10,966	11,426
4,68,322	81,540	61,236	67,188	14,378	22,480	36,530	46,034	40,618
1·40	1·15	·58	2·11	..	3·65	..	1·04	5·48
2·38	1·54	8·05	15·02	1·68	6·89	·67	1·42	6·85
2·05	1·97	3·13	7·82	1·82	Nil	1·13	·44	2·68
4·38	3·51	11·18	22·34	3·50	6·89	1·80	1·86	9·53
2,55,370	22,905	10,281	45,652	24	8,294	20,105	44,257	8,402
1,50,208	34,524	49,946	33,092	2,599	1,897†	10,867	2,603	244
35,800	579	81	2,210	13	2,871	1,167	1,432	4,733
4,41,378	†58,008	60,308	80,954	2,636	13,062	32,139	48,292	13,379
9·44	3·10	26·53	30·00	34·07	14·43	5·43	13·86	3·31
3·20	1·04	2·88	26·03	·009	3·57	1·16	1·86	3·13
4·13	1·11	11·01	27·52	·64	4·00	1·58	1·96	3·14
·25	2·40	·27	Profit 4·63	2·86	2·89	·22	Profit ·10	6·39
26,944	23,532	928	„ 18,766	11,742	9,418	4,391	„ 2,258	27,289
4,02	75	2,097	2,612	83	Nil	261	40	31

* Revised figure supplied by the Chairman, Municipal Board.

† Includes arrears for last year.

‡ Includes Rs. 32,296 Government grant as compensation from cantonment.

Annual maintenance accounts of water

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Establishment—				
(a) Pumping	17,419	46,043	36,285	31,080
(b) Workshops	4,283		14,554	16,440
(c) Settling tanks and filters	490	6,714	434	1,800
(d) Inlet chambers, well and grounds, etc. .. .. .	..		..	84
(e) Distribution	9,580	9,291	12,226	9,770
(f) Clerical staff	2,075	..	4,216	4,140
(g) Menial staff	3,112	1,746	1,183	12,070
(h) Office contingencies	2,237	1,678	1,334	470
(i) Rent	490		335	390
II.—Fuel, lubricants, and stores—				
(a) Fuel (coal, fuel oil or electric energy)	(1)70,109	(2)64,135	(3)98,892	(4)1,04,970
(b) Lubricating oil	6,462	5,828	2,590	6,140
(c) Waste	1,217		906	780
(d) Packing	608	5,848	1,134	5,110
(e) Petty stores.. .. .	6,401		10,372	4,600
III.—Intake—				
(a) Training river	12,329	..	20	2,370
(b) Cleaning channels and wells	4,176	..	20	..
IV.—Settling tanks and filters—				
(a) Cleaning settling tanks and wells.. .. .	3,423	11,240	2,427	8,960
(b) Cleaning and renewing filter-beds.. .. .	8,778		3,374	299
(c) Purchase of sand	16,275		2,691	4,068
(d) Purchase of allumino ferric .. .. .	..		6,321	10,538
V.—Distribution—				
(a) Pipes and fittings	2,655	3,790	1,138	4,417
(b) Meters .. .. .	..		3	1,048
(c) Standposts or hydrants .. .. .	..		..	..
VI.—Repairs—				
(a) To tanks	368	..	60	630
(b) To buildings and grounds	4,263	1,410	3,466	1,635
(c) To machinery	2,055	6,791	11,098	6,355
(d) To rising main .. .. .	..	..	985	..
(e) To tools and plant .. .. .	..	..	..	12,844
VII.—Water analyses	2,355	2,355	2,761	874
VIII.—Cost of water .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Canal department dues	1,000	..	..	47,250
Total	1,82,160	1,66,869	2,18,825	2,99,330
Interest and sinking fund charges	60,038	1,39,002	1,03,860	34,522
GRAND TOTAL	2,42,198	3,05,871	3,22,685	3,33,852

(1) Includes Rs. 2,700 in excess of consumption.

(2) Rupees 3,491 less on consumption. Electrical charges Mayo Hall Rs. 4,843.

(3) Includes Rs. 6,660 in excess of consumption.

(4) Rupees 4,973 less on consumption. Electrical charges for Canal Pumping Rs. 24,630.

(5) Includes Rs. 9,851 in excess of consumption.

(6) No coal was purchased during the year. Last year's stock was consumed this year.

(7) Electrical charges Rs. 24,764.

D. II.

works during the year 1925-26.

Unknow.	Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,711	9,012	4,459	} 10,433	..	2,940	} 4,830	8,184†	4,558	
4,121	1,368	1,777
5,000	432
1,960
16,744	3,537	1,538		4,440	2,586
2,484	1,779	1,624		1,800	..		300	450	2,739
1,176	1,260	1,364		3,164	..		1,533	618	750
797	1,866	1,482		72	819		335	462	389
..	60
..
1,22,562	(6) Nil	16,937	(7) 25,333	..	(8) 9,596	..	†(9) 10,951	(10) 5,057	
2,066	333	} 615	} 127	..	585	..	3,226	1,537	
174	149			..	45	..	84	149	
387	98			..	..	635	..	28
3,300	2,231			1,804	95	..	427	739	547
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,800	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,415	1,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nil	544	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26,025	2,023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,594	1,429	633	} 5,455	1,422	097	3,176	624	2,266	
2,212	..	88		..	..	22	1,091	1,594
..	..	..		..	..	..	2,623	156
25	25	750	} 1,266	..	406	} 274	722	14	
3,245	768	1,507		..	80		..	2,159	511
10,000	1,416	7,350		715	..		1,706	..	662
6,381		*	..		680	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	527
2,195	1,525	3,974	750	430	45	403	..	3,322	
..	
Nil	5,101	..	..	..	4,186	..	..	..
2,49,351	35,727	44,075	44,174	6,888	22,480	13,539	35,068	29,192	
2,18,971	45,813	17,161	23,014	7,490	Nil	22,991	10,966	11,426	
4,68,322	81,540	61,226	67,188	14,378	22,480	36,530	46,034	40,618	

(8) Includes Rs. 202 in excess of consumption.

(9) " " 1,164 in " " "

(10) " " 7 " " "

* Included in Rs. 1,266.

† This includes Rs. 3,931 on account of Water Tax department.

‡ Includes Rs. 419 on account of Kerosine oil for workshop engine.

APPENDIX No. III.

Statement showing cost, initial, of subsequent extensions and improvements chargeable to capital on the various water-works in the United Provinces for the year ended March 31, 1926.

Water-Works stations.				Initial capital cost.	Cost of subsequent extensions etc.	Expenditure during the year 1925-26.	Total of each line.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	..	..	..	11,70,761	19,87,482	16,823	31,75,066
Allahabad	..	..	..	16,24,061	11,69,866	30,990	28,24,917
Benares	..	..	..	25,61,881	10,00,211	13,804	35,75,896
Cawnpore	..	..	..	14,44,570	*12,39,185	8,421	26,92,176
Lucknow	..	..	..	15,15,736	41,34,714	15,090	56,65,540
Meerut	..	..	..	7,51,710	60,287	610	8,12,607
Mussoorie	..	..	..	4,79,754	6,01,791	13,093	10,94,638
Naini Tal	..	..	..	2,47,000	4,25,604	11,633	6,84,237
Dehra Dun	..	..	..	97,241	92,478	1,50,678	3,40,397
Jhansi	..	..	..	96,556	92,882	9,657	1,99,095
Mirzapur	..	..	..	5,98,492	73,100	17,995	6,94,587
Muttra	..	..	..	5,17,288	52,375	6,632	5,76,295
Fyzabad	..	..	..	7,26,796	27,469	93,373	8,47,638
GRAND TOTAL				1,18,31,846	1,09,62,444	3,88,799	2,31,83,089

* Correction intimated by the Chairman, Municipal Board.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing filter area out of operation, rate of filtration, and results of water analysis of the water-works in the United Provinces during the year 1925-26.

Water-Works.	Sand filter area out of operation per million gallons pumped sq. feet.	Filtration rate in gallons per sq. foot per day of sand filter.			Water from supply mains.							
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Chemical analysis.			Bacteriological analysis.				
					Good.	Bad.	Total.	Number of samples tested.	Number of samples containing over 100 colonies.	Average number of microbes per c. c.	Percentage (on total) of samples over 100 per c. c.	
..	4,826	34·00	20·00	32·03	4	Nil	4	331	4	3·96	1·21	
..	*6,730	*40·60	*21·80	*33·55	Nil	4	4	473	31	61·04	6·55	
..	3,440	50·00	18·25	40·28	94	..	94	400	7	48·85	1·75	
..	286	66·00	13·00	45·35	5	..	5	479	5	23·44	1·04	
..	29,374	37·50	6·20	20·84	2	1	3	206	24	60·02	11·74	
..	7,560	37·50	25·00	30·91	4	..	4	242	3	6·04	1·24	
..	} Water-supply from deep springs and is not filtered.				2	1	3	47	5	49·70	10·64	
..					2	..	2	49	1	2·12	2·04	
..					3	..	3	39	32	977·48	82·05	
..	..	..			Information not available.						
..	..	Gravitation supply.			9	..	9	3	..	73·35	Nil	
..	..	} Tube-well supply.			2	4	6	183	6	44·35	4·34	
..	..				Information not available.							

*Record maintained in the Municipal Board's office from May 14, 1925.

†For Paterson filters.

Details of pumps, filters, tanks, reservoirs, rising mains,

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.
1. Floor Levels:—				
Unfiltered Station R.L.	505·00'	296·00'	254·00'	403·00'
Filtered Station R.L.	505·00'	321·25'	263·00'	410·00'
2. Highest Water Level during the year R.L.	497·00'	267·25'	234·22'	376·00'
3. Lowest Water Level during the year R.L.	482·00'	237·87'	194·38'	357·00'
4. Particulars of plant ..				
Unfiltered station ..	2. Diesel sets .. 2. L. D. Worthington. 2. Geared sets ..	1 Triple Expansion Rotary. .. 2 Beams ..	1. H. D. Worthington. 2. Geared sets ..	1. Triple Expansion Rotary. 2. Triple Expansion. Vertical L. D. Worthington.
Filtered station ..	2. Beams .. 2. Belliss and Morcom. 1. H. D. Worthington.	2 Beams ..	2. Pairs of coupled Beams.	1. H. D. Worthington. 2. L. D. Worthington.
5. Capacity of pumps.	G.P.M.			
Unfiltered Station	Dieisels 3,000 each .. L.D.W. 1,700 .. Geared 1,300 each ..	Triple 2,700 .. Beams 2,100 .. each.	H. D. 8,333 .. Geared 4,200 .. each.	Triple 3,625 .. L. D. W. 3,125 .. each.
Filtered Station	Beams 3,000 each .. Bell'ss 2,500 .. H. D. W. 2,300 ..	Beams 3,100 .. each.	Beams 7,500 .. each set (2 engines.)	H. D. W. 4,719 .. L.D.W. 3,125 .. each.

6. Number of rising mains.	Two Filtered pumps to .. Service tanks ..	Two Unfiltered pumps to .. Settling tanks ..	Two Unfiltered pumps to .. Settling tanks ..	Two Unfiltered pumps to .. Settling tanks ..
7. Length and size of rising mains.	2·5 miles..28" .. 1·75 miles..18" ..	1·9 miles each .. 20" ..	Old ·89 mile .. New ·77 " .. each 24" ..	1·39 miles each .. 20" ..
8. Number of settling tanks.	Five ..	Three ..	Three ..	Three ..
9. Size of settling tanks ..	266'×151'×16' deep	280'×180'	403·5'×252·5'×15'	343·5'×243·5'×13·1'
10. Capacity of settling tanks gallons.	2,200,000 each	1 & 3=4,400,620 2=4,455,626	1 & 3=6,436,120 2=6,508,927	5,923,664 each
11. Number of filters ..	Seven slow sand and one Mechl.	Six.	Eight ..	Seven
12. Size of filters ..	Sand 200'×100' each	200'×100'	200'×100'	200'×100'

Water-Works of the United Provinces for 1925-26.

Now.	Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.
367'50'	735'50'	Main 5,494'56'	..	..	..	..	580'00'	328'57'
395'50'	735'50'	Aux. 6,000'00'	..	..	751'05'	..	..	..
361'20'	805'00'	..	..	..	767'75'	460'00'	..	..
342'50'	771'00'	..	..	..	759'95'	447'50'	..	..
..
Expansion Rotary.	2. Water power Turbines.	Main pumping station	Lake station steam pumps.	..	2. Compound Worthington pumps.	..	2. Mirrlees Bickerton Diesel engines and motor driven Mather and Platt centrifugal pumps.	Two twin cylinder Mirrlees Diesel engines and motor driven Mather and Platt centrifugal pumps.
Expansion vertical (Worthington mounted).	1. Semi-portable engine.	2. Sets electrically driven geared three pumps single reduction gearing	Main station 3. L.D. Worthington.	..	..	..	..	..
Vertical motor.	2. Water power Turbines.	Aux. pumping station.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worthington.	..	2. Pumps as above built with double reduction gearing, Semi-Diesel oil engine.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miss Mor engines to be altered.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900 each.
3,125 ..	1,200 each	..	..	..	209'5 each.	..	1,400 each.	..
V. 3,125 centrifugal 5,500 each.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Main pumps	Lake 239	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,100 each	182 each	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Auxiliary pumps.	Main ..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	80 each	One pump 218.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	*Two 36 each	..	..	..	..	..
Two covered pumps to 1 g tank ..	One Filtered pumps to tanks.	Two Pumping station to elevated reservoirs.	Five Pumping station to elevated reservoirs.	Three Gravitation supply.	Five Pumping station to service tanks.	One Gravitation Main.	One Pumping station to balancing tanks.	One Pumping station to balancing tank 1.3 miles 14."
5 miles ..	7.25 miles	1.13 miles 5"	.93 mile 4"	— 3"	3.65 miles 9"	5.73 miles 12"	.91 mile 12"	..
..	15"	0.26 " 3½"	.66 " 3½"	— 2½"	0.70 mile 6"	..	..	..
.99 miles	1.61 miles 13"	..	.34 " 3"	— 2"	1.6 miles 6"	..	..	..
..	..	..	.49 " 4"	..	.57 mile 4"	..	..	..
..	..	..	.25 " 5"	..	.95 mile 3"	..	..	..
..	Three ..	C.W.R., six	..	..	..	..	..	..
50'×209'×13.5'	100'×60½'×11'	2—40'×25'×8	..	..	..	..	..	..
300,000 each	528,000 each	1—80'×20'×3'	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Four ..	1—80'×24'×6'	One chlorine	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Plant	..	..	..	..	..
..	200'×100'	1—79.3'×33'×11'	..	..	..	..	..	..

* New pumps.
 Two for each zone.
 H. Z. average 125 g. p. m. each.
 I. Z. " 176 " "
 L. Z. " 310 " "
 † Partly replaced by 9" "
 ‡ 360 square feet each.

Details of pumps, filters, tanks, rese voirs, rising mains, etc.

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpur.
13. Number of Clear Water Reservoirs.	Three ..	Two	Two	Two
14. Size of Clear Water Reservoirs.	103'×105'×10' each	163'×103·3'×12' each.	178½'×148½'×12' each.	185'×100' each.
15. Capacity of Clear Water Reservoirs gallons.	676,000 each ..	1,248,000 each	1,854,068 each	953,000
16. Number of Service Reservoirs.	Three ..	One ..	One ..	Two
Size of Service Reservoirs	1=66'×11½' deep ..	60'×11'	60'×15'	(1) 50'
	2=20'×50' deep ..	..	..	(1) 50'
Capacity Galls. ..	One High zone 67'×13·5' circular. Low zone (in 3 parts). Central 60'×16'×8' Two side 28'×16'×8' each. H. Z. capacity =290,000 gallons. L. Z. capacity=86,500 gallons.	..	..	..
17. Number of public stand-posts.	One tap .. 246	One tap .. 166	One tap .. 53	One tap
	Two taps .. 73	Two taps .. 60	Two taps .. 18	Two taps
	Four „ .. 68	Four „ .. 82	Four „ .. 6	Four „
	W. N. Cocks .. 47	W. N. cocks .. 39	Wall ..	} 5
	..	Push cocks .. 6	Fountains ..	
	Bibcocks .. 14	Bibcocks .. 48	..	W. N. Cocks
	Other type .. 7	Other type .. 15	W. N. Cocks .. 18	Wall fountains
	Public fountains 2		Bibcocks .. 1	Bibcocks
			Service tank with W. N. cocks .. 1	
18. Number of fire hydrants	146	178	87	145
19. Number of road watering posts or stand-pipes.	46	127	164	164
20. Number of cattle troughs	45	29	12	22

V.

r-Works of the United Provinces for 1925-26.

know.	Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyza-bad.
..	One ..	1-45'×53.5' ×11'	One ..	..	..	..	..	..
107'×12' each 500 each	52½'×48'× 7' deep 110,600	Service reser- voirs. 15	45'×40'×6' 67,500	..	..	..	..	..
..	Two ..	1-10'×10'×4'	..	Thirty- six. 6-7,500	One ..	One ..	Two (Balanc- ing tanks). 32'×20' each	One. 39'7½' ×15'--6'
66'×12'	25'×34'	10-8'×4' ×4' 4-4'×4'×4' each	Service tanks. ..	Small 82	40'×15'×8'	200'×75' ×14'	100,000	120,000
798,500	100,000 each.	..	..	1-17,500 5-1,000	30,000	1,310,000	..	..
..	..	..	Large 6	5-3,750 4-15,000	..	..	..	..
..	One tap 44	..	..	2-400 1-10,000	..	..	One tap 60	One tap 45.
aps 180	Two taps 39	..	Small.	1-200 1-6,000	Two taps 4 Three ,, 3	..	Two taps 20	Two taps 42.
..	Wall foun- tains 1. W. N. Cocks 50.	Stand-posts 8	32-3'×3' each 29-2.6'×3'	1-3,125 9 tanks 75	Four ,, 4 Bibcocks 54	One tap 34 Two taps 27	One tap } stand- } 125 pipe. } Two tap stand-pipe 7	W. N. cocks 7.
..	Bibcocks 4	Push cock 68	1-4'×3'	Public Stand Posts One tap 7	Eight tanks 4'×4'×4'	Four taps 9 W. N. cocks 15	..	..
..	..	Other type 7	3-4'×5'	..	24 taps	.. Bibcocks 19	..	..
..	..	..	17 square tanks. 6'×8'×4' each Large tanks.	Two taps 5 W. N. cocks 10 Bib- cocks 8. Push cocks 40	Push cocks 31. One service tank with 34 taps.	Pushcocks 4	..	..
..	..	..	1-36'×11' ×9.5' 1-29.5'×15' ×9.5' 1-20'×10' 1-18'×10' 2-22.5'× 13.3'	..	..	..	..	..
357	92	..	..	..	Nil	118	8	43
91	Swan neck 8 R. W. cocks 84	17	Stand-posts	..	2	Nil	6	Nil
92	17	7	One tap 71 Two taps 1 Bibcocks 123 Pushcocks 3 Other type 3 No. 18 14 No. 20 5	..	5	12	18	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urinal con- nection 2. Flushing pipe 15 Flushing tanks 5 Pail Dépôts 3	..

APPENDIX NO. VI.

Detailed statement of the expenditure incurred on works of sanitary nature executed under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, during the year 1925-26.

Serial number.	Name of place.	Water-works original and special repairs.	Water-works maintenance.	Drainage works.	Other works.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agra	16,823	1,82,160	21,973	..	2,20,956
2	Allahabad	30,990	1,66,859	..	..	1,97,849
3	Benares	13,804	2,18,825	..	..	2,32,629
4	Cawnpore	3,421	2,99,830	..	..	3,07,771
5	Dehra Dun	150,678	6,888	6,947	..	1,64,513
6	Fyzabad	93,373	29,192	..	..	1,22,565
7	Gola Gokarannath	23,308	..	..	..	23,308
8	Haldwani	23,290	2,239	..	..	25,529
9	Hardwar	15,575	..	..	2,640	18,215
10	Jhansi	9,657	22,480	..	..	32,137
11	Lucknow	15,090	2,49,351	24,246	8,723	2,97,410
12	Meerut	610	35,727	17,154	..	53,491
13	Mirzapur	17,995	13,539	..	..	31,534
14	Moradabad .. ..	..	..	12,895	..	12,895
15	Mussoorie	13,093	44,075	..	..	57,168
16	Muttra	6,532	35,063	84,223	..	1,25,818
17	Naini Tal	11,633	44,174	..	..	55,807
18	Unao	3,000	..	..	..	3,000
	Total	4,63,972	18,49,917	1,67,433	11,368	19,92,690

United Provinces, 1925-26.

Number.	Name of water-works.	Class of work, gravitation or pumping.	Fuel consumed, tons.	Fuel consumption per 1,000 foot gallons, lbs.	Price of fuel per ton.	Total (average) lift, feet.	Percentage of charges for.					Per 1,000 gallons.		Per head of total population per annum.		Remarks	
							Establishment.	Fuel.	Oil and waste.	Repairs to machinery.	Other charges.	Total working cost.	Total Receipt.	Total working cost.	Total receipt.		Loss.
1	Agra	Pumping ..	(1) 2,829.95	.01933	Rs. 23.82	190.88	21.79	38.49	4.21	1.13	34.38	2.33	2.54	20.84	22.73	1.89	Profit.
2	Allahabad	Ditto ..	(2) 4,422.89	.03915	15.29	195.73	39.24	38.43	3.49	4.07	14.77	3.78	4.03	31.18	33.57	2.44	Profit.
3	Benares	Ditto ..	(3) 5,521.80	.03628	14.14	176.93	32.25	45.19	1.60	5.07	15.89	2.27	1.74	26.02	19.93	6.04	Profit.
4	Cawnpore	Ditto ..	(4) 7,311.00	.03553	15.03	188.40	25.76	35.05	2.30	2.12	34.77	2.18	3.09	24.68	35.00	10.32	Profit.
5	Lucknow	Ditto ..	(5) 8,392.45	.06627	13.48	165.80	24.46	49.15	.90	4.01	21.48	4.88	4.13	31.15	29.36	1.79	Profit.
6	Meerut	Turbines worked by water power.	(6) 31.75	1.03674	21.54	134.24	50.23	1.83	1.35	3.96	44.46	3.51	1.11	10.64	3.35	7.29	Profit.
7	Mussoorie	Pumping and gravitation.	..	..	..	Av. 1,394.45	23.74	38.43	1.39	16.63	19.75	11.18	11.01	64.03	63.11	.97	Profit.
8	Naini Tal	Ditto ..	(N)	..	..	Av. 711.20	23.62	57.34	.29	1.62	17.13	23.84	27.52	62.07	74.78	12.71	Profit.
9	Dehra Dun	Gravitation	(7) 543.40	.12472	17.13	183.85	14.49	42.69	2.80	7.59	32.43	6.89	4.00	6.74	1.24	5.90	Profit.
10	Jhansi	Pumping ..	..	..	..	..	53.13	..	..	..	47.37	1.80	1.53	10.62	9.35	1.27	Profit.
11	Mirzapur	Gravitation	(8) 78.30	.00324	125.00	137.00	44.12	31.23	9.43	6.16	9.06	1.86	1.96	13.93	14.62	.69	Profit.
12	Muttra	Pumping ..	(9) 23.70	.00622	213.09	123.10	43.83	17.32	5.77	2.27	30.81	9.53	3.14	11.48	3.78	7.70	Profit.
13	Fyzabad	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Profit.

(1) Coal and fuel oil combined. Oil fuel 118.30 tons. Coal consumption includes 16.90 tons for Municipal purposes.
 (2) Electrical charges Rs. 4,843 for Mayo Hall converted to coal (317.07 tons). Coal consumption includes 57.27 tons for Municipal purposes.
 (3) Includes 180.60 tons of coal for Municipal purposes. Electrical charges Rs. 24,630 converted into coal (1,638.72 tons).
 (4) Includes 647.25 tons of coal for Municipal purposes. Last year's stock was consumed this year. Consumption for pumping 487,506 gallons only (steam power during canal closure). Includes 27 tons for Municipal purposes.
 (5) Includes 894.30 tons shortage and 6.5 tons used for Municipal purposes.
 (6) No fuel was purchased during the year. Last year's stock was consumed this year. Consumption for pumping 487,506 gallons only (steam power during canal closure). Includes 27 tons for Municipal purposes.
 (N) 50.73 tons. Coal and wood combined (coal 23.95 tons, wood 21.83 tons) used for pumping lake water.
 (7) Coal and wood combined. Includes 1.47 tons of coal for Municipal purposes and 14.65 tons shortage.
 (8) Fuel oil consumption includes 0.65 tons shortage during transit.
 (9) Includes 2.3 tons shortage on rail.
 (M) No fuel was purchased during the year. Percentage worked out on Rs. 683.80 cost of 31.75 tons of coal at an average rate Rs. 21.54 per ton.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing initial capital cost, details of income and expenditure for water-works in the United Provinces for the year 1925-26.

Serial num-ber.	Particulars.	Agra.	Allaha-bad.	Bena-res.	Cawn-pore.	Luck-now.	Meerut.	Mus-soorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirza-pur.	Muttra.	Fyza-bad.
1	Description of plant ..	Oil engine and steam-power.	Steam-power, oil and electricity.	Steam-power.	Steam-power and electricity.	Steam-power and electricity.	Water and steam-power.	Hydro-electric power, oil and gravity.	Steam-power, electricity and gravity.	Gravi-tation.	Steam-power.	Gravi-tation.	Oil engine and electricity.	Oil engine and electricity.
2	Initial capital cost in lakhs ..	Rs. 11.71	16.24	25.62	14.45	15.16	7.52	4.79	2.47	.97	.97	5.98	5.17	7.27
3	Total cost of works in lakhs ..	31.75	28.25	85.76	26.92	56.65	8.18	10.95	6.84	3.40	1.99	6.95	5.76	8.48
4	Number of inhabitants drawing their supply from mains.	18,946	1,7,220	198,447	216,436	201,834	77,711	15,289	17,319	34,092	25,000	38,400	42,615	30,000
5	Hours of supply daily ..	10.00	12.20	10.32	16.98	16.00	16.00	8.25	8.37	24.00	10.00	24.00	11.40	10.00
6	Quantity supplied during year in million gallons.	1,666.13	1,293.03	2,275.66	2,446.81	1,710.94	371.73	87.61	47.06	65.73	52.15	325.03	395.00	68.20
7	Maximum daily average during any one month in thousand gallons.	5,036	3,602	6,446	7,710	5,475	1,224	299	307	180	182	962	1,315	329
8	Average daily supply for the year in thousand gallons.	4,565	3,542	6,235	6,702	4,687	1,018	240	129	180	143	890	1,082	187
9	Maximum supply per head per day.	27.41	22.91	32.48	35.62	27.20	15.76	19.56	17.72	5.23	7.28	25.05	30.85	10.98
10	Average supply per head per day	24.54	22.53	31.41	30.97	23.28	13.10	16.19	7.44	5.28	5.71	23.13	25.83	6.23
11	Total lift (average) ..	190.88	195.73	176.93	183.40	165.80	134.24	1,394.45	711.20	Gravi-tation supply.	138.85	Gravi-tation supply.	137.00	125.10
12	Quantity supplied during year in million foot gallons.	318,031	253,035	402,633	460,884	283,674	49,874	*115,585	25,676	..	9,849	..	54,116	8,582
13	Fuel consumed ..	2,829.95	4,422.89	6,522.80	7,311.00	8,392.45	31.75	..	..	..	548.40	..	78.30	23.70
14	Fuel consumption per million Lbs.	19.93	39.15	36.28	35.58	66.27	1,086.74	..	..	..	194.73	..	2.34	2.32

17	Non foot gallon.	3.53	4.05	3.98	3.64	6.91	(2) .22	2.34	15.70	..	15.59	..	3.24	3.20
18	Cost of fuel per million foot gallon.	.89	.37	.14	.24	.13	.15	.09	.08	..	1.02	..	.98	3.16
19	Cost of oil and waste per million foot gallon.	.10	.43	.44	.22	.56	.45	1.02	.45	..	2.77	..	.64	1.24
20	Cost of repairs to machinery per million foot gallon.	3.15	1.56	1.38	3.61	3.02	5.10	1.20	4.71	..	11.84	..	.94	16.87
21	Total charges per million foot gallon.	9.16	10.55	8.69	10.39	14.06	11.46	6.10	27.53	..	36.51	..	10.27	54.74
22	Maintenance charges per thousand and gallons supplied.	1.75	2.06	1.54	1.96	2.33	1.54	8.05	15.02	1.68	6.89	.67	1.42	6.85
23	Interest and sinking fund charges per thousand gallons supplied.	.58	1.72	.73	.22	2.05	1.97	3.13	7.82	1.82	..	1.13	.44	2.68
24	Total (maintenance and interest and sinking fund) per thousand gallons supplied.	2.33	3.78	2.27	2.18	4.38	3.51	11.18	22.84	3.50	6.89	1.80	1.86	9.53
25	Maintenance charges in thousand.	182.16	163.87	218.82	299.38	249.35	35.73	44.07	44.17	6.89	22.48	13.54	35.07	29.19
26	Interest and sinking fund charges in thousand.	60.04	130.00	103.86	34.52	218.97	45.81	17.16	23.01	7.49	Nil	22.99	10.97	11.43
27	Total income in thousand.	264.11	320.90	247.89	473.54	441.38	58.01	60.31	80.95	2.64	13.06	32.14	49.29	13.88
28	Profit or loss on maintenance in thousand.	+81.95	+163.03	+29.07	+174.21	+192.03	+22.28	+16.24	+36.78	-4.25	-9.42	+18.60	+13.22	-15.81
29	Profit or loss on maintenance and interest and sinking fund in thousand.	+21.91	+24.03	-74.79	+139.69	-26.94	-23.53	-.92	+13.77	-11.74	..	-4.39	+2.25	-27.24
30	Profit or deficit percentage on total cost of works.	+ .69	+ .85	-2.09	+5.18	-.47	-2.89	-.03	+2.01	-3.45	-4.73	-.63	+ .89	-3.21

(1) Includes gravitation supply 4,730,400 gallons.

(2) Ditto 10,972,600 "

* Includes 4,730,400 foot gallons gravitation supply.

+ Do. 10,972,600 ditto

(a) Coal and fuel oil combined.

(b) Coal and electrical energy converted into coal.

(c) Ditto ditto.

(d) Includes 27 tons of coal for Municipal purposes.

(e) Coal and wood combined for pumping lake water.

(f) Includes 113 tons of wood.

(g) Fuel oil.

(h) Do.

(i) Item 17 worked out on Rs. 683.89 cost of 31.75 tons of coal used from last year's stock.

(j) Includes Rs. 32,296 Government grant as compensation from cantonment.

APPENDIX No. IX.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY.
1925-26.

Particulars.	Mussooree.	Naini Tal.
1. Total Units generated	3,485,419	786,503
2. Maximum units for any one day	12,360	2,894
3. Average load K. W.	450	93.54
4. Power Factor—		
Maximum	0.95	+0.05
Minimum	0.75	0.25
5. Load Factor—		
Maximum (monthly)	} 0.58	0.56
Average		0.40
Minimum (monthly)		0.31
6. Generating volts—		
Maximum	7,000	3,600
Minimum	6,300	3,500
7. Total hours of running	8,784	8,753.33
8. Total cubic feet of water used	209,125,140	31,328,268
9. Maximum quantity used in any month, cubic feet	19,803,900	3,044,690
10. Minimum " " " "	14,458,000	2,128,480
11. Average rate of discharge, cubic feet per diem	572,945	85,880
12. Maximum rate of discharge, of pipe line		
No. 1 cubic feet per diem	} 745,800	} Both the lines worked together.
No. 2 " " " "		
13. Minimum rate of discharge of pipe line		
No. 1 cubic feet per diem	} 400,800	
No. 2 " " " "		
14. Average intake level	} *4,485		9.35
15. Maximum " "		11.15
16. Minimum " "		7.00
17. Total rainfall for the year, inches	106.40	103.97
18. Total cubic feet overflow in lake weir (million cubic feet) (Naini Tal only) .. .. .	..	106.74
19. Maximum recorded rainfall for 24 hours (inches)	5.8	5.50

* Constant head 996'.

APPENDIX No. X.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Statement showing current consumed rate charged and revenue derived.
1925 26.

	Mussoorie.			Naini Tal.		
	Units.	Rate.	Rs.	Units.	Rate.	Rs.
1. For municipal purposes.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public lighting ..	{ 224,895	Contract rate.	13,120	127,405	Rs. 2 per lamp.	(a) 21,000
W. S. Pumping ..	{ *163,943	One anna	15,345	132,075	Three annas a unit.	(b) 24,764
Other purposes ..	562,239	..	..	175,490	..	..
2. Sold by meter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lighting ..	{ 182,150	Six annas and three annas.	69,307	153,744	Eight annas	(1) 60,818
Heating ..	{ *253,796	One, three quarter and half anna.	85,995	18,736	Two annas	(2) 1,887
Power ..	{ 110,080	..	6,190	7,716	Four annas	(3) 1,458
8. Recoveries on rated premises.	{ 22,675	Contract rate.	7,048	34,164	Rs. 2 per lamp.	8,427
4. Other receipts ..	{ *30,621	..	11,433	752	Eight annas	23,680
5. Meter rent and miscellaneous.	..	..	12,447	..	..	6,702
6. Total units sold and receipts.	+1,845,287	..	‡2,74,503	** 474,592	..	1,48,731

Rebate (1) 16,054
(2) 455
(3) 476

(a) Fixed amount.
(b) Actual amount.

* For Dehra Dun.
† Does not include 562,239 units for other purposes.
‡ Cash receipts Rs. 2,06,273 for 937,776 units sold.
§ Credit.

** Does not include 175,490 units for other purposes.

APPENDIX No. XI.

Statement showing number of connections.
1925-26.

	Mussoorie.		Naini Tal.	
	Number.	K.-W.	Number.	K.-W.
1. Private connections at close of preceding year	(a) 3,578	..	*772	..
2. Connections made during the year ..	{ (b) 139	..	168	..
3. Metered connections existing on March 31, 1926.	{ (c) 2,113	..	479	..
4. Municipal lamps existing on March 31, 1926	{ (d) 1,557	..	†604	..
5. Heating points connected on March 31, 1926	{ §(e) 351	..	48	..
6. Total K. W. connected on March 31, 1926 ..	..	4,250	..	1,001.72
7. Peak load for the year ..	..	750	..	288
8. Diversity factor per cent. ..	..	50%	..	28.75%

* Correction intimated by C. M. B.

† From April to October the number of lamps = 676.

Connections for Dehra Dun included (a) 1,859, (b) 71, (c) 1,056, (d) 841 (e) 85, § Power points

APPENDIX No. XII.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY.
Annual maintenance account.
1925-26.

Particulars of charges.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Staff charges—</i>		
(a) Direction	16,195	7,548
(b) Office establishment	24,984	9,357
(c) Power station staff	6,350	3,549
(d) Sub-station staff.. .. .	4,181	1,835
(e) Pipe line staff	2,885	1,455
(f) Over head line staff	6,977	5,113
(g) Contingencies	4,688	2,267
<i>II.—Materials—</i>		
(a) Oils	} 3,282 }	} 1,322 }
(b) Lubricants		
(c) Waste.. .. .		
(d) Buildings		
<i>III.—Repairs—</i>		
(a) Machinery	†21,183	290
(b) Pipe line	1,178	595
(c) Overhead line	4,894	6,517
(d) Buildings	1,178	594
IV.—Rents	3,478	316
V.—Printing	1,771	282
VI.—Stationery	343	310
VII.—Insurance	871	*398
VIII.—Total maintenance charges.. .. .	1,09,423	42,248
IX.—Interest and sinking fund charges	1,03,631	1,45,988
X.—Total annual charges	2,18,054	1,88,186
XI.—Total units generated	3,485,419	736,503
XII.—Total units sold	1,845,287	474,592
XIII.—Cost per unit generated. Annas	1·00	4·08
XIV.—Cost per unit sold. Annas	1·89	6·34

*Other charges.

† Includes Rs. 15,460 for meters.

APPENDIX No. XIII.

A.—List of projects finally sanctioned during the year 1925-26.

		Amount of estimate. Rs.
1.	Agra: Additional mechanical filter (preliminary proposal)	2,55,036
2.	Do. : Chilli-Int and Maithan. Water-Supply	10,105
3.	Do. : Extension to the raw water pumping plant for water-works (preliminary proposal)	62,800
4.	Allahabad: Cleaning the strainer and improving the yield of Khusroo- bagh tube-well	2,978
5.	Do. : Magh Mela Water-Supply Maintenance 1926-27	252
6.	Do. : Ditto (revised estimate)	12,823
7.	Do. : Ditto Maintenance 1925-26	282
8.	Do. : Magh Mela Tube-Well	40,891
9.	Do. : Naini Central Jail Water-Supply providing a new pump for well no. 4	3,839
10.	Do. : Survey of village wells	383
11.	Penares: Water-Supply from Tube-Well	1,62,998
12.	Farukhabad: Flushing scheme	1,08,386
13.	Do. : Tube Well (second supplementary estimate)	441
14.	Fatehpur-Sikri: Cleaning and test pumping of two wells	6,184
15.	Do. : Water-Supply (forecast)	35,000
16.	Haldwani: Ditto maintenance 1925-26	2,652
17.	Hardwar: Electric Supply	1,74,083
18.	Do. : Cleaning and test pumping of wells	6,016
19.	Do. : Water-Supply	2,85,079
20.	Hathras: Ditto	23,242
21.	Jaunpur: Tube well in the compound of the new Civil Hospital	5,692
22.	Kanauj: Drainage improvement	14,623
23.	Kaimganj: Drainage	60,415
24.	Lucknow: Banderiabagh Drainage Scheme	16,141
25.	Do. : Charbagh Road Water-Supply	18,940
26.	Do. : Repairs to Sewage farm	18,000
27.	Do. : Ditto pumping station	9,380
28.	Do. : Repairs to Suction tunnel	2,745
29.	Do. : Waterflushed latrine Chotta Chattar Manzil	5,169
30.	Meerut: Central Jail Drainage (forecast)	1,10,991
31.	Do. : Ditto Water-Supply (preliminary proposal)	1,11,881
32.	Moradabad: Flushing Scheme (second revised estimate on tendered rates)	1,97,839
33.	Do. : Ditto and pumping station building (Part of the II revised estimate)	10,363
34.	Muzaffarnagar: Repairs to existing outfall drain (forecast)	25,119
35.	Pilibhit: District Jail tube-well	4,928
36.	Rikhikesh: Construction of 2 latrines and 4 urinals for the use of the public	2,493
37.	Unao: Experimental Tube-well	6,650
38.	Do. : Test pumping of Tube-well	3,378
39.	Do. : Water-Supply (revised estimate)	1,21,877
GRAND TOTAL		19,84,044

B.—List of projects submitted but not sanctioned during 1925-26.

		Amount of estimate. Rs.
1.	Agra: Pipal Mandi drainage improvements (forecast)	8,86,667
2.	Aligarh: Tube-wells test pumping	11,246
3.	Allahabad: Government house unfiltered water-supply (forecast)	24,825
4.	Anupshehar: Drainage (forecast)	1,90,421
5.	Ballia: District Jail tube-well with hand pump	8,493
6.	Banda: District Jail 16' diameter masonry well	10,903
7.	Bareilly: Central Jail Water-Supply (preliminary proposal)	1,30,700
8.	Do. : Kotwali Water-Supply & Drainage	56,378
9.	Benares: Water-Supply additional tube-wells (supplementary)	1,25,383
10.	Do. : 6" trial bore at Bhadaini pumping station	2,177

				Amount of estimate.
				Rs.
11.	Deoria :	Drainage (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	1,01,047
12.	Ghaziabad :	Ditto ditto	.. ..	2,40,086
13.	Do. :	Water-Supply (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	2,09,311
14.	Do. :	Ditto from tube-wells	.. ..	17,688
15.	Gorakhpur :	Drainage (forecast)	.. ..	1,40,168
16.	Haldwani :	Water-Supply improvement	.. ..	7,122
17.	Do. :	Ditto maintenance for 1926-27	.. ..	4,694
18.	Hardwar :	Drainage (forecast)	.. ..	7,62,214
19.	Jhansi :	Water-Supply land acquisition	.. ..	1,000
20.	Do. :	Ditto (Revised estimate)	.. ..	23,16,680
21.	Lucknow :	Sewage farm extension (forecast)	.. ..	2,13,000
22.	Muttra :	Cleaning and test pumping tube-wells	.. ..	10,000
23.	Do. :	Water-Supply from tube-wells	.. ..	49,046
24.	Do. :	Ditto additional tube-wells (forecast)	.. ..	92,208
25.	Nagina :	Drainage	.. ..	3,631
26.	Naini Tal :	Extension of sewage farm (forecast)	.. ..	32,282
27.	Do. :	Drainage (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	2,47,426
28.	Partabgarh :	Bela tank drainage (forecast)	.. ..	9,555
GRAND TOTAL				.. 58,54,346

C.—Lists of schemes under preparation with the approximate estimated amount.

				Approximate amount.
				Rs.
1.	Agra :	Additional mechanical filters	.. ..	2,55,086
2.	Ajodhya :	Drainage	.. ..	1,50,000
3.	Do. :	Water-Supply	.. ..	1,50,000
4.	Aligarh :	Ditto revision	.. ..	8,00,000
5.	Allahabad :	Estimate for 100 sanitary wells	.. ..	1,00,000
6.	Bahraich :	Water-Supply (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	1,50,000
7.	Benares :	Sewage disposal (forecast)	.. ..	8,00,000
8.	Cawnpore :	Drainage part VI	.. ..	2,50,000
9.	Do. :	Sewage farm	.. ..	7,50,000
10.	Chirgaon :	Drainage	.. ..	41,000
11.	Fatehpur-Sikri :	Water-Supply	.. ..	40,000
12.	Ghaziabad :	Drainage (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	1,25,000
13.	Do. :	Water-Supply (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	1,50,000
14.	Gonda :	Drainage (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	3,00,000
15.	Gorakhpur :	Illahibagh Summersagar drainage improvement (forecast)	.. ..	2,00,000
16.	Do. :	Kawadah Alladadpur drainage improvement (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	2,00,000
17.	Hardwar :	Revision of drainage	.. ..	8,00,000
18.	Jhansi :	Drainage (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	17,000
19.	Kosi :	Water-Supply	.. ..	1,41,000
20.	Lucknow :	Extension of suction pipe, Gaughat	.. ..	10,000
21.	Do. :	Raised reservoir	.. ..	3,50,000
22.	Do. :	Prevention of waste water (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	1,00,000
23.	Do. :	Water-Works reorganization of distribution system	.. ..	12,00,000
24.	Meerut :	Central Jail Drainage	.. ..	1,10,991
25.	Do. :	Drainage (first instalment)	.. ..	7,00,000
26.	Muttra :	Providing 43" circular sewer for storm water drainage Anantapara (forecast)	.. ..	20,000
27.	Muzaffarnagar :	New Mandi drainage	.. ..	4,13,500
28.	Roorkee :	Electric supply	.. ..	82,000
29.	Unao :	Drainage (preliminary proposal)	.. ..	1,50,000
GRAND TOTAL				.. 85,95,577

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Revenue derived from Sewage Farm during 1925-26.

	Agra.	Allahabad.	Dehra Dun.	Lucknow.
1. Area under cultivation in acres	82	232	4·19	523
2. Total rent realised from cultivators. Rs.	20,000	16,376	147	8,693
3. Average rent per acre per annum Rs.	244	71	35	20
4. Quantity of sewage treated in million gallons per annum.	1,003·75	741	12·92	1,350
5. Average quantity of sewage consumed per acre per diem in gallons.	33,536	8,450	800	7,072
6. Expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the farms. Rs.	150	5,799	Nil	30,665
7. Revenue derived .. Rs.	20,000	19,524	147	4,887
8. Profit Rs.	19,850	13,725	147	Nil.
9. Loss Rs.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	25,768

APPENDIX to the Report of the Director of
Public Health, United Provinces

APPENDIX NO. XIV

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing numerical data and text. The text is extremely faint and difficult to read, but appears to be a ledger or record book.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
1000	100	1000	1000	1000
2000	200	2000	2000	2000
3000	300	3000	3000	3000
4000	400	4000	4000	4000
5000	500	5000	5000	5000
6000	600	6000	6000	6000
7000	700	7000	7000	7000
8000	800	8000	8000	8000
9000	900	9000	9000	9000
10000	1000	10000	10000	10000

APPENDIX A

The following is a list of the Appendices of the Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1910-11.

No.	Description
1	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1910-11.
2	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1911-12.
3	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1912-13.
4	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1913-14.
5	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1914-15.
6	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1915-16.
7	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1916-17.
8	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1917-18.
9	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1918-19.
10	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year 1919-20.

APPENDICES to the Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing death-rates of the localities where a drainage system or water-supply has been introduced.

District.	Locality.	Date of completion of works of—		Average annual death-rate since the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Average annual death-rate for the five years period preceding the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Remarks.
		Drainage.	Water-supply.			
Bijnor ..	Dhampur town ..	1916	..	(a)44·96	41·47	} (a) For ten years.
	Total for the district, excluding Dhampur town ..	..	..	(a)47·00	41·76	
Bahraich ..	Bahraich town ..	1917	..	(b)25·36	29·60	} (b) For nine years.
	Total for the district, excluding Bahraich town ..	..	..	(b)36·63	31·35	
Muttra ..	Muttra town ..	1917	1917	(b)53·85	37·97	} Ditto.
	Total for the district, excluding Muttra town ..	..	..	(b)36·63	26·57	
Naini Tal ..	Naini Tal town ..	1918	..	(c)21·27	15·40	} (c) For eight years.
	Total for the district, excluding Naini Tal town ..	..	..	(c)41·46	40·94	
Meerut ..	Meerut town ..	1919	..	(d)28·86	36·30	(d) For seven years.
Lucknow ..	Lucknow town ..	1924	..	(e)40·14	41·86	} (e) For two years.
	Total for the district, excluding Lucknow town ..	..	..	(e)22·63	28·08	

NOTE.—In this table it is only possible to give statistics for a district, excluding areas affected in cases where the projects were all completed on practically the same date

APPENDIX B.

*Annual report of the Board of Public Health, United Provinces,
for the year ending December 31, 1925.*

During the year under report the office of the President was held by the following officers :—

Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S., M.L.C., Member, Board of Revenue.	From January 1, 1925 to April 8, 1925, and again from November 9, 1925 to December 4, 1925.
Mr. A. W. Pim, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C., Member, Board of Revenue.	From April 9 to November 8, 1925, and again from December 5, 1925, to the end of the year.

I worked as Secretary throughout the year in addition to the duties of the head assistant to the Director of Public Health.

The term of the following members having expired, they were re-appointed by Government for another term of two years :—

- (1) Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gokaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.B., Lucknow, from February 21, 1925.
 - (2) Dr. Said-uz-Zafar Khan, M.B., C.H.B., D.T.M., Lucknow.
 - (3) Major D. R. Ranjit Singh, O.B.E., I.M.S. (retired) Allahabad.
- } From March 14,
1925.

A list of the outgoing and incoming members is appended :—

<i>Outgoing.</i>	<i>Incoming.</i>
1. Qazi Muhammad Hashim Sahib, Manglaur (district Saharanpur).	1. Dr. Muhammad Naim Ansari, M.L.C., Lucknow, appointed from February 21, 1925.
2. Rai Sahib Pandit Gopal Das Sharma, Orai, Jalaun.	2. Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh, M.L.C. (Kurri Sidh-auli, district Rae Bareli).
3. Dr. R. K. Tandon, M.B., C.M., Lucknow.	3. Rai Bahadur Dr. B. N. Vyas, M.B., Lucknow.
4. Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tiwari Sahib, Allahabad.	4. Rai Sahib Chaudhri Sheoraj Singh, M.L.C., Sayana (district Bulandshahr).
5. Rai Bahadur Pandit Banarsi Prasad Misra, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, district board, Moradabad.	5. Thakur Rampal Singh Sahib, Chairman, district board, Sitapur, appointed from July 4, 1925.
6. Dr. Said-uz-Zafar Khan, M.B., C.H.B., D.T.M., Principal, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, resigned.	6. Major H. Stott, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., Professor of Pathology, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, appointed from June 23, 1925.

Appointed from
March 14, 1925.

Seven meetings of the Board were held during the year—five at Lucknow and two at Naini Tal.

The total amount at the disposal of the Board for expenditure on sanitary works during the year amounted to Rs. 9,61,420 and was made up as under —

	Rs.
I.—Unexpended balance on December 31, 1924	76,420
Total	<u>76,420</u>
II.—Allotments sanctioned in budget for 1925-26	8,85,000
	Rs.
(a) Recurring grant for special assistance to pilgrim centres	1,00,000
(b) Recurring grant for rural sanitation and minor sanitary works	1,00,000
(c) Grant for urban sanitation	1,35,000
(d) For other provincial works under head "56A—Public Health Outlay"	5,50,000
GRAND TOTAL	<u>9,61,420</u>

N.B.—As the Board of Public Health is not concerned with the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned by Government for Improvement Trusts, it has been excluded.

The allotments sanctioned by the Board during the year under report were—

(A).—Out of the unexpended balance of Rs. 76,420.

(i) *Water-supply.*

	Rs.
<i>Jhansi.</i> —To meet cost of estimating compensation of land required in connexion with Jhansi water-works	3,644
<i>Gola Gokaran Nath (district Kheri).</i> —To Public Health Engineering department for test pumping estimate in connexion with the water-supply and tank improvement scheme	128
<i>Soro.</i> —Towards the general improvement of Harki-pairi tank	9,596
Total	<u>13,368</u>

(ii) *Drainage and sewerage works.*

<i>Farrukhabad.</i> —To Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, for preparation of preliminary estimate for flushing and drainage improvements	850
<i>Lucknow.</i> —Towards payment of expenditure already incurred for work done in connexion with the sullage farm scheme	18,000
<i>Lucknow.</i> —Towards the value of the discarded plant. This amount though to be refunded was required to carry out the work in connexion with the sullage pumping station	15,400
Total	<u>34,250</u>

(iii) *General.*

To Commissioners of divisions for sanitary improvements through village panchayats (further grants)	18,040
<i>Dehra Dun.</i> —For wells in the locality where there was a possibility of some villages being abandoned owing to breakdown of the Government canal by the floods	5,000

(This amount was not drawn from the treasury before March 31, 1925, by the district officer and hence it lapsed to Government.)

	Rs.
To Superintendent, Government Press, for the printing of plans for village model houses, etc.	209
<i>Fyzabad.</i> —Towards construction of two beef markets	5,250
To Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, on account of printing charges of 100 copies of the index plan of the Hathras water-supply scheme	8
<i>Lucknow.</i> —Grant to Anti-tuberculosis League	300
Total	28,802
GRAND TOTAL OF (i), (ii) AND (iii)	76,420

NOTE.—Rupees 7,907 were transferred from head Special assistance to pilgrim centres and Rs. 4,946 from head Urban sanitation to head Rural sanitation.

B.—Out of the amounts provided in the budget for 1925-26, viz., Rs. 8,85,000.

(1) *Special assistance to pilgrim centres.*

	Rs.
<i>Soron.</i> —Towards the Harki-pairi tank improvement scheme	9,502
<i>Nimsar, district Sitapur.</i> —Towards the tank drainage improvement scheme	379
<i>Benares.</i> —Towards the infectious diseases hospital	7,075
<i>Garhwal.</i> —To Sadabart fund	25,500
Total	42,456

(2) *Rural sanitation and minor sanitary works.*
(For General purposes.)

To Commissioners of nine divisions, except Kumaun, for petty sanitary works in notified and town areas	45,000
To Commissioners of divisions for sanitary improvements through village panchayats	22,386
Total	67,386

(3) *Urban sanitation.*

(i) *Water-supply.*

<i>Benares.</i> —Towards the fee of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, for supervising the sinking of a tube-well	3,682
<i>Naini Tal.</i> —Towards the hydro-electric scheme	30,000
<i>Unao.</i> —Towards an experimental strainerless well	6,650
<i>Jhansi.</i> —Towards estimating compensation of land required in connexion with the water-works scheme	8,120
<i>Fatehpur Sikri notified area (district Agra).</i> —Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, for the preparation of detailed proposals for a water-supply scheme	900
Total	49,352

(ii) *Drainage and sewerage works.*

<i>Kanauj.</i> —Towards the drainage outfall (scheme A)	7,300
<i>Lucknow.</i> —Towards the sullage farm and sewage disposal scheme	18,000
Total	25,300

(iii) *General.*

	Rs.
<i>Naini Tal.</i> —For general sanitary purposes	5,000
<i>Fyzabad.</i> —Towards the rebuilding of a meat market	3,065
<i>Bhowali notified area (district Naini Tal).</i> —For two incinerators and a sputum boiler	2,500
Total ..	<u>10,565</u>
Total of (i), (ii) and (iii) ..	<u>85,217</u>

(4).—*Out of "56A—Public Health Outlay," viz., Rs. 5,50,000.*

	Rs.
<i>Hardwar.</i> —Towards the water-works scheme.. .. .	50,000
<i>Lucknow.</i> —Towards road construction	1,50,000
Total ..	<u>2,00,000</u>
Total of (1), (2), (3) and (4) ..	<u>3,95,009</u>
Unexpended balance of allotments on December 31, 1925 ..	<u>4,89,991</u>
GRAND TOTAL ..	<u>8,85,000</u>

In addition to the allotments mentioned above, the undermentioned loans were sanctioned by Government for sanitary projects during the year under report :—

Loans.

	Rs.
<i>Dehra Dun.</i> —Water-supply scheme	50,000
<i>Muttra.</i> —Sewage disposal scheme	57,000
<i>Mussooree.</i> —Hydro-electric scheme	2,00,000
<i>Allahabad.</i> —Water-works reorganization scheme—	
Karelabagh scheme	50,000
Khusrubagh filters	10,000
Total ..	60,000
<i>Allahabad.</i> —For purchase of a fire engine	30,000
<i>Hardwar.</i> —For electric supply scheme	1,50,000
<i>Do.</i> Towards water-supply scheme	50,000
<i>Lucknow.</i> —For renewing certain roads	2,00,000
Total ..	<u>7,97,000</u>

Of the schemes discussed by the Board during the year, projects for the works noted below, the estimated cost of which aggregated Rs. 84,25,913, were administratively or finally approved :—

(a) *Water-supply.*

	Rs.
<i>Banaras.</i> —Tube-well water-supply scheme	1,62,998
<i>Soron.</i> —Project forming part of the general scheme of improvement of the Harki-pairi tank	19,977
<i>Hardwar.</i> —Revised water-supply project	2,85,079
<i>Unao.</i> —Revised project for a tube-well water-supply scheme ..	1,22,377
<i>Allahabad.</i> —Water-works reorganization scheme marked "H" ..	34,28,057
Total ..	<u>40,18,488</u>

(b) *Drainage and sewerage works.*

	Rs.
<i>Muzaffarnagar.</i> —New Mandi drainage scheme	4,00,000
<i>Bareilly.</i> —Comprehensive drainage scheme of the municipality	33,09,800
<i>Fyzabad.</i> —Projects for constructing certain drains in the municipality	11,150
<i>Kanauj.</i> —Drainage outfall scheme "A"	5,717
<i>Allahabad.</i> —Revised project for the Katra-Colonelganj drainage scheme	14,623
<i>Farrukhabad.</i> —Flushing scheme (first instalment)	92,405
<i>Moradabad.</i> —Ditto (revised estimate)	1,03,386
	1,97,839
Total	41,34,920

(c) *General.*

	Rs.
<i>Fyzabad.</i> —Project for constructing two beef markets in the municipality	10,495
<i>Banaras.</i> —Revised project for the infectious diseases hospital	82,927
<i>Hardwar.</i> —Electric supply scheme	1,84,033
Total	2,77,505
GRAND TOTAL OF (a), (b), AND (c)	84,25,913

The preparation of the following schemes by the Public Health Department Engineers was sanctioned or recommended :—

- (1) *Meerut.*—A fair project for the first section of the sewerage scheme.
- (2) *Fatehpur-Sikri.*—Preparation of the details of the water-supply scheme.

The Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, submitted copies of the mechanical engineer's inspection reports on various water-works. As usual, these were duly considered by the Board and the existing defects brought to the notice of the local bodies and the divisional commissioners concerned. The plant at Meerut is very old and the possibility of its requiring renewal was brought to the notice of the municipal board. They were also advised to take into very serious consideration the financial side of their water-supply arrangements owing to the Meerut cantonments having made their own arrangements. The Board also noticed with regret the apathy of the Benares municipal board in the matter of waste prevention and drew the attention of the municipal board to the great importance of the question which required to be considered in any scheme for the reorganization of the water-supply. The question of installation of the mechanical filtration plant at Agra is under the consideration of the municipal board, Agra. In order to assist them in their proposal the Board of Public Health approved in principle of the diversion of the previous grants aggregating Rs. 1,08,000 (allotted by them) for the purpose provided the municipal board gave an undertaking to make a substantial advance in the system of waste prevention on the lines indicated by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department.

The state of affairs at the Allahabad water-works is very unsatisfactory. The water-works reorganization scheme consisting of nine alternative projects came up before the Board of Public Health more than once. The Board of Public Health approved the adoption of scheme "H" accepted by the municipal board but recommended a reconsideration of scheme "A" which was substantially the same as scheme "H," except

that power is taken from the United Provinces Electric Supply Company instead of being generated by the municipal board, as by doing so a saving of about Rs. 5 lakhs was estimated. The municipal board have appointed a separate engineer in connexion with the scheme, but have not yet furnished a proper programme of construction. Much energy and time have been wasted in lengthy and controversial correspondence, with the result that no definite decision has yet been come to.

Tabulated results of municipal water-supplies submitted by the Director of Public Health were laid before the Board of Public Health. They considered the state of the Allahabad water-supply very unsatisfactory and asked the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, to write a note which has since the close of the year been transmitted to Government. The results in Lucknow also required explanation and the Superintending Engineer was asked to report on the cause of the bad results.

The report of the mechanical engineer (observations on maintenance of water-works in the United Provinces—note no. 3, January, 1925) was considered by the Board and recorded.

The proposal of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, to construct an experimental strainerless well at Unao was approved and the cost of the experiment paid from the Board's funds.

A note drawn up by the Director of Public Health explaining the plan of village model houses, etc., and the advantages gained by adopting them was approved and copies circulated to all concerned.

A consolidated statement showing the progress of works for which the Board of Public Health made grants during 1923 prepared by the Secretary was considered by the Board and action taken in cases in which it was called for.

As the Village Sanitation Act is administered by the Collector, and not by the district board, Government have issued orders that the annual reports on the working of the Act (II of 1892) for each financial year will in future be submitted by Collectors (instead of by chairmen, district boards) by the first of the following June.

Difficulties having been experienced in the working of pumps installed in covered wells in rural areas and in their proper maintenance, the whole question was carefully considered by the Board and they have come to the conclusion that, in future, grants for hand-pumped well-supplies in the rural area should be given only to those district boards who will undertake to employ *mistris* to keep pumps in proper repairs and instal them in suitable compact areas, especially in pilgrim centres and on pilgrim routes. With this view the Director of Public Health and the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, have been asked to prepare a note giving detailed instructions for the guidance of district boards concerned. The question of laying down a procedure for preparing drainage projects for smaller local areas (town and notified areas and the like) is also under the consideration of the Board of Public Health.

A note by the Secretary, Local Self-Government department, with reference to the position of the Sadabart fund was considered. It was noted that Government consider it necessary to allot Rs. 55,000 annually in aid of that fund out of the sum of one lakh placed at the disposal of the Board of Public Health for the purpose of assistance to pilgrim

centres. The Board was of opinion that the balance of Rs. 45,000 left at their disposal was not an adequate provision for assisting pilgrim centres and that it should be raised to Rs. 70,000, so raising the total grant from one lakh to Rs. 1,25,000.

The municipal board of Lucknow having asked for a special grant for child welfare work in that municipality, the question whether the Board of Public Health should undertake to assist schemes of this nature was referred to Government. The decision passed by Government was that all maternity and child welfare schemes fall in the sphere of the United Provinces branch of the Lady Chelmsford League and that grants to local centres should generally be made through that body.

MOHIUDDIN, KHAN SAHIB,

Secretary,

*Board of Public Health,
United Provinces*

LUCKNOW :

February 10, 1926.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing grants made by the Board of Public Health, United Provinces, for the improvement of rural sanitation for 1925.

Number.	Division.	District.	Grants made in 1925.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1924.	Total.	Expenditure in 1925.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1925.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Meerut.	Dehra Dun .. ..	..	854	854	..	854
2		Saharanpur .. ..	..	7,300	7,300	958	6,342
3		Muzaffarnagar .. ..	..	600	600	..	600
4		Meerut .. ..	..	129	129	..	129
5		Bulandshahr .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Agra.	Aligarh .. ..	..	2,854	2,854	1,835	1,019
7		Muttra .. ..	..	23,915	23,915	9,866	14,049
8		Agra .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Mainpuri .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
10		Etah .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly .. ..	..	4,778	4,778	..	4,778
12		Bijnor .. ..	..	(a)2,000	2,000	1,180	820
13		Budaun .. ..	..	8,562	8,562	(b)	8,562
14		Moradabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
15		Shahjahanpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Allahabad.	Pilibhit .. ..	..	6,055	6,055	..	6,055
17		Farrukhabad .. ..	..	7,063	7,063	(c)1,433	5,630
18		Etawah .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
19		Cawnpore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
20		Fatehpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Jhansi.	Allahabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
22		Jhansi .. ..	..	587	587	187	450
23		Jalaun .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
24		Hamirpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
25		Banda .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Benares.	Benares .. ..	..	37	37	..	37
27		Mirzapur .. ..	..	100	100	..	100
28		Jaunpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
29		Ghazipur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
30		Ballia .. ..	..	3,000	3,000	1,595	1,405
31	K. Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur .. ..	..	2,505	2,505	277	2,228
32		Basti .. ..	..	982	982	429	553
33		Azamgarh .. ..	..	410	410	410	..
34		Naini Tal .. ..	..	505	505	..	505
35		Almora .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Lucknow.	Garhwal .. ..	..	174	174	171	3
37		Lucknow .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
38		Unao .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
39		Rae Bareli .. ..	..	522	522	265	257
40		Sitapur .. ..	..	2,700	2,700	588	2,112
41	Fyzabad.	Hardoi .. ..	..	95	95	..	95
42		Kheri .. ..	..	423	423	..	423
43		Fyzabad .. ..	..	8,264	8,264	..	8,264
44		Gonda .. ..	..	3,705	3,705	2,443	1,263
45		Bahraich .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Bara Banki.	Sultanpur .. ..	..	51	51	51	..
47		Partabgarh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
48		Bara Banki .. ..	..	3,169	3,169	..	3,169
		Total .. ..	..	(a)91,341	(a)91,341	21,638	69,703

(a) Includes Rs. 700 the unspent amount refunded by the Landhaura estate.
 (b) The Board spent Rs. 727-8-0 from its own funds.
 (c) The Board spent Rs. 311 from its own funds in addition to this.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the striking protective results of anti-plague inoculations.

Name of village or town.	Popula- tion.	Number inocula- ted.	Number uninocula- ted.	Deaths among inocula- ted.	Deaths among uninocula- ted.
BIJNOR.					
Bazidpur	334	109	225	1	..
FYZABAD.					
Hanswar	3,145	142	3,003	..	50
Tandauli	1,200	28	1,172	..	24
Unchi Dih	70	10	60	..	10
Naryandan	7	1	6	..	6
Babu Ram ka purwa	20	17	3	..	3
BARA BANKI.					
Khajri	655	75	580	..	12
Haidergarh	1,207	154	1,053	..	14
GHAZIPUR.					
Mahend	2,879	350	2,529	..	11
Gopalpura	400	168	232	..	5
Patna	300	100	200	..	..
Gahmur	9,145	722	8,423	..	35
Bara	4,643	658	3,985	..	37
Usia	6,016	419	5,597	..	20
SHAHJAHANPUR.					
Thingri	944	134	810	..	..
JALAUH.					
Muri	4,280	78	4,202	..	41
Rampura	4,459	27	4,432	..	..
RAE BARELI.					
Paho	2,000	51	1,949	..	17
Datauli Lalganj	2,585	27	2,508	..	35
GONDA.					
Bankatwa	651	17	634	1	4
Salinpur	327	118	209	..	3
Chandatapa Kot	124	..	124	..	3
Ratanpur	315	38	277	..	5
Sikhari	206	41	165	..	..
Babhnan	327	116	211	..	..
BAHRAICH.					
Binthana	200	28	172	..	..
SAHARANPUR.					
Gangoh	11,843	809	11,034	..	173
Etawah	41,558	6	41,552	..	..

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the striking protective results of anti-plague inoculations—(continued).

Name of village or town.	Popula- tion.	Number inocula- ted.	Number uninocu- lated.	Deaths among inoculated.	Deaths among uninocu- lated.
HARDOL.					
Shahabad	18,696	578	18,118	..	233
Thamarwa.. .. .	828	68	760	..	6
FATEHPUR.					
Saton	4,582	130	4,402	..	18
Aili Bahlolpur	2,000	115	1,885	..	2
ETAH.					
Etah town	9,597	13	9,584	..	..
Awah	4,454	574	3,880	..	..
Marihra	7,794	39	7,755	..	68
Jalesar	8,937	228	8,709	..	16
MIRZAPUR.					
Bajardiha	400	18	382	..	1
Sarawan	665	9	656	..	20
Bajha	2,325	25	2,300	..	13
Kachwa	3,345	10	3,335	..	4
AGRA.					
Agra city	163,750	3	163,747	..	18
Ujrai	614	25	589	..	6
Chamraola	245	94	151	..	..
Burhan	3,864	54	3,810	..	38
Benai	1,096	10	1,086	..	3
Etmadpur	1,636	19	1,667	..	3
Jaipur	540	57	483	..	12
JAUNPUR.					
Mangru Badshahpur	4,966	498	4,468	..	20
Haridasipur	250	35	215	..	4
Jamalpur	600	100	500	..	18
MUZAFFARNAGAR.					
Kandhla	10,365	34	10,331	1	32
Shamti	8,425	22	8,403	..	3
Bhawri	2,348	135	2,213	..	30
Jhujhna	4,110	22	4,088	..	39
MUTTRA.					
Aring	2,948	44	2,904	..	37
Gobardhan	3,466	30	3,436	..	30
Jotipura	1,254	5	1,249	..	25
Kosi	6,753	22	6,731	..	129
Bachauli	1,025	52	973	..	6
Nabipur	375	4	371	..	16
Ohhata	6,125	65	6,060	..	..

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the striking protective results of anti-plague inoculations—(continued).

Name of village or town.	Popula- tion.	Number inocula- ted.	Number uninocu- lated.	Deaths among inocula- ted.	Deaths among uninocula- ted.
MEERUT.					
Ghaziabad town	12,343	578	11,765	..	93
Puthi	3,030	550	2,480	..	138
Hapur town	20,338	507	19,831	..	382
Paswara	1,749	451	1,298	..	85
Damalla town	3,774	421	3,353	..	66
BULANDSHAHR.					
Gangauli	997	5	992	..	18
Fatehpur	850	92	758	..	8
LUCKNOW.					
Mau	2,000	..	2,000	..	34
Mohanlalganj	460	16	444	..	5
BASTI.					
Karcholia	400	80	320	..	20
Katri	350	57	343	..	15
Behirhwa	175	33	142	..	6
Bhadi Khand	400	79	321	..	10
AZAMGARH.					
Mirya	590	45	545	..	30
Pipari	1,117	33	1,084	..	..
Husaipur	717	26	691	..	..
Azmatgarh	2,275	62	2,213	..	4
Mahrajganj	1,285	59	1,226	..	20
Athraith	1,757	20	1,737	..	5
Koelsa	383	71	312	..	10
Nizamabad	1,970	299	1,671	..	50
Mendaauri	462	400	62	..	2
Itaura Chanhejpur	204	70	134	..	5
Devkali Gochu	323	75	248	..	16
Mohamdabad	2,434	140	2,294	..	40
Chiriakot	410	100	310	..	4
Sultanipur	578	60	518	..	3
Shamsabad	1,179	150	1,029	..	1
Bukwal	494	11	483	..	1
Shambhupur	60	2	58	..	12
Cheonta	1,035	6	1,029	..	4
Orai	717	35	682	..	18
Husyapur	320	20	300	..	10
Konhda	1,542	18	1,524	..	3
Lalganj	1,119	237	882	..	3
Jianpur	1,416	40	1,376	..	150
Sagri	568	72	496	..	3
Allipur	450	8	442	..	4
Lalwan Kalan	1,914	53	1,861	..	4
Deogaon	992	11	981	..	15
Math Bishambhar	65	34	31	..	8

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the striking protective results of anti-plague inoculations—(concluded).

Name of village or town.	Popula- tion.	Number inocula- ted.	Number uninocu- lated.	Deaths among inoculated.	Deaths among uninocu- lated.
Alipur	377	8	369	..	..
Patti Rupdhan	194	64	130	..	..
Sanechra	157	58	99	..	..
Ramgarh	316	11	305	..	4
Barnapur	227	10	217	..	..
Chandabhari	771	18	753	..	20
Phulpur	2,214	15	2,199	..	..
Kothia	297	98	199	..	..
Chapra	1,048	49	999	..	4
Mittupur	216	6	210	..	..
Kanjra Dilshadpur	178	92	86	..	..
ALLAHABAD.					
Harmanganj	over 300	3	497	..	13
Jaitipura	399	4	395	..	15
Sarai Lahori	559	1	558	..	7
Sarai Anayat	over 500	2	498	..	43
Phulpur	5,329	7	5,322	..	..
Thahna	below 200	1	199	..	..
Dankasra	190	9	181	..	5
Asepore	below 100	1	99	..	..
Daranagar	1,728	62	1,666	..	23
Shadipur	below 150	1	149	..	..
Baswari	" 100	1	99	..	..
Londha	" 100	1	99	..	..
Siralhu	2,153	6	2,147	..	2

Statistical Statements in the Districts

Sl. No.	District	Population in 1931			Total
		Males	Females	Total	
1	Bhopal	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	
2	Indore	1,50,000	1,50,000	3,00,000	
3	Jabalpur	2,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,000	
4	Ujjain	1,20,000	1,20,000	2,40,000	
5	Dewar	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	
6	Madhya Pradesh (Total)	10,00,000	10,00,000	20,00,000	

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Paragraphs 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8.]

ANNUAL

Births registered in the districts of the

1 Number.	2 District.	3 Population according to census of 1921.			4 Number of births registered.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
		MEERUT DIVISION.					
1	Dehra Dun ..	128,176	84,067	212,243	2,955	2,479	5,434
2	Saharanpur ..	515,908	421,563	937,471	20,424	17,963	38,387
3	Muzaffarnagar ..	434,307	359,958	794,265	16,415	13,875	30,290
4	Meerut ..	809,994	689,080	1,499,074	32,648	28,449	61,097
5	Bulandshahr ..	562,529	503,990	1,066,519	23,040	19,884	42,924
AGRA DIVISION.							
6	Aligarh ..	575,379	486,366	1,061,745	22,690	20,107	42,797
7	Muttra ..	341,150	277,988	619,138	9,611	8,245	17,856
8	Agra ..	508,298	415,857	924,155	18,891	17,050	35,941
9	Mainpuri ..	411,981	336,046	748,027	9,598	8,092	17,690
10	Etah ..	449,162	380,598	829,760	12,030	10,594	22,624
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.							
11	Bareilly ..	544,885	468,990	1,013,875	23,548	21,945	45,493
12	Bijnor ..	389,643	350,539	740,182	19,110	17,063	36,163
13	Budaun ..	527,823	447,524	975,347	19,007	17,402	36,409
14	Moradabad ..	639,022	559,631	1,198,653	29,397	26,384	55,781
15	Shahjahanpur ..	452,837	386,278	839,115	19,281	17,330	36,611
16	Pilibhit ..	229,130	202,471	431,601	10,462	9,446	19,908
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.							
17	Farrukhabad ..	469,009	387,624	856,633	15,858	13,963	29,821
18	Etawah ..	404,323	329,209	733,532	11,397	10,330	21,727
19	Cawnpore ..	637,319	511,345	1,148,664	16,604	14,426	31,030
20	Fatehpur ..	341,527	310,865	652,392	8,533	7,649	16,182
21	Allahabad ..	722,188	682,257	1,404,445	21,138	18,889	40,027
JHANSI DIVISION.							
22	Jhansi ..	315,590	290,909	606,499	13,213	12,548	25,761
23	Jalaun ..	213,384	192,055	405,439	6,615	5,746	12,361
24	Hamirpur ..	224,389	215,856	440,245	9,204	8,289	17,493
25	Banda ..	313,644	299,470	613,114	9,112	7,792	16,904
BENARES DIVISION.							
26	Benares ..	461,688	439,624	901,312	16,788	15,685	32,473
27	Mirzapur ..	361,635	362,548	724,183	12,732	11,701	24,433
28	Jaunpur ..	574,480	580,625	1,155,105	15,938	13,821	29,759
29	Ghazipur ..	424,640	407,649	832,289	11,652	10,336	21,988
30	Ballia ..	426,520	404,489	831,009	11,877	10,376	22,253
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.							
31	Gorakhpur ..	1,658,592	1,608,238	3,266,830	48,294	44,110	92,404
32	Basti ..	984,741	940,487	1,925,228	31,096	27,894	58,990
33	Azamgarh ..	776,269	752,388	1,528,657	21,493	19,721	41,214
KUMAUN DIVISION.							
34	Naini Tal ..	160,798	116,077	276,875	4,569	4,200	8,769
35	Almora ..	265,253	265,085	530,338	10,675	10,238	20,913
36	Garhwal ..	232,863	252,323	485,186	9,715	9,455	19,170
LUCKNOW DIVISION.							
37	Lucknow ..	392,559	331,785	724,344	13,169	12,374	25,543
38	Unao ..	433,613	385,515	819,128	11,047	9,456	20,503
39	Rae Bareli ..	474,742	461,661	936,403	10,170	8,334	18,504
40	Sitapur ..	581,655	507,826	1,089,481	20,915	18,512	39,427
41	Hardoi ..	586,166	498,244	1,084,410	17,858	15,908	33,766
42	Kheri ..	485,177	428,298	913,475	18,231	15,725	33,956
FYZABAD DIVISION.							
43	Fyzabad ..	588,485	583,445	1,171,930	14,907	13,016	27,923
44	Gonda ..	752,896	720,202	1,473,098	21,307	18,421	39,728
45	Bahraich ..	554,548	510,829	1,065,377	18,372	16,093	34,465
46	Sultanpur ..	494,593	509,319	1,003,912	14,823	12,756	27,579
47	Partabgarh ..	417,339	437,791	855,130	11,691	9,927	21,618
48	Bara Banki ..	536,896	493,058	1,029,954	17,561	15,625	33,186
Total for the Province..		23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	785,661	699,614	14,85,275

M No. I.

ed Provinces during the year 1925.

	5		6	7	8	9			10
	o of births per 1,000 of population.					Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			
	Female.	Total.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number.
02	11·68	25·60	119·20	4·67	..	12·65	10·78	23·43	1
09	19·16	40·95	113·70	9·39	..	21·82	19·27	41·09	2
67	17·47	38·13	118·31	7·30	..	19·79	16·95	36·74	3
78	18·98	40·76	114·76	4·09	..	22·03	19·25	41·28	4
80	18·64	40·25	115·87	..	5·67	22·15	19·65	41·80	5
87	18·94	40·31	112·85	2·55	..	20·85	18·72	39·57	6
92	13·32	28·84	116·57	..	2·67	17·34	15·07	32·41	7
14	18·45	38·89	110·80	10·50	..	21·26	19·20	40·46	8
83	10·82	23·65	118·61	..	5·66	16·07	13·86	29·93	9
50	12·77	27·26	113·55	2·60	..	16·85	14·94	31·79	10
22	21·64	44·87	107·30	17·26	..	21·54	19·75	41·29	11
32	23·04	48·86	112·06	14·38	..	22·78	20·64	43·42	12
49	17·84	37·33	109·22	11·45	..	19·88	17·99	37·87	13
52	22·01	46·54	111·42	12·43	..	22·99	21·12	44·11	14
98	20·65	43·63	111·26	14·36	..	23·05	21·19	44·24	15
24	21·88	46·13	110·75	15·14	..	22·66	20·79	43·45	16
50	16·30	34·81	113·57	0·08	..	20·72	18·76	39·48	17
54	14·08	29·62	110·33	5·33	..	18·55	16·67	35·22	18
45	12·56	27·01	115·10	4·36	..	16·30	14·21	30·51	19
08	11·72	24·80	111·56	6·93	..	15·48	13·52	29·00	20
05	13·45	28·43	111·91	9·10	..	16·27	14·66	30·93	21
78	20·69	42·48	105·30	17·09	..	21·99	20·40	42·39	22
31	14·17	30·49	115·12	9·43	..	18·77	16·92	35·69	23
91	18·83	39·74	111·04	15·67	..	20·64	18·69	39·33	24
86	12·71	27·57	116·94	7·86	..	15·77	13·82	29·59	25
63	17·40	36·03	107·03	11·23	..	18·25	16·98	35·23	26
58	16·16	33·74	108·81	12·81	..	16·37	14·81	31·18	27
80	11·09	25·76	115·32	7·00	..	14·82	13·14	27·96	28
00	12·42	26·42	112·73	3·68	..	14·31	12·84	27·15	29
29	12·49	26·79	114·47	7·42	..	16·38	14·43	30·81	30
78	13·50	28·28	109·48	10·66	..	15·55	14·18	29·73	31
15	14·48	30·64	110·76	7·07	..	18·16	16·55	34·71	32
06	12·90	26·96	108·98	1·61	..	16·70	15·39	32·09	33
50	15·17	31·67	108·78	2·43	..	13·65	12·35	26·00	34
13	19·30	39·43	104·27	16·52	..	18·58	17·91	36·49	35
02	19·49	39·51	102·70	10·41	..	18·96	18·31	37·27	36
18	17·08	35·26	106·42	9·97	..	18·62	17·16	35·78	37
49	11·54	25·03	116·82	5·07	..	15·65	13·97	29·62	38
86	8·90	19·66	122·03	0·46	..	13·59	12·04	25·63	39
22	16·07	36·18	112·98	15·78	..	19·81	17·91	37·72	40
47	14·67	31·14	112·26	10·12	..	19·00	17·06	36·06	41
96	17·21	37·17	116·13	15·45	..	19·24	16·90	36·14	42
72	11·11	23·83	114·53	2·25	..	16·85	15·21	32·06	43
46	13·50	26·97	115·67	12·27	..	14·70	12·50	27·20	44
24	15·10	32·35	114·16	13·16	..	18·40	16·28	34·68	45
76	12·71	27·47	116·20	3·17	..	18·26	16·09	34·35	46
67	11·61	25·28	117·77	7·35	..	15·88	13·88	29·76	47
05	15·17	32·22	112·39	9·72	..	17·65	15·97	33·62	48
31	15·42	32·73	112·30	7·95	..	18·21	16·36	34·57	

Births and deaths registered in the dist

1 Number.	2 District.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average population per square mile.	5 Population (according to census of 1921).			6 Births.		7 Number of deaths registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MERUT DIVISION.											
1	Dehra Dun ..	1,190	178	128,176	84,067	212,243	5,434	25·60	2,419	2,024	4,443
2	Saharanpur ..	2,135	439	515,908	421,563	937,471	38,387	40·95	15,744	13,843	29,587
3	Muzaffarnagar ..	1,673	475	434,307	359,958	794,265	30,290	38·13	12,606	11,447	24,053
4	Meerut ..	2,344	639	809,994	689,080	1,499,074	61,097	40·76	27,452	27,528	54,980
5	Bulandshahr ..	1,906	559	562,529	503,990	1,066,519	42,924	40·25	23,907	25,065	48,972
AGRA DIVISION.											
6	Aligarh ..	1,946	546	575,379	486,366	1,061,745	42,797	40·31	20,774	19,318	40,092
7	Muttra ..	1,450	427	341,150	277,988	619,138	17,856	28·84	10,217	9,292	19,509
8	Agra ..	1,855	498	508,298	415,857	924,155	35,941	38·89	14,202	12,034	26,236
9	Mainpuri ..	1,674	447	411,981	336,046	748,027	17,690	23·65	12,697	9,228	21,925
10	Etah ..	1,729	480	449,162	380,598	829,760	22,624	27·26	11,371	9,095	20,466
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.											
11	Bareilly ..	1,579	642	544,885	468,990	1,013,875	45,493	44·87	14,998	12,946	27,944
12	Bijnor ..	1,879	394	389,643	350,539	740,182	36,163	48·86	13,517	13,008	26,525
13	Budaun ..	2,010	485	527,823	447,524	975,347	36,409	37·33	13,713	11,527	25,240
14	Moradabad ..	2,285	524	639,022	559,631	1,198,653	55,781	46·54	21,311	19,573	40,884
15	Shahjahanpur ..	1,726	486	452,837	386,278	839,115	36,611	43·63	13,254	11,308	24,562
16	Pilibhit ..	1,350	320	329,130	202,471	431,601	19,908	46·13	7,248	6,126	13,374
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.											
17	Farrukhabad ..	1,683	509	469,009	387,624	856,633	29,821	34·81	15,884	13,251	29,135
18	Etawah ..	1,691	434	404,323	329,209	733,532	21,727	29·62	9,923	7,897	17,820
19	Cawnpore ..	2,372	484	637,319	511,345	1,148,664	31,030	27·01	14,354	11,667	26,021
20	Fatehpur ..	1,642	397	341,527	310,865	652,392	16,182	24·80	6,360	5,263	11,623
21	Allahabad ..	2,858	491	722,188	682,257	1,404,445	40,027	38·43	15,296	11,856	27,152
JHANSI DIVISION.											
22	Jhansi ..	3,634	167	315,590	290,909	606,499	25,761	42·48	8,249	7,152	15,401
23	Jalaun ..	1,549	262	213,384	192,055	405,439	12,361	30·49	4,674	3,864	8,538
24	Hamirpur ..	2,292	192	224,389	215,856	440,245	17,493	39·74	5,807	4,790	10,597
25	Banda ..	2,965	207	313,644	299,470	613,114	16,904	27·57	6,881	5,205	12,086
BENARES DIVISION.											
26	Benares ..	1,008	894	461,688	439,624	901,312	32,473	36·03	11,865	10,485	22,350
27	Mirzapur ..	5,233	138	361,635	362,548	724,183	24,433	33·74	8,207	6,948	15,155
28	Jaunpur ..	1,550	745	574,480	580,625	1,155,105	29,759	25·76	12,331	9,336	21,667
29	Ghazipur ..	1,392	598	424,640	407,649	832,289	21,988	26·42	10,006	8,925	18,931
30	Ballia ..	1,244	668	426,520	404,489	831,009	22,253	26·79	8,837	7,259	16,096
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.											
31	Gorakhpur ..	4,528	721	1,658,592	1,608,238	3,266,830	92,404	28·28	31,473	26,087	57,560
32	Basti ..	2,802	687	984,741	940,487	1,925,228	58,990	30·64	24,084	21,353	45,437
33	Azamgarh ..	2,213	691	776,269	752,388	1,528,657	41,214	26·96	20,593	18,159	38,752
KUMAUN DIVISION.											
34	Naini Tal ..	2,721	102	160,798	116,077	276,875	8,769	31·67	4,376	3,720	8,096
35	Almora ..	5,372	99	265,253	265,085	530,338	20,913	39·43	6,116	6,037	12,153
36	Garhwal ..	5,629	88	232,863	252,323	485,186	19,170	39·51	7,116	7,004	14,120
LUCKNOW DIVISION.											
37	Lucknow ..	967	749	392,559	331,785	724,344	25,543	35·26	9,787	8,530	18,317
38	Unao ..	1,787	458	433,613	385,515	819,128	23,503	25·03	9,141	7,207	16,348
39	Rae Bareli ..	1,745	537	474,742	461,661	936,403	18,504	19·66	9,933	8,046	17,979
40	Sitapur ..	2,250	484	581,655	507,826	1,089,481	39,427	36·18	12,132	10,093	22,225
41	Hardoi ..	2,232	486	586,166	498,244	1,084,410	33,766	31·14	12,651	10,154	22,805
42	Kheri ..	2,976	307	485,177	428,298	913,475	33,956	37·17	10,990	8,855	19,845
FYZABAD DIVISION.											
43	Fyzabad ..	1,732	677	588,485	583,445	1,171,930	27,923	23·83	13,466	11,825	25,291
44	Gonda ..	2,809	524	752,896	720,202	1,473,098	39,728	26·97	11,810	9,842	21,652
45	Bahraich ..	2,645	403	554,548	510,829	1,065,377	34,465	32·35	11,226	9,222	20,448
46	Sultanpur ..	1,713	586	494,593	509,319	1,003,912	27,579	27·47	13,303	11,093	24,396
47	Partabgarh ..	1,443	593	417,339	437,791	855,130	21,618	25·28	8,560	6,772	15,332
48	Bara Banki ..	1,759	585	536,896	493,058	1,029,954	33,186	32·22	12,682	10,496	23,178
Total for the Province		107,167	423	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	1,485,275	32·73	603,493	520,755	1,124,248

NOTE.—Those born dead are not incl

of females.	9											10			11
	Deaths per 1,000 of population from —											Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
								Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number.	
1	.13	.21	..	13.17	.93	2.86	.39	3.24	18.87	34.08	20.93	22.10	27.04	24.07	1
3	.02	.11	.29	28.03	.34	.55	.37	1.85	30.52	32.83	31.56	33.45	35.99	34.59	2
4	.01	.34	1.20	27.70	.14	.15	.37	.37	29.02	31.80	30.83	23.02	23.25	23.11	3
2	.22	.27	5.78	28.62	.23	.62	.30	.63	33.89	39.95	36.67	28.25	30.59	29.33	4
8	1.24	.35	8.67	33.61	.35	.57	.34	.78	49.7	49.73	45.92	32.34	34.84	33.52	5
3	1.22	.93	3.06	26.80	.74	.93	.42	3.64	36.10	39.72	37.76	29.69	31.73	30.63	6
5	.09	.47	7.10	19.85	.42	1.22	.47	1.88	29.95	33.42	31.51	23.37	24.42	23.87	7
01	.02	.46	.11	19.84	.44	2.33	.64	4.54	27.94	28.94	28.39	29.35	31.74	30.43	8
9	.02	.48	..	27.34	.01	.04	.43	.99	30.82	27.46	29.31	28.84	28.80	28.82	9
02	.35	.33	.10	20.45	.29	.30	.34	2.51	25.32	23.90	24.66	28.68	28.25	28.54	10
5	.10	.12	..	23.85	.18	.70	.41	2.19	27.51	27.60	27.61	38.20	38.77	38.46	11
6	.06	.91	.45	26.44	.44	.38	.56	5.24	34.69	34.25	34.48	40.00	38.81	39.44	12
6	.04	.29	.05	23.51	.19	.25	.47	1.08	25.98	25.76	25.88	36.32	37.08	36.66	13
7	.15	.68	.87	28.92	.66	1.03	.41	1.48	33.35	34.97	34.11	40.34	41.58	40.92	14
01	.03	.19	.01	22.85	.33	1.05	.44	4.35	29.27	29.27	29.27	36.33	37.75	36.98	15
01	.05	.23	..	26.04	.21	.97	.64	2.84	31.20	30.26	30.99	38.13	38.06	38.10	16
7	.04	.10	.25	27.60	.25	.87	.43	4.46	33.87	34.18	34.01	29.33	42.27	40.66	17
5	.01	.08	.04	18.68	.11	.50	.49	4.37	24.54	23.99	24.29	32.47	33.70	33.03	18
03	.01	.13	.72	15.31	.24	1.91	.43	4.76	22.52	22.82	22.65	31.97	33.77	32.78	19
4	..	..	1.08	12.40	.04	.07	.62	3.60	18.62	16.93	17.87	29.04	27.93	28.51	20
01	.05	.06	.31	13.97	.15	.79	.47	3.51	21.18	17.38	19.33	30.39	27.69	29.07	21
47	..	.17	..	19.21	.22	.56	.66	4.57	26.14	24.58	25.39	35.18	33.89	34.56	22
22	.03	.01	.20	16.33	.07	.81	.39	3.21	21.91	20.12	21.06	32.42	31.28	31.88	23
23	..	.05	.02	17.04	.05	5.60	.56	.73	25.88	22.19	24.07	41.18	38.36	39.80	24
20	..	.05	..	15.38	.06	.24	.60	3.37	21.94	17.38	19.71	36.31	32.70	34.54	25
08	.06	.07	.60	15.32	.75	1.79	.64	5.55	25.70	23.85	24.80	37.85	36.11	37.05	26
12	.01	.05	.17	15.79	.12	.18	.53	4.07	22.69	19.16	20.93	33.50	28.91	31.20	27
08	.03	.07	.71	13.93	.03	.06	.56	3.86	21.45	16.08	18.76	28.17	22.78	25.46	28
11	.03	.05	5.30	14.38	.03	.08	.51	2.36	23.56	21.89	22.74	31.12	29.10	30.22	29
73	.01	.06	.76	14.85	.28	.10	.54	2.77	20.72	17.95	19.37	29.11	27.74	28.50	30
64	.08	.20	.27	14.67	.06	.09	.51	1.12	18.97	16.22	17.62	21.66	19.52	20.68	31
55	.41	.05	1.18	17.39	.04	.06	.30	4.26	24.41	22.70	23.57	28.15	27.05	27.62	32
39	.05	.09	3.08	17.88	.08	.19	.65	3.34	26.53	44.13	25.35	37.30	36.22	36.73	33
63	.01	.75	..	25.82	.38	1.14	.31	.83	27.21	32.05	29.24	35.01	39.90	36.83	34
14	.01	.28	..	18.81	1.37	.93	.43	1.05	23.03	22.77	22.91	33.28	33.86	33.60	35
45	.08	.07	..	22.60	4.48	.93	.42	.52	30.56	27.76	29.10	33.49	32.40	33.01	36
85	.01	.71	.07	14.26	.46	3.77	.49	5.51	24.93	25.71	25.29	30.01	31.39	30.58	37
83	.01	.14	.74	16.78	.03	.06	.43	1.76	21.08	18.70	19.96	30.65	29.36	30.13	38
02	.03	.31	.64	16.09	.05	.04	.48	1.55	29.23	17.43	19.20	25.85	23.42	24.77	39
10	.02	.05	.71	16.44	.08	.10	.57	2.42	20.86	19.87	20.40	33.54	33.77	33.65	40
59	.01	.16	.26	17.60	.07	.11	.61	2.19	21.58	20.33	21.02	30.81	30.36	30.67	41
25	..	.04	.26	18.73	.02	.03	.48	2.15	22.65	20.68	21.72	30.12	28.77	29.57	42
87	.34	.09	.65	16.67	.16	.23	.62	2.81	22.88	20.27	21.58	31.12	29.18	30.25	43
89	.25	.06	.01	12.25	.03	.05	.47	1.56	15.69	13.66	14.70	22.18	19.43	20.93	44
74	.39	.04	.09	14.09	.04	.07	.45	4.00	20.24	18.05	19.19	31.89	29.75	30.98	45
92	1.04	.06	.32	19.40	..	.08	.49	2.90	26.90	21.78	24.30	32.10	28.39	30.41	46
40	.11	.05	..	14.84	.01	.07	.45	2.38	20.51	15.47	17.93	28.89	24.64	26.93	47
83	..	.01	.25	18.93	.04	.03	.68	2.61	23.62	21.29	22.50	31.00	29.50	30.39	48
89	.17	.21	1.08	19.30	.25	.53	.48	2.71	15.37	24.12	24.78	31.01	30.24	30.69	

his or any other statements.

Deaths registered in the districts of the United

1	2	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Num-ber.	District.					
MEERUT DIVISION.						
1	Dehra Dun	381	274	274	387	633
2	Saharanpur	2,235	2,275	2,523	2,716	3,408
3	Muzaffarnagar	1,359	1,199	1,818	1,868	2,587
4	Meerut	4,214	4,252	4,815	5,847	5,802
5	Bulandshahr	3,291	3,370	5,725	5,338	4,058
AGRA DIVISION.						
6	Aligarh	2,233	2,974	4,778	4,794	3,475
7	Muttra	1,914	2,133	3,196	3,066	1,650
8	Agra	2,313	2,095	2,472	2,916	2,478
9	Mainpuri	2,659	2,090	1,950	2,306	2,311
10	Etah	1,801	1,842	1,886	2,053	1,872
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.						
11	Bareilly	2,148	1,910	2,198	2,363	2,733
12	Bijnor	1,332	1,325	1,728	1,995	3,213
13	Budaun	2,333	1,723	1,940	1,902	2,003
14	Moradabad	3,009	2,867	3,242	3,699	4,013
15	Shahjahanpur	2,067	1,715	1,635	2,249	2,561
16	Pilibhit	1,115	771	881	1,036	1,252
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.						
17	Farrukhabad	3,199	2,460	2,684	3,100	3,215
18	Etawah	2,079	1,706	1,728	2,025	1,649
19	Cawnpore	2,305	2,440	2,788	3,093	2,379
20	Fatehpur	1,789	1,255	1,272	1,014	1,143
21	Allahabad	2,517	2,535	2,759	2,991	2,982
JHANSI DIVISION.						
22	Jhansi	1,451	1,242	1,194	1,151	1,124
23	Jalaun	1,299	930	729	691	512
24	Hamirpur	1,111	907	954	731	704
25	Banda	1,472	1,300	1,055	1,060	867
BENARES DIVISION.						
26	Benares	1,941	1,685	2,020	2,248	2,026
27	Mirzapur	1,293	1,367	1,107	1,472	1,688
28	Jaunpur	2,294	2,373	1,776	2,180	2,071
29	Ghazipur	2,079	1,887	2,539	1,864	1,420
30	Ballia	1,833	1,410	1,133	1,011	1,353
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.						
31	Gorakhpur	5,296	4,453	4,567	4,521	4,544
32	Basti	4,363	3,684	4,393	4,672	4,019
33	Azamgarh	4,416	4,000	4,447	3,589	4,060
KUMAUN DIVISION.						
34	Naini Tal	636	557	671	687	877
35	Almora	633	584	790	1,013	1,712
36	Garhwal	815	687	915	1,125	2,309
LUCKNOW DIVISION.						
37	Lucknow	1,456	1,186	1,790	2,317	2,390
38	Unao	2,221	1,650	2,088	1,874	1,634
39	Rae Bareli	1,745	1,603	2,147	2,475	2,124
40	Sitapur	2,132	1,680	1,791	2,075	2,379
41	Hardoi	2,877	1,753	2,000	2,424	1,980
42	Kheri	1,801	1,282	1,488	1,651	2,211
FYZABAD DIVISION.						
43	Fyzabad	2,704	2,208	1,877	2,548	2,551
44	Gonda	1,563	1,578	1,352	1,621	2,469
45	Bahraich	1,455	1,397	1,329	1,649	1,919
46	Sultanpur	2,136	1,654	2,520	2,779	2,555
47	Partabgarh	1,653	1,158	1,430	1,546	1,819
48	Bara Banki	2,330	1,986	2,311	2,518	3,017
Total for the Province		101,328	89,412	102,705	110,250	111,751
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		2.23	1.97	2.26	2.43	2.46

DRM No. III.

Provinces during **each month** of the year 1925.

3							4	5
June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total deaths registered during the year.	Num-ber.
471	298	367	322	344	372	320	4,443	1
2,386	1,692	1,838	2,758	2,745	2,529	2,482	29,587	2
1,933	1,360	1,242	2,906	3,439	2,500	1,842	24,053	3
3,588	2,760	3,043	5,819	5,938	4,902	4,000	54,990	4
2,872	2,612	2,918	5,449	5,056	4,400	3,883	48,972	5
2,271	2,262	3,250	4,620	3,865	2,950	2,620	40,092	6
1,075	929	1,122	1,256	1,211	917	1,040	19,509	7
1,788	1,657	2,093	2,585	1,973	1,763	2,103	26,236	8
1,637	1,186	1,472	1,316	1,631	1,709	1,658	21,925	9
1,395	1,200	1,300	1,928	1,900	1,589	1,700	20,466	10
2,511	2,184	2,082	2,406	2,760	2,478	2,221	27,944	11
2,594	1,931	1,789	2,099	2,569	2,363	2,587	25,525	12
1,493	1,661	1,724	2,873	2,629	2,025	2,934	25,240	13
3,130	2,369	3,010	3,747	4,011	4,097	3,690	40,884	14
1,955	1,724	1,809	1,819	2,405	2,222	2,401	24,562	15
1,130	958	961	905	821	1,461	2,083	13,374	16
1,972	1,842	2,054	2,215	1,961	2,177	2,256	29,135	17
1,081	1,221	1,219	1,219	1,118	1,474	1,301	17,820	18
2,098	1,859	1,899	1,865	1,749	1,763	1,783	26,021	19
608	643	662	873	745	842	777	11,623	20
2,128	1,826	1,901	1,887	1,686	1,849	2,091	27,152	21
1,080	1,272	1,467	1,435	1,290	1,360	1,335	15,401	22
650	502	615	657	730	743	480	8,538	23
755	777	838	1,098	988	888	846	10,597	24
772	910	870	870	1,003	1,013	894	12,086	25
1,678	1,730	1,809	1,857	1,743	1,889	1,724	22,350	26
1,045	1,044	1,156	1,473	1,173	1,223	1,114	15,155	27
1,770	1,512	1,482	1,501	1,639	1,398	1,671	21,667	28
1,005	1,120	1,191	1,266	1,320	1,417	1,823	18,931	29
862	1,176	1,133	1,734	1,500	1,390	1,561	16,096	30
5,113	4,958	4,191	4,588	5,077	4,731	5,521	57,560	31
3,457	2,943	2,991	2,924	3,412	4,445	4,084	45,387	32
2,971	2,398	2,361	2,691	2,422	2,434	2,963	38,752	33
757	536	463	517	595	868	932	8,096	34
1,890	1,346	968	836	847	785	749	12,153	35
2,136	1,409	1,171	1,013	943	789	808	14,120	36
1,572	1,481	1,393	1,268	1,098	1,062	1,274	18,317	37
1,133	1,052	858	917	985	907	1,029	16,348	38
1,436	1,125	1,187	1,005	898	1,096	1,138	17,979	39
1,842	1,313	1,717	1,740	1,728	1,881	1,947	22,225	40
1,498	1,383	1,463	1,997	1,723	1,801	1,906	22,805	41
1,450	1,426	1,234	1,365	1,544	2,115	2,278	19,845	42
2,265	1,738	1,843	1,467	1,774	2,092	2,224	25,291	43
1,996	1,989	1,776	1,907	1,805	1,828	1,768	21,652	44
2,267	1,624	1,528	1,609	1,945	1,792	1,934	20,448	45
2,002	1,682	1,517	1,350	1,492	2,644	2,065	24,395	46
1,016	1,148	1,228	826	1,054	1,060	1,394	15,332	47
2,001	1,966	1,480	1,507	1,119	1,331	1,612	23,178	48
86,535	75,634	77,685	92,285	92,403	91,354	92,846	1,124,248	
1.01	1.67	1.71	2.03	2.04	2.01	2.05	24.78	

RM No. IV.
the United Provinces during the year 1925.

3									4	
Under one year.									1 and under 5 years.	
Under one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			Male.	Female.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
210	189	399	106	88	194	579	478	1,057	316	320
1,425	1,269	2,694	1,202	1,032	2,234	4,341	4,043	8,384	3,199	2,753
1,228	1,100	2,328	1,092	943	2,035	3,170	2,847	6,017	3,474	3,107
2,315	2,097	4,412	2,339	2,139	4,478	6,800	6,112	12,912	6,317	5,850
1,802	1,691	3,493	1,289	1,212	2,501	4,726	4,343	9,069	5,590	5,276
1,308	1,192	2,560	1,118	974	2,092	4,617	3,855	8,472	4,667	3,985
568	458	1,026	418	399	817	1,522	1,306	2,828	1,755	1,434
1,176	969	2,145	808	677	1,485	3,669	3,047	6,716	2,504	2,045
634	580	1,214	406	360	766	2,022	1,662	3,684	1,847	1,328
561	500	1,061	484	426	910	2,037	1,777	3,814	2,048	1,645
1,459	1,348	2,807	1,108	990	2,098	4,764	4,349	9,113	3,263	2,993
1,094	1,002	2,096	1,140	1,091	2,231	4,137	3,685	7,822	3,569	3,339
1,045	927	1,972	835	749	1,584	3,688	3,218	6,906	2,643	2,370
2,052	1,879	3,931	1,716	1,533	3,249	6,126	5,481	11,607	5,166	4,921
882	782	1,664	978	900	1,878	3,779	3,396	7,175	2,907	2,612
601	493	1,094	438	352	790	2,056	1,785	3,841	1,597	1,533
887	744	1,631	777	738	1,515	3,788	3,210	6,998	2,364	2,110
677	561	1,238	356	279	635	2,152	1,898	4,050	1,124	890
964	806	1,770	1,049	824	1,873	3,516	2,743	6,259	2,328	1,904
356	252	608	284	193	477	1,415	1,075	2,490	571	519
873	618	1,491	642	536	1,178	3,740	2,836	6,576	1,662	1,506
676	618	1,294	467	408	875	2,394	2,167	4,561	1,245	1,158
350	332	682	228	165	393	1,145	966	2,111	612	543
479	406	885	247	228	475	1,509	1,331	2,840	777	690
406	313	719	187	161	348	1,309	1,018	2,327	599	519
971	790	1,761	506	431	937	3,248	2,663	5,911	1,228	1,143
596	427	1,023	291	235	526	2,229	1,769	3,998	1,073	981
774	543	1,317	350	221	571	2,638	1,904	4,542	1,160	983
403	325	728	225	166	391	1,677	1,310	2,987	877	933
295	221	516	251	187	438	1,755	1,410	3,165	918	746
2,173	1,498	3,671	900	600	1,500	6,258	4,666	10,924	4,827	4,378
2,027	1,785	3,812	902	769	1,671	5,484	4,827	10,311	4,720	4,297
1,143	946	2,089	457	416	873	3,751	3,065	6,816	2,535	2,591
302	274	576	329	299	628	1,053	956	2,009	598	596
655	605	1,260	498	451	949	1,610	1,413	3,023	1,172	1,273
695	671	1,366	767	744	1,511	1,942	1,802	3,744	1,661	1,591
647	622	1,269	738	719	1,457	2,769	2,506	5,275	2,210	1,964
486	409	895	356	302	658	1,654	1,387	3,041	1,412	1,197
508	394	902	315	247	562	1,577	1,168	2,745	1,954	1,654
1,027	849	1,876	724	579	1,303	3,258	2,687	5,945	2,583	2,215
826	719	1,545	521	481	1,002	2,669	2,392	5,061	2,378	2,029
666	566	1,232	641	514	1,155	2,583	2,083	4,666	2,813	2,357
706	622	1,328	486	405	891	2,793	2,304	5,097	2,246	2,070
660	583	1,243	660	600	1,260	2,594	2,237	4,831	2,721	2,292
787	644	1,431	408	324	732	2,915	2,390	5,305	2,490	2,121
775	621	1,396	432	352	784	2,809	2,251	5,060	2,360	2,141
673	511	1,184	278	199	477	1,863	1,461	3,324	1,029	864
681	563	1,244	667	559	1,226	2,861	2,409	5,270	2,891	2,344
12,564	36,314	78,878	31,416	27,197	58,613	140,991	119,688	260,679	110,000	98,110
...	...	...	...	...	...	714,286	674,414	1,388,700	2,023,596	2,098,014
...	...	...	...	...	...	197,39	177,47	187,71	54,36	46,76

Deaths registered according to age in the districts

1 Number.	2 District.	5		6		7		8	
		5 and under 10 years.		10 and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.		20 and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MEERUT DIVISION.									
1	Dehra Dun ...	65	58	73	60	77	123	202	248
2	Saharanpur ...	607	523	515	397	464	481	1,159	1,238
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	640	534	462	379	342	357	633	863
4	Meerut ...	1,845	1,811	1,332	1,479	930	1,161	1,895	2,530
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,606	1,736	1,288	1,352	1,004	1,101	2,030	2,815
AGRA DIVISION.									
6	Aligarh ...	1,359	1,032	928	857	804	938	1,745	2,029
7	Muttra ...	680	662	606	650	423	470	1,216	1,238
8	Agra ...	633	498	487	408	441	479	1,105	1,203
9	Mainpuri ...	499	414	470	298	550	416	1,479	1,202
10	Etah ...	627	450	455	342	503	452	1,024	1,019
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.									
11	Bareilly ...	572	487	364	310	341	352	879	946
12	Bijnor ...	577	498	361	353	345	381	809	891
13	Budaun ...	544	385	371	304	361	372	918	1,007
14	Moradabad ...	1,180	1,014	729	661	525	701	1,249	1,571
15	Shahjahanpur ...	519	432	327	262	277	313	701	722
16	Pilibhit; ...	356	321	250	182	237	206	485	460
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.									
17	Farrukhabad ...	617	528	513	418	531	559	1,353	1,456
18	Etawah ...	293	243	252	191	283	252	1,050	967
19	Cawnpore ...	603	537	486	431	393	456	1,148	1,247
20	Fatehpur ...	223	182	244	189	148	160	555	608
21	Allahabad ...	562	513	576	455	531	411	1,414	1,181
JHANSI DIVISION.									
22	Jhansi ...	353	331	275	202	217	197	551	508
23	Jalaun ...	149	151	132	90	126	121	446	370
24	Hamirpur ...	219	174	156	116	152	95	437	343
25	Banda ...	259	207	234	157	226	120	699	525
BENARES DIVISION.									
26	Benares ...	570	548	563	514	502	493	936	1,032
27	Mirzapur ...	425	376	346	271	278	196	853	751
28	Jaunpur; ...	582	511	442	382	446	271	1,294	895
29	Ghazipur ...	586	699	582	569	294	299	919	949
30	Ballia ...	440	359	411	302	241	212	690	579
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.									
31	Gorakhpur ...	1,609	1,347	1,229	1,003	1,127	929	2,789	2,464
32	Basti ...	1,357	1,247	923	753	598	460	1,670	1,603
33	Azamgarh ...	1,256	1,308	880	792	572	517	1,687	1,663
KUMAON DIVISION.									
34	Naini Tal ...	280	247	290	198	234	231	465	384
35	Almora ...	293	278	163	181	170	222	366	516
36	Garhwal ...	322	320	250	236	193	263	397	580
LUCKNOW DIVISION.									
37	Lucknow ...	460	317	254	287	173	293	563	760
38	Unao ...	451	386	339	287	275	233	741	690
39	Rae Bareli ...	594	557	340	318	335	243	799	710
40	Sitapur ...	487	393	342	306	312	266	767	873
41	Hardoi ...	503	402	443	334	334	286	850	889
42	Kheri ...	509	384	290	218	280	289	690	741
FYZABAD DIVISION.									
43	Fyzabad ...	700	604	465	433	378	351	871	904
44	Gonda ...	538	444	362	256	219	196	714	634
45	Bahraich ...	534	364	323	254	277	215	678	647
46	Sultanpur ...	663	534	405	281	329	248	1,058	897
47	Partabgarh ...	335	244	244	182	203	132	775	582
48	Bara Banki ...	709	550	389	314	317	275	782	907
Total for the Province		29,790	26,140	22,161	19,214	18,318	17,794	46,536	47,867
Population		3,351,783	3,039,972	2,898,415	2,196,894	2,038,900	1,609,368	3,999,332	3,789,209
Ratio per 1,000 living		8.89	8.60	7.64	8.74	8.98	11.06	11.63	12.63

FORM No. IV.

the United Provinces during the year 1925—(concluded).

9		10		11		12		13		14
and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Number.
203	176	190	124	231	144	483	293	2,419	2,024	
1,095	1,069	1,144	798	1,123	844	2,097	1,697	15,744	13,843	2
634	694	704	559	942	811	1,605	1,296	12,606	11,447	3
1,576	1,898	1,430	1,618	1,712	1,720	3,615	3,349	27,452	27,528	4
1,699	2,182	1,643	1,756	1,604	1,786	2,717	2,718	23,907	25,065	5
1,409	1,597	1,452	1,320	1,389	1,376	2,404	2,329	20,774	19,318	6
934	917	846	708	906	779	1,329	1,128	10,217	9,292	7
1,098	984	1,128	921	1,219	897	1,918	1,552	14,202	12,034	8
1,567	1,099	1,455	912	1,491	1,027	1,316	870	12,697	9,228	9
928	789	1,104	678	1,081	773	1,564	1,170	11,371	9,095	10
918	771	1,100	667	1,146	731	1,651	1,340	14,998	12,946	11
723	633	756	541	770	603	1,470	1,084	13,517	12,008	12
990	799	1,063	697	1,278	871	1,857	1,504	13,713	11,527	13
1,218	1,170	1,289	950	1,334	980	2,495	2,124	21,311	19,573	14
782	673	1,009	654	1,214	841	1,739	1,403	13,254	11,308	15
548	372	500	260	451	319	768	688	7,248	6,126	16
1,389	1,260	1,741	1,159	1,636	1,122	1,952	1,429	15,884	13,251	17
1,130	846	1,284	862	1,206	852	1,149	896	9,923	7,897	18
1,164	1,104	1,449	944	1,451	953	1,816	1,348	14,354	11,667	19
702	611	850	654	745	609	907	656	6,360	5,263	20
1,715	1,165	1,736	1,171	1,513	1,138	1,847	1,480	15,296	11,856	21
705	533	831	506	777	618	901	932	8,249	7,152	22
502	385	566	410	527	401	469	427	4,674	3,864	23
488	380	714	482	643	496	712	683	5,807	4,790	24
928	684	993	669	833	613	801	693	6,881	5,205	25
973	840	968	725	1,012	772	1,865	1,755	11,865	10,485	26
772	673	851	657	632	561	748	713	8,207	6,948	27
1,377	1,052	1,388	978	1,205	931	1,799	1,429	12,331	9,336	28
1,072	970	1,239	976	1,173	878	1,587	1,342	10,006	8,925	29
871	665	779	535	701	570	2,031	1,881	8,837	7,259	30
3,118	2,454	2,831	2,098	3,368	2,779	4,317	3,969	31,473	26,087	31
1,938	1,700	1,923	1,539	2,153	1,719	3,268	3,208	24,034	21,353	32
2,110	1,805	2,136	1,605	2,320	1,884	3,346	2,929	20,593	18,159	33
443	329	389	275	288	250	336	254	4,376	3,720	34
355	462	426	337	475	437	1,086	888	6,116	6,037	35
377	452	508	386	567	435	899	939	7,116	7,004	36
567	514	627	405	702	425	1,462	1,059	9,787	8,530	37
939	808	1,010	722	1,055	656	1,265	841	9,141	7,207	38
939	740	1,017	763	1,079	866	1,299	1,027	9,933	8,046	39
866	758	889	636	981	653	1,647	1,306	12,132	10,093	40
1,072	828	1,212	799	1,365	856	1,825	1,339	12,651	10,154	41
732	616	839	516	757	498	1,497	1,153	10,990	8,855	42
1,078	999	1,182	910	1,392	1,106	2,361	2,144	13,466	11,825	43
869	744	1,022	682	989	802	1,782	1,555	11,810	9,842	44
762	640	822	516	845	595	1,580	1,480	11,226	9,222	45
1,085	909	1,164	806	1,334	1,066	2,096	1,960	13,303	11,093	46
912	711	1,057	767	1,026	804	1,116	1,025	8,560	6,772	47
869	779	921	651	997	689	1,946	1,578	12,632	10,436	48
49,141	43,239	52,178	38,304	53,638	41,536	80,740	68,863	603,493	520,755	
3,416,415	3,147,346	2,552,757	2,320,241	1,592,005	1,450,417	1,200,254	1,262,103	23,787,745	21,588,042	
14.38	13.74	20.44	16.51	33.69	28.64	67.27	54.56	25.37	24.12	

* Includes 2 persons of unspecified ages.

† " 4 " " " "

Deaths registered according to classes and sexes

1 Number.	2 District.	Population					
		Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MEERUT DIVISION.							
1	Dehra Dun	19,174	10,757	29,931	103,997	69,571	173,568
2	Saharanpur	167,821	140,585	308,406	335,801	272,231	608,032
3	Muzaffarnagar	122,061	104,270	226,331	295,836	242,406	538,242
4	Meerut	183,384	159,274	342,658	584,032	495,014	1,079,046
5	Bulandshahr	104,228	94,813	199,041	437,660	390,468	828,128
AGRA DIVISION.							
6	Aligarh	71,812	60,550	132,362	484,713	409,054	893,767
7	Muttra	32,532	26,651	59,183	302,155	246,266	548,421
8	àgra	60,417	49,724	110,141	434,327	356,244	790,571
9	Mainpuri	21,096	18,190	39,286	380,613	309,805	690,418
10	Etah	46,750	40,161	86,911	389,634	329,142	718,776
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.							
11	Bareilly	138,725	124,025	262,750	393,311	334,068	727,379
12	Bijnor	137,488	127,922	265,410	242,444	214,484	456,928
13	Budaun	88,126	77,902	166,028	429,587	360,795	790,382
14	Moradabad	228,916	207,132	436,048	395,270	339,146	734,416
15	Shahjahanpur	67,711	62,068	129,779	382,171	321,726	703,897
16	Pilibhit	40,711	38,338	79,049	186,295	162,274	348,569
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.							
17	Farrukhabad	52,430	47,229	99,659	411,672	336,112	747,784
18	Etawah	22,911	20,088	42,999	377,097	305,602	682,699
19	Cawnpore	62,911	48,742	111,653	568,932	458,813	1,027,745
20	Fatehpur	38,316	37,507	75,823	301,761	272,144	573,905
21	Allahabad	92,807	86,170	178,977	624,241	592,678	1,216,919
JHANSI DIVISION.							
22	Jhansi	18,161	14,783	32,943	288,606	269,529	558,135
23	Jalaun	13,765	12,809	26,574	198,652	178,483	377,135
24	Hamirpur	14,071	14,530	28,601	209,739	200,493	410,232
25	Banda	18,004	17,900	35,904	295,046	281,037	576,083
BENARES DIVISION.							
26	Benares	49,279	45,000	94,279	411,010	393,371	804,381
27	Mirzapur	21,967	21,277	43,244	338,498	339,998	678,496
28	Jaunpur	49,995	51,568	101,563	524,105	528,726	1,052,831
29	Ghazipur	36,198	39,586	75,784	388,124	367,760	755,884
30	Ballia	25,625	26,667	52,292	400,129	377,131	777,260
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.							
31	Gorakhpur	168,843	161,798	330,641	1,487,976	1,445,011	2,932,987
32	Basti	167,210	158,583	325,793	817,286	781,720	1,599,006
33	Azamgarh	91,967	91,427	183,394	683,828	660,511	1,344,339
KUMAUN DIVISION.							
34	Naini Tal	32,983	22,779	55,762	124,272	90,422	214,694
35	Almora	1,840	1,183	3,023	262,557	262,907	525,464
36	Garhwal	2,695	1,134	3,829	229,561	250,664	480,225
LUCKNOW DIVISION.							
37	Lucknow	81,140	70,580	151,720	305,608	257,928	563,536
38	Unao	36,895	33,496	70,391	396,139	351,542	747,681
39	Rae Bareli	41,810	41,944	83,754	432,678	419,514	852,192
40	Sitapur	86,271	78,632	164,903	494,684	428,597	923,281
41	Hardoi	62,736	55,759	118,495	521,518	440,805	962,323
42	Kheri	70,989	64,092	135,081	413,423	363,554	776,977
FYZABAD DIVISION.							
43	Fyzabad	63,927	63,908	127,835	523,141	519,051	1,042,192
44	Gonda	126,188	121,798	247,986	626,311	598,121	1,224,432
45	Bahraich	113,000	103,892	216,892	440,749	406,257	847,006
46	Sultanpur	55,769	60,622	116,391	438,688	448,533	887,221
47	Partabgarh	45,808	47,726	93,534	371,353	389,911	761,264
48	Bara Banki	90,688	87,311	177,999	445,584	405,191	850,775
	Total for the Province	3,388,151	3,092,381	6,481,032	20,130,814	18,274,810	38,405,624

FORM No. V.

of the districts of the United Provinces during the year 1925.

3									4
According to census of 1921.									Number.
Christians.			Other classes.			Total.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
2,933	2,673	5,606	2,072	1,066	3,138	128,176	84,067	212,243	1
3,293	2,186	5,479	8,993	6,561	15,554	515,908	421,563	937,471	2
3,451	2,964	6,415	12,959	10,318	23,277	434,307	359,958	794,265	3
16,995	14,125	31,120	25,583	20,667	46,250	809,994	689,080	1,499,074	4
6,203	6,208	12,411	14,438	12,501	26,939	562,529	503,990	1,066,519	5
7,065	7,455	15,120	11,189	9,307	20,496	575,379	486,366	1,061,745	6
3,320	2,767	6,087	3,143	2,304	5,447	341,150	277,988	619,138	7
4,199	2,621	6,820	9,355	7,268	16,623	508,298	415,857	924,155	8
1,552	1,383	2,935	8,720	6,668	15,388	411,981	336,046	748,027	9
6,298	5,732	12,030	6,480	5,563	12,043	449,162	380,598	829,760	10
7,186	6,522	13,708	5,668	4,875	10,038	544,885	468,990	1,013,875	11
812	840	1,652	8,899	7,293	16,192	389,643	350,539	740,182	12
6,935	6,201	13,136	3,175	2,626	5,801	527,823	447,524	975,347	13
8,714	8,002	16,716	6,122	5,351	11,473	639,022	559,631	1,198,653	14
1,768	1,687	3,455	1,187	797	1,984	452,837	386,278	839,115	15
1,426	1,271	2,697	698	588	1,286	229,130	202,471	431,601	16
1,561	1,455	3,016	3,346	2,828	6,174	469,009	387,624	856,633	17
693	549	1,242	3,622	2,970	6,592	404,323	329,209	733,532	18
3,564	2,368	5,932	1,912	1,422	3,334	637,319	511,345	1,148,664	19
227	172	399	1,223	1,042	2,265	341,527	310,865	652,392	20
4,102	2,776	6,878	1,038	633	1,671	722,188	682,257	1,404,445	21
2,770	1,382	4,152	6,053	5,216	11,269	315,590	290,909	606,499	22
138	113	251	829	650	1,479	213,384	192,055	405,439	23
188	476	664	391	357	748	224,389	215,856	440,245	24
96	71	167	498	462	960	313,644	299,470	613,114	25
933	924	1,857	466	329	795	461,688	439,624	901,312	26
369	427	796	801	846	1,647	361,635	362,548	724,183	27
71	50	121	309	281	590	574,480	580,625	1,155,105	28
193	181	374	125	122	247	424,640	407,649	832,289	29
485	462	947	281	229	510	426,520	404,489	831,009	30
468	385	853	1,305	1,044	2,349	1,658,592	1,608,238	3,266,830	31
58	56	114	187	128	315	984,741	940,487	1,925,228	32
70	47	117	404	403	807	776,269	752,388	1,528,657	33
1,343	1,101	2,444	2,200	1,775	3,975	160,798	116,077	276,875	34
671	876	1,547	185	119	304	265,253	265,085	530,338	35
491	483	974	116	42	158	232,863	252,323	485,186	36
4,818	2,712	7,530	993	565	1,558	392,559	331,785	724,344	37
100	75	175	479	402	881	433,613	385,515	819,128	38
96	74	170	158	129	287	474,742	461,661	936,403	39
301	286	587	399	311	710	581,655	507,826	1,089,481	40
448	540	988	1,464	1,140	2,604	586,166	498,244	1,084,410	41
338	258	596	427	394	821	485,177	428,298	913,475	42
1,151	275	1,426	266	211	477	588,485	583,445	1,171,930	43
284	202	486	113	81	194	752,896	720,202	1,473,098	44
149	101	250	650	579	1,229	554,543	510,829	1,065,377	45
34	96	130	102	68	170	494,593	509,319	1,003,912	46
9	10	19	169	144	313	417,339	437,791	855,130	47
55	74	129	569	482	1,051	536,896	493,058	1,029,954	48
99,024	91,694	200,718	159,756	128,657	288,413	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	

Deaths registered according to classes and sexes

1 Number.	2 District.			Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
MEERUT DIVISION.									
1	Dehra Dun	...	...	302	287	589	2,083	1,704	3,787
2	Saharanpur	...	...	5,439	5,068	10,507	10,244	8,721	18,965
3	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	3,852	3,636	7,488	8,677	7,722	16,399
4	Meerut	...	...	6,434	6,731	13,165	20,769	20,537	41,306
5	Bulandshahr	...	...	4,910	5,334	10,244	18,901	19,598	38,499
AGRA DIVISION.									
6	Aligarh	...	...	2,416	2,524	4,940	18,348	16,774	35,122
7	Muttra	...	...	922	847	1,769	9,273	8,426	17,699
8	Agra	...	...	1,575	1,480	3,055	12,600	10,533	23,133
9	Mainpuri	...	...	453	409	862	12,236	8,805	21,041
10	Etah	...	...	937	922	1,859	10,389	8,131	18,520
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.									
11	Bareilly	...	...	3,373	3,093	6,466	11,539	9,791	21,330
12	Bijnor	...	...	4,869	4,546	9,415	8,564	7,383	15,947
13	Budaun	...	...	2,215	2,075	4,290	11,464	9,411	20,875
14	Moradabad	...	...	7,583	7,366	14,949	13,597	12,083	25,680
15	Shahjahanpur	...	...	2,005	1,773	3,778	11,242	9,528	20,770
16	Pilibhit	...	...	1,418	1,215	2,633	5,797	4,877	10,674
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.									
17	Farrukhabad	...	...	1,482	1,300	2,782	14,368	11,930	26,298
18	Etawah	...	...	571	503	1,074	9,349	7,384	16,733
19	Cawnpore	...	...	1,712	1,437	3,149	12,620	10,214	22,834
20	Fatehpur	...	...	762	728	1,490	5,598	4,535	10,133
21	Allahabad	...	...	1,910	1,716	3,626	13,354	10,124	23,478
JHANSI DIVISION.									
22	Jhansi	...	...	384	373	757	7,813	6,736	14,549
23	Jalaun	...	...	281	211	492	4,391	3,650	8,041
24	Hamirpur	...	...	368	287	655	5,439	4,500	9,939
25	Banda	...	...	374	316	690	6,505	4,889	11,394
BENARES DIVISION.									
26	Benares	...	...	1,399	1,541	2,940	10,453	8,927	19,380
27	Mirzapur	...	...	388	363	751	7,811	6,581	14,392
28	Jaunpur	...	...	945	801	1,746	11,384	8,535	19,919
29	Ghazipur	...	...	902	910	1,812	9,099	8,005	17,104
30	Ballia	...	...	505	469	974	8,330	6,790	15,120
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.									
31	Gorakhpur	...	...	3,059	2,587	5,646	28,406	23,492	51,898
32	Basti	...	...	3,571	3,020	6,591	20,463	18,331	38,794
33	Azamgarh	...	...	2,299	2,159	4,458	18,290	15,939	34,289
KUMAUN DIVISION.									
34	Naini Tal	...	...	1,229	1,022	2,251	3,128	2,678	5,806
35	Almora	...	...	22	25	47	6,081	5,991	12,072
36	Garhwal	...	...	34	18	52	7,070	6,978	14,048
LUCKNOW DIVISION.									
37	Lucknow	...	...	2,112	2,101	4,213	7,612	6,384	13,996
38	Unao	...	...	734	688	1,422	8,405	6,518	14,923
39	Rae Bareli	...	...	1,027	886	1,913	8,906	7,160	16,066
40	Sitapur	...	...	1,742	1,572	3,314	10,378	8,503	18,881
41	Hardoil	...	...	1,194	1,155	2,349	11,454	8,992	20,446
42	Kheri	...	...	1,428	1,285	2,713	9,559	7,566	17,125
FYZABAD DIVISION.									
43	Fyzabad	...	...	1,315	1,223	2,538	12,144	10,591	22,735
44	Gonda	...	...	1,909	1,681	3,590	9,895	8,158	18,053
45	Bahraich	...	...	2,016	1,626	3,642	9,199	7,594	16,793
46	Sultanpur	...	...	1,459	1,293	2,752	11,842	9,800	21,642
47	Partabgarh	...	...	778	624	1,402	7,780	6,148	13,928
48	Bara Banki	...	...	2,044	1,806	3,850	10,635	8,687	19,322
	Total for the Province	...	...	88,658	83,032	171,690	513,484	436,394	949,878

FORM No. V.

in the districts of the United Provinces during the year 1925—(continued).

5									6
Number of deaths registered.									Number.
Christians.			Other classes.			Total.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
33	31	64	1	2	3	2,419	2,024	4,443	1
9	10	19	52	44	96	15,744	13,843	29,587	2
1	6	7	76	83	159	12,606	11,447	24,053	3
17	10	27	232	250	482	27,452	27,528	54,980	4
11	18	29	85	115	200	23,907	25,065	48,972	5
8	14	22	2	6	8	20,774	19,318	40,092	6
6	9	15	16	10	26	10,217	9,292	19,509	7
19	15	34	8	6	14	14,202	12,034	26,236	8
1	...	1	7	14	21	12,697	9,228	21,925	9
8	6	14	37	36	73	11,371	9,095	20,466	10
41	35	76	45	27	72	14,998	12,946	27,944	11
4	1	5	80	78	158	13,517	12,008	25,525	12
17	22	39	17	19	36	13,713	11,527	25,240	13
63	59	122	68	65	133	21,311	19,573	40,884	14
3	6	9	4	1	5	13,254	11,308	24,562	15
4	4	8	29	30	59	7,248	6,126	13,374	16
6	4	10	28	17	45	15,884	13,251	29,135	17
1	3	4	2	7	9	9,923	7,897	17,820	18
9	12	21	13	4	17	14,354	11,667	26,021	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,360	5,263	11,623	20
28	13	41	4	3	7	15,296	11,856	27,152	21
10	5	15	42	38	80	8,249	7,152	15,401	22
1	...	1	1	3	4	4,674	3,864	8,538	23
...	3	3	...	...	...	5,807	4,790	10,597	24
1	...	1	1	...	1	6,881	5,205	12,086	25
13	13	26	...	4	4	11,865	10,485	22,350	26
6	3	9	2	1	3	8,207	6,948	15,155	27
2	...	2	...	...	...	12,331	9,336	21,667	28
1	5	6	4	5	9	10,006	8,925	18,931	29
...	...	...	2	...	2	8,837	7,259	16,096	30
4	4	8	4	4	8	31,473	26,087	57,560	31
...	2	2	...	...	...	24,034	21,353	45,387	32
2	...	2	2	1	3	20,593	18,159	38,752	33
13	14	27	6	6	12	4,376	3,720	8,096	34
9	14	23	4	7	11	6,116	6,037	12,153	35
4	5	9	8	3	11	7,116	7,004	14,120	36
48	25	73	15	20	35	9,787	8,530	18,317	37
1	...	1	1	1	2	9,141	7,207	16,348	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,933	8,046	17,979	39
3	6	9	9	12	21	12,132	10,093	22,225	40
2	6	8	1	1	2	12,651	10,154	22,805	41
2	3	5	1	1	2	10,990	8,855	19,845	42
2	4	6	5	7	12	13,466	11,825	25,291	43
6	2	8	...	1	1	11,810	9,842	21,652	44
1	...	1	10	2	12	11,226	9,222	20,448	45
...	...	...	2	...	2	13,303	11,093	24,396	46
1	...	1	1	...	1	8,560	6,772	15,332	47
...	2	2	3	1	4	12,682	10,496	23,178	48
421	394	815	930	935	1,865	603,493	520,755	1,124,248	

Deaths registered according to classes and sexes

1 Number.	2						
	District.	Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MEERUT DIVISION.							
1	Dehra Dun ...	15·75	26·68	19·68	20·03	24·49	21·82
2	Saharanpur ...	32·41	36·05	34·07	30·51	32·03	31·19
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	31·56	34·87	33·08	29·33	31·85	30·47
4	Meerut ...	35·08	42·26	38·42	35·56	41·49	38·28
5	Bulandshahr ...	47·11	56·26	51·47	43·19	50·19	46·49
AGRA DIVISION.							
6	Aligarh ...	33·64	41·68	37·32	37·85	41·01	39·30
7	Muttra ...	28·34	31·78	29·89	30·69	34·21	32·27
8	Agra ...	26·07	29·76	27·74	29·01	29·57	29·26
9	Mainpuri ...	21·47	22·48	21·94	32·15	28·42	30·47
10	Etah ...	20·04	22·96	21·39	26·66	24·70	25·77
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.							
11	Bareilly ...	24·31	24·94	24·61	29·34	29·31	29·32
12	Bijnor ...	35·41	35·54	35·47	35·32	34·42	34·90
13	Budaun ...	25·13	26·64	25·84	26·69	26·08	26·41
14	Moradabad ...	33·12	35·56	34·28	34·40	35·63	34·97
15	Shahjahanpur ...	29·61	28·56	29·11	29·42	29·61	29·51
16	Pilibhit ...	34·83	31·69	33·31	31·12	30·05	30·62
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.							
17	Farrukhabad ...	28·27	27·52	27·91	34·90	35·49	35·17
18	Etawah ...	24·92	25·04	24·98	24·79	24·16	24·51
19	Cawnpore ...	27·21	29·48	28·20	22·18	22·26	22·22
20	Fatehpur ...	19·89	19·41	19·65	18·55	16·66	17·66
21	Allahabad ...	20·58	19·91	20·26	21·39	17·08	19·29
JHANSI DIVISION.							
22	Jhansi ...	21·14	25·23	22·98	27·07	24·99	26·07
23	Jalaun ...	20·41	16·47	18·51	22·10	20·45	21·32
24	Hamirpur ...	26·15	19·75	22·90	25·93	22·44	24·23
25	Banda ...	20·77	17·65	19·22	22·05	17·40	19·78
BENARES DIVISION.							
26	Benares ...	28·39	34·24	31·18	25·43	22·69	24·09
27	Mirzapur ...	17·66	17·06	17·37	23·07	19·35	21·21
28	Jaunpur ...	18·90	15·53	17·19	21·72	16·14	18·92
29	Ghazipur ...	24·92	22·99	23·91	23·44	21·77	22·63
30	Ballia ...	19·71	17·59	18·63	20·82	18·00	19·45
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.							
31	Gorakhpur ...	18·12	15·99	17·07	19·09	16·26	17·69
32	Basti ...	21·36	19·04	20·23	25·04	23·45	24·26
33	Azamgarh ...	25·00	23·61	24·31	26·75	24·22	25·51
KUMAUN DIVISION.							
34	Naini Tal ...	37·26	44·86	40·37	25·17	29·62	27·04
35	Almora ...	11·96	21·13	15·55	23·16	22·79	22·97
36	Garhwal ...	12·61	15·87	13·58	30·80	27·84	29·25
LUCKNOW DIVISION.							
37	Lucknow ...	26·03	29·77	27·77	24·91	24·75	24·84
38	Unao ...	19·89	20·54	20·20	21·22	18·54	19·96
39	Rae Bareli ...	24·56	21·12	22·84	20·58	17·07	18·85
40	Sitapur ...	20·19	19·99	20·10	20·98	19·84	20·45
41	Hardoi ...	19·03	20·71	19·82	21·96	20·40	21·25
42	Kheri ...	20·11	20·05	20·08	23·12	20·81	22·04
FYZABAD DIVISION.							
43	Fyzabad ...	20·57	19·14	19·85	23·21	20·40	21·31
44	Gonda ...	15·13	13·80	14·48	15·80	13·64	14·74
45	Bahraich ...	17·84	15·65	16·79	20·87	18·69	19·83
46	Sultanpur ...	26·16	21·33	23·64	26·99	21·85	24·39
47	Partabgarh ...	16·98	13·08	14·99	20·95	15·77	18·29
48	Bara Banki ...	22·54	20·68	21·63	23·87	21·44	22·71
	Total for the Province ...	26·17	26·85	26·49	25·57	23·88	24·73

7									8
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Christians.			Other classes.			Total.			Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
11.25	11.60	11.42	.48	1.88	.96	18.87	24.08	20.93	1
2.73	4.57	3.47	5.78	6.71	6.17	30.52	32.83	31.56	2
.29	2.02	1.09	5.86	8.04	6.83	29.02	31.80	30.83	3
1.00	.71	.87	9.07	12.10	10.42	33.89	39.95	36.67	4
1.77	2.90	2.34	5.89	9.20	7.42	40.72	49.73	45.92	5
1.04	1.88	1.45	.18	.64	.39	36.10	39.72	37.76	6
1.81	3.25	2.46	5.09	4.34	4.77	29.95	33.42	31.51	7
4.52	5.72	4.98	.85	.82	.84	27.94	28.94	28.39	8
.64	...	.34	.80	2.10	1.36	30.82	27.46	29.31	9
1.27	1.05	1.16	5.71	6.47	6.06	25.32	23.90	24.66	10
5.70	5.37	5.54	7.95	6.17	7.17	27.51	27.60	27.61	11
4.92	1.19	3.02	8.99	10.69	9.76	34.69	34.25	34.48	12
2.45	3.55	2.97	5.35	7.23	6.20	25.98	25.76	25.88	13
7.23	7.37	7.30	11.11	12.15	11.59	33.35	34.97	34.11	14
1.70	3.56	2.60	3.37	1.25	2.52	29.27	29.27	29.27	15
2.80	3.15	2.97	41.55	51.02	45.88	31.20	30.26	30.99	16
3.84	2.75	3.29	8.37	6.01	7.29	33.87	34.18	34.01	17
1.44	5.46	3.22	.55	2.36	1.36	24.54	23.99	24.29	18
2.52	5.07	3.54	6.80	2.81	5.10	22.52	22.82	22.65	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	18.62	16.93	17.87	20
6.82	4.68	5.96	3.85	4.74	4.19	21.18	17.38	19.33	21
3.61	3.62	3.61	6.94	7.28	7.10	26.14	24.58	25.39	22
7.25	...	3.98	1.21	4.61	2.70	21.91	20.12	21.06	23
...	6.30	4.52	...	...	...	25.88	22.19	24.07	24
10.42	...	5.99	2.01	...	1.04	21.94	17.38	19.71	25
13.93	14.07	14.00	...	12.16	5.03	25.70	23.85	24.80	26
16.26	7.02	11.31	2.50	1.18	1.82	22.69	19.16	20.93	27
28.17	...	16.53	...	...	...	21.46	16.08	18.76	28
5.18	27.62	16.04	32.00	40.98	36.44	23.56	21.89	22.74	29
...	...	...	7.12	...	3.92	20.72	17.95	19.37	30
8.55	10.39	9.38	3.06	3.83	3.40	18.97	16.22	17.62	31
...	35.71	17.54	..	...	...	24.41	22.70	23.57	32
28.57	..	17.09	4.95	2.48	3.72	26.53	24.13	25.35	33
9.68	12.71	11.05	2.73	3.38	3.02	27.21	32.05	29.24	34
13.41	15.98	14.87	21.62	58.82	36.18	23.06	22.77	22.91	35
8.15	10.35	9.24	68.96	71.43	69.62	30.56	27.76	29.10	36
9.96	9.22	9.69	15.10	35.40	22.46	24.93	25.71	25.29	37
10.00	...	5.71	2.09	2.49	2.27	21.08	18.70	19.96	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	29.23	17.43	19.20	39
9.97	20.98	15.33	22.56	38.58	29.58	20.86	19.87	20.40	40
4.46	11.11	8.10	.68	.88	.77	21.58	20.38	21.02	41
5.92	11.63	8.39	2.34	2.54	2.44	22.65	20.68	21.72	42
1.74	14.54	4.21	18.80	33.17	25.16	22.88	20.27	21.58	43
21.13	9.90	16.46	12.34	12.34	5.15	15.69	13.66	14.70	44
6.71	...	4.00	15.38	3.45	9.76	20.24	18.05	19.19	45
...	...	...	19.61	...	11.82	26.90	21.78	24.30	46
111.11	...	52.63	5.92	...	3.19	20.51	15.47	17.93	47
...	27.03	15.50	5.27	2.07	3.80	23.62	21.29	22.50	48
3.86	4.30	4.06	5.82	7.27	6.47	25.37	24.12	24.78	

Deaths from **different causes** and Births registered in the **Towns**
(such towns) of the United

1 Number.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	4 Births.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of popula- tion.	5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.
			Male.	Female.	Total.				
<i>A.—Rural Districts.</i>									
MEERUT DIVISION.									
1	Dehra Dun ...	170,446	2,328	1,975	4,303	25·24	2	13	...
2	Saharanpur ...	802,435	17,173	14,765	31,938	39·80	2	67	105
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	743,280	15,240	12,844	28,084	37·78	9	221	912
4	Meerut ...	1,388,632	30,403	26,544	56,947	41·01	279	288	8,172
5	Bulandshahr ...	994,155	21,242	18,179	39,421	39·65	1,263	275	8,728
AGRA DIVISION.									
6	Aligarh ...	943,001	19,611	17,049	36,660	38·87	1,224	581	2,722
7	Muttra ...	555,782	8,338	6,967	15,305	27·54	44	243	4,378
8	Agra ...	740,222	13,386	11,775	25,161	33·99	19	375	81
9	Mainpuri ...	723,301	9,311	7,838	17,149	23·71	13	285	...
10	Etah ...	797,813	11,359	9,925	21,284	26·68	288	191	81
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.									
11	Bareilly ...	881,568	21,150	19,735	40,885	46·38	74	118	...
12	Bijnor ...	645,057	16,690	14,814	31,504	48·84	19	423	269
13	Budaun ...	909,071	17,208	15,717	32,925	36·22	37	271	12
14	Moradabad ...	1,008,785	24,046	21,288	45,334	44·94	93	571	595
15	Shahjahanpur ...	753,749	17,203	15,229	32,432	43·03	8	93	11
16	Pilibhit ...	399,257	9,485	8,591	18,076	45·27	16	46	...
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.									
17	Farrukhabad ...	790,044	14,318	12,573	26,891	34·04	31	31	211
18	Etawah ...	691,974	10,292	9,249	19,541	28·24	1	40	28
19	Cawnpore ...	953,579	12,901	11,059	23,960	25·13	9	25	832
20	Fatehpur ...	637,444	8,212	7,395	15,607	24·48	..	1	706
21	Allahabad ...	1,258,840	18,008	15,896	33,904	26·93	59	77	431
JHANSI DIVISION.									
22	Jhansi ...	528,056	11,312	10,797	22,109	41·87	...	86	...
23	Jalaun ...	380,899	6,051	5,189	11,240	29·51	11	5	82
24	Hamirpur ...	428,597	8,968	8,099	17,067	39·82	1	23	9
25	Banda ...	593,085	8,818	7,527	16,345	27·56	2	29	1
BENARES DIVISION.									
26	Benares ...	705,939	11,895	10,779	22,674	32·12	33	16	539
27	Mirzapur ...	669,189	11,369	10,493	21,862	32·67	4	38	124
28	Jaunpur ...	1,122,536	15,290	13,374	28,664	25·53	25	82	820
29	Ghazipur ...	807,581	11,286	10,029	21,315	26·39	21	44	4,404
30	Ballia ...	812,794	11,634	10,173	21,807	26·83	5	45	617
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.									
31	Gorakhpur ...	3,203,835	46,840	42,786	89,626	27·97	259	436	865
32	Basti ...	1,907,537	30,957	27,773	58,730	30·79	769	85	2,210
33	Azamgarh ...	1,483,371	20,781	19,072	39,853	26·87	72	120	4,696
KUMAUN DIVISION.									
34	Naini Tal ...	255,907	4,122	3,819	7,941	31·03	...	140	...
35	Almora ...	530,338	10,675	10,238	20,913	39·43	4	152	...
36	Garhwal... ..	485,186	9,715	9,455	19,170	39·51	38	33	...
LUCKNOW DIVISION.									
37	Lucknow ...	507,177	8,115	7,411	15,526	30·61	1	173	49
38	Unao ...	807,981	10,787	9,235	20,022	24·78	7	116	606
39	Rae Bareli ...	920,220	9,793	8,031	17,824	19·37	28	178	602
40	Sitapur ...	1,048,342	19,870	17,499	37,369	35·64	23	29	769
41	Hardoi ...	1,037,228	16,849	15,006	31,855	30·71	5	147	49
42	Kheri ...	901,079	18,114	15,638	33,752	37·46	...	35	214
FYZABAD DIVISION.									
43	Fyzabad ...	1,102,330	13,910	12,150	26,060	23·64	374	89	743
44	Gonda ...	1,443,739	20,683	17,967	38,650	26·77	343	52	16
45	Bahraich ...	1,027,082	17,635	15,422	33,057	32·18	420	31	92
46	Sultanpur ...	1,003,912	14,823	12,756	27,579	27·47	1,048	57	326
47	Partabgarh ...	855,130	11,691	9,927	21,618	25·28	97	44	..
48	Bara Banki ...	1,007,258	17,115	15,218	32,333	32·10	3	9	255
Total of Rural districts		42,364,763	717,002	635,270	1,352,272	31·92	7,083	6,529	46,362

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having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of Provinces during the year 1925.

8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory diseases.	11 Injuries.						12 All other causes.	13 Total deaths from all causes.	Number.
			Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			
			Male.	Female.							
2,611	143	213	..	4	47	10	1	62	453	3,497	1
22,968	80	75	4	14	247	22	2	289	490	24,071	2
20,219	89	84	14	26	208	17	3	268	189	21,991	3
41,613	71	228	25	71	290	24	5	415	462	51,528	4
33,228	151	68	5	36	250	26	4	321	456	44,490	5
26,318	161	122	21	37	258	20	6	342	2,494	33,964	6
11,215	49	59	4	22	167	18	8	219	509	16,716	7
15,588	22	46	14	47	271	56	5	393	2,704	19,228	8
20,163	3	18	19	53	197	43	5	317	721	21,520	9
16,326	151	197	20	38	181	28	11	278	1,954	19,466	10
22,925	46	128	7	11	201	147	8	374	1,551	25,216	11
17,596	79	53	8	23	176	141	5	353	3,045	21,837	12
21,638	60	38	16	59	260	66	10	411	507	22,974	13
30,869	160	107	5	7	230	73	9	324	473	33,192	14
17,993	8	71	17	41	174	81	2	315	2,933	21,432	15
10,415	10	43	9	4	115	120	12	260	1,139	11,929	16
22,666	27	59	14	63	228	45	2	352	3,187	26,564	17
13,054	2	12	10	31	227	61	4	333	2,600	16,080	18
14,044	13	52	11	18	294	96	3	422	2,220	17,617	19
7,830	11	19	7	31	233	104	2	377	2,248	11,192	20
18,444	22	60	10	26	452	147	4	639	3,402	23,134	21
10,125	51	115	12	45	196	80	11	344	2,325	13,046	22
6,292	9	67	9	25	64	45	1	144	1,243	7,853	23
7,357	23	2,407	17	36	121	63	5	242	295	10,357	24
9,260	23	77	8	27	183	132	3	353	1,952	11,697	25
9,360	37	57	4	21	268	69	4	366	2,935	13,343	26
10,716	25	48	6	18	199	127	1	351	2,610	13,916	27
15,643	6	7	7	35	439	152	3	636	3,800	21,019	28
11,773	13	26	4	17	293	96	3	413	1,926	18,620	29
12,185	198	68	5	11	326	90	2	434	2,222	15,774	30
46,817	91	104	10	42	1,027	490	26	1,595	5,170	55,337	31
33,125	67	65	1	9	402	146	4	562	8,194	45,077	32
27,033	58	97	12	69	619	251	7	958	4,876	37,910	33
7,002	54	95	6	2	41	28	1	78	110	7,479	34
9,977	725	492	8	18	181	35	1	243	560	12,153	35
10,967	2,172	454	9	19	129	42	5	204	252	14,120	36
8,430	27	133	5	16	151	35	1	208	1,315	10,336	37
13,544	15	26	5	12	245	65	4	331	1,371	16,016	38
14,756	28	20	23	23	328	70	..	444	1,292	17,348	39
17,152	29	100	20	37	377	155	9	598	2,218	20,918	40
18,333	34	50	43	84	356	122	32	637	2,006	21,261	41
16,928	22	26	24	21	280	110	1	436	1,962	19,693	42
18,606	21	50	3	13	493	166	12	687	2,942	23,512	43
17,448	35	93	5	15	397	260	9	686	2,160	20,833	44
14,468	10	11	6	5	263	184	4	462	4,069	19,563	45
19,473	4	79	11	18	337	126	4	496	2,913	24,396	46
12,693	6	63	6	30	298	52	3	389	2,040	15,332	47
19,164	18	29	12	21	396	159	3	591	2,584	22,653	48
826,425	5,159	6,611	521	1,351	13,115	4,695	270	19,952	99,079	1,017,200	

Paragraphs 26, 38—41, 46, 48, 53 and 55—57.]

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

Deaths from **different causes** and Births registered in the **Towns** (having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of such towns) of the United Provinces during the year 1925—(contd.).

1 Number.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	14 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								From all causes.	
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory dis- eases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.
A.—Rural Districts— (concl'd).												
MEERUT DIVISION.												
1	Dehra Dun ...	170,446	·01	·08	...	15·32	·84	1 25	·36	2·66	20·52	22·85
2	Saharanpur ...	802,435	...	·08	·13	28·62	·10	·09	·36	·61	30·00	33·38
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	743,280	·01	·30	·1	23 27·20	·12	·11	·26	·25	29·59	22·85
4	Meerut ...	1,388,632	·20	·21	5·88	29·97	·05	·16	·30	·33	37·11	29·10
5	Bulandshahr ...	994,155	1·27	·28	8·78	33·42	·15	·07	·32	·46	44·75	33·00
AGRA DIVISION.												
6	Aligarh ...	943,001	1·30	·62	2·89	27·91	·17	·13	·36	2·64	36·02	29 12
7	Muttra ...	555,782	·08	·44	7·88	20·18	·09	·11	·39	·91	30·08	20·95
8	Agra ...	740,222	·02	·51	·11	21·06	·03	·06	·53	3·65	25 98	27·74
9	Mainpuri ...	723,301	·02	·39	...	27·88	...	·02	·44	1·00	29·75	29 21
10	Etah ...	797,813	·36	·24	·10	20·46	·19	·25	·35	2·45	24·40	28·11
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.												
11	Bareilly ...	881,568	·08	·13	...	26·00	·05	·14	·42	1·76	28·60	40·41
12	Bijnor ...	645,057	·03	·65	·42	27·28	·12	·08	·55	4 72	33·85	39·72
13	Budaun ...	909,071	·04	·30	·01	23·80	·07	·04	·45	·56	25 27	36·12
14	Moradabad ...	1,008,785	·09	·56	·59	30·60	·16	·11	·32	·47	32·90	40 56
15	Shahjahanpur ...	753,749	·01	·12	·01	23·87	·01	·09	·42	3·89	28·43	37·13
16	Pilibhit ...	399,257	·04	·11	...	26·08	·02	·11	·65	2 85	29·88	37·16
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.												
17	Farrukhabad ...	790,044	·04	·04	·27	28·69	·03	·07	·44	4·03	33·62	40·32
18	Etawah ...	691,974	...	·06	·04	18·88	...	·02	·48	3·76	23 24	31·93
19	Cawnpore ...	953,579	·01	·03	·87	14 73	·01	·05	·44	2·33	18 47	29·18
20	Fatehpur ...	637,444	...	...	1·11	12·28	·02	·03	·59	3·53	17·56	28·58
21	Allahabad ...	1,258,840	·05	·06	·34	14·65	·02	·05	·51	2·70	18 38	28·44
JHANSI DIVISION.												
22	Jhansi ...	528,056	...	·16	...	19·17	·10	·22	·65	4·40	24·70	34·13
23	Jalaun ...	380,899	·03	·01	·21	16·52	·02	·17	·38	3·26	20·62	31·02
24	Hamirpur ...	428,597	...	·05	·02	17·16	·05	5·62	·56	·69	24 16	39·92
25	Banda ...	593,085	...	·05	...	15·61	·04	·13	·59	3·29	19·72	34·31
BENARES DIVISION.												
26	Benares ...	705,939	·05	·02	·76	13·26	·05	·08	·52	4·16	18·90	31·60
27	Mirzapur ...	669,189	...	·06	·18	16·01	·04	·07	·52	3·90	20·79	30·91
28	Jaunpur ...	1,122,536	·02	·07	·73	13·93	...	·01	·57	3·98	18·72	25 35
29	Ghazipur ...	807,581	·03	·05	5·45	14·58	·02	·03	·51	2·88	23·06	30·48
30	Ballia ...	812,794	·01	·05	·76	14·99	·24	·08	·53	2·73	19·41	28·65
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.												
31	Gorakhpur ...	3,203,835	·08	·14	·27	14·61	·03	·03	·50	1·61	17·27	20·50
32	Basti ...	1,907,537	·40	·04	1·16	17·36	·03	·03	·29	4·29	23·63	27·66
33	Azamgarh ...	1,483,371	·05	·08	3·16	18·22	·04	·06	·64	3·29	25·56	36·80
KUMAUN DIVISION.												
34	Naini Tal ...	255,907	...	·55	...	27·36	·21	·37	·30	·43	29·22	37·16
35	Almora ...	530,338	·01	·28	...	18·81	1·37	·93	·46	1·05	22·91	33 60
36	Garhwal ...	485,186	·08	·07	...	22·60	4·48	·93	·42	·52	29·10	33 01
LUCKNOW DIVISION.												
37	Lucknow ...	507,177	...	·34	·10	16·62	·05	·26	·41	2·59	20 38	25·58
38	Unao ...	807,981	·01	·14	·75	16·76	·02	·03	·41	1·70	19·82	30·04
39	Rae Bareilly ...	920,220	·03	·19	·65	16·03	·03	·02	·48	1·40	18·85	24 50
40	Sitapur ...	1,048,342	·02	·03	·73	16·36	·03	·09	·57	2·11	19·95	33·50
41	Hardoi ...	1,037,228	...	·14	·05	17·67	·03	·05	·61	1·93	20·50	30·54
42	Kheri ...	901,079	...	·04	·24	18·86	·02	·03	·48	2·18	21·85	29·81
FYZABAD DIVISION.												
43	Fyzabad ...	1,102,330	·34	·08	·67	16·88	·02	·04	·62	2·67	21·33	29 72
44	Gonda ...	1,443,739	·24	·04	·01	12·08	·02	·06	·47	1·50	14·43	20·69
45	Bahraich ...	1,027,082	·41	·03	·09	14·09	·01	·01	·45	3·96	19·05	31·19
46	Sultanpur ...	1,003,912	1·04	·06	·32	19·40	...	·08	·49	2·90	24·30	30·41
47	Partabgarh ...	855,130	·11	·05	...	14·84	·01	·07	·45	2·38	17·93	26·93
48	Bara Banki ...	1,007,258	...	·01	·25	19·02	·02	·03	·59	2·56	22·49	30·31
Total of Rural districts		42,364,763	·17	·15	1·09	19·51	·12	·16	·47	2·34	24·01	30·07

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Paragraphs 26, 38, 40, 41, 45-48 and 52-57.]

Deaths from **different causes** and Births registered in the **Towns** (having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of such towns) of the United Provinces during the year 1925—(contd.).

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	5 Births.			6 Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	7 Cholera.	8 Small-pox.	9 Plague.
				Male.	Female.	Total				
		<i>B.—Towns.</i>								
1	Dehra Dun	Dehra ...	33,500	533	438	971	28.98	24	31	...
2		Mussooree ...	(a) 8,297	94	66	160	12.36	1	...	...
3	Saharanpur	Hardwar Union ...	30,795	557	549	1,106	35.91	11	...	2
4		Saharanpur ...	62,261	1,669	1,679	3,348	53.77	6	10	1
5		Deoband ...	17,891	517	505	1,022	57.12	1	12	...
6		Gangoh ...	11,843	272	239	511	43.15	...	7	168
7		Roorkee ...	12,246	236	226	462	37.73	...	4	...
8	Muzaffar- nagar.	Kairana ...	16,683	413	371	784	46.99	...	12	1
9		Kandhla ...	10,365	250	193	443	42.74	...	3	38
10		Muzaffarnagar ...	23,937	512	467	979	40.90	1	37	...
11	Meerut	Meerut ...	77,711	1,498	1,246	2,744	35.31	6	105	23
12		Hapur ...	20,388	480	444	924	45.32	41	13	382
13		Ghaziabad ...	12,343	267	215	482	39.05	...	7	93
14	Buland- shahr.	Khurja ...	25,719	730	668	1,398	54.36	16	20	396
15		Sikandrabad ...	16,857	464	452	916	54.34	35	7	113
16		Bulandshahr ...	19,509	446	398	844	43.25	12	...	9
17		Jahangirabad ...	10,279	158	187	345	33.56	1	68	...
18	Aligarh	Aligarh or Koil ...	66,963	1,735	1,749	3,484	52.03	46	385	34
19		Hathras ...	38,763	941	937	1,878	48.45	16	25	403
20		Atrauli ...	13,018	403	372	775	59.53	11	...	90
21	Muttra	Muttra ...	48,724	1,063	1,076	2,139	43.90	4	32	16
22		Brindaban ...	14,632	210	202	412	28.16	7	17	4
23	Agra	Agra ...	163,750	5,044	4,839	9,883	60.35	...	41	18
24		Firozabad ...	20,183	461	436	897	44.44	...	12	...
25	Mainpuri	Mainpuri ...	14,352	79	80	159	11.08	...	...	...
26		Shikohabad ...	10,374	208	174	382	36.82	...	77	...
27	Etah	Kasganj ...	20,988	444	414	858	40.88	...	85	...
28		Soron ...	10,959	227	255	482	43.98	1	...	...
29	Bareilly	Bareilly ...	119,175	2,034	1,808	3,842	32.24	16	2	1
30		Aonla ...	13,132	364	402	766	58.33	13	1	...
31	Bijnor	Nagina ...	18,736	509	470	979	52.25	15	29	...
32		Najibabad ...	18,504	523	526	1,049	56.69	3	10	...
33		Bijnor ...	18,095	484	463	947	52.33	...	9	56
34		Sherkot ...	13,889	292	237	529	38.09	2	168	...
35		Chandpur ...	11,032	347	333	680	61.64	2	5	10
36		Kiratpur ...	14,869	265	210	475	31.94	1	34	...
37	Budaun	Ujhani ...	11,186	240	190	430	38.44	...	8	...
38		Budaun ...	39,118	1,115	1,078	2,193	56.06	...	3	...
39		Sahaswan ...	15,972	444	417	861	53.91	1	...	37
40	Moradabad	Moradabad ...	82,671	2,516	2,384	4,900	59.27	27	18	56
41		Sambhal ...	41,585	1,049	1,007	2,056	49.44	28	196	364
42		Amroha ...	40,448	1,142	1,055	2,197	54.32	3	8	23
43		Chandausi ...	25,164	644	650	1,294	51.42	27	23	5
44	Shahjahan- pur.	Tilhar ...	16,584	452	495	947	57.10	...	57	...
45		Shahjahanpur ...	68,782	1,626	1,606	3,232	46.99	16	13	1

(a) Rates calculated on average population 12,943.

Deaths from **different causes** and Births registered in the **Towns** (such towns) of the United Provinces

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Population according to census of 1921.	9 Fever.	10 Dysentery and diarrhoea.	11 Respiratory diseases.	12 Injuries.			
							Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.
							Male.	Female.		
		B.—Towns— (contd.).								
1	Dehra Dun	Dehra	35,500	159	54	356	...	..	18	2
2		Mussooree	(a)8,297	26	1	39	...	..	..	..
3	Saharanpur	Hardwar Union ...	30,795	644	82	84	...	..	8	..
4		Saharanpur ...	62,261	1,605	91	300	...	..	27	..
5		Deoband ...	17,891	487	2	20	...	..	3	..
6		Gangoh ...	11,843	278	28	7	...	..	8	..
7	Roorkee ...	12,246	297	38	29	...	..	11	..	
8	Muzaffarnagar.	Kairana ...	16,683	838	1	2	...	1	4	..
9		Kandhla ...	10,365	443	...	...	...	..	4	..
10		Muzaffarnagar ...	23,937	500	23	37	...	..	13	..
11	Meerut	Meerut ...	77,711	736	149	503	...	1	13	..
12		Hapur ...	20,388	221	117	184	...	..	11	..
13		Ghaziabad ...	12,343	331	5	13	...	..	5	1
14	Bulandshahr.	Khurja ...	25,719	1,048	142	292	1	2	17	..
15		Sikandrabad ...	16,857	852	27	54	...	1	10	1
16		Bulandshahr ...	19,509	502	54	198	...	..	5	..
17		Jahangirabad ...	10,279	221	..	..	...	1	1	..
18	Aligarh	Aligarh or Koil ...	66,963	1,258	321	534	...	..	63	..
19		Hathras ...	38,763	666	180	325	2	1	29	1
20		Atrauli ...	13,018	218	129	11	...	..	2	..
21	Muttra	Muttra ...	48,724	558	159	600	1	..	51	1
22		Brindaban ...	14,632	519	52	97	...	..	9	2
23	Agra	Agra ..	163,750	2,480	325	2,004	1	4	170	5
24		Firozabad ...	20,183	265	57	107	...	..	16	..
25	Mainpuri	Mainpuri ...	14,352	160	2	3	...	..	..	..
26		Shikohabad ...	10,374	126	2	7	...	..	5	..
27	Etah	Kasganj ...	20,988	426	41	20	...	..	1	..
28		Soron ...	10,959	214	49	29	...	..	4	..
29	Bareilly	Baroilly ...	119,175	1,035	80	539	3	..	27	1
30		Aonla ...	13,132	226	54	40	...	..	13	..
31	Bijnor	Nagina ...	18,736	372	94	89	...	..	18	1
32		Najibabad ...	18,504	446	16	22	2	..	..	3
33		Bijnor ...	18,095	392	75	47	...	..	15	..
34		Sherkot ...	13,889	259	1	1	...	..	..	..
35		Chandpur ...	11,032	261	53	29	1	..	13	..
36		Kiratpur ...	14,869	242	7	40	...	1	4	1
37	Budaun	Ujhani ...	11,186	191	14	4	...	..	2	1
38		Budaun ...	39,118	733	83	192	1	..	29	1
39		Sahaswan ...	15,972	374	26	12	...	..	9	1
40	Moradabad	Moradabad ...	82,671	1,609	216	557	1	..	87	2
41		Sambhal ...	41,585	884	186	246	...	..	34	2
42		Amroha ...	40,448	739	128	129	...	..	18	..
43		Chandausi ...	25,164	447	108	193	...	1	15	1
44	Shahjahanpur.	Tilhar ...	16,584	321	29	74	...	1	9	1
45		Shahjahanpur ...	68,782	859	242	739	...	1	34	11

(a) Rates calculated on average population 12,943.

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having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of during the year 1925 - (continued).

Districts.	Total.	13	14	15										From all causes.		
		All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
				Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.					
1	21	208	853	.72	.92	...	4.74	1.61	10.63	.63	6.21	25.46	31.04	1		
...	...	26	93	.07	...	...	2.01	.07	3.01	...	2.01	7.18	(c)	2
...	8	256	1,087	.36	...	.06	20.91	2.66	2.73	.26	8.31	35.30	40.18	3
1	30	776	2,819	.10	.16	.02	25.78	1.46	4.82	.48	12.46	45.28	47.36	4		
...	3	78	603	.05	.67	...	27.22	.11	1.12	.17	14.36	33.70	40.74	5		
...	8	56	552	...	.59	14.18	23.47	2.36	.59	.67	14.73	46.61	19.82	6
...	11	76	455	...	.33	...	24.25	3.10	2.37	.90	16.20	37.15	41.51	7
...	5	28	887	...	.72	.06	50.23	.06	.12	.30	1.68	53.17	24.02	8
...	4	1	489	...	.29	3.67	42.74	...	...	.38	.10	47.18	(c)	9
2	15	73	686	.04	1.54	...	20.89	.96	1.54	.63	3.04	28.66	28.25	10		
1	15	337	1,874	.08	1.35	.29	9.47	1.92	6.47	.19	4.34	24.11	28.87	11		
...	11	143	1,112	2.01	.64	18.74	10.84	5.74	9.02	.54	7.01	54.54	40.00	12		
...	6	11	466	...	.57	7.53	26.82	.40	1.05	.49	.89	37.75	39.97	13
...	20	246	2,180	.62	.78	15.40	40.75	5.52	11.35	.78	9.56	84.76	44.14	14		
...	12	57	1,157	2.08	.41	6.70	50.54	1.60	3.20	.71	3.38	68.64	40.28	15		
2	7	71	853	.61	...	.46	25.73	2.77	10.15	.96	3.64	43.72	43.10	16
...	2	...	292	.10	6.61	...	21.50	...	...	.19	...	28.41	27.82	17
1	64	588	3,230	.69	5.75	.51	18.79	4.79	7.97	.95	8.78	48.23	38.56	18		
3	36	630	2,281	.41	.64	10.40	17.18	4.64	8.38	.93	16.25	58.84	50.44	19		
2	4	154	617	.84	...	6.91	16.75	9.91	.84	.31	11.83	47.39	39.83	20		
6	59	583	2,011	.08	.66	.33	11.45	3.26	12.31	1.21	11.96	41.27	46.93	21		
...	11	75	782	.48	1.16	.27	35.47	3.55	6.63	.75	5.12	53.44	58.95	22		
5	185	1,341	6,394	...	.25	.11	15.14	1.98	12.24	1.13	8.19	39.05	41.85	23
1	17	156	614	...	.59	...	13.13	2.82	5.30	.84	7.73	30.42	40.38	24
...	...	9	174	...	...	...	11.15	.14	.21	...	.62	12.12	20.95	25
...	5	14	231	...	7.42	...	12.14	.19	.67	.48	1.35	22.27	12.59	26		
1	2	65	639	...	4.05	...	20.30	1.95	.95	.09	3.10	30.44	30.29	27		
...	4	64	361	.09	...	...	19.53	4.47	2.65	.36	5.84	32.94	51.74	28
...	31	533	2,237	.13	.02	.01	8.68	.67	4.52	.26	4.47	18.77	22.48	29		
2	15	142	491	.99	.08	...	17.21	4.11	3.04	1.14	10.81	37.39	47.11	30		
2	21	132	752	.80	1.55	...	19.85	5.02	4.75	1.12	7.04	40.14	50.41	31		
...	5	257	759	.16	.54	...	24.10	.86	1.19	.27	13.89	41.02	44.58	32		
...	15	211	805	...	.50	3.09	21.66	4.14	2.60	.83	11.66	44.49	34.00	33
...	...	19	450	.14	12.09	...	18.65	.07	.07	...	1.37	32.40	31.58	34		
...	14	169	543	.18	.45	.91	23.66	4.80	2.63	1.27	15.32	49.22	44.09	35		
...	6	49	379	.07	2.29	...	16.27	.47	2.69	.40	3.29	25.49	17.72	36		
...	3	47	267	...	.71	...	17.07	1.25	.36	.27	4.20	23.87	(c)	37
...	31	341	1,383	...	.07	...	18.74	2.12	4.91	.79	8.72	35.35	45.42	38
...	10	156	616	.06	...	2.32	23.41	1.63	.75	.63	9.77	38.57	48.36	39		
1	91	512	3,086	.33	.22	.68	19.46	2.61	6.74	1.10	6.19	37.33	45.46	40		
3	39	214	2,157	.67	4.71	8.75	21.26	4.47	5.91	.94	5.15	51.87	38.44	41		
2	20	335	1,385	.07	.20	.57	18.27	3.16	3.19	.49	8.28	34.24	44.05	42		
1	18	243	1,064	1.07	.91	.20	17.76	4.29	7.67	.71	9.66	42.28	41.58	43		
1	12	222	715	...	3.44	...	19.35	1.75	4.46	.72	13.39	43.11	47.85	44		
...	46	499	2,415	.23	.19	.01	12.49	3.52	10.74	.67	7.25	35.11	32.78	45		

(c) Population increased in census 1921.

Deaths from **different causes** and Births registered in the **Towns** (such towns) of the United Provinces during

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to census of 1921.	Births.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
				Male.	Female.	Total.				
		<i>B.—Towns—</i> <i>(contd.).</i>								
46	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit ...	32,344	977	855	1,832	56·64	6	52	..
47	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh.	48,331	1,202	1,111	2,313	47·86	2	35	..
48		Kanauj ...	18,258	338	279	617	33·79	..	18	8
49	Etawah ...	Etawah ...	41,558	1,105	1,081	2,186	52·60	6	23	..
50	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	195,085	3,703	3,367	7,070	36·24	4	122	..
51	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	14,948	321	254	575	38·47	..	1	..
52	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	145,605	3,130	2,993	6,123	42·05	11	15	1
53		Jhansi ...	54,385	1,258	1,184	2,442	44·90	..	9	..
54	Jhansi ...	Mau ...	12,554	349	290	639	50·90	..	..	..
55		Lalitpur ...	11,504	294	277	571	49·63	..	11	..
56	Jalaun ...	Kalpi ...	10,037	255	264	519	51·71	..	..	..
57		Konch ...	14,503	309	293	602	41·51	..	..	..
58	Hamirpur ...	Mahoba ...	11,648	236	190	426	36·57	..	..	..
59	Banda ...	Banda ...	20,029	294	265	559	27·91	1	4	..
60	Benares ...	Benares ...	195,373	4,893	4,906	9,799	50·15	25	51	2
61	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur Bindaahal.	54,994	1,263	1,208	2,571	46·75	..	1	1
62	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	32,569	648	447	1,095	33·62	5	5	1
63	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	24,708	366	307	673	27·24	3	2	5
64	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	18,215	243	203	446	24·48	1	4	12
65	Gorakhpur ...	Gaura Barhaj	12,497	221	189	410	32·81	..	..	..
66		Gorakhpur ...	50,498	1,233	1,135	2,368	46·89	16	225	5
67	Basti ...	Basti ...	17,691	139	121	260	14·70	11	4	59
68		Mubarakpur	12,500	202	174	376	30·08	..	..	1
69	Azamgarh ...	Azamgarh ...	14,788	235	232	467	31·58	3	4	7
70		Mau ...	17,998	275	243	518	28·78	..	8	..
71	Naini Tal ...	Naini Tal ...	(b) 10,392	174	151	325	24·16	..	..	..
72		Kashipur ...	10,576	273	230	503	47·56	3	67	..
73	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	217,167	5,054	4,963	10,017	46·12	5	340	3
74	Unao ...	Unao ...	11,147	260	221	481	43·15	2	..	..
75	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	16,183	377	303	680	42·02	1	116	..
76		Khairabad ...	11,522	274	293	567	49·21	1	1	..
77	Sitapur ...	Laharpur ...	11,185	257	255	512	45·77	..	7	..
78		Sitapur ...	18,432	514	465	979	53·11	2	21	3
79		Shahabad ...	18,696	373	347	720	38·51	6	..	233
80	Hardoi ...	Sandila ...	14,074	365	350	715	50·80	2	2	..
81		Hardoi ...	14,412	271	205	476	33·03	..	25	..
82	Kheri ...	Lakbimpur...	12,396	117	87	204	16·46	3	..	29
83	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad-Ajodhya.	51,342	638	549	1,187	23·12	28	3	14
84		Tanda ...	18,258	359	317	676	37·02	1	13	1
85	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	13,228	179	140	319	24·11	..	1	..
86		Balrampur ...	16,131	445	314	759	47·05	25	44	..
87	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	27,371	494	455	949	34·67	3	5	..
88		Nanpara ...	10,924	243	216	459	42·02	..	11	..
89	Bara Banki ...	Nawabganj...	12,369	190	170	360	29·10	..	..	..
90		Rudauli ...	10,327	256	237	493	47·74	..	..	..
		Total of Towns	30,11,024	68,659	64,344	1,33,003	44·17	570	2,844	2,729
		Total of rural districts.	42,364,763	717,002	635,270	1,352,272	31·92	7,083	6,529	46,362
		Total for the Province.	45,375,787	785,661	699,614	1,485,275	32·73	7,653	9,373	49,091

(b) Rates calculated on average population 13,454.

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(having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of the year 1925—(continued).

9	10	11	12						13	14	15			Number.		
			Injuries.								All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
			Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.					Cholera.		Small-pox.	Plague.
Male.	Female.															
826	79	378	...	...	11	4	...	15	89	1,445	·18	1·61	...	46
475	164	691	..	1	17	2	1	21	633	2,021	·04	·72	...	47		
503	21	...	...	...	26	1	1	28	...	550	..	·98	·44	48
638	83	358	...	...	66	...	...	74	604	1,740	·14	·55	...	49
3,541	264	2,146	6	2	22	...	...	25	2,253	8,404	·02	·62	...	50
260	14	28	1	2	21	3	3	29	103	431	..	·07	...	51		
1,181	192	1,057	..	2	29	2	..	35	1,532	4,018	·07	·10	·01	52		
1,056	50	107	1	3	8	1	..	9	344	1,601	..	·16	...	53		
247	5	59	...	...	13	...	...	13	37	357	...	...	...	54
225	27	58	...	...	8	1	...	10	63	397	...	·95	...	55
125	11	133	1	...	3	1	1	5	50	329	...	...	...	56
204	10	129	...	...	4	1	1	6	8	356	...	...	...	57
147	1	57	..	1	8	...	1	17	29	240	...	...	...	58
168	17	68	...	8	...	...	1	11	114	389	·05	·20	...	59
4,449	637	1,561	1	1	196	6	7	211	2,071	9,007	·13	·26	·01	60		
718	63	85	...	...	29	6	...	35	336	1,239	...	02	·02	61
443	35	66	...	...	6	5	...	11	82	648	·15	·15	·03	62
196	13	43	...	...	8	1	...	9	40	311	·12	·08	·20	63
157	33	20	...	...	13	4	...	17	78	322	·05	·22	·66	64
209	...	9	...	...	4	1	...	5	5	228	...	...	...	65
890	107	192	..	2	59	2	2	65	495	1,995	·32	4·45	·10	66		
161	16	24	..	...	16	2	...	18	17	310	·62	·23	3 33	67
15	17	130	...	...	12	2	...	14	76	253	...	...	·08	68
138	28	37	...	...	7	4	...	11	71	299	·20	·27	·47	69
146	22	28	...	...	4	2	...	6	80	290	...	·44	...	70
18	18	137	1	...	4	...	1	6	56	235	...	...	...	71
129	33	84	1	...	1	...	...	2	64	382	·28	6·32	...	72
1,898	310	2,595	...	2	142	4	2	150	2,680	7,981	·02	1·56	·01	73		
199	14	24	...	1	17	3	...	21	72	332	·18	...	...	74
311	18	20	...	...	2	...	...	2	163	631	·06	7·17	...	75
202	14	10	...	...	10	2	...	12	115	355	·09	·09	...	76
197	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	48	257	...	·62	...	77
359	40	3	...	1	3	2	...	6	261	695	·11	1·14	·16	78		
282	15	25	...	...	6	2	1	9	135	705	·32	...	12·46	79
276	24	31	...	...	15	1	1	17	150	502	·14	·14	...	80
194	8	19	...	...	2	1	...	3	88	337	...	1·73	...	81
110	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	152	·24	...	2·34	82
523	134	192	..	...	18	6	1	25	200	1,119	·54	·06	·27	83
408	32	26	...	...	16	5	...	21	158	660	·05	·71	·05	84
167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	207	...	·07	...	85
429	5	4	...	...	5	1	...	6	99	612	1·55	2·73	...	86
336	12	29	...	...	12	3	...	15	121	521	·11	·18	...	87
216	20	37	...	1	3	...	...	4	76	364	...	1·01	...	88
162	8	18	...	...	2	1	1	4	25	217	...	...	...	89
167	17	36	...	...	6	2	...	8	80	308	...	...	...	90
49,169	6,176	19,566	27	42	1,691	127	61	1,948	24,046	107,048	·19	·94	·91			
826,425	5,159	6,611	521	1,351	13,115	4,695	270	19,952	99,079	1,017,200	·17	·15	1·09			
875,594	11,335	26,177	548	1,393	14,806	4,822	331	21,900	123,125	1,124,248	·17	·21	1·08			

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

Deaths from **different causes** and Births registered in the **Towns** (having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of such towns) of the United Provinces during the year 1925—(concluded).

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Population according to census of 1921.	15 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						From all causes.	
				Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	
		<i>B—Towns—</i> (concl.)									
46	Pilibhit	Pilibhit ...	32,344	25.54	2.44	11.69	.46	2.75	44.67	49.82	
47	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh.	48,331	9.83	3.39	14.30	.43	13.10	41.81	51.03	
48		Kanauj ...	18,258	27.55	1.15	...	...	...	30.12	27.72
49	Etawah	Etawah ...	41,558	15.35	2.06	8.61	.67	14.53	41.87	51.11	
50	Cawnpore	Cawnpore ...	195,085	18.15	1.35	11.00	.38	11.55	43.08	50.34	
51	Fatehpur	Fatehpur ...	14,948	17.39	.94	1.87	1.67	6.89	28.83	25.73	
52	Allahabad	Allahabad ...	145,605	8.11	1.32	7.26	.20	10.52	27.59	34.54	
53		Jhansi ...	54,385	19.42	.92	1.97	.64	6.32	29.44	35.58	
54	Jhansi	Mau ...	12,554	19.67	.40	4.70	.72	2.95	28.44	47.71	
55		Lalitpur ...	11,504	19.56	2.35	5.04	1.13	5.48	34.51	35.73	
56	Jalaun	Kalpi ...	10,037	12.45	1.09	13.25	1.00	4.98	32.78	46.32	
57		Konch ...	14,503	14.07	.69	8.89	.34	.55	24.55	44.20	
58	Hamirpur	Mahoba ...	11,648	12.62	.08	4.89	.51	2.49	20.60	33.78	
59	Banda	Banda ...	20,029	8.39	.85	3.39	.85	5.69	19.42	41.46	
60	Benares	Benares ...	195,373	22.77	3.26	7.99	1.08	10.60	46.10	55.54	
61	Mirzapur	Mirzapur-Bindhachal	54,994	13.05	1.14	1.54	.64	6.11	22.53	32.09	
62	Jaunpur	Jaunpur ...	32,569	13.60	1.07	2.03	.34	2.52	19.90	28.97	
63	Ghazipur	Ghazipur ...	24,708	7.93	.53	1.74	.36	1.62	12.59	21.31	
64	Ballia	Ballia ...	18,215	8.62	1.81	1.10	.93	4.28	17.68	21.49	
65	Gorakhpur	Gaura Barhaj	12,497	16.72	...	.72	.40	.40	18.24	18.55
66		Gorakhpur ...	50,498	17.62	2.12	3.80	1.29	9.80	39.51	32.55	
67	Basti	Basti ...	17,691	9.10	.90	1.36	1.02	.96	17.52	(c)	
68		Mubarakpur	12,500	1.20	1.36	10.40	1.12	6.08	20.24	38.92	
69	Azamgarh	Azamgarh ...	14,788	9.33	1.89	2.50	.74	4.80	20.22	33.72	
70		Mau ...	17,998	8.11	1.22	1.55	.33	4.44	16.11	31.56	
71	Naini Tal	Naini Tal ...	(b) 10,392	1.34	1.34	10.18	.44	4.16	17.47	(c)	
72		Kashi pur ...	10,576	12.20	3.12	7.94	.19	6.05	36.12	34.85	
73	Lucknow	Lucknow ...	217,167	8.74	1.43	11.95	.69	12.34	36.75	42.23	
74	Unao	Unao ...	11,147	17.85	1.25	2.15	1.88	6.46	29.78	37.20	
75	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	16,183	19.22	1.11	1.24	.12	10.07	38.99	39.99	
76		Khairabad ...	11,522	17.53	1.21	.87	1.04	9.98	30.81	41.67	
77	Sitapur	Laharpur ...	11,185	17.61	.09	...	.36	4.29	22.98	22.03
78		Sitapur ...	18,432	19.48	2.17	.16	.32	14.16	37.71	43.81	
79		Shahabad ...	18,696	15.08	.80	1.34	.48	7.22	37.71	31.76	
80	Hardoi	Sandila ...	14,074	19.61	1.70	2.20	1.20	10.66	35.67	44.54	
81		Hardoi ...	14,412	13.46	.55	1.32	.21	6.11	23.38	27.93	
82	Kheri	Lakhimpur	12,396	8.87	.08	.32	.16	.24	12.26	11.25	
83	Fyzabad	Fyzabad-Ajodhya.	51,342	10.19	2.61	3.74	.49	3.89	21.79	33.36	
84		Tanda ...	18,258	22.35	1.75	1.42	1.15	8.65	36.15	49.82	
85	Gonda	Gonda ...	13,228	12.62	...	...	...	2.95	15.65	26.57
86		Balrampur ...	16,131	26.59	.31	.25	.37	6.14	37.94	38.71	
87	Bahraich	Bahraich ...	27,371	12.27	.44	1.06	.55	4.42	19.03	22.35	
88		Nanpara ...	10,924	19.77	1.83	3.39	.36	6.96	33.32	(c)	
89	Bara Banki...	Nawabganj	12,369	13.10	.65	1.45	.32	2.02	17.54	25.77	
90		Rudauli ...	10,327	16.17	1.65	3.48	.77	7.75	29.82	(c)	
		Total of Towns	3,011,024	16.33	2.05	6.50	.65	7.98	35.55	39.38	
		Total of rural districts.	42,364,763	19.51	.12	.16	.47	2.34	24.01	30.07	
		Total for the Province.	45,375,787	19.30	.25	.58	.48	2.71	24.78	30.69	

(b) Rates calculated on average population 13,454.

(c) Population increased in census 1921.

Paragraphs 23, 49 and 58.]

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM NO. VI(a).

Deaths registered from **Certain Causes** in the **Towns** (having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns) of the United Provinces, during the year 1925.

1 Number.	2 Districts and Towns.	3 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	4		5		6	
			Malaria.		Enteric fever.		Measles.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
A.—Rural Districts.								
MEERUT DIVISION.								
1	Dehra Dun ...	170,446	2,101	12·33	2	·01	20	·12
2	Sabaranpur ...	802,435	22,221	27·69	11	·01	115	·14
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	743,280	19,862	26·72	100	·13	166	·22
4	Meerut ...	1,388,632	39,580	28·50	178	·13	190	·14
5	Bulandshahr ...	994,155	32,688	32·88	83	·08	189	·19
AGRA DIVISION.								
6	Aligarh ...	943,001	25,283	26·81	67	·07	393	·42
7	Muttra ...	555,782	10,028	18·04	48	·09	333	·60
8	Agra ...	740,222	18,690	18·49	13	·02	183	·25
9	Mainpuri ...	723,301	19,974	27·61	2	...	110	·15
10	Etah ...	797,813	15,680	19·65	79	·10	214	·27
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.								
11	Bareilly ...	881,568	22,284	25·28	19	·02	577	·65
12	Bijnor ...	645,057	17,016	26·37	12	·02	502	·78
13	Budaun ...	909,071	21,479	23·63	25	·03	116	·13
14	Moradabad ...	1,008,785	26,920	26·68	93	·09	1,156	1·14
15	Shahjahanpur ...	753,749	16,423	21·79	82	·11	270	·36
16	Pilibhit ...	399,257	10,239	25·64	15	·04	151	·38
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.								
17	Farrukhabad ...	790,044	22,423	28·38	42	·05	107	·13
18	Etawah ...	691,974	12,019	17·37	12	·02	18	·03
19	Cawnpore ...	953,579	10,984	11·52	74	·08	346	·36
20	Fatehpur ...	637,444	7,818	12·26	3	...	9	·01
21	Allahabad ...	1,258,840	14,404	11·44	1,969	1·56	180	·14
JHANSI DIVISION.								
22	Jhansi ...	528,056	8,721	16·51	805	1·52	44	·08
23	Jalaun ...	380,899	2,903	7·62	943	2·47	7	·02
24	Hamirpur ...	428,597	4,730	11·04	1	...	60	·14
25	Banda ...	593,085	8,285	13·97	42	·07	79	·13
BENARES DIVISION.								
26	Benares ...	705,939	8,400	11·90	759	1·07	7	·01
27	Mirzapur ...	669,189	10,402	15·54	1	...	10	·01
28	Jaunpur ...	1,122,536	13,225	11·78	31	·03	45	·04
29	Ghazipur ...	807,581	11,640	14·41	115	·14	13	·02
30	Ballia ...	812,794	10,693	13·16	642	·79	15	·02
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.								
31	Gorakhpur ...	3,203,835	35,637	11·12	1,201	·37	742	·23
32	Basti ...	1,907,537	32,214	16·89	370	·19	521	·27
33	Azamgarh ...	1,483,371	26,785	18·06	85	·06	106	·07
KUMAUN DIVISION.								
34	Naini Tal ...	255,907	6,763	26·43	88	·34	32	·12
35	Almora ...	530,338	7,552	14·24	1	...	154	·29
36	Garhwal ...	485,186	9,816	20·23	12	·02	469	·97
LUCKNOW DIVISION.								
37	Lucknow ...	507,177	7,842	15·46	107	·21	321	·63
38	Unao ...	807,981	9,762	12·08	24	·03	513	·63
39	Rae Bareli ...	920,220	11,835	12·86	215	·23	1,706	1·85
40	Sitapur ...	1,048,342	16,619	15·85	125	·12	383	·36
41	Hardoi ...	1,037,228	17,935	17·29	8	·01	369	·35
42	Kheri ...	901,079	16,666	18·49	31	·03	298	·33
FYZABAD DIVISION.								
43	Fyzabad ...	1,102,330	10,524	9·55	13	·01	253	·23
44	Gonda ...	1,443,739	16,631	11·52	77	·05	709	·49
45	Bahraich ...	1,027,082	13,746	13·38	30	·03	683	·66
46	Sultanpur ...	1,003,912	13,477	13·42	1	...	1,234	1·23
47	Partabgarh ...	855,130	12,169	14·23	10	·01	120	·14
48	Bara Banki ...	1,007,258	17,053	16·93	17	·02	2,069	2·05
TOTAL OF RURAL DISTRICTS ...		42,364,763	745,136	17·59	8,683	·20	16,307	·38

Deaths registered from **Certain Causes** in the **Towns** (having a of the United Provinces

1 Number.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	7 Relapsing fever.		8 Kala Azar.		9 Other fevers.		10 Dysentery.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
A.—Rural Districts— (concluded).										
MEERUT DIVISION.										
1	Dehra Dun ...	170,446	7	·04	...	...	481	2·82	54	·32
2	Saharanpur ...	802,435	...	..	1	...	615	·77	16	·02
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	743,280	10	·01	...	...	80	·11	30	·04
4	Meerut ...	1,388,632	1	...	...	...	1,664	1·20	44	·03
5	Bulandshahr ...	994,155	1	...	1	...	266	·27	88	·09
AGRA DIVISION.										
6	Aligarh ...	943,001	7	·01	...	...	568	·60	39	·04
7	Muttra ...	555,782	...	...	...	...	806	1·45	8	·01
8	Agra ...	740,222	...	...	1	...	1,701	2·30	14	·02
9	Mainpuri ...	723,301	...	...	...	...	77	·11	2	...
10	Etah ...	797,813	3	...	...	...	350	·44	19	·02
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.										
11	Bareilly ...	881,568	1	...	...	...	44	·05	16	·02
12	bijnor ...	645,057	2	...	...	...	70	·11	26	·04
13	Budaun ...	909,071	1	...	1	...	16	·02	20	·02
14	Moradabad ...	1,008,785	36	·03	5	...	2,659	2·63	51	·05
15	Shahjahanpur ...	753,749	24	·03	...	...	1,194	1·58	1	...
16	Pilibhit ...	399,257	...	...	...	...	10	·02	3	·01
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.										
17	Farrukhabad ...	790,044	2	...	...	...	92	·12	2	...
18	Etawah ...	691,974	...	...	...	...	1,015	1·47	...	...
19	Cawnpore ...	953,579	1	...	18	·02	2,621	2·75	9	·01
20	Fatehpur ...	637,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	·01
21	Allahabad ...	1,258,840	...	...	34	·03	1,857	1·47	8	·01
JHANSI DIVISION.										
22	Jhansi ...	528,056	...	...	...	...	555	1·05	12	·02
23	Jalaun ...	380,899	...	...	...	...	2,439	6·40	2	...
24	Hamirpur ...	428,597	...	...	...	...	2,566	5·99	2	...
25	Banda ...	593,085	...	...	...	...	854	1·44	7	·01
BENARES DIVISION.										
26	Benares ...	705,939	3	...	1	...	190	·27	23	·03
27	Mirzapur ...	669,189	...	...	...	...	303	·45	2	...
28	Jaunpur ...	1,122,536	...	...	2	...	2,340	2·08	6	...
29	Ghazipur ...	807,581	1	...	2	...	2	...	7	·01
30	Ballia ...	812,794	4	...	...	...	831	1·02	168	·21
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.										
31	Gorakhpur ...	3,203,835	1	...	10	...	9,226	2·88	74	·02
32	Basti ...	1,907,537	...	...	...	...	20	·01	39	·02
33	Azamgarh ...	1,483,371	...	...	1	...	56	·04	41	·03
KUMAUN DIVISION.										
34	Naini Tal ...	255,907	45	·17	...	...	74	·29	36	·14
35	Almora ...	530,338	...	...	...	...	2,270	4·28	448	·84
36	Garhwal ...	485,186	31	·06	...	...	639	1·32	2,044	4·21
LUCKNOW DIVISION.										
37	Lucknow ...	507,177	8	·01	4	·01	148	·29	13	·02
38	Unao ...	807,981	2	...	...	...	3,243	4·01	11	·01
39	Rae Bareli ...	920,220	71	·08	...	...	929	1·01	27	·03
40	Sitapur ...	1,048,342	4	...	1	...	20	·02	18	·02
41	Hardoi ...	1,037,228	...	...	...	...	21	·02	10	·01
42	Kheri ...	901,079	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	·01
FYZABAD DIVISION.										
43	Fyzabad ...	1,102,330	...	...	...	...	7,816	7·09	18	·02
44	Gonda ...	1,443,739	2	...	...	...	29	·02	14	·01
45	Bahraich ...	1,027,082	1	...	...	...	8	·01	5	...
46	Sultanpur ...	1,003,912	...	...	...	...	4,761	4·74	3	...
47	Partabgarh ...	855,130	1	...	...	...	393	·46	5	...
48	Bara Banki ...	1,007,258	14	·01	11	·01	15	·01
TOTAL OF RURAL DISTRICTS.		42,364,763	284	·01	82	...	55,933	1·32	3,515	·08

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population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns) during the year 1925—(continued).

11		12		13		14		15	16			17	18
Diarrhoea.		Pneumon- ia.		Phthisis.		Other respir- atory diseases.		Deaths from child birth. •	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.	Number.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
89	·52	62	·36	13	·08	138	·81	18	439	353	795	184·75	1
64	·08	7	·01	1	...	67	·08	43	3,428	3,153	6,581	206·05	2
59	·08	2	...	10	·01	72	·10	13	2,870	2,541	5,411	192·67	3
27	·02	4	...	8	·01	216	·15	42	6,386	5,704	12,090	212·30	4
63	·06	2	...	9	·01	57	·06	23	4,146	3,796	7,942	201·47	5
122	·13	...	...	14	·01	108	·11	26	3,662	3,021	6,683	182·30	6
41	·07	2	...	4	·01	53	·09	10	1,172	986	2,158	141·00	7
8	·01	10	·01	3	...	33	·04	15	2,481	2,083	4,564	181·39	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	18	·02	5	1,968	1,620	3,588	209·22	9
132	·16	...	...	14	·02	183	·23	38	1,868	1,593	3,464	162·75	10
30	·03	17	·02	27	·03	84	·09	15	4,314	3,991	8,305	203·13	11
53	·08	...	...	8	·01	45	·07	22	3,549	3,116	6,665	211·56	12
40	·04	...	...	4	...	34	·04	8	3,212	2,805	6,017	182·75	13
109	·11	1	...	5	...	101	·10	12	4,797	4,313	9,110	200·95	14
7	·01	...	...	2	...	69	·09	2	3,296	2,951	6,247	192·62	15
7	·02	...	...	...	...	43	·11	4	1,787	1,553	3,340	184·78	16
25	·03	12	·01	11	·01	36	·04	9	3,395	2,874	6,269	233·13	17
2	...	...	...	...	...	12	·02	17	1,764	1,570	3,334	170·61	18
4	...	4	...	6	·01	42	·04	4	1,824	1,464	3,288	137·23	19
3	...	...	...	1	...	18	·03	5	1,333	1,008	2,341	149·99	20
14	·01	6	...	7	...	47	·04	17	2,941	2,189	5,130	139·51	21
39	·07	11	·02	9	·02	95	·18	10	1,880	1,761	3,641	154·68	22
7	·02	...	...	...	...	67	·17	2	995	853	1,848	164·41	23
21	·05	76	·18	4	·01	2,327	5·43	11	1,460	1,310	2,770	162·30	24
16	·03	...	...	...	...	77	·13	8	1,253	964	2,217	135·64	25
14	·02	13	·02	5	·01	39	·05	2	1,926	1,502	3,428	151·19	26
23	·03	2	...	2	...	44	·06	2	1,904	1,565	3,469	158·68	27
...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	3	2,558	1,851	4,409	153·08	28
6	·01	...	...	6	·01	20	·02	5	1,614	1,275	2,889	135·54	29
30	·04	...	...	...	...	68	·08	...	1,712	1,363	3,075	141·01	30
17	...	...	...	8	...	96	·03	21	5,915	4,398	10,313	115·07	31
28	·01	...	...	2	...	63	·03	7	5,470	4,807	10,277	174·99	32
17	·01	10	·01	3	...	84	·06	22	3,600	2,975	6,575	164·98	33
18	·07	15	·06	10	·04	70	·27	16	945	871	1,816	228·69	34
277	·52	11	·02	37	·07	444	·84	21	1,610	1,413	3,023	144·55	35
128	·26	68	·14	92	·19	294	·60	13	1,942	1,802	3,744	195·30	36
14	·03	14	·03	35	·07	84	·16	7	1,386	1,284	2,670	171·97	37
4	...	...	...	3	...	23	·03	3	1,587	1,342	2,929	146·29	38
1	...	2	...	3	...	15	·02	2	1,461	1,082	2,543	142·67	39
11	·01	6	...	8	·01	86	·08	2	3,019	2,480	5,499	147·15	40
24	·02	8	·01	1	...	41	·04	3	2,397	2,179	4,576	143·65	41
15	·02	1	...	3	...	22	·02	5	2,565	2,066	4,631	137·21	42
3	...	1	...	25	·02	24	·02	5	2,481	2,057	4,538	174·14	43
21	·01	...	...	12	·01	81	·06	11	2,472	2,136	4,608	119·22	44
5	...	...	...	...	...	11	·01	1	2,742	2,250	4,992	151·01	45
1	...	...	...	...	...	79	·08	1	2,809	2,251	5,060	183·47	46
1	...	...	...	3	...	60	·07	2	1,863	1,461	3,324	153·76	47
3	...	...	...	7	·01	22	·02	2	2,765	2,330	5,095	157·58	48
1,644	·04	367	·01	426	·01	5,818	·14	535	122,963	104,318	227,281	168·07	

* NOTE.—By the term "Deaths from childbirth" is meant "deaths during or within 14 days of labour."

Deaths registered from **Certain Causes** in the **Towns** (having a of the United Provinces

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	5		6		7	
				Malaria.		Enteric fever.		Measles.	
				Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
		<i>B.—Towns.</i>							
1	Dehra Dun	Dehra ...	33,500	11	·33	3	·09	...	...
2		Mussooree ...	(a) 8,297	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	Saharanpur	Hardwar Union	30,795	...	...	...	...	3	·10
4		Saharanpur ...	62,261	...	..	...	...	23	·37
5		Deoband ...	17,891	...	...	...	...	1	·05
6		Gangoh ...	11,843	154	13·00	15	1·27	20	1·69
7	Roorkee ...	12,246	...	..	1	·08	2	·16	
8	Muzaffar- nagar.	Kairana ...	16,683	703	42·14	...	...	6	·36
9		Kandhla ...	10,365	429	41·39	...	...	14	1·35
10		Muzaffarnagar ...	23,937	189	7·89	4	·17	43	1·80
11	Meerut	Meerut ...	77,711	2	·02	...	...	147	1·89
12		Hapur ...	20,388	2	·10	6	·29	50	2·45
13		Ghaziabad ...	12,343	318	25·76	1	·08	11	·89
14	Buland- shahr.	Khurja ...	25,719	933	36·28	47	1·83	38	1·48
15		Sikandrabad ...	16,857	774	45·92	50	2·97	15	·89
16		Bulandshahr ...	19,509	218	11·17	...	...	142	7·28
17		Jahangirabad ...	10,279	162	15·76	51	4·96	8	·78
18	Aligarh	Aligarh or Keil...	66,963	116	1·73	80	1·19	168	2·51
19		Hathras ...	38,763	112	2·89	90	2·32	118	3·04
20		Atrauli ...	13,018	217	16·67	...	...	1	·08
21	Muttra	Muttra ...	48,724	188	3·83	104	2·13	12	·25
22		Brindaban ...	14,632	478	32·67	1	·07	25	1·71
23	Agra	Agra ...	163,750	2,118	12·93	253	1·54	75	·46
24		Firozabad ...	20,183	187	9·26	5	·25	61	3·02
25	Mainpuri	Mainpuri ...	14,352	154	10·73	1	·07	...	...
26		Shikohabad ...	10,374	116	11·18	3	·29	...	...
27	Etah	Kasganj ...	20,988	426	20·30	...	...	...	...
28		Soron ...	10,959	66	6·02	21	1·92	...	...
29	Bareilly	Bareilly ...	1,19,175	101	·85	...	...	6	·05
30		Aonla ...	13,132	179	13·63	1	·08	2	·15
31	Bijnor	Nagina ...	18,736	256	13·66	...	...	113	6·03
32		Najibabad ...	18,504	2	·11	...	...	39	2·11
33		Bijnor ...	18,095	252	13·93	...	...	91	5·03
34		Sherkot ...	13,889	252	18·14	...	...	...	...
35		Chandpur ...	11,032	1	·09	...	...	34	3·08
36		Kiratpur ...	14,869	197	13·25	5	·34	18	1·21
37	Budaun	Ujhani ...	11,186	187	16·72	1	·09	2	·18
38		Budaun ...	39,118	333	8·51	21	·54	13	·33
39		Sahaswan ...	15,972	370	23·16	...	...	4	·25
40	Moradabad	Moradabad ...	82,671	1,073	12·98	3	·03	36	·43
41		Sambhal ...	41,585	565	13·59	91	2·19	58	1·39
42		Amroha ...	40,448	564	13·94	...	...	53	1·31
43		Chandausi ...	25,164	406	16·13	...	...	41	1·63
44	Shahjahan- pur.	Tilhar ...	16,584	11	·66	...	...	...	...
45		Shahjahanpur ...	68,782	41	·60	48	·70	50	·73

(a) Rates calculated on average population 12,943.

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Population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns) during the year 1925—(contd.).

8		9		10		11		12		13		14		Number.
Relapsing fever.		Kala Azar.		Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	
5	.15	1	.03	139	4.15	21	.63	33	.98	78	2.33	70	2.09	1
...	26	2.01	1	.08	...	...	10	.77	8	.62	2
...	641	20.81	21	.68	61	1.98	23	.75	18	.58	3
...	1,582	25.41	33	.53	58	.93	47	.75	1	.02	4
...	486	27.16	2	.11	...	...	1	.05	14	.78	5
...	89	7.51	10	.84	18	1.52	...	...	...	...	6
...	294	24.01	7	.57	31	2.53	...	...	2	.16	7
...	129	7.73	...	...	1	.06	...	...	...	...	8
...	9
...	264	11.03	1	.04	22	.92	2	.68	4	.17	10
...	587	7.55	21	.27	128	1.65	71	.91	219	2.82	11
...	163	7.99	11	.54	106	5.20	...	...	...	...	12
...	1	.08	4	.32	1	.08	...	...	4	.32	13
...	30	1.17	56	2.18	86	3.84	94	3.65	56	2.18	14
...	13	.77	8	.47	19	1.13	12	.71	20	1.19	15
...	142	7.28	14	.72	40	2.05	...	...	2	.10	16
...	17
...	894	13.35	33	.49	288	4.30	152	2.27	152	2.27	18
...	346	8.93	14	.36	166	4.28	88	2.27	1	.02	19
...	13	1.00	116	8.91	...	...	...	...	20
...	254	5.21	84	1.72	75	1.54	146	3.00	170	3.49	21
...	15	1.02	1	.07	51	3.48	34	2.32	...	...	22
...	34	.21	81	.49	244	1.49	912	5.57	488	2.98	23
...	12	.59	...	...	57	2.82	27	1.34	43	2.13	24
...	5	.35	...	...	2	.14	...	...	...	...	25
...	7	.67	...	...	2	.19	...	...	2	.19	26
...	41	1.95	...	...	...	...	27
...	127	11.59	...	...	49	4.47	...	...	...	...	28
...	928	7.79	35	.29	45	.38	46	.38	215	1.80	29
...	44	3.35	7	.53	47	3.58	...	...	...	...	30
...	3	.16	16	.85	78	4.16	...	...	9	.48	31
...	405	21.89	6	.32	10	.54	...	...	1	.05	32
...	49	2.71	28	1.55	47	2.60	...	...	1	.05	33
...	7	.50	...	...	1	.07	...	...	1	.07	34
...	226	10.48	12	1.09	41	3.72	...	...	...	...	35
...	22	1.48	4	.27	3	.20	...	...	23	1.55	36
...	14	1.25	...	...	1	.09	37
1	.09	...	...	366	9.36	18	.46	65	1.66	18	.46	80	2.04	38
...	3	.19	23	1.44	...	...	1	.06	39
...	497	6.01	63	.76	153	1.85	...	...	9	.11	40
...	128	3.08	51	1.23	185	3.25	...	...	3	.07	41
42	1.01	...	...	122	3.02	77	1.90	51	1.26	...	...	...	...	42
...	11	.44	97	3.85	14	.56	46	1.83	43
...	310	18.69	9	.54	20	1.20	2	.12	29	1.75	44
...	720	10.47	138	2.01	104	1.51	60	.87	116	1.69	45

Paragraphs 23, 49 and 58]

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM No. VI (a).

Deaths registered from **Certain Causes** in the **Towns** (having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns) of the United Provinces during the year 1925—(contd.).

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	15 Other res- piratory diseases.		16 Deaths from child birth *	17 Deaths under one year.			18 Infant mort- ality rate.
				Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
		<i>B.—Towns.</i> (contd.).								
1	Dehra Dun	Debra ...	33,500	208	6.21	25	182	105	227	233.78
2		Mussooree ...	(a) 8,297	21	1.62	2	18	17	35	218.75
		Hardwar ...	30,795	43	1.40	3	146	146	292	264.01
3	Saharanpur	Union.								
4		Saharanpur	62,261	252	4.05	25	512	511	1,023	305.55
5		Deoband ...	17,891	5	.28	6	110	103	213	208.41
6		Gangoh ...	11,843	7	.59	7	76	56	132	258.32
7	Muzaffarnagar	Roorkee ...	12,246	27	2.20	6	69	74	143	309.52
8		Kairana ...	16,683	2	.12	2	109	120	229	292.09
9		Kandhla ...	10,365	...	...	1	68	61	129	191.20
10	Meerut	Muzaffarnagar	23,937	31	1.29	5	123	125	248	253.32
11		Meerut ...	77,711	213	2.74	8	261	240	501	182.58
12	Bulandshahr	Hapur ...	20,388	184	9.02	6	113	114	227	245.67
13		Ghaziabad ...	12,343	9	.73	9	40	54	94	195.02
14		Khurja ...	25,719	142	5.52	25	224	234	458	327.61
15	Bulandshahr	Sikandrahad	16,857	22	1.30	3	168	166	334	364.63
16		Bulandshahr	19,509	196	10.05	13	159	198	287	340.05
17		Jahangirabad	10,279	...	...	...	29	19	43	189.13
18	Aligarh	Aligarh or	66,963	230	3.43	45	574	488	1,062	304.82
19		Koil.								
20		Hathras ...	38,763	236	6.09	24	276	261	537	285.94
21	Muttra	Atrauli ...	13,018	11	.84	4	105	85	190	245.16
22		Muttra ...	Muttra ...	48,724	284	5.83	16	280	257	537	251.05
23	Agra	Brindaban...	14,632	63	4.30	9	70	63	133	322.81
24		Agra ...	Agra ...	163,750	604	3.69	78	1,066	872	1,938	196.09
25	Mainpuri	Firozabad ...	20,183	37	1.83	5	122	92	214	238.57
26		Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	14,352	3	.21	4	20	15	35	220.12
27	Etah	Shikohabad	10,374	5	.48	4	34	27	61	159.68
28		Etah ...	Kasgan ...	20,988	20	.95	...	101	111	212	247.09
29	Bareilly	Soron ...	10,959	29	2.65	7	68	70	138	286.31
30		Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	119,175	278	2.33	5	340	269	609	158.51
31	Bijnor	Aonla ...	13,132	40	3.04	4	110	82	199	259.79
32		Nagina ...	18,736	80	4.27	1	141	133	274	279.88
33		Najibabad ...	18,504	21	1.13	8	120	119	239	227.84
34		Bijnor ...	18,095	46	2.54	9	116	116	232	244.98
35		Sherkot ...	13,889	...	...	3	60	63	123	232.51
36		Chandpur ...	11,032	29	2.63	1	87	79	166	244.12
37	Budaun	Kiratpur ...	14,869	17	1.14	2	64	59	123	258.95
38		Ujhani ...	11,186	3	.27	1	51	56	107	248.84
39		Budaun ...	39,118	94	2.40	1	288	247	535	243.96
40	Moradabad	Sahaswan ...	15,972	11	.69	3	137	110	247	286.87
41		Moradabad ...	82,671	548	6.63	44	572	517	1,089	222.24
42		Sambhal ...	41,585	243	5.84	31	312	258	570	277.24
43		Amroha ...	40,448	129	3.19	18	234	186	420	191.17
44	Shahjahanpur	Chaudausi ...	25,164	133	5.28	8	211	207	418	323.03
45		Tilhar ...	16,584	43	2.59	6	148	131	279	294.61
		Shahjahanpur	68,782	563	8.18	22	335	314	649	200.80

(a) Rates calculated on average population 12,943.

* NOTE—By the term "Deaths from child-birth" is meant "deaths during or within 14 days of labour."

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM No. VI (a)—(contd.).

Deaths registered from **Certain Causes** in the **Towns** (having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns) of the United Provinces during the year 1925—(contd.).

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	5 Malaria.		6 Enteric fever.		7 Measles.	
				Deaths	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio.
		<i>B.—Towns— (concl'd)</i>							
46	Pilibhit ..	Pilibhit ...	32,344	459	14.19	...	...	79	2.44
47	Farrukh- abad. {	Farrukhabad- cum-Fateh- garh.	48,331	194	6.08	146	3.02	27	.56
48		Kanauj ...	18,258	452	24.76	51	2.79	...	...
49	Etawah ...	Etawah ...	41,558	381	9.17	...	...	...	...
50	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	195,085	2	.01	2	.01	351	1.80
51	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	14,948	...	...	1	.07	6	.40
52	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	145,605	30	.21	149	1.02	49	.34
53	Jhansi ... {	Jhansi ...	54,385	...	...	35	.64	77	1.41
54		Mau ...	12,554	247	19.67	...	...	...	...
55		Lalitpur ...	11,504	213	18.51	3	.26	8	.69
56	Jalaun ... {	Kalpi ...	10,037	122	12.15	...	...	3	.30
57		Konch ...	14,503	...	...	...	...	16	1.10
58	Hamirpur ...	Mahoba ...	11,648	124	10.64	...	...	19	1.63
59	Banda ...	Banda ...	20,029	42	2.10	...	...	15	.75
60	Benares ...	Benares ...	195,373	220	1.13	37	.19	101	.52
61	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur Bin- dhachal.	54,994	713	12.96	...	...	5	.09
62	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	32,569	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	24,708	196	7.93	...	...	...	...
64	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	18,215	129	7.08	10	.55	5	.27
65	Gorakhpur {	Gaura Barhaj	12,497	203	16.24	6	.48	...	...
66		Gorakhpur ...	50,498	7	.14	...	...	76	1.50
67	Basti ...	Basti ...	17,691	143	8.08	5	.28	6	.34
68	Azamgarh... {	Mubarakpur ...	12,500	10	.80	...	...	5	.40
69		Azamgarh ...	14,788	122	8.25	...	...	4	.27
70		Mau ...	17,998	137	7.61	5	.28	4	.22
71	Naini Tal. {	Naini Tal ...	(b)10,392	3	.22	2	.15	...	...
72		Kashipur ...	10,576	73	6.90	51	4.82	...	...
73	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	217,167	98	.45	202	.93	153	.70
74	Unao ...	Unao ...	11,147	172	15.43	1	.09	26	2.33
75	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	16,183	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Sitapur ... {	Khairabad ...	11,522	170	14.75	12	1.04	20	1.73
77		Laharpur ...	11,185	21	1.88	...	...	...	...
78		Sitapur ...	18,432	...	...	...	...	42	2.28
79	Hardoi ... {	Shahabad ...	18,696	271	14.49	...	...	11	.59
80		Sandila ...	14,074	275	19.54	...	...	...	...
81		Hardoi ...	14,412	174	12.07	5	.35	11	.76
82	Kheri ...	Lakhimpur ...	12,396	107	8.63	...	...	2	.16
83	Fyzabad ... {	Fyzabad-Ajodh- ya.	51,342	476	9.27	...	...	36	.70
84		Tanda ...	18,258	300	16.43	1	.05	71	3.89
85	Gonda ... {	Gonda ...	13,228	165	12.47	...	...	2	.15
86		Balrampur ...	16,131	429	26.59	...	...	...	...
87	Bahraich ... {	Bahraich ...	27,371	320	12.06	...	...	5	.18
88		Nanpara ...	10,924	193	17.67	...	...	23	2.10
89	Bara Panki {	Nawabganj ...	12,369	150	12.13	...	...	12	.97
90		Budauli ...	10,327	147	14.23	...	...	20	1.94
		Total of towns	3,011,024	20,663	6.86	1,630	.54	2,833	.94
		Total of Rural districts.	42,364,763	745,136	17.59	8,683	.20	16,307	.38
		Total for the Province.	45,375,787	765,799	16.88	10,313	.23	19,140	.42

(b) Rates calculated on average population 13,454.

Deaths registered from **Certain Causes** in the **Towns** (having a of the United Provinces

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Population according to census of 1921.	8 Relapsing fever.		9 Kala Azar.		10 Other fevers.		11 Dysentery.	
				Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
		<i>B.—Towns—</i> (concl'd.).									
46	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit ...	32,344	...	...	...	...	288	8·90	28	·86
47	Farrukhabad ...	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh.	48,331	...	...	...	...	8	·16	62	1·28
48		Kanauj ...	18,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	·71
49	Etawah ...	Etawah ...	41,558	...	...	...	...	257	6·18	1	·02
50	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	195,085	...	...	...	...	3,186	16·33	150	·97
51	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	14,948	...	...	...	...	253	16·92	6	·40
52	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	145,605	...	...	...	...	953	6·54	58	·40
53		Jhansi ...	54,385	...	...	...	...	944	17·36	8	·15
54	Jhansi ...	Mau ...	12,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Lalitpur ...	11,504	...	...	...	...	1	·09	2	·17
56	Jalaun ...	Kalpi ...	10,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·20
57		Konch ...	14,503	...	...	...	...	188	12·96	...	...
58	Hamirpur ...	Mahoba ...	11,648	...	...	...	...	4	·34	1	·08
59	Banda ...	Banda ...	20,029	...	...	...	...	111	5·54	3	·15
60	Benares ...	Benares ...	195,373	...	...	7	·03	4,084	20·90	178	·91
61	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur Binda-chal.	54,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	·22
62	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	32,569	2	·06	2	·06	439	13·48	28	·86
63	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	24,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	·20
64	Balia ...	Balia ...	18,215	...	...	...	...	13	·71	23	1·26
65	Gorakhpur ...	Gaura Barhaj ...	12,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66		Gerakhpur ...	50,498	...	...	...	...	807	15·98	49	·97
67	Basti ...	Basti ...	17,691	...	...	...	...	7	·39	9	·51
68		Mubarakpur ...	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	·48
69	Azamgarh ...	Azamgarh ...	14,788	...	...	1	·07	11	·74	7	·47
70		Mau ...	17,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	·72
71	Naini Tal ...	Naini Tal ...	(b) 10,392	...	...	...	...	13	·97	8	·59
72		Kashipur ...	10,576	5	·47	...	...	...	...	3	·23
73	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	217,167	...	...	1	...	1,444	6·65	169	·78
74	Unao ...	Unao ...	11,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	·81
75	Rae Bareilly ...	Rae Bareilly ...	16,183	...	...	...	...	311	19·22	16	·99
76		Khairabad ...	11,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	·78
77	Sitapur ...	Laharpur ...	11,185	...	...	...	...	176	15·73	1	·09
78		Sitapur ...	18,432	...	...	...	...	317	17·20	16	·87
79		Shahabad ...	18,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·05
80	Hardoi ...	Sandila ...	14,074	...	...	...	...	1	·07	9	·64
81		Hardoi ...	14,412	...	...	...	...	4	·28	3	·21
82	Kheri ...	Lakhimpur ...	12,396	...	...	...	...	1	·08	...	...
83	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	51,342	...	...	...	...	11	·21	72	1·40
84		Ajodhya.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85		Tanda ...	18,258	...	...	...	...	36	1·97	12	·66
86	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	13,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87		Balrampur ...	16,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	·31
88	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	27,371	...	...	1	·04	...	...	4	·15
89		Nanpara ...	10,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·37
90	Bara Banki ...	Nawabganj ...	12,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·08
		Rudauli ...	10,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·39
		Total of towns	3,011,024	55	·02	13	...	23,975	7·96	1,964	·65
		Total of Rural districts.	42,364,763	281	·01	82	...	55,933	1·32	3,515	·08
		Total for the Province.	45,375,787	339	·01	95	...	79,908	1·76	5,479	·12

(b) Rates calculated on average population 13,454.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI (a).

population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns) during the year 1925—(concl'd.).

12		13		14		15		16	17			18	Numbers.
Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other respiratory diseases.		Deaths from child birth.*	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
51	1.58	..	..	..	..	378	11.69	4	269	232	501	273.47	46
102	2.11	272	5.63	258	5.24	161	3.33	16	365	311	676	292.26	47
8	.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	25	53	85.90	48
82	1.97	49	1.18	129	3.10	180	4.33	9	388	328	716	327.54	49
74	.38	759	3.89	842	4.32	545	2.79	61	1,692	1,279	2,971	420.23	50
8	.53	2	.13	..	..	26	1.74	5	82	67	149	259.13	51
134	.92	70	.48	325	2.23	662	4.55	28	799	647	1,446	236.16	52
42	.77	8	.15	1	.02	98	1.80	6	364	285	649	265.76	53
5	.40	..	..	..	..	59	4.70	..	76	66	142	222.22	54
25	2.17	..	..	..	..	58	5.04	9	74	55	129	225.92	55
9	.90	..	..	12	1.19	121	12.05	..	75	53	128	246.63	56
10	.69	75	5.17	2	.14	52	3.58	..	75	60	135	224.25	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	57	4.89	..	49	21	70	164.32	58
14	.70	..	..	..	..	68	3.39	4	56	54	110	196.78	59
459	2.35	95	.49	400	2.05	1,066	5.46	86	1,322	1,161	2,483	253.39	60
51	.93	..	..	..	..	85	1.54	11	325	204	529	205.76	61
7	.21	2	.06	2	.06	62	1.90	..	80	53	133	121.46	62
8	.32	..	..	25	1.01	18	.73	3	63	35	98	145.62	63
10	.55	..	..	..	..	20	1.10	..	43	47	90	201.79	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	.72	..	19	19	38	92.68	65
58	1.15	..	..	147	2.91	45	.89	12	324	249	573	241.98	66
7	.39	1	.06	10	.56	13	.73	5	14	20	34	130.77	67
11	.88	100	8.00	22	1.76	8	.64	2	41	31	72	191.49	68
21	1.42	..	..	12	.81	25	1.69	4	56	32	88	188.44	69
9	.50	..	..	6	.33	22	1.22	3	54	27	81	156.37	70
10	.74	76	5.65	37	2.75	24	1.78	1	39	24	63	193.85	71
30	2.84	..	..	10	.94	74	7.00	6	69	61	130	258.45	72
141	.65	1,272	5.86	910	4.19	413	1.90	62	1,383	1,222	2,605	260.06	73
5	.45	..	..	..	..	24	2.15	..	67	45	112	232.85	74
2	.12	..	..	3	.18	17	1.05	..	116	86	202	297.06	75
5	.43	..	..	..	..	10	.87	..	67	61	128	225.75	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	42	85	166.01	77
24	1.30	..	..	2	.11	1	.05	1	129	104	233	238.00	78
14	.75	..	..	..	..	25	1.34	5	94	67	161	223.61	79
15	1.06	..	..	3	.21	28	1.39	..	106	93	199	278.32	80
5	.35	..	..	..	..	19	1.32	3	72	53	125	262.60	81
1	.08	..	..	..	..	4	.32	..	18	17	35	171.57	82
62	1.21	8	.15	30	.58	154	3.00	11	210	164	374	315.08	83
20	1.09	..	..	19	1.04	7	.38	1	102	83	185	273.67	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	18	52	163.01	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.25	3	88	83	171	225.30	86
8	.29	..	..	..	..	29	1.06	..	105	80	185	194.94	87
16	1.46	..	..	..	..	37	3.39	..	68	60	128	278.87	88
7	.56	..	..	..	..	18	1.45	..	36	26	62	172.22	89
13	1.26	..	..	..	..	36	3.48	2	60	53	113	229.21	90
4,212	1.40	4,626	1.54	5,016	1.66	9,924	3.29	873	18,028	15,370	33,398	251.11	
1,644	.04	367	.01	426	.01	5,818	.14	535	122,963	104,318	227,281*	168.07	
5,856	.13	4,993	.11	5,442	.12	15,742	.35	1,408	140,991	119,688	260,679	175.51	

* NOTE.—By the term "Deaths from child-birth" is meant "deaths during or within 14 days of labour."

Deaths registered from **cholera** in the districts of the

1 Number.	2 District.	3 Circles of registration.		4 Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.					
MEERUT DIVISION.										
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	3	466	3	..	..	..	..	25
2	Saharanpur ...	30	5	1,618	5	..	..	..	..	9
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	5	917	5	..	..	..	1	..
4	Meerut ...	45	16	1,331	23	1	3	2	..	1
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	26	1,514	127	2	..	..	2	107
AGRA DIVISION.										
6	Aligarh ...	37	30	1,722	183	..	..	..	1	3
7	Muttra ...	31	3	838	3	..	1	..	3	1
8	Agra ...	37	3	1,195	8	..	..	6	1	..
9	Mainpuri ...	22	2	1,377	3	..	..	..	..	..
10	Etah ...	29	10	1,518	31	..	..	..	..	..
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.										
11	Bareilly ...	31	7	1,953	7	..	..	..	..	1
12	Bijnor ...	31	14	2,075	14	1	..	..	12	3
13	Budaun ...	28	8	1,845	22	..	2	..	..	..
14	Moradabad ...	34	13	2,487	13	..	3	4	7	8
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	4	2,050	5	..	..	..	..	4
16	Pilibhit ...	15	2	1,058	3	..	..	..	1	1
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.										
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	5	1,672	9	..	..	..	..	..
18	Etawah ...	25	2	1,476	2	..	2	1	1	..
19	Cawnpore ...	28	6	1,982	6	..	..	1	10	1
20	Fatehpur ...	16	..	1,384	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Allahabad ...	36	9	3,525	13	4	2	5	50	5
JHANSI DIVISION.										
22	Jhansi ...	40	..	1,323	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Jalaun ...	15	1	841	2	..	6	5	..	..
24	Hamirpur ...	23	1	758	1	..	..	..	..	..
25	Banda ...	25	25	1,183	3	..	..	..	..	2
BENARES DIVISION.										
26	Benares ...	18	4	1,979	6	..	..	..	..	14
27	Mirzapur ...	23	3	2,972	3	..	..	..	1	2
28	Jaunpur ...	22	8	3,134	9	11	..	..	3	7
29	Ghazipur ...	23	9	2,562	13	..	..	..	4	5
30	Ballia ...	19	6	1,925	6	..	..	..	..	3
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.										
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	11	7,595	33	..	1	..	18	16
32	Basti ...	25	23	6,962	153	13	43	7	5	6
33	Azamgarh ...	34	25	4,814	66	..	6	..	48	4
KUMAUN DIVISION.										
34	Naini Tal ...	20	1	1,549	1	1	..	1	1	..
35	Almora ...	6	2	5,082	2	..	..	..	1	3
36	Gathwal ...	15	6	3,251	10	..	..	..	..	..
LUCKNOW DIVISION.										
37	Lucknow ...	15	1	934	1	..	..	1	..	1
38	Unao ...	19	4	1,688	5	..	6	..	..	..
39	Rae Bareilly ...	14	4	1,748	9	..	..	1	..	3
40	Sitapur ...	23	11	2,332	13	..	..	12	2	7
41	Hardoi ...	25	5	1,897	5	2	3	3	2	..
42	Kheri ...	16	1	1,730	1	..	..	..	..	..
FYZABAD DIVISION.										
43	Fyzabad ...	23	15	2,706	70	..	..	1	6	12
44	Gonda ...	25	15	1,762	68	..	..	..	16	53
45	Bahraich ...	19	7	1,979	43	..	..	..	..	3
46	Sultanpur ...	14	2	2,490	49	..	..	..	3	..
47	Partabgarh ...	16	2	2,190	19	..	..	..	..	..
48	Bara Banki ...	21	2	2,070	2	..	..	..	..	3
Total for the Province		1,181	345	104,459	1,078	35	78	50	199	313

FORM No. VII.

United Provinces during each month of the year 1925.

5							6			7			8		9
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.	
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	4	27	.18	.05	.13	.27	1
2	3	..	1	5	..	..	16	4	20	.03	.01	.02	.22	2
..	..	1	6	..	..	2	3	7	10	.01	.02	.01	.25	3
1	13	104	173	23	5	..	176	150	326	.22	.22	.22	.17	4	
131	163	320	489	103	10	..	733	594	1,327	1.30	1.16	1.24	.16	5	
2	36	617	570	67	..	1	738	559	1,297	1.28	1.15	1.22	.21	6	
11	3	22	8	5	1	..	23	32	55	.07	.12	.09	.07	7	
..	..	..	..	12	..	..	9	10	19	.02	.02	.02	.13	8
..	..	..	..	..	13	..	9	4	13	.02	.01	.02	.29	9
..	..	65	94	100	2	28	168	121	289	.87	.32	.35	.25	10	
..	..	10	57	10	23	2	50	53	103	.09	.11	.10	1.17	11	
1	5	5	7	6	2	..	24	18	42	.06	.05	.06	.60	12	
..	1	6	1	28	..	..	23	15	38	.04	.03	.04	1.66	13
4	14	40	95	..	..	3	82	96	178	.13	.17	.15	1.42	14
..	..	..	..	7	12	1	14	10	24	.03	.03	.03	.65	15
..	..	3	12	5	..	..	13	9	22	.06	.04	.05	1.70	16
..	1	2	22	5	..	3	17	16	33	.04	.04	.04	.28	17	
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	.01	.01	.01	.22	18
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	.01	.01	.01	.17	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.11	20
..	2	..	..	..	2	..	41	29	70	.06	.04	.05	.21	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.12	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	.04	.01	.03	.12	23
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	.25	24
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	.01	..	1.56	25
38	3	..	..	..	2	1	34	24	58	.07	.05	.06	1.03	26
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	.01	.01	.01	1.36	27
3	1	1	..	..	4	..	16	14	30	.03	.02	.03	1.26	28
4	1	2	..	6	1	1	17	7	24	.04	.02	.03	1.65	29	
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	2	6	.01	..	.01	1.72	30
9	21	37	46	73	51	3	188	137	275	.08	.09	.08	1.18	31	
..	30	..	..	13	543	120	383	397	780	.39	.42	.41	1.14	32
7	6	..	..	..	4	..	37	38	75	.05	.05	.05	1.95	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	.01	.01	.01	1.73	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	.02	..	.01	1.73	35
5	14	15	4	..	..	..	12	26	38	.05	.10	.08	2.57	36
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	.01	.01	.01	.30	37
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	5	9	.01	.01	.01	.70	38
..	..	..	..	..	6	19	14	15	29	.03	.03	.03	.58	39
1	..	2	1	..	1	..	17	9	26	.03	.02	.02	2.18	40	
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	9	4	13	.02	.01	.01	.95	41
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2.06	42
6	2	..	..	..	312	64	195	208	403	.33	.36	.34	1.57	43
21	..	..	13	28	213	24	181	187	368	.24	.26	.25	2.30	44
26	5	9	70	281	29	..	223	200	423	.40	.39	.39	3.40	45	
..	..	..	..	..	900	145	532	516	1,048	1.08	1.01	1.04	1.04	46
..	..	..	..	..	22	75	45	52	97	.11	.12	.11	.53	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	.65	48
278	327	1,264	1,674	782	2,160	493	4,060	3,593	7,653	.17	.17	.17	1.01		

Deaths registered from **small-pox** in the districts

1 Number.	2 District.	3 Circles of registration.		4 Villages.		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.
MEERUT DIVISION.												
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	7	466	7	4	3	2	5	13	11	4
2	Saharanpur ...	30	14	1,618	14	8	6	8	17	22	19	11
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	18	917	27	6	9	10	63	103	45	21
4	Meerut ..	45	27	1,331	80	2	3	33	53	105	107	43
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	20	1,514	34	3	7	24	40	91	114	48
AGRA DIVISION.												
6	Aligarh ...	37	30	1,722	120	41	51	167	276	222	80	76
7	Muttra ...	31	8	838	8	5	30	54	99	61	19	13
8	Agra ..	37	23	1,195	112	15	28	84	107	97	53	28
9	Mainpuri ...	22	14	1,377	54	23	20	48	116	138	17	...
10	Etah ...	29	17	1,518	24	7	13	45	84	60	41	20
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.												
11	Bareilly ...	31	15	1,953	19	15	7	12	20	30	19	8
12	Bijnor ...	31	23	2,075	71	3	20	42	93	242	169	55
13	Budaun ...	28	12	1,845	43	5	5	1	33	21	14	14
14	Moradabad ...	34	28	2,487	78	25	54	72	157	199	183	78
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	10	2,050	28	16	11	9	25	45	23	16
16	Pilibhit ...	15	11	1,058	13	2	4	1	21	41	14	9
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.												
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	11	1,672	13	...	...	2	12	7	17	12
18	Etawah ...	25	6	1,476	15	...	...	9	4	13	22	11
19	Cawnpore ...	28	10	1,982	11	...	2	4	20	40	39	21
20	Fatehpur ...	16	1	1,384	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21	Allahabad ...	36	8	3,525	19	8	12	9	13	9	15	15
JHANSI DIVISION.												
22	Jhansi ...	40	22	1,323	34	3	7	14	11	16	18	12
23	Jalaun ...	15	3	841	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
24	Hamirpur ...	23	7	758	9	2	...	...	7	3	4	1
25	Banda ...	25	5	1,183	11	...	...	...	4	...	2	5
BENARES DIVISION.												
26	Benares ..	18	6	1,979	9	3	6	5	7	8	12	6
27	Mirzapur ...	23	6	2,972	21	...	1	2	3	11	9	7
28	Jaunpur ...	22	16	3,134	53	1	7	1	17	18	18	13
29	Ghazipur ...	23	10	2,562	24	...	...	3	8	7	5	6
30	Ballia ...	19	10	1,925	13	5	1	3	3	5	1	...
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.												
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	30	7,595	69	12	30	69	162	175	110	66
32	Basti ...	25	14	6,962	29	...	8	1	22	14	29	2
33	Azamgarh ...	34	19	4,814	134	...	...	13	28	39	17	7
KUMAUN DIVISION.												
34	Naini Tal ...	20	11	1,549	27	15	19	35	49	42	20	23
35	Almora ...	6	3	5,082	43	...	...	15	34	30	24	13
36	Garhwal ...	15	6	3,251	10	3	1	2	1	3	10	3
LUCKNOW DIVISION												
37	Lucknow ...	15	10	934	26	31	22	75	110	120	78	35
38	Unao ...	19	4	1,688	24	1	...	2	27	37	20	1
39	Rae Bareli ...	14	10	1,748	145	...	8	19	45	35	42	55
40	Sitapur ...	23	7	2,332	12	5	4	15	2	20	10	2
41	Hardoi ...	25	16	1,897	24	1	2	...	19	17	52	17
42	Kheri ...	16	7	1,730	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD DIVISION												
43	Fyzabad ...	23	13	2,706	38	...	...	2	22	31	13	6
44	Gonda ...	25	10	2,762	19	1	9	5	6	13	26	9
45	Bahraich ...	19	6	1,979	16	...	...	...	3	5	21	13
46	Sultanpur ...	14	7	2,490	12	...	2	11	8	1	1	7
47	Partabgarh ...	16	10	2,190	29	2	...	2	3	4	5	6
48	Bara Banki ...	21	3	2,070	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	1
Total for the Province		1,181	584	104,459	1,639	273	412	930	1,861	2,216	1,573	820

FORM No. VIII.

of the United Provinces during each month of the year 1925.

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			7		8			9	
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths among children.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
								Under one year.	One to 10 years.					
2	..	..	..	..	29	15	44	7	12	.23	.18	.21	.04	1
3	2	..	..	2	55	45	100	20	80	.11	.11	.11	.04	2
8	4	4	..	..	138	135	273	68	147	.32	.37	.34	.02	3
12	9	3	..	2	232	181	413	150	180	.29	.26	.27	.01	4
17	..	..	6	20	194	176	370	98	187	.34	.35	.35	.01	5
11	1	11	1	54	532	459	991	287	704	.92	.94	.93	.06	6
10	..	..	..	1	151	141	292	15	10	.44	.51	.47	.03	7
2	1	1	..	12	237	191	428	118	268	.47	.46	.46	.07	8
..	..	..	..	..	203	159	362	153	140	.49	.47	.48	.01	9
4	1	..	1	..	138	138	276	82	148	.31	.36	.33	.01	10
4	1	..	2	3	74	47	121	34	56	.13	.10	.12	.06	11
9	4	3	12	26	328	350	678	441	157	.84	1.00	.91	.03	12
13	13	23	24	116	158	124	282	108	174	.30	.28	.29	.02	13
18	8	10	6	6	429	387	816	289	527	.67	.69	.68	.08	14
11	4	1	2	..	86	77	163	40	46	.19	.20	.19	.05	15
2	..	..	..	4	46	52	98	23	48	.20	.26	.23	.07	16
7	1	2	..	24	46	38	84	17	62	.10	.10	.10	.01	17
4	..	..	..	..	33	30	63	19	26	.08	.09	.08	..	18
6	1	..	6	8	79	68	147	121	26	.12	.13	.13	.03	19
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	.01	..	..	20
5	..	3	2	1	38	54	92	54	36	.05	.08	.06	.13	21
3	1	2	12	7	61	45	106	37	69	.19	.15	.17	.02	22
..	1	..	..	..	2	3	5	3	1	..	.01	.01	.01	23
..	..	..	..	6	14	9	23	6	12	.06	.04	.05	..	24
3	9	5	1	4	19	14	33	12	21	.06	.05	.05	.03	25
6	3	2	1	8	34	33	67	9	19	.07	.07	.07	.08	26
..	4	..	1	1	20	19	39	13	23	.05	.05	.05	.07	27
1	4	6	..	1	54	33	87	14	73	.09	.06	.07	.07	28
10	2	1	1	3	25	21	46	6	9	.06	.05	.05	.29	29
..	2	3	5	21	31	18	49	..	..	.07	.04	.06	.02	30
15	4	6	..	12	345	316	661	191	120	.21	.20	.20	.09	31
..	..	..	3	10	49	40	89	19	39	.05	.04	.05	.04	32
12	1	..	2	13	73	59	132	24	25	.09	.08	.09	.18	33
4	..	..	..	..	111	96	207	50	94	.69	.83	.75	.02	34
18	9	6	..	3	82	70	152	12	24	.31	.26	.28	.02	35
5	5	..	..	..	18	15	33	3	11	.08	.06	.07	.01	36
10	3	1	4	24	270	243	513	297	216	.69	.73	.71	.07	37
..	..	2	7	19	60	56	116	17	81	.14	.14	.14	..	38
28	22	9	19	12	161	133	294	73	162	.34	.29	.31	.02	39
..	..	..	..	..	37	21	58	27	23	.06	.04	.05	.01	40
7	2	9	..	2	46	105	174	64	85	.18	.14	.16	.04	41
..	5	..	..	30	14	21	35	13	17	.03	.05	.04	.01	42
8	4	5	5	9	63	42	105	..	..	.11	.07	.09	.02	43
6	3	1	5	13	59	38	97	27	50	.08	.05	.06	.01	44
..	2	..	1	2	27	20	47	28	16	.05	.04	.04	.05	45
..	16	..	1	10	24	33	57	17	19	.05	.06	.06	.01	46
13	2	3	2	2	18	26	44	26	18	.04	.06	.05	.09	47
..	2	..	..	..	2	7	9	5	4	..	.01	.01	.01	48
298	156	122	141	571	5,004	4,369	9,373	3,137	4,266	.21	.20	.21	.05	

Deaths registered from fevers in the districts of the United

1 Number.	2 District.	3 Circles of registration.		4 Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.					
MEERUT DIVISION.										
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	12	466	12	231	180	190	248	351
2	Saharanpur ...	30	30	1,618	1,610	2,037	2,012	2,248	2,344	3,032
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	26	917	917	1,247	1,042	1,426	1,415	2,333
4	Meerut ...	45	41	1,331	1,331	2,714	2,714	2,726	2,913	4,215
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	35	1,514	1,417	2,094	1,831	2,567	2,477	2,742
AGRA DIVISION.										
6	Aligarh ...	37	37	1,722	1,722	1,698	2,143	2,666	3,137	2,644
7	Muttra ...	31	31	838	838	1,132	1,186	1,429	1,439	1,248
8	Agra ...	37	37	1,195	1,195	1,648	1,526	1,754	2,151	1,793
9	Mainpuri ...	22	22	1,377	787	2,544	2,000	1,836	2,127	2,086
10	Etah ...	29	29	1,518	1,515	1,538	1,618	1,646	1,696	1,568
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.										
11	Bareilly ...	31	31	1,953	1,953	1,845	1,670	1,968	2,092	2,404
12	Bijnor ...	31	31	2,075	1,407	963	963	1,290	1,439	2,376
13	Budaun ...	28	28	1,845	1,845	2,203	1,609	1,799	1,674	1,792
14	Moradabad ...	34	34	2,487	2,461	2,472	2,347	2,581	2,894	3,406
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	23	2,050	326	1,645	1,357	1,327	1,791	1,992
16	Pilibhit ...	15	15	1,058	1,058	921	635	748	839	1,022
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.										
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	24	1,672	1,586	2,622	2,056	2,256	2,644	2,789
18	Etawah ...	25	25	1,476	1,132	1,688	1,396	1,414	1,659	1,337
19	Cawnpore ...	28	23	1,982	1,787	1,596	1,620	1,856	2,157	1,726
20	Fatehpur ...	16	16	1,384	1,384	1,169	883	786	771	895
21	Allahabad ...	36	36	3,525	3,525	1,886	1,960	2,171	2,274	2,310
JHANSI DIVISION.										
22	Jhansi ...	40	40	1,323	1,323	1,066	930	914	923	833
23	Jalaun ...	15	15	841	841	1,019	767	580	573	412
24	Hamirpur ...	23	23	758	699	786	663	718	526	496
25	Banda ...	25	25	1,183	1,010	11,98	10,66	879	852	686
BENARES DIVISION.										
26	Benares ...	18	14	1,979	1,140	1,115	993	1,323	1,444	1,324
27	Mirzapur ...	23	23	2,972	1,813	926	1,105	870	1,142	1,327
28	Jaunpur ...	22	22	3,134	2,997	1,769	1,634	1,259	1,681	1,587
29	Ghazipur ...	23	22	2,562	2,562	1,267	990	1,147	1,021	1,083
30	Ballia ...	19	19	1,925	828	1,449	1,073	775	683	1,088
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.										
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	46	7,595	6,870	4,520	3,650	3,668	3,679	3,784
32	Basti ...	25	25	6,962	5,417	2,979	2,260	2,883	3,546	3,196
33	Azamgarh ...	34	31	4,814	3,369	3,009	2,361	2,437	2,402	3,288
KUMAUN DIVISION.										
34	Naini Tal ...	20	20	1,549	1,549	576	505	599	583	768
35	Almora ...	6	6	5,082	2,261	496	467	609	800	1,396
36	Garhwal ...	15	14	3,251	1,613	656	565	764	863	1,723
LUCKNOW DIVISION.										
37	Lucknow ...	15	15	934	539	837	684	1,028	1,455	1,521
38	Unao ...	19	19	1,688	1,349	1,924	1,365	1,740	1,650	1,428
39	Rae Bareli ...	14	14	1,748	1,009	1,510	1,402	1,867	1,918	1,891
40	Sitapur ...	23	23	2,332	2,332	1,661	1,237	1,299	1,678	2,032
41	Hardoi ...	25	25	1,897	1,897	2,533	1,538	1,776	2,072	1,690
42	Kheri ...	16	16	1,730	827	1,509	1,111	1,281	1,432	1,975
FYZABAD DIVISION.										
43	Fyzabad ...	23	23	2,706	1,130	2,101	1,670	1,344	2,033	2,077
44	Gonda ...	25	25	2,762	2,182	1,289	1,336	1,133	1,410	2,162
45	Bahraich ...	19	19	1,979	1,423	1,099	1,020	975	1,266	1,455
46	Sultanpur ...	14	14	2,490	2,069	1,759	1,352	2,143	2,410	2,244
47	Partabgarh ...	16	16	2,190	1,554	1,381	1,016	1,189	1,309	1,563
48	Bara Banki ...	21	21	2,070	1,545	1,955	1,652	1,998	2,200	2,683
Total for the Province		1,181	1,161	104,459	81,956	78,332	67,160	73,882	81,732	89,770

RM No. IX.

Deaths during each month of the year 1925.

No.	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.	Number.	
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
05	187	232	199	212	264	197	1,509	1,287	2,796	11·77	15·81	13·17	16·75	1	
08	1,449	1,575	2,473	2,471	2,304	2,211	13,980	12,294	26,274	27·10	29·16	28·03	30·27	2	
09	1,253	1,124	2,807	3,367	2,438	1,749	11,602	10,398	22,000	26·71	28·89	27·70	22·07	3	
48	2,509	2,626	5,347	5,680	4,694	3,615	21,944	20,957	42,901	27·09	30·41	28·62	23·99	4	
18	2,169	2,241	4,629	4,732	4,238	3,718	18,000	17,851	35,851	32·00	35·42	33·61	29·31	5	
15	1,597	1,860	3,313	3,159	2,397	2,031	14,913	13,547	28,460	25·92	27·85	26·80	24·76	6	
75	697	834	946	1,016	664	826	6,662	5,630	12,292	19·52	20·25	19·85	19·16	7	
02	1,072	1,330	1,782	1,326	1,222	1,427	9,955	8,378	18,333	19·58	20·15	19·84	21·73	8	
47	1,090	1,358	1,328	1,508	1,564	1,561	11,905	8,544	20,449	28·90	25·42	27·34	25·94	9	
78	959	1,000	1,512	1,516	1,375	1,460	9,530	7,436	16,966	21·22	19·54	20·45	23·37	10	
41	1,831	1,691	1,979	2,404	2,120	1,941	12,977	11,209	24,186	23·82	23·90	23·85	33·25	11	
012	1,442	1,319	1,635	2,115	1,928	2,186	10,442	9,126	19,568	26·80	26·03	26·44	32·23	12	
32	1,442	1,485	2,636	2,378	1,884	2,702	12,502	10,434	22,936	23·91	23·31	23·51	32·93	13	
11	1,894	2,407	3,151	3,658	3,800	3,327	18,079	16,469	34,548	28·29	29·43	28·92	35·78	14	
98	1,310	1,324	1,373	1,886	1,789	1,881	10,381	8,792	19,173	22·92	22·76	22·85	28·93	15	
55	791	757	704	690	1,304	1,875	6,132	5,109	11,241	26·76	25·23	26·04	30·56	16	
39	1,480	1,542	16,55	1,453	1,697	1,811	12,992	10,652	23,644	27·70	27·51	27·60	32·84	17	
33	913	845	825	770	1,071	951	7,770	5,932	13,702	19·22	18·02	18·68	25·61	18	
94	1,242	1,177	1,211	1,136	1,199	1,171	9,938	7,647	17,585	15·59	14·95	15·31	22·31	19	
37	518	476	564	486	581	524	4,466	3,624	8,090	13·08	11·66	12·40	20·41	20	
98	1,302	1,240	1,248	1,050	1,205	1,381	11,255	8,370	19,625	15·58	12·27	13·97	20·46	21	
28	959	1,071	1,084	958	1,031	1,006	6,275	5,378	11,653	19·88	18·49	19·21	26·42	22	
16	400	454	438	540	562	360	3,668	2,953	6,621	17·19	15·37	16·33	24·92	23	
67	538	544	779	679	619	589	4,191	3,313	7,504	18·68	15·35	17·04	29·05	24	
14	723	635	625	718	767	665	5,413	4,015	9,428	17·26	13·41	15·38	26·39	25	
41	1,084	1,052	1,151	1,056	1,191	1,035	7,381	6,428	13,809	15·99	14·62	15·32	23·68	26	
15	795	840	1,048	846	873	847	6,221	5,213	11,434	17·20	14·38	15·79	24·26	27	
77	1,173	1,110	1,131	1,217	1,058	1,240	9,348	6,738	16,086	16·27	11·60	13·93	18·59	28	
57	920	913	943	908	968	952	6,683	5,286	11,969	15·73	12·97	14·33	21·62	29	
84	971	884	1,388	1,187	1,084	1,096	6,862	5,480	12,342	16·09	13·55	14·85	17·45	30	
60	4,011	3,380	3,773	4,239	4,081	4,771	26,388	21,528	47,916	15·91	13·39	14·67	15·45	31	
74	2,253	2,266	2,292	2,684	3,140	3,063	17,815	15,471	33,286	18·09	16·45	17·39	18·43	32	
59	1,922	1,748	2,030	1,855	1,852	1,974	14,921	12,411	27,332	19·22	16·49	17·88	24·10	33	
66	451	384	457	511	808	841	3,839	3,310	7,149	23·87	28·52	25·82	32·04	34	
67	1,112	809	717	736	669	599	4,983	4,994	9,977	18·78	18·84	18·81	27·09	35	
71	998	928	829	782	625	663	5,505	5,462	10,967	23·64	21·65	22·60	24·37	36	
69	832	692	627	538	562	583	5,712	4,616	10,328	14·55	13·91	14·26	18·03	37	
08	913	720	742	793	692	783	7,769	5,974	13,743	17·92	15·50	16·78	25·13	38	
53	931	987	804	726	877	901	8,270	6,797	15,067	17·42	14·72	16·09	20·63	39	
22	1,100	1,368	1,378	1,366	1,569	1,600	9,843	8,067	17,910	16·92	15·88	16·44	26·83	40	
21	1,119	1,153	1,603	1,394	1,468	1,468	10,699	8,386	19,085	18·25	16·83	17·60	25·54	41	
78	1,216	1,017	1,099	1,312	1,859	2,019	9,495	7,613	17,108	19·57	17·77	18·73	24·39	42	
69	1,428	1,465	1,130	1,349	1,356	1,715	10,504	9,033	19,537	17·85	15·48	16·67	22·08	43	
87	1,678	1,429	1,531	1,474	1,383	1,532	9,919	8,125	18,044	13·17	11·28	12·25	16·18	44	
56	1,194	1,136	1,085	1,217	1,294	1,523	8,242	6,778	15,020	14·86	13·27	14·09	21·57	45	
65	1,450	1,224	1,038	1,148	1,373	1,567	10,695	8,778	19,473	21·63	17·23	19·40	24·04	46	
66	971	997	633	829	827	1,110	7,124	5,569	12,693	17·07	12·72	14·84	22·04	47	
60	1,674	1,157	1,181	863	1,057	1,313	10,729	8,764	19,493	19·98	17·77	18·93	25·30	48	
45	59,963	58,806	72,733	74,928	73,383	74,360	475,428	400,166	875,594	19·99	19·00	19·30	23·79		

Deaths registered from **dysentery and diarrhoea** in the districts

1 Number.	2 District.	3 Circles of registration.		4 Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
		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.					
MEERUT DIVISION.										
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	10	466	10	26	6	5	18	35
2	Saharanpur ...	30	17	1,618	22	17	14	18	33	45
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	15	917	16	1	2	...	5	24
4	Meerut ...	45	20	1,331	24	17	9	13	29	60
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	14	1,514	16	14	9	10	13	16
AGRA DIVISION.										
6	Aligarh ...	37	21	1,722	26	26	26	32	48	37
7	Muttra ...	31	3	838	3	9	10	17	33	20
8	Agra ...	37	10	1,195	15	19	13	19	43	29
9	Mainpuri ...	22	5	1,377	5	1	1	...	1	...
10	Etah ...	29	21	1,518	36	12	7	7	31	22
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.										
11	Bareilly ...	31	17	1,953	17	10	5	3	14	15
12	Bijnor ...	31	18	2,075	21	12	10	5	38	38
13	Budaun ...	28	15	1,845	19	8	2	5	17	30
14	Moradabad ...	34	21	2,487	23	29	21	23	54	79
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	6	2,050	8	6	16	12	12	31
16	Pilibhit ...	15	6	1,058	6	6	5	4	9	14
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.										
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	8	1,672	10	13	10	4	30	24
18	Etawah ...	25	2	1,476	2	12	2	11	6	11
19	Cawnpore ...	28	6	1,982	6	17	17	27	40	42
20	Fatehpur ...	16	7	1,384	10	2	1	2	1	5
21	Allahabad ...	36	5	3,525	7	17	18	12	12	27
JHANSI DIVISION.										
22	Jhansi ...	40	20	1,323	23	21	8	5	11	8
23	Jalaun ...	15	5	841	5	3	3	3	...	1
24	Hamirpur ...	23	5	758	5	...	2	1	3	1
25	Banda ...	25	8	1,183	9	7	2	2	3	3
BENARES DIVISION.										
26	Benares ...	18	4	1,979	4	50	44	30	99	66
27	Mirzapur ...	23	5	2,972	5	4	7	6	15	13
28	Jaunpur ...	22	5	3,134	5	13	2	2	7	5
29	Ghazipur ...	23	3	2,562	5	1	2	1	3	3
30	Ballia ...	19	14	1,925	29	8	7	19	13	18
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.										
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	31	7,595	33	11	19	12	22	27
32	Basti ...	25	9	6,962	14	3	1	4	6	18
33	Azamgarh ...	34	21	4,814	68	11	6	17	20	12
KUMAUN DIVISION.										
34	Naini Tal ...	20	12	1,549	24	6	1	6	6	13
35	Almora ...	6	4	5,082	265	21	21	34	80	153
36	Garhwal ...	15	13	3,251	400	75	71	89	166	467
LUCKNOW DIVISION.										
37	Lucknow ...	15	7	934	7	23	16	28	46	35
38	Unao ...	19	7	1,688	7	6	1	...	8	4
39	Rae Bareli ...	14	11	1,748	29	4	4	6	5	4
40	Sitapur ...	23	10	2,332	11	5	3	11	11	9
41	Hardoi ...	25	13	1,897	14	2	4	2	8	16
42	Kheri ...	16	6	1,730	6	...	...	...	4	4
FYZABAD DIVISION.										
43	Fyzabad ...	23	9	2,706	12	12	3	36	14	15
44	Gonda ...	25	9	2,762	9	2	...	2	1	8
45	Bahraich ...	19	4	1,979	4	4	1	1	7	5
46	Sultanpur ...	14	1	2,490	2	...	1	1	...	...
47	Partabgarh ...	16	4	2,190	4	...	...	...	...	...
48	Bara Banki ...	21	5	2,070	5	...	1	3	4	10
Total for the Province...		1,181	492	104,459	1,306	566	434	550	1,049	1,522

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of the United Provinces during each month of the year 1925.

5							6			7			8	9
June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
28	9	16	14	19	13	9	93	105	198	.72	1.25	.93	1.22	1
27	29	28	32	38	18	22	196	125	321	.38	.30	.34	.39	2
15	5	12	15	16	11	7	65	48	113	.15	.13	.14	.04	3
29	27	30	44	36	23	25	177	165	342	.22	.24	.23	.34	4
33	37	52	83	62	28	17	195	179	374	.35	.35	.35	.16	5
49	90	160	113	84	71	55	404	387	791	.70	.79	.74	.62	6
17	35	35	44	11	19	10	131	129	260	.38	.46	.42	.39	7
25	30	73	68	40	19	26	226	178	404	.44	.43	.44	.43	8
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	3	7	.01	.01	.01	.02	9
14	22	28	35	16	19	28	114	127	241	.25	.33	.29	.23	10
7	12	17	17	31	36	13	101	79	180	.18	.17	.18	.21	11
48	33	39	25	30	22	25	169	156	325	.43	.44	.44	.45	12
11	13	31	30	10	12	14	91	92	183	.17	.20	.19	.18	13
48	60	136	124	96	65	63	437	361	798	.68	.64	.66	.56	14
36	25	25	29	25	26	36	140	139	279	.31	.36	.33	.27	15
10	4	10	6	4	8	9	39	50	89	.17	.25	.21	.24	16
19	13	15	81	14	22	17	122	90	212	.26	.23	.25	.33	17
7	11	6	5	1	3	10	47	38	85	.12	.11	.11	.21	18
29	25	33	11	12	12	12	163	114	277	.25	.22	.24	.30	19
1	1	4	3	1	...	4	19	6	25	.05	.02	.04	.05	20
21	15	24	15	15	20	18	135	79	214	.19	.11	.15	.23	21
11	15	13	8	11	11	11	71	62	133	.22	.21	.22	.46	22
4	1	2	7	2	4	...	15	15	30	.07	.08	.07	.22	23
1	5	2	3	2	2	2	7	17	24	.03	.08	.05	.18	24
2	6	2	4	3	1	5	27	13	40	.09	.04	.06	.08	25
84	85	65	44	59	52	46	371	303	674	.80	.69	.75	1.08	26
6	5	8	7	3	9	5	45	43	88	.12	.12	.12	.20	27
1	...	5	2	...	2	2	28	13	41	.05	.02	.03	.09	28
4	2	3	...	3	...	4	16	10	26	.04	.02	.03	.05	29
22	16	29	29	16	35	19	131	100	231	.31	.25	.28	.29	30
18	29	17	3	15	15	19	111	87	198	.07	.05	.06	.08	31
9	6	5	9	10	9	3	48	35	83	.05	.04	.04	.05	32
14	9	11	9	7	7	2	81	44	125	.10	.06	.08	.22	33
21	5	6	12	12	6	11	66	39	105	.41	.33	.38	.60	34
154	97	39	29	34	31	32	368	357	725	1.39	1.35	1.37	1.83	35
404	818	148	121	117	93	103	1,083	1,089	2,112	4.65	4.31	4.48	4.34	36
17	32	38	30	15	25	32	168	169	337	.43	.51	.46	.94	37
4	1	1	2	1	1	...	20	9	29	.05	.02	.03	.05	38
2	8	2	...	4	4	3	28	18	46	.06	.04	.05	.05	39
9	3	12	5	3	4	9	42	42	84	.07	.08	.08	.13	40
6	12	5	6	8	8	4	44	37	81	.07	.07	.07	.12	41
...	1	2	1	1	6	4	13	10	23	.03	.02	.02	.02	42
18	16	16	8	17	24	8	99	88	187	.17	.15	.16	.22	43
6	1	4	4	4	2	6	25	15	40	.03	.02	.03	.05	44
4	2	4	4	2	7	1	27	15	42	.05	.03	.04	.04	45
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	.02	46
...	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	4	6	...	.01	.01	.04	47
4	4	3	1	5	5	3	27	16	43	.05	.03	.04	.07	48
1,299	1,116	1,216	1,094	916	814	759	6,033	5,302	11,335	.25	.24	.25	.29	

Deaths registered from **respiratory diseases** in the districts

1 Number.	2 District.	3 Circles of registration.		4 Villages.		5					
		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.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
MEERUT DIVISION.											
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	10	466	10	59	39	37	55	101	49
2	Saharanpur ...	30	18	1,618	24	42	64	58	68	61	33
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	15	917	16	5	7	9	11	7	8
4	Meerut ...	45	28	1,331	36	90	73	98	83	80	49
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	13	1,514	16	69	71	59	60	45	31
AGRA DIVISION.											
6	Aligarh ...	37	24	1,722	26	65	79	91	82	52	44
7	Muttra ...	31	2	838	2	92	77	80	96	57	34
8	Agra ...	37	14	1,195	22	213	212	263	246	178	125
9	Mainpuri ...	22	7	1,377	7	4	2	3	4	1	...
10	Etah ...	29	18	1,518	25	20	18	23	33	19	11
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.											
11	Bareilly ...	31	23	1,953	23	71	58	48	55	65	41
12	Bijnor ...	31	20	2,075	26	13	15	31	21	48	23
13	Budaun ...	28	13	1,845	13	28	12	16	20	21	16
14	Moradabad ...	34	22	2,487	32	130	100	139	108	84	67
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	13	2,050	17	57	56	52	98	80	109
16	Pilibhit ...	15	10	1,058	11	33	22	31	32	50	24
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.											
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	11	1,672	14	87	75	93	100	48	36
18	Etawah ...	25	5	1,476	6	43	34	43	39	24	21
19	Cawnpore ...	28	11	1,982	11	186	239	208	209	197	182
20	Fatehpur ...	16	8	1,384	14	7	4	5	4	1	2
21	Allahabad ...	36	10	3,525	17	116	102	104	147	106	85
JHANSI DIVISION.											
22	Jhansi ...	40	22	1,323	47	36	54	43	33	21	16
23	Jalaun ...	15	9	841	28	28	22	15	22	26	23
24	Hamirpur ...	25	20	758	529	284	222	211	169	157	135
25	Banda ...	25	8	1,183	10	12	16	15	13	11	11
BENARES DIVISION.											
26	Benares ...	18	6	1,979	10	158	143	160	203	165	94
27	Mirzapur ...	23	8	2,972	8	13	11	11	18	13	8
28	Jaunpur ...	22	5	3,134	6	10	7	9	9	7	7
29	Ghazipur ...	23	4	2,562	6	3	4	7	9	9	5
30	Ballia ...	19	12	1,925	12	...	5	5	9	8	8
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.											
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	30	7,595	34	28	18	23	16	20	20
32	Basti ...	25	10	6,962	11	5	4	13	10	5	4
33	Azamgarh ...	34	21	4,814	68	7	19	29	45	28	23
KUMAUN DIVISION.											
34	Naini Tal ...	20	14	1,549	37	22	20	13	28	29	20
35	Almora ...	6	6	5,082	193	48	48	60	34	55	52
36	Garhwal ...	15	12	3,251	84	45	26	32	58	45	95
LUCKNOW DIVISION.											
37	Lucknow ...	15	9	934	17	217	194	311	339	283	183
38	Unao ...	19	10	1,688	13	4	1	3	8	8	5
39	Rae Bareli ...	14	9	1,748	16	3	4	8	5	4	2
40	Sitapur ...	23	10	2,332	26	18	14	23	3	21	9
41	Hardoi ...	25	13	1,897	15	9	13	10	10	5	8
42	Kheri ...	16	6	1,730	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD DIVISION.											
43	Fyzabad ...	23	9	2,706	10	21	19	27	26	22	14
44	Gonda ...	25	3	2,762	4	7	11	6	8	4	9
45	Babraich ...	19	6	1,979	7	6	2	6	9	10	9
46	Sultanpur ...	14	...	2,490	...	5	4	10	9	9	6
47	Partabgarh ...	16	8	2,190	19	15	2	4	4	4	1
48	Bara Banki ...	21	13	2,070	13	7	5	5	7	11	4
Total for the Province		1,181	578	104,459	1,597	2,441	2,247	2,550	2,675	2,305	1,761

FORM NO. XI.

of the United Provinces during each month of the year 1925.

July.						6			7			8	9
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
32	47	31	59	39	60	348	200	608	2.71	3.09	2.86	2.36	1
30	32	23	27	24	53	283	232	515	.55	.55	.55	.56	2
6	8	13	10	12	27	74	49	123	.17	.14	.15	.06	3
44	63	61	80	64	143	429	499	928	.53	.72	.62	.87	4
44	45	64	25	36	63	316	296	612	.56	.59	.57	.23	5
90	90	72	98	107	122	427	565	992	.74	1.16	.93	.56	6
50	49	52	33	47	89	396	360	756	1.16	1.29	1.22	.89	7
119	145	143	135	163	215	1,109	1,048	2,157	2.18	2.52	2.33	2.20	8
...	...	2	3	3	6	18	10	28	.04	.03	.04	.04	9
18	16	14	21	31	22	151	95	246	.34	.25	.30	.25	10
45	68	45	52	77	82	345	362	707	.63	.77	.70	.75	11
31	19	24	17	16	23	122	159	281	.31	.45	.38	.27	12
21	21	27	24	19	21	127	119	246	.24	.26	.25	.17	13
75	99	110	97	97	126	667	565	1,232	1.04	1.01	1.03	1.07	14
73	59	87	71	60	82	471	413	884	1.06	1.07	1.05	.85	15
30	55	55	25	25	39	246	175	421	1.07	.86	.97	.72	16
46	60	49	49	44	63	367	383	750	.78	.99	.87	.95	17
22	30	24	24	29	37	208	162	370	.51	.49	.50	.48	18
159	176	174	128	153	187	1,031	1,167	2,198	1.62	2.28	1.91	1.82	19
5	2	3	2	5	7	27	20	47	.08	.06	.07	.06	20
63	91	71	66	80	86	539	578	1,117	.75	.85	.79	.99	21
17	25	20	20	18	36	193	141	339	.63	.48	.56	.88	22
41	49	33	26	18	26	193	136	329	.90	.71	.81	1.01	23
174	218	236	220	217	221	1,315	1,149	2,464	5.86	5.32	5.60	8.61	24
6	12	8	14	16	11	93	52	145	.30	.17	.24	.19	25
108	124	95	102	124	142	803	815	1,618	1.74	1.85	1.79	2.64	26
8	9	10	8	17	7	88	45	133	.14	.12	.18	.17	27
1	5	6	7	1	4	37	36	73	.06	.06	.06	.06	28
6	3	5	3	4	11	34	35	69	.08	.08	.08	.08	29
9	14	8	...	13	9	52	36	88	.12	.09	.10	.04	30
35	35	34	30	22	24	143	162	305	.09	.10	.09	.13	31
2	10	6	12	6	12	50	39	89	.05	.04	.06	.03	32
20	29	26	22	18	26	158	134	292	.20	.18	.19	.16	33
31	24	28	32	27	42	190	126	316	1.18	1.08	1.14	1.14	34
37	26	27	24	25	56	274	218	492	1.03	.82	.93	1.31	35
37	27	19	19	36	15	267	187	454	1.15	.74	.93	.69	36
187	217	193	171	178	255	1,286	1,442	2,728	3.27	4.35	3.77	4.14	37
5	1	1	1	2	11	37	13	50	.08	.03	.06	.10	38
1	1	4	5	3	...	21	19	40	.04	.04	.04	.06	39
2	4	6	7	3	3	61	52	113	.10	.10	.10	.34	40
8	8	3	7	31	13	70	55	125	.12	.11	.11	.10	41
1	4	8	1	5	11	16	14	30	.03	.03	.03	.02	42
14	13	18	32	26	36	134	134	268	.23	.23	.23	.37	43
5	7	9	7	12	12	58	39	97	.08	.05	.06	.06	44
7	6	5	2	9	6	46	31	77	.03	.06	.07	.05	45
6	6	6	...	6	12	41	38	79	.08	.07	.08	.07	46
10	3	12	5	3	...	29	34	63	.07	.08	.07	.08	47
9	6	7	4	10	8	48	35	83	.09	.07	.08	.08	48
1,790	2,061	1,977	1,827	1,981	2,562	13,443	12,734	26,177	.56	.59	.58	.62	

1 Number.	2 District.	3 Circles of registration.		4 Villages.						
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MEERUT DIVISION.										
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	...	466	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharanpur ...	30	4	1,618	4	...	53	60	69	35
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	13	917	29	37	111	347	324	71
4	Meerut ...	45	34	1,331	218	1,263	1,342	1,863	2,659	1,155
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	27	1,514	326	1,058	1,400	2,981	2,651	985
AGRA DIVISION.										
6	Aligarh ...	37	25	1,722	186	75	363	1,522	979	227
7	Muttra ...	31	15	838	68	570	750	1,496	1,239	171
8	Agra ...	37	5	1,195	9	1	11	45	22	8
9	Mainpuri ...	22	..	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Etah ...	29	3	1,518	3	...	...	22	45	14
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.										
11	Bareilly ...	31	1	1,953	1	...	...	1	...	...
12	Bijnor ...	31	9	2,075	32	20	43	102	106	39
13	Budaun ...	28	2	1,845	2	...	...	...	6	6
14	Moradabad ...	34	17	2,487	46	186	225	300	276	40
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	2	2,050	4	...	...	3	5	...
16	Pilibhit ...	15	..	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.										
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	7	1,672	19	67	41	92	16	...
18	Etawah ...	25	2	1,476	4	..	..	...	1	...
19	Cawnpore ...	28	11	1,982	65	118	153	306	228	3
20	Fatehpur ...	16	8	1,384	36	188	136	307	56	...
21	Allahabad ...	36	12	3,525	45	50	96	110	75	15
JHANSI DIVISION.										
22	Jhansi ...	40	...	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jalaun ...	15	3	841	10	14	19	25	3	4
24	Hamirpur ...	23	1	758	1	7	2	...	...	...
25	Banda ...	25	1	1,183	1	..	..	...	...	...
BENARES DIVISION.										
26	Benares ...	18	6	1,979	44	180	172	114	39	4
27	Mirzapur ...	23	3	2,972	9	78	17	24	6	...
28	Jaunpur ...	22	12	3,134	78	138	295	236	95	6
29	Ghazipur ...	23	20	2,562	466	591	721	1,227	669	138
30	Ballia ...	19	7	1,925	63	53	90	166	137	19
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.										
31	Gorakhpur ...	43	17	7,595	70	92	236	215	132	15
32	Basti ...	25	13	6,962	359	432	684	679	140	25
33	Azamgarh ...	34	22	4,814	329	765	1,141	1,460	533	147
KUMAUN DIVISION.										
34	Naini Tal ...	20	...	1,549	..	...	..	...	...	...
35	Almora ...	6	...	5,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Garhwal ...	15	...	3,251	...	...	...	...	...	...
LUCKNOW DIVISION.										
37	Lucknow ...	15	4	934	6	17	6	21	...	...
38	Unao ...	19	14	1,688	45	79	132	193	71	10
39	Rae Bareli ...	14	9	1,748	61	50	57	107	338	...
40	Sitapur ...	23	15	2,332	84	155	195	234	107	11
41	Hardoi ...	25	7	1,897	8	..	15	21	31	14
42	Kheri ...	16	5	1,730	11	72	34	59	38	22
FYZABAD DIVISION.										
43	Fyzabad ...	23	18	2,706	132	163	164	196	65	43
44	Gonda ...	25	1	2,762	4	..	2	8	1	...
45	Bahraich ...	19	1	1,979	8	11	35	38	7	1
46	Sultanpur ...	14	4	2,490	46	78	86	63	4	...
47	Partabgarh ...	16	...	2,190	..	..	..	...	...	...
48	Bara Banki ...	21	5	2,070	8	23	67	71	26	...
Total for the Province...		1,181	385	104,459	2,940	6,661	8,894	14,714	11,199	3,228

FORM No. XII.

of the United Provinces during each month of the year 1925.

5							6			7			8	9
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	3	...	2	9	40	136	140	276	.26	.33	.29	...	1
5	...	...	...	...	2	24	428	523	951	.98	1.45	1.20	.06	2
165	38	55	19	9	32	70	3,792	4,878	8,670	4.68	7.08	5.78	2.35	3
44	31	74	12	4	...	6	3,882	5,364	9,246	6.90	10.64	8.67	2.60	4
32	4	22	10	1	7	7	1,514	1,735	3,249	2.63	3.57	3.06	.03	5
18	18	21	18	4	68	25	2,075	2,323	4,398	6.08	8.36	7.10	.76	6
...	2	6	...	...	...	4	52	47	99	.10	.11	.11	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	39	81	.09	1.00	.10	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.03	9
9	...	...	...	3	4	9	150	185	335	.28	.53	.45	...	10
...	...	...	...	37	...	...	23	26	49	.04	.06	.05	...	11
...	1	...	...	...	1	14	487	556	1,043	.76	.99	.87	.05	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	12	.01	.02	.01	.07	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.28	14
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	118	101	219	.25	.26	.25	.13	15
...	...	...	...	...	5	22	16	12	28	.04	.04	.04	.04	16
...	...	...	...	1	2	21	408	424	832	.64	.83	.72	1.44	17
...	...	...	...	...	2	17	353	353	706	1.03	1.13	1.08	1.09	18
...	...	2	...	...	22	62	210	222	432	.29	.32	.31	.77	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.07	20
...	...	...	...	7	2	8	41	41	82	.19	.21	.20	.04	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	.03	.01	.02	.25	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	.52	23
...	...	2	3	3	1	23	262	279	541	.57	.63	.60	.90	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	73	125	.14	.20	.17	.06	25
...	2	1	2	...	2	44	343	478	821	.59	.82	.71	.34	26
5	11	22	40	99	236	650	1,953	2,456	4,409	4.60	6.02	5.30	3.15	27
10	5	...	...	...	14	135	287	342	629	.67	.84	.76	5.03	28
11	...	...	8	3	29	129	354	516	870	.21	.32	.27	1.43	29
10	12	...	25	20	58	184	991	1,278	2,269	1.01	1.36	1.18	2.51	30
3	3	42	7	11	111	481	2,066	2,638	704	2.66	3.51	3.08	5.06	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	30	52	.06	.09	.07	.06	37
5	11	...	...	9	35	61	263	343	606	.61	.89	.74	.78	38
1	...	2	...	...	4	43	342	260	602	.72	.56	.64	.51	39
...	...	...	...	1	17	52	350	422	772	.60	.83	.71	.31	40
8	1	3	24	14	52	99	129	153	282	.22	.31	.26	...	41
...	...	...	...	10	...	8	125	118	243	.26	.27	.26	.01	42
5	2	21	2	9	28	60	303	455	758	.51	.78	.65	1.40	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	5	16	.01	.01	.01	.09	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	45	92	.08	.09	.09	.10	45
...	...	...	3	7	27	58	137	189	326	.28	.37	.32	.26	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.05	47
...	11	57	112	143	255	.21	.29	.25	.33	48
336	141	276	173	254	784	2,431	21,887	27,204	49,091	.92	1.26	1.08	.89	49

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