

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

## **Contributors**

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# Fifty-Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

## DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

*FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1926*

AND THE

## THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

SUPDG. ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1927*



ALLAHABAD:

THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES

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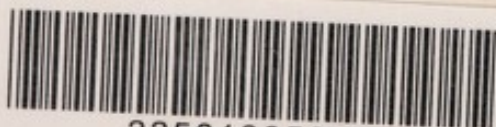


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Fifty-Ninth Annual Report

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1916

1917

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1916




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1917





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MAP OF THE  
**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH**

SHOWING  
**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES**

Scale 1" = 32 Miles.

**REFERENCES.**

- Districts with a District Medical Officer of Health ▨
- Municipalities with a 1st Class Medical Officer of Health ●
- " " 2nd " " " " " " " " ○
- " " 3rd " " " " " " " " ◐
- " " 4th " " " " " " " " ◑
- " that should employ " " " but do not do so. ◑
- " with Sanitary Inspectors ◑
- Magic Lanterns for Lecture ☞
- Vaccines ons with numbers in each District Ⓐ
- Sanitary Inspectors in districts Ⓐ
- Public Health Travelling Dispensaries Ⓐ







# GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

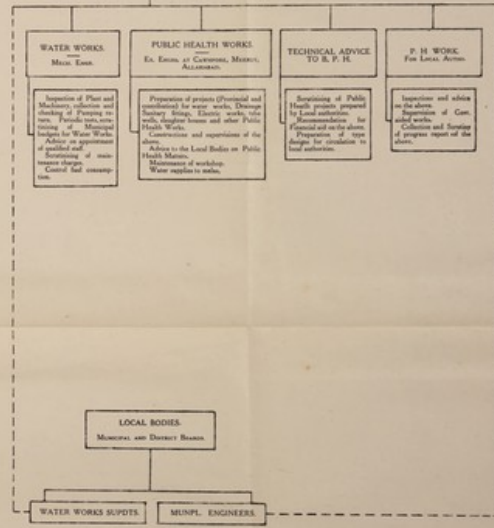
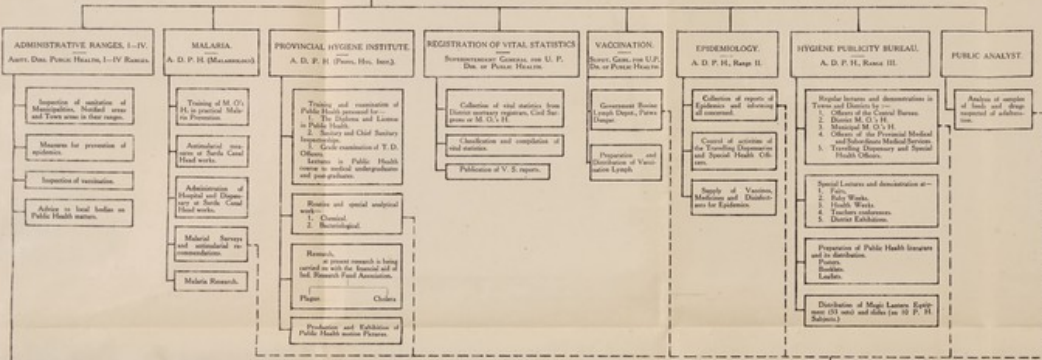
## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

## BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

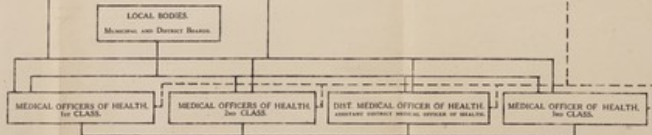
### PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,  
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



### LOCAL ORGANISATION



Chief Sanitary Inspectors.  
Sanitary Inspectors.  
Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.  
Vaccinators.  
Sub-Registrars of births and deaths.

Arbitrary function — — — — —  
Administrative control — — — — —

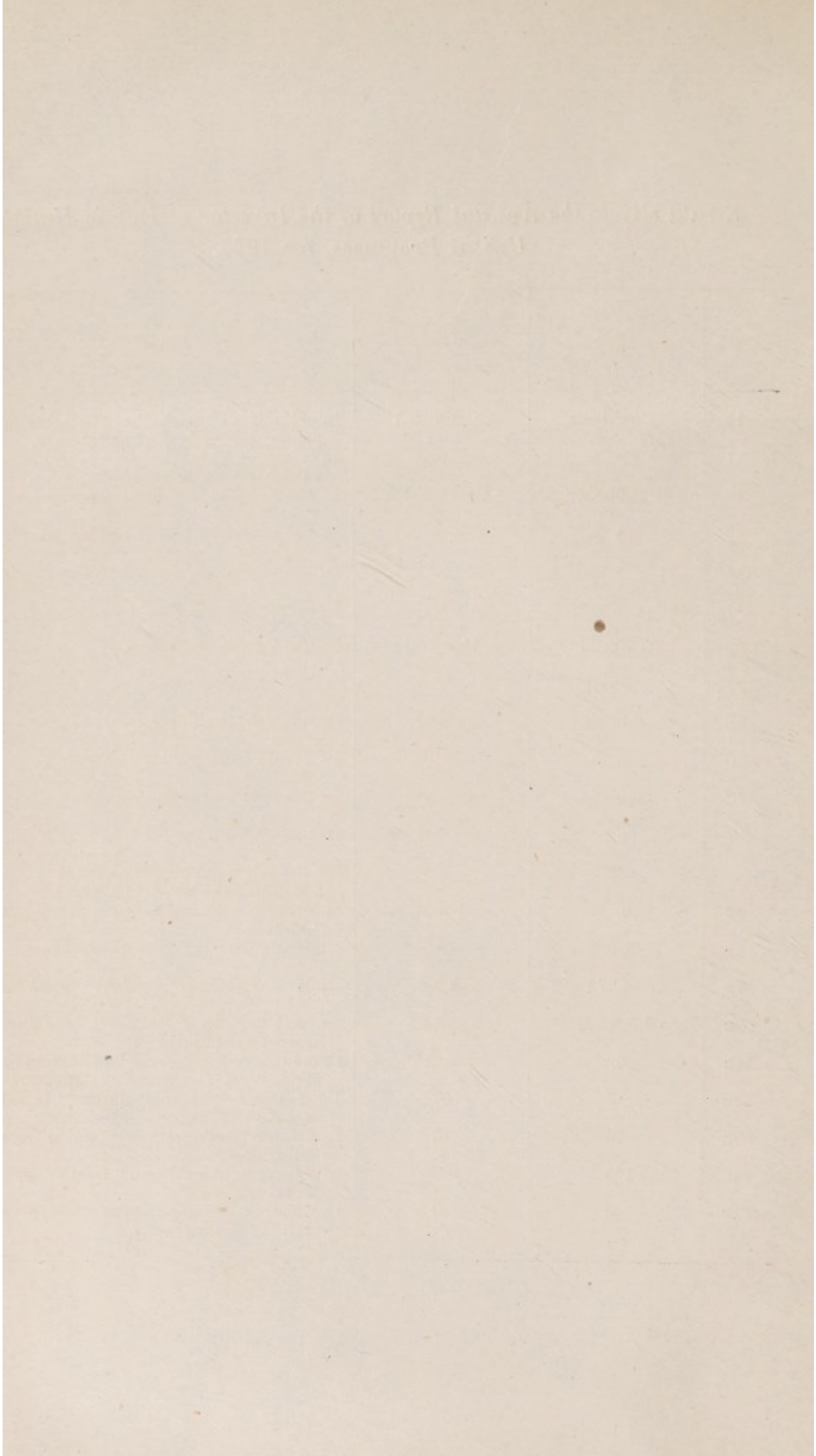




*Errata slip to the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health,  
United Provinces, for 1926.*

Page.	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>	Remarks.
11	Conuflent	Confluent	In column "Remarks" of the table under paragraph 42, against serial no. 8.
11	—	3	In column "Remarks" of the table under paragraph 42, against serial no. 8.
12	Death-rate	Death-rates	In the marginal heading of paragraph 43.
13	A	a	In the marginal heading of paragraph 49.
14	A	a	In the marginal heading of paragraph 58.
17	472	464	In paragraph 64 (Agra water-supply).
30	Hospital	Hospital	In line 7 from the top.
51	special	—	In line 14 from the top.
59	schools	school	In line 7 from the top.
60	3·9·	5·0·	In line 12 from the top.
61	malarial	malaria	In the first line of the page.
69	ch	each	In line 14 from the bottom.
2B	35	3, 5	On the left hand corner at the top of the page after the word "Paragraphs".
4B	13, 51	13,031	Sub-column "Female" of column 7 against "Budaun."
6B	1,099	1,699	Under "April" against "Partabgarh."
7B	4,271	4,287	Under "November" against "Gorakhpur."
10B	3,789,209	3,789,269	In sub-column "Female" of column 8 against "Population."
14B	5,	5,210	In column 5, sub-column "Muhammadans" under "Total" against "Gorakhpur."
23B	·61	·67	In column 1 <sup>5</sup> , sub-column "Injuries" against "Hathras" and "Atrauli."
30B	13	18	In column 6, sub-column "Deaths" against "Ghaziabad."
34B	166	169	In column 8, sub-column "Deaths" against "Total of towns."
37B	3	8	In column 5, sub-column "December" against "Bulandshahr."





# Fifty-ninth Annual Report of [the Director of Public Health, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending December 31, 1926.

(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.

Owing to the re-arrangement of certain districts in the province, the population of the districts of Hamirpur, Banda, Benares, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Fyzabad underwent some changes, but the population of the province as a whole remained unaffected. The provincial birth and death rates shown in this report have, therefore, been calculated on a population of 45,375,787 according to the census of 1921, which excludes the population of the Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares.

2. Prompt reporting and accurate registration of vital statistics are the basis of all public health work. As has been mentioned in previous reports, the village chaukidar is the first link in the chain of the reporting mechanism, and this fact renders the whole system defective. In the first place, being illiterate, the chaukidar has to remember the details of all the births and deaths occurring in his circle; he is, therefore, apt to forget and commit mistakes. Secondly, the differentiation between certain diseases in which many symptoms are common is wellnigh impossible to any but a skilled agency. The returns, therefore, provide but a very rough idea of the state of public health, as the data to base conclusions on are unreliable. Thirdly, owing to a considerable reduction in the number of chaukidars their visits to thanas have been curtailed. Consequently great delay generally takes place in the returns and reports reaching the district mortuary registrar, thus frustrating all attempts to conduct investigations into any problems of special interest.

With a view to ameliorate this state of affairs as far as possible, it was decided with the assistance of the local police officers to arrange for a series of lectures to chaukidars. Chaukidars generally attend the thana in numbers to receive their pay. The district medical officers of health were instructed to take this opportunity of addressing them on the symptoms of common diseases, the cholera rules and the importance of the prompt reporting of epidemic disease. Further, as an inducement to others, rewards for prompt reporting were ordered to be given to those chaukidars who had earned them in the presence of these gatherings. The amount of the rewards for reporting the first cases of cholera and small-pox within 48 hours was also increased from annas four to annas eight. It is hoped that these methods will tend to improve the registration of vital statistics.



3. The birth-rate for the province for the year 1926 was 34·20 against 32·72 in 1925. The quinquennial average was 34·01. The provincial death-rate was 25·10 against 24·78 in 1925 and the quinquennial average 28·20.

The birth and death rates of 1926 compared with those of 1925 and the quinquennial period.

(Statements I and II.)

4. A comparative statement of the birth and death rates and the infantile mortality rates of the United Provinces and 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 .. .. .	34·20	25·10	177·85
Bombay .. .. .	37·05	28·58	194·64
Madras .. .. .	36·10	25·57	189·52
Bengal .. .. .	27·43	24·74	196·79
Bihar and Orissa .. .. .	37·28	25·71	147·71
Assam .. .. .	30·82	23·02	181·94
Central Provinces .. .. .	46·03	34·33	253·38
Punjab .. .. .	41·65	36·52	203·43
Burma .. .. .	27·59	20·92	201·40
North-West Frontier Province .. .. .	30·19	21·75	146·57
Delhi .. .. .	40·99	42·86	259·55

#### BIRTHS.

5. During the year under report the total number of births recorded was 1,552,054, yielding a ratio of 34·20 as compared with 1,485,275 and 32·73, respectively, in 1925. The mean ratio for the previous five years was 34·01. A comparison of the figures by months shows that the highest birth-rate (3·60) was recorded in October and the lowest (2·06) in June.

Births and birth-rates.  
(Statement I.)

6. As usual, more males were born than females, the proportion being 112·28 to every 100 females or practically the same as in the preceding three years.

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

7. The districts of Bijnor, Jhansi, Moradabad, Saharanpur and Bareilly returned the highest birth-rates, viz., 46·55, 43·32, 42·97, 42·28 and 41·74, respectively, while Gonda, Rae Bareli, Dehra Dun, Mainpuri and Bahraich with respective birth-rates of 24·91, 26·22, 27·22, 27·77 and 28·11 were the lowest on the list. The former (excepting Saharanpur) showed the highest birth-rates in the preceding two years also, though not in same order. (For further details see Statement I attached to the report.)

The different birth-rates considered.  
(Statement I.)

8. The provincial birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 9·10, the excess being contributed by all the districts except Meerut, Bulandshahr and Naini Tal.

Excess of births over deaths.  
(Statement I.)



9. In 1926, as many as 131,442 births were recorded in the municipal towns, yielding a birth-rate of 45·24 as compared with 129,903 and 44·71, respectively, in 1925. **Births and birth-rates in municipalities.** Forty-five municipalities out of 85 recorded a birth-rate higher than the provincial average. As in the last two years, Jalesar recorded the highest birth-rate (69·71). The lowest birth-rate was recorded in Mussoorie (9·89).

10. The provincial birth-rate for municipalities exceeded the death-rate by 3·66. Sixty-three municipalities out of 85 recorded an excess of births over deaths varying from ·29 in Moradabad to 27·26 in Orai. **Excess of births over deaths in municipalities.**

11. During 1926, the birth-rate for notified areas amounted to 39·22 as compared with 35·94 in 1925, the number of births for the two years being 13,685 and 12,541, respectively. **Births and birth-rates in notified areas.** Out of 49 notified areas, 24 recorded a birth-rate above the provincial average, Bhinga (Bahraich) standing first with 97·88. The lowest birth-rate (4·36) was noticeable in Rikhikesh (Dehra Dun). These figures are probably wrong and an inquiry is being made.

12. An excess of births over deaths is noticed in 36 notified areas and varied from ·53 in Rath (Hamirpur) to 31·66 in Bhinga (Bahraich). **Excess of births over deaths in notified areas.**

#### DEATHS.

13. In the year 1926, 1,138,884 deaths (610,233 males and 528,651 females) were registered against 1,124,248 (603,493 males and 520,755 females) in the preceding year. **Deaths and death-rates.** (Statement II.) The death-rates for the two years were 25·10 and 24·78, respectively. The average death-rate for the previous five years was 28·20.

14. Twenty-two districts out of 48 exhibited a death-rate above the provincial average (25·10). Moradabad recorded the highest death-rate (38·42) and Fatehpur the lowest (15·01). (For further details refer to Statement II.) **Incidence of mortality in districts including towns.** (Statement II.)

15. During the year 1926, the total number of deaths recorded in municipalities amounted to 120,808 representing a death-rate of 41·58, against 104,963 and 36·12, respectively, in the preceding year. Out of 85 municipalities, 31 returned a death-rate higher than the provincial average. **Mortality in municipalities.**

Among the municipalities returning the highest mortality Chandpur (Bijnor) stood first with a death-rate of 72·24, followed by Chandausi (Moradabad) with 58·81 and Brindaban (Muttra) with 58·64.

In Chandpur and Chandausi the high death-rates were chiefly due to fevers, plague and all other causes and in Brindaban to fevers. In Chandausi, respiratory diseases were an additional factor.

16. In 1926 the total number of deaths recorded in the notified areas was 11,551 showing a death-rate of 33·10 as compared with 9,072 and 26·00, respectively, in 1925. **Mortality in notified areas.** Out of 49 notified areas 21 returned a death-rate higher than the provincial average.



As in the last two years, Kosi (Muttra) returned the highest mortality (109·73) which was due to "plague" and "fevers."

17. In May was recorded the highest monthly death-rate (2·31) and in February the lowest (1·77). (For further details refer to Statement III.)  
**Mortality according to season.** (Statement III.)

18. The mortality recorded under all ages was 610,233 males and 528,651 females, the death-rates being 25·65 and 24·49, respectively, as compared with 603,493, 520,755, 25·37 and 24·12, respectively, during the preceding year. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 275,260 (150,514 males and 124,746 females) as against 260,679 in 1925.  
**Mortality by sexes at different age periods.** (Statement IV.)  
 (Further details will be found in Statement IV.)

19. In the subjoined table are compared the deaths and death-rates among infants calculated on the births of the year for a series of years. A chart showing infantile mortality in the United Provinces from 1906—1926 is also attached:—  
**Infantile mortality.**

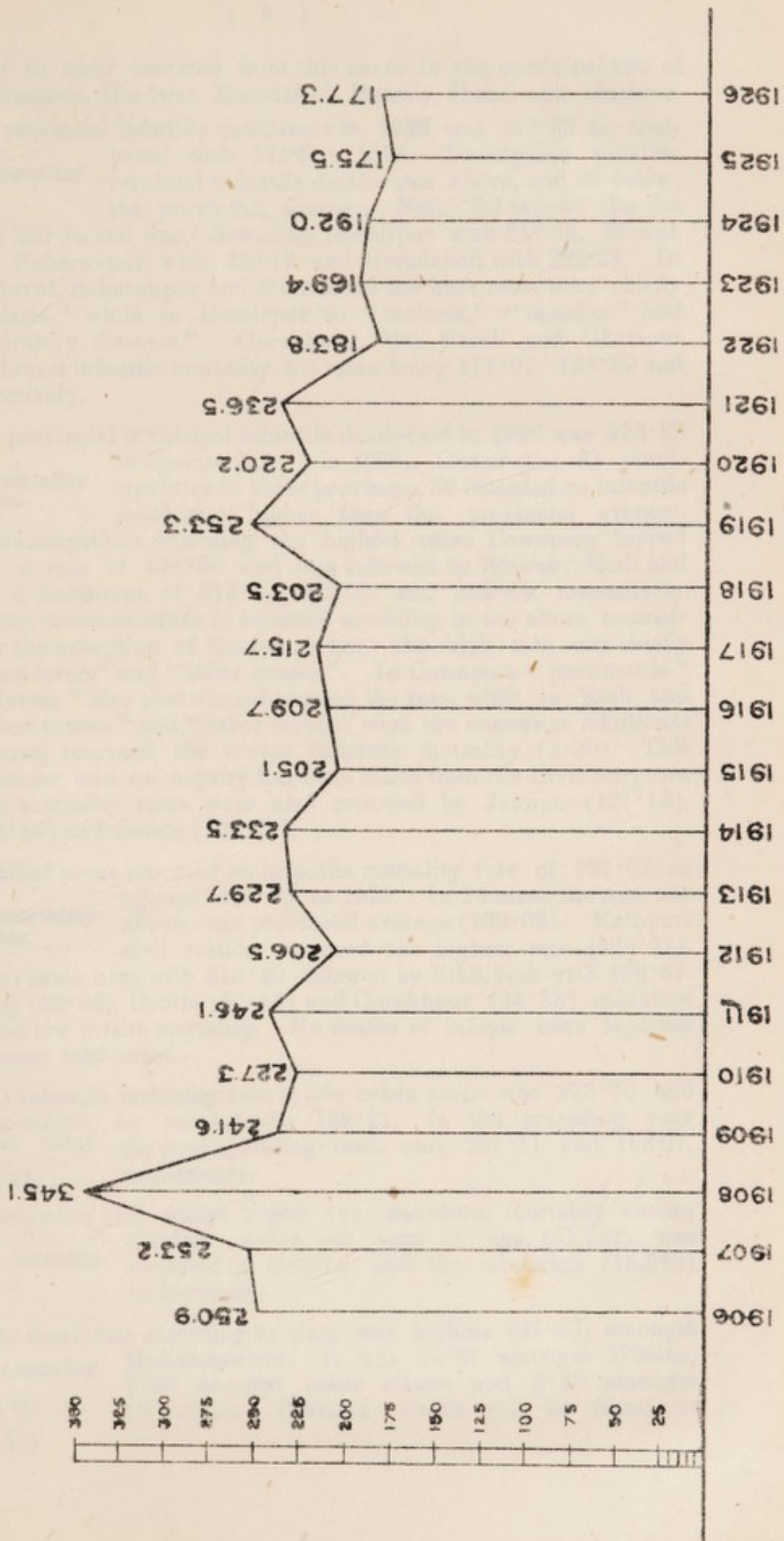
Year.	Births.			Deaths of infants.			Death-rates of infants.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Decennial average (1901—1910).	1,027,110	949,374	1,976,484	268,635	240,436	504,071	256·7	253·8	255·0
1911 ..	1,068,248	985,076	2,053,324	271,575	238,771	505,846	254·2	237·3	246·1
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	230,608	491,347	238·1	228·4	233·5
1915 ..	1,060,779	975,342	2,036,121	222,603	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	218,363	465,467	220·2	210·9	215·7
1918 ..	977,044	890,800	1,867,844	301,236	265,597	566,833	308·3	298·1	298·5
1919 ..	795,870	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	218,673	457,237	237·2	227·1	232·3
1921 ..	819,854	740,748	1,560,602	197,223	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	119,638	260,679	179·4	171·1	175·5
1926 ..	820,921	731,133	1,552,054	150,514	124,746	275,260	183·3	170·6	177·3

Although the provincial infantile mortality during the year under report was slightly higher than that in 1925 and 1923, it was much less than that in other years and the decennial averages for 1901—10 and 1911—20.

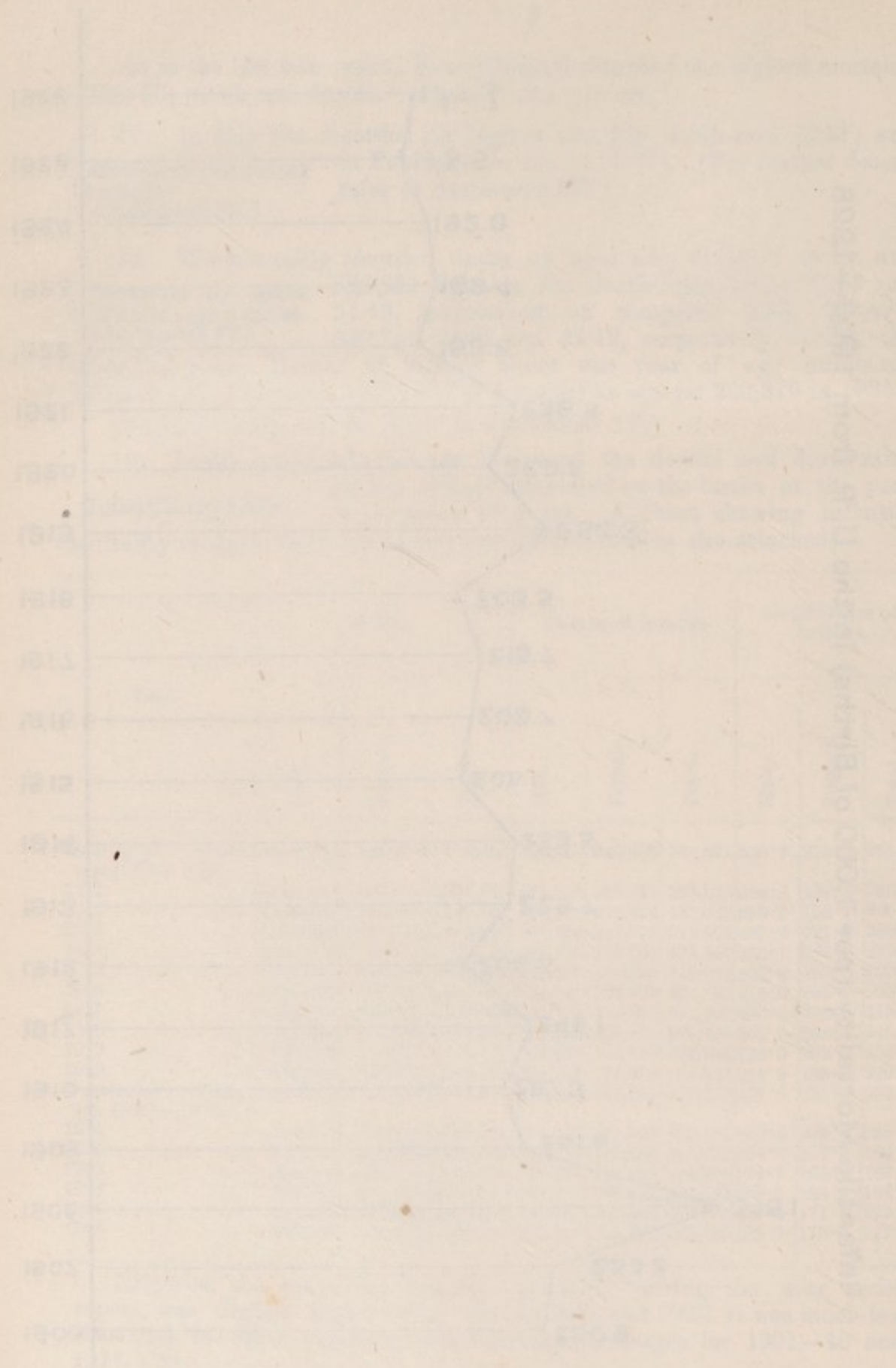
Reports received from certain municipal medical officers of health show that out of 1,162 deaths reported as due to tetanus 944 were verified. Out of this, 602 were found as actually due to this cause. No deaths



Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 of Births) in the U. P. from 1906—1926.







The following table shows the number of...  
 ...of...  
 ...of...

were reported to have occurred from this cause in the municipalities of Naini Tal, Mussoorie, Hardwar, Moradabad, Bareilly, Jhansi and Hathras.

20. The provincial infantile death-rate in 1926 was 177·35 as compared with 175·5 in 1925. Twenty-five districts returned infantile death-rates above, and 23 below, the provincial average. Naini Tal topped the list with a rate of 250·34 and was followed by Hamirpur with 241·38, Meerut with 239·12, Saharanpur with 229·17 and Moradabad with 222·23. In Naini Tal, Meerut, Saharanpur and Moradabad the high rates were chiefly due to "malaria," while in Hamirpur to "malaria," "measles" and "other respiratory diseases." Gorakhpur, Rae Bareilly and Ghazipur exhibited the lowest infantile mortality, the rates being 111·01, 125·99 and 134·30, respectively.

21. The provincial municipal infantile death-rate in 1926 was 278·29 as against 253·71 in 1925. Out of the 85 municipalities in these provinces, 36 recorded an infantile death-rate higher than the provincial average. Among the municipalities returning the highest rates Cawnpore topped the list with a rate of 484·30 and was followed by Etawah, Etah and Budaun with a death-rate of 373·53, 372·15 and 354·84, respectively. Malaria was the common cause of infantile mortality in the above municipalities with the exception of Etawah, where the high rate was chiefly due to "other fevers" and "other causes". In Cawnpore "pneumonia" and "other fevers" also contributed to swell the rate, while in Etah and Budaun "other causes" and "other fevers" were the respective additional factors. Kanauj returned the lowest infantile mortality (8·00). This is very suspicious and an inquiry has been made from the Civil Surgeon. Low infantile mortality rates were also returned by Jaunpur (127·18), Bareilly (156·80) and Gonda (164·67).

22. Notified areas returned an infantile mortality rate of 239·02 as against 218·96 in 1925. In 26 areas the rate was above the provincial average (239·02). Mainpuri civil station returned the highest rate (535·71). Kosi (Muttra) came next with 518·40, followed by Rikhikesh with 466·67. Gaura Barhaj (40·96), Deoria (49·02) and Gorakhpur (64·38) exhibited a very marked low infant mortality. No deaths of infants were reported from the Chunar settlement.

23. The infantile mortality rate in the urban areas was 273·70 and in rural tracts 168·21. In the preceding year the corresponding rates were 251·11 and 168·07, respectively.  
(Statement VIa.)

24. During the year under report the maximum mortality among children under one year of age (31,742) was recorded in October and the minimum (15,543) in February.

25. The death-rate according to class was highest (27·92) amongst Muhammadans. It was 24·87 amongst Hindus, 7·33 amongst other classes and 3·85 amongst Christians. (Further details will be found in Statement V.)



26. The general mortality during the year under review in the urban areas was 40·19 and that in the rural tracts 23·98. The corresponding rates for the preceding year were 35·55 and 24·01 and the averages for the previous five years 37·88 and 27·52, respectively.

Urban and rural mortality.  
(Statement VI.)

#### STILL-BIRTHS.

27. There was a decline in still-births during the year, the total number of such births registered during the year under report being 13,948 as against 14,404 in 1925 and 15,610 in 1924. As usual, Gorakhpur returned by far the largest number of still-births (3,249). This is ascribed to the defective reporting by the ignorant chaukidars who in a large majority report deaths after births as still-births. Azamgarh occupied the second position (1,179) and Sitapur third (877).

Still-births in districts.

No still-births were reported from the districts of Mainpuri and Sultanpur, while Etah and Jalaun each returned 15 deaths. The district mortuary registrars and the police authorities concerned have been addressed on the subject.

28. Appended is a statement showing the number of still-births and the percentages of these births to the total number of *live* births during 1926 in the municipal towns having medical officers of health, together with the causes assigned by them :—

Name of municipality.	Total number of still-births.	Percentages to total number of live births.	Causes.
Allahabad .. ..	143	2·22	Neglect and want of expert help during confinement.
Benares .. ..	571	5·78	.. ..
Cawnpore .. ..	343	4·62	Veneral disease, early marriage, overwork and poverty.
Lucknow .. ..	393	3·60	Prolonged labour, bad management during labour, premature birth, veneral diseases, abnormal and multiple births and previous illness of the mother.
Agra .. ..	276	2·79	.. ..
Naini Tal .. ..	20	6·39	Attendance of ignorant and untrained <i>dais</i> ignorance of the maternity laws on the part of expectant mothers, poverty, ill-ventilated houses and veneral diseases.
Mussoorie .. ..	4	2·26	Diseases or causes on behalf of the mother and child and bad management of labour.
Dehra Dun .. ..	26	2·33	Prolonged labour and premature birth.
Saharanpur .. ..	121	3·65	Ignorance of women, want of expert assistance and malaria.
Meerut .. ..	16	·68	Untrained <i>dais</i> .
Hardwar .. ..	13	1·13	.. ..
Bareilly .. ..	12	·30	Syphilis and delayed 2nd stage of labour.
Aligarh .. ..	41	1·32	Fever, plague, syphilis and accidents.
Muttra .. ..	83	3·25	Malaria.
Moradabad .. ..	74	1·65	Veneral disease, contracted pelvis and osteomalacia, prolonged labour due to premature rupture of membrane, early marriage, unclean and untrained <i>dais</i> .



Name of municipality.	Total number of still-births.	Percent-ages to total number of live births.	Causes.
Shajahanpur ..	22	·71	Ignorance and want of proper and timely aid and venereal disease.
Jhansi ..	11	·40	Poverty and ill-feeding of expectant mothers, carelessness and hard labour during pregnancy.
Fyzabad ..	39	3·26	Delayed and difficult labour without proper and timely medical aid.
Farrukhabad ..	12	·53	Lack of hygienic principles and untrained <i>dais</i> .
Budaun ..	20	1·13	
Chandausi ..	34	2·88	Protracted labour, syphilis, malaria and premature birth.
Etawah ..	12	·49	Ignorance on the part of parents and premature birth.
Hathras ..	92	4·53	Syphilis.

It will be seen that in many cases still-births are attributed to venereal disease which is to my personal knowledge very prevalent in municipal towns, while rare in rural areas. The question of creating an agency to deal with venereal disease is under the consideration of Government.

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 received as usual. During 1926, the total number of such verified deaths was 3,218. Of these, 2,117 deaths were accounted for by "all other causes," 300 by pneumonia, 225 by dysentery, 216 by tuberculosis of the lung, 64 by malaria, 57 by other tubercular diseases, 44 by plague, 36 by other infectious diseases, and 33 by tetanus. Enteric fever was responsible for 22 deaths, syphilis for 20, cholera for 18, prexia of uncertain origin for 15 and small-pox for 11. Influenza and leprosy contributed 10 deaths each, kala azar and rheumatism 7 each, gonorrhœa and scurvy 2 each and relapsing fever and beriberi 1 each. Of the 3,218 deaths, 378 occurred among children, 2,024 among adults between 16 to 45 years of age, and 816 among adults of 46 years of age and upwards.

30. During 1926, the Assistant Directors of Public Health on general duty tested altogether 15,108 birth and death entries against 10,865 in the preceding year.

31. The district health staff checked 66,729 birth and death entries and 1,424 registers of births and deaths, against 54,587 and 3,043, respectively, during 1925. This is gratifying. The percentage of omissions (excluding the number of registers checked) was 5·6.

32. The total number of entries tested by the local authorities during the year under report was 202,478 (113,203 birth and 89,275 death) as against 242,485 in the preceding year and 340,913 in 1924. This shows



that the local authorities do not take sufficient interest in the matter. Verification showed that during 1926, 3·60 per cent. births and 2·67 per cent. deaths were not registered as compared with 4·55 and 3·37, respectively in 1925.

Among the districts returning the largest number of entries tested, Banda stood first with 22,388 entries. Then in order came Jalaun, Bahraich and Gorakhpur with 18,547, 13,767 and 12,218 entries, respectively. The districts in which the smallest number of entries was tested were Etah (90), Bulandshahr (93) and Cawnpore (320). No entries were tested in the districts of Muttra, Bijnor, Ghazipur and Azamgarh. Returns were not received from the district boards of Allahabad, Azamgarh, Kheri and Bara Banki up to the time the report was sent to press in spite of reminders.

33. The number of birth and death entries tested by the vaccination staff during the year 1926 was 660,419 and 460,412, respectively, or a total of 1,120,831 as compared with 1,063,983 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 56,848, which is very satisfactory. The percentage of omissions found was ·90 in respect of births and ·57 in respect of deaths as compared with ·70 and ·52, respectively, in the preceding year. The largest number of entries (58,340) was again tested in Hardoi. Meerut with 49,795, Bulandshahr with 36,560, Garhwal with 33,464 and Gorakhpur with 33,140 came next in order. The lowest on the list were Dehra Dun (6,897), Ballia (9,252), Jaunpur (12,779) and Hamirpur (13,007).

The number of entries tested in 30 districts fell below the provincial average (23,351) and the attention of the district superintendents of vaccination concerned will be drawn to the matter.

34. During the year under report 2,266 persons were fined for neglect in complying with registration rules. The total amount realized was Rs. 1,152. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 2,189 and Rs. 831, respectively.

35. The statistical returns were received very late from the districts of Benares, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Sultanpur, Shahjahanpur, Muttra, Kheri, Bijnor and Farrukhabad. The attention of the district mortuary registrars concerned will be called to the matter.



## SECTION VI.

## History of the chief diseases.

36. In the table appended below the death-rates per mille of the population from the most important diseases during 1926 are compared with those of 1925, and the average death-rates for the preceding ten years:—

Chief causes of mortality.	Death-rate per mille for 1925.	Death-rate per mille for 1926.	Average death-rate for preceding ten years (1916—25).	Increase or decrease as compared with 1925.	Increase or decrease as compared with decennial average.
Cholera .. ..	·17	·13	1·07	—·04	—·94
Small-pox .. ..	·21	·26	·08	+·05	+·18
Plague .. ..	1·05	1·26	1·34	+·18	—·08
Fever .. ..	19·30	19·13	23·90	—·17	—9·77
Dysentery and diarrhoea .. ..	·25	·27	·33	+·02	—·06
Respiratory diseases .. ..	·58	·67	·61	+·09	+·06
Injuries .. ..	·48	·48	·51	..	—·03
All other causes .. ..	2·71	2·90	4·12	+·19	—1·22
All causes .. ..	24·78	25·10	35·97	+·32	—11·37

Slight increases are noticeable under all heads except cholera and fever as compared with 1925, but as compared with the decennial average there are decreases under all heads except small-pox and respiratory diseases. The death-rate under head "Injuries" during 1925 and 1926 was the same (·48).

## CHOLERA.

37. During the year under report, the cholera deaths numbered 6,166 against 7,653 in 1925. The rates per 1,000 of the population for the two years were, respectively, ·13 and ·17 and the mean for the previous five years 1·01. The largest number of deaths (933) occurred in the month of August and the smallest (35) in December. A chart showing the total number of deaths from cholera in the United Provinces from 1912—1926 is attached.

38. Like last year, in nine districts the mortality from the disease was above the average for the province (·13). The district of Ballia with a rate of 1·39 was most conspicuous. It was followed by Ghazipur with ·54 and Azamgarh with ·50. The districts of Jalaun and Hamirpur were entirely free from the disease, while the number of deaths reported from the districts of Almora, Muzaffarnagar, Budaun, Fatehpur and Banda was too small to yield a ratio.

In the twenty districts of the Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur divisions in which the special scheme is in operation for the control of cholera, 5,091 deaths were recorded from cholera, while the remaining 28 districts returned 1,075 deaths. About eight tons of permanganate of potash were supplied to the districts under the scheme. A few monetary grants were also made for meeting cholera charges.

With the exception of the districts of the Lucknow division, all the districts under the "cholera scheme" now have whole-time public health personnel and the measures adopted by them for the suppression of the disease in their respective districts will be found in the summary of their reports given in section X.



The three districts of Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal, where the anti-cholera scheme is also in operation in a modified form, returned 5, nil and 88 cholera deaths, respectively. The villages along the pilgrim route in Garhwal were affected and reports were also received from other parts of the district during the month of July, but due to the preventive measures adopted, the disease did not assume an epidemic form. The special cholera scheme sanctioned for villages in the Garhwal district also continued in operation.

It is impossible to lay too much emphasis on the necessity for prompt and rapid action in order to arrest the spread of cholera, and the immediate reporting of all primary outbreaks is consequently of the greatest importance. In this connexion a reference is invited to the remarks in paragraph 2 of this report. As a result of the close attention given to this matter of late, several schemes are at present at work with a view to securing early reporting of all primary outbreaks. The district medical officers of health have, in the course of their tours, tried to impress on the villagers and chaukidars the importance of giving immediate intimation of the outbreak of the disease. With a view to provide further incentive to early and intelligent reporting, the reward of annas four which was formerly given to the chaukidars of the districts under the district health scheme for reporting cases of cholera within 48 hours has, with the approval of the Government, been raised to annas eight. Another method of receiving intimations direct by the district medical officers of health or civil surgeons, to which reference was made in the last year's report, consisted in the distribution of two postcards to each patwari of the districts under the "cholera scheme." The district officers were of opinion that this system served a useful purpose and that the experiment deserved further trial. A recommendation to that effect was made to Government who sanctioned the continuance of the experiment for the year 1926. The extension of this scheme to the other districts of the United Provinces has recently been sanctioned by Government. In certain districts in which settlement operations were in progress and patwaris were not able to undertake the work, the duty was delegated to the *mukhias* of the villages.

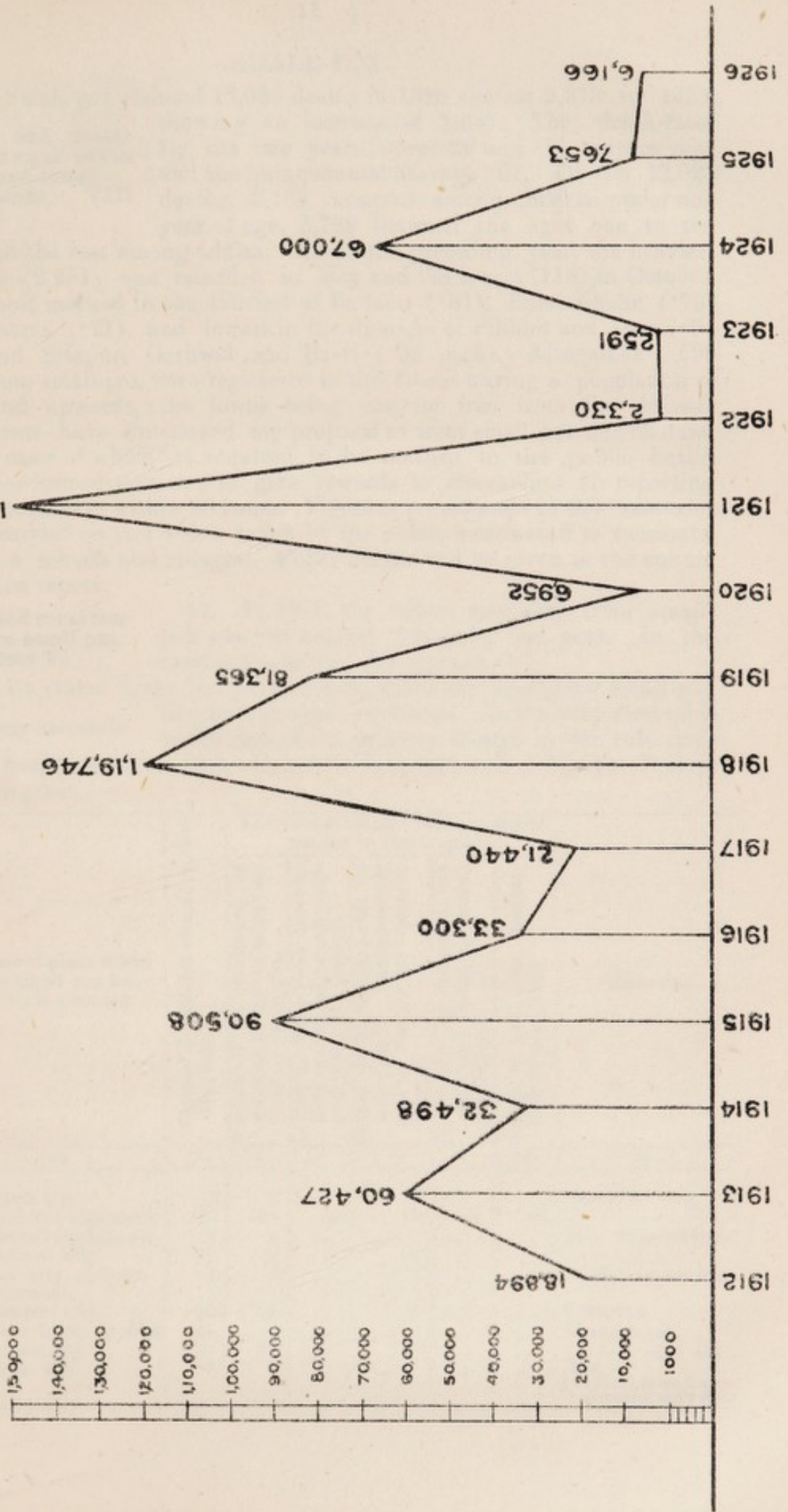
In order to maintain closer liaison between the district medical officers of health or civil surgeons in the matter of prevalence of cholera in adjacent districts, orders were issued to the effect that outbreaks of the disease in a district should be reported by the district medical officer of health or the civil surgeon direct to the district medical officer of health or the civil surgeon of the adjacent districts with details as to the villages affected, their distance from the district boundary, etc., instead of sending such reports through the district magistrates, which generally took some time to reach. This will enable the officer receiving the reports to immediately organize preventive measures on the border of his district. My recommendation to put in force paragraph 2035A of the Manual of Government Orders in any other division in the province, when necessary, is awaiting the sanction of Government.

No deaths were reported from 46 out of the 90 towns. Out of the remaining 44 towns, the highest rate of 2.14 per mille was returned by Ballia which was followed by Mau which returned 1.11.

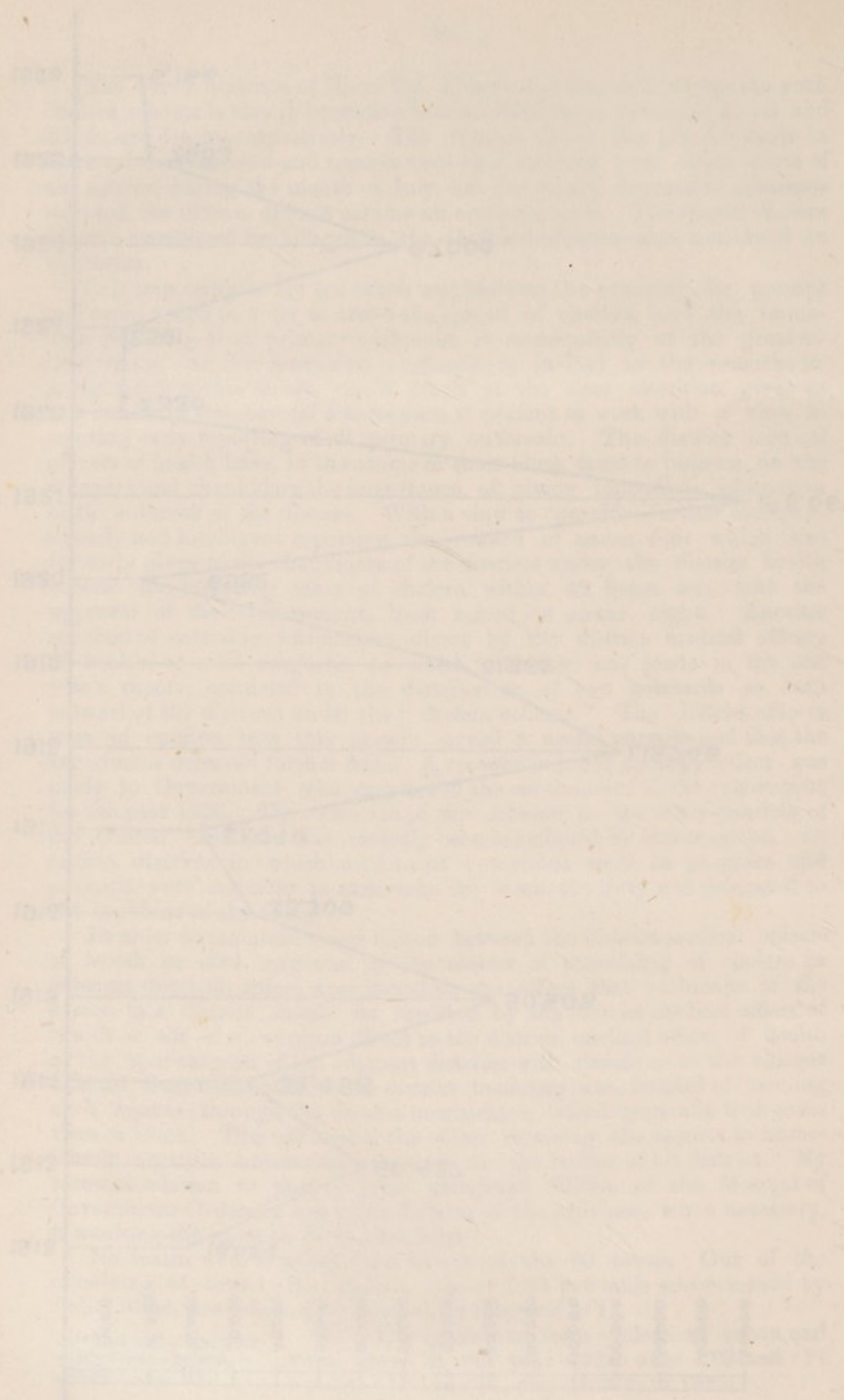
Urban and rural mortality from cholera. (Statement VI.) 39. The death-rates from cholera in urban and rural areas in the year 1926 were .09 and .14 against .19 and .17, respectively, in 1925.



Total number of Deaths due to Cholera in the U. P. from 1912--1926.







Local unimodal in 1870-1880 and 1890-1900

## SMALL-POX.

40. Small-pox claimed 12,020 deaths in 1926 against 9,373 in 1925, showing an increase of 2,647. The death-rates for the two years were  $\cdot 26$  and  $\cdot 21$ , respectively, and the quinquennial average  $\cdot 07$ . Of the 12,020 deaths, 3,169 occurred among children under one year of age, 5,729 between the ages one to ten years, and the rest among adults. As in the preceding year, the heaviest mortality (2,251) was recorded in May and the lowest (118) in October. It was most marked in the districts of Budaun ( $\cdot 81$ ), Bulandshahr ( $\cdot 73$ ) and Benares ( $\cdot 71$ ), and lowest in the districts of Pilibhit and Agra ( $\cdot 04$  each) and Sitapur, Garhwal and Basti ( $\cdot 06$  each). Altogether 2,599 deaths from small-pox were registered in the towns having a population of 10,000 and upwards, nine towns being entirely free from the disease. Government have sanctioned my proposal to treat small-pox like cholera, primary cases of which are required to be notified to the public health authorities immediately and to give rewards to chaukidars for reporting primary outbreaks within 48 hours. Vigorous propaganda in this connexion is being carried on and action taken by the public health staff to vaccinate children in schools and villages. Fuller details will be given in the annual vaccination report.

Urban and rural mortality from small-pox. (Statement VI)

41. In 1926, the urban mortality from small-pox was  $\cdot 86$  against  $\cdot 94$  in the last year. In the rural tracts it was  $\cdot 22$  against  $\cdot 15$ .

42. As stated in the last year's report, there are no regular small-pox hospitals in these provinces. In the subjoined table particulars of the patients treated in the infectious diseases hospitals, where such exist, or in hospitals with infectious diseases wards are given :—

Serial number.	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.					Remarks.
			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 re-vaccinated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Muttra city ..	8	6	..	5	..	..	Records not kept.
2	Naini Tal (Manora)	65	30	8	13	4	10	
3	Fyzabad Ajodhia city	1	1	..	..	..	..	Died. Confluent type.
4	Lucknow city ..	19	9	4	6	..	..	
5	Agra city and cantonment.	8	6*	..	2*	..	..	* Out of each one died
6	Cawnpore city ..	18	12	..	6†	..	..	† Two died.
7	Dehra Leper Asylum	27	..	..	..	..	..	No records kept.
8	Benares city ..	43	33‡	..	10§	..	..	‡ 30 were cured and died.
9	Hardoi city ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	§ Of the 10 unvaccinated 3 were cured and 7 died.



## PLAGUE.

43. Plague accounted for 57,297 deaths with a death-rate of 1·26 against 49,091 and 1·08, respectively, in 1925. The quinquennial average was 1·00.

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

44. Ghazipur recorded the highest mortality (11·58), followed by Azamgarh with 5·51, Muzaffarnagar with 4·02, Ballia with 3·49 and Meerut with 3·29. The districts of Pilibhit, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Almora, Garhwal and Bahraich were quite free from the disease, while the districts of Dehra Dun and Mainpuri recorded one death each.

Plague in districts. (Statement XII.)

45. In 36 towns out of 90, no deaths from plague were returned, while in 20 the number of deaths from this cause did not exceed 10. Of the remaining towns the highest death-rates were reported from Gangoh (18·32), Lakhimpur (17·42), Chandpur (16·59) and Chandausi (15·22).

Plague in towns. (Statement VI-B.)

46. The urban mortality from plague in 1926 was 2·14 and the rural 1·20 as compared with ·91 and 1·09, respectively, in 1925.

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

Intensive anti-rat campaigns were carried out in certain towns of the 1st range during the rains and the result has been a great diminution of plague in Agra, Muttra, Aligarh, etc. This will be fully reported on next year.

## FEVERS.

47. During 1926, fevers caused 867,939 deaths as compared with 875,594 in 1925. The death-rate was 19·13 as against 19·30 in the preceding year and 21·49, the mean for the previous five years. The maximum mortality was recorded in December and the minimum in February.

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

According to the sub-classification 749,868 deaths were reported to be due to malaria, 10,266 to enteric fever, 34,954 to measles, 716 to relapsing fever, 151 to kala azar, and 71,984 to other fevers.

As stated in the previous reports, these figures are unreliable owing to the reporting of deaths being done by the illiterate chaukidar who cannot differentiate between the several diseases in which fever is a common symptom.

Twenty districts showed a death-rate above, and 28 below, the provincial average (19·13). The districts recording the highest mortality from fever were Bulandshahr (31·84), Meerut (31·83), Saharanpur (31·69), Moradabad (31·02) and Bijnor (30·73). The lowest rates were returned from Fatehpur (9·79), Ballia (12·27), Jaunpur (12·30), Allahabad (12·47) and Ghazipur (12·96).

In towns having a population of 10,000 and over the highest fever death-rate (44·72) was reported from Kairana. The next highest fever death-rates were recorded in Brindaban (40·53), Sikandrabad (39·69), Kandhla (38·59) and Deoband (35·49). Of the towns showing the lowest death-rates the most conspicuous were Mubarakpur in the Azamgarh



district (1·04), Naini Tal district (1·78), Mussoorie (1·85), Dehra Dun (6·39) and Ballia (6·53).

48. During the year the mortality from fevers in urban areas was 18·47 and in the rural tracts 19·15 as against 16·33 and 19·51, respectively, in the preceding year.

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

49. 716 deaths were reported from relapsing fever, 10,266 from enteric fever and 151 from kala azar. A comparative table showing the incidence of these diseases as reported by the verified as well as the unverified agency is given in paragraph 59 of this report. Special reports received from the civil surgeons and district medical officers of health show that there was no epidemic of relapsing fever in any district.

Relapsing fever, enteric fever and kala azar. (Statement VI-A.)

The Local Government contributed a further sum of Rs. 3,000 as their share of expenses required in connexion with the commission appointed by the Government of India in 1924 to inquire into the origin and progress of kala azar and the measures necessary to combat it.

50. There was no epidemic of influenza in the province during the year. Only sporadic cases occurred in some districts.

Influenza.

51. The Lucknow Anti-Tuberculosis League have resolved to establish a special tuberculosis hospital in Lucknow at an estimated cost of two lakhs of rupees. The Local Government have promised an annual recurring grant of Rs. 32,000 towards its upkeep, while the Lucknow University have given a plot of land free to build the hospital on. On my recommendation the United Provinces branch of the Indian Red Cross Society have promised to pay Rs. 25,000. A committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions and a sum of Rs. 80,000 has either been paid or promised. It is hoped that the hospital will be ready in the near future and will supply a long-felt want.

Tuberculosis.

#### DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

52. The total number of deaths recorded from dysentery and diarrhœa during the year under report was 12,120 (5,646 from dysentery and 6,474 from diarrhœa) against 11,335 in 1925. The corresponding death-rates for the two years were ·27 and ·25, respectively, and the quinquennial average ·27.

Deaths and death-rates from dysentery and diarrhoea in districts and towns. (Statements X and VI-B.)

As in the last five years, February recorded the lowest mortality from these causes.

As usual, Garhwal stood first in returning the highest mortality, the death-rate being 3·35. The next highest were recorded in Almora and Benares with ·94 each and Dehra Dun with ·90. The districts returning the lowest mortality from these causes were Partabgarh with a death-rate of ·01, Mainpuri and Gonda with ·02 each and Unao and Jaunpur with ·03 each.

Three towns out of 90 did not return any deaths from these causes. In 17 the number of deaths did not exceed 10. Of the remaining towns the highest mortality was recorded in Atrauli with a death-rate of 13·83. The



other towns returning the highest death-rates were Soron (6·02), Hathras (5·86), Chandpur (5·44) and Chandausi (5·05).

Urban and rural mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea. (Statement VI.)

53. In 1926 the urban mortality from these causes was 2·41 and the rural mortality ·11 as compared with 2·05 and ·12, respectively, in 1925.

### RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Deaths and death-rates from respiratory diseases in districts and towns. (Statements XI and VI-B.)

54. As many deaths as 30,260 were reported to have been due to respiratory diseases during the year under report against 26,177 in the preceding year, the death-rates for the two years being ·67 and ·58 respectively. The mean for the previous five years was ·60.

March witnessed the maximum number of deaths from these causes, while July the minimum, the figures for the two months being 2,924 and 1,893, respectively. Among the districts returning the high mortality from these causes, Hamirpur with a death-rate of 7·70 and Lucknow with 4·24 retained their position as first and second as in previous years. Agra stood third with 2·77. High mortality was also noticeable in Dehra Dun and Cawnpore where the death-rates amounted to 2·57 and 2·12 respectively.

Among the districts returning low mortality the most conspicuous were Mainpuri (·03) and Jaunpur and Partabgarh (·05 each).

In three towns out of 90 no deaths from these causes were registered, while the number of deaths returned by eight towns did not exceed 10. Of the remaining towns the highest mortality was recorded in Muttra (15·13). The next highest mortality was noticed in Agra, Pilibhit, Lucknow, Farukhabad and Bulandshahr where the death-rates amounted to 14·95, 13·91, 13·60, 13·39 and 13·07, respectively.

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

55. The urban mortality from respiratory diseases in 1926 was 7·22 and the rural mortality ·21 as against 6·50 and ·16, respectively, in 1925.

### INJURIES.

56. During the year under report altogether 21,670 deaths were recorded under this head. Of these 1,913 were suicides. Wounds or accidents claimed 14,150, snakes and wild beasts, 5,212 and rabies 395. (Further details are given in statement VI.)

### ALL OTHER CAUSES.

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

57. Deaths registered under this head numbered 131,412, giving a death-rate of 2·90 in the year under report against 123,125 and 2·71, respectively, in the preceding year.

Deaths from child-birth. (Statement VI-A.)

58. During 1926, deaths during child-birth numbered 1,817 as against 1,408 in 1925.

Accuracy of the returns.

59. It will be seen from the table showing the ratios of deaths per cent. of the total number of deaths in the returns submitted by the expert agency 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 appended below that, like last year, 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 malaria, small-pox and plague the number of deaths returned by the unqualified agency are 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 .. ..	·56	·54	6,370	6,161
Small-pox .. ..	·34	1·05	3,893	12,020
Plague .. ..	1·37	5·03	15,572	57,297
Dysentery .. ..	6·99	·27	79,630	3,071
Enteric fever .. ..	·68	·90	7,786	10,266
Relapsing fever .. ..	·03	·06	354	716
Malaria.. ..	1·99	65·84	22,650	749,868
Kala azar .. ..	·22	·01	2,477	151
Pneumonia .. ..	9·32	·52	106,173	5,914



## SECTIONS VII AND VIII—(Omitted).

## SECTION IX.

**Municipal Water-supplies.**

60. Government having in G. O. no. 28/XVI—2, dated January 27, 1927, accepted my proposal that all matters dealing with the construction or maintenance of drains and sewers and expenditure thereon should be included in the report of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, United Provinces, instead in mine, this section will henceforth deal only with the quantity, quality and efficiency of municipal water-supplies.

The statements showing the results of the chemical and bacteriological analysis of municipal water-supplies for 1925-26 indicated a large percentage of unfavourable reports in Allahabad, Lucknow and Dehra Dun. The Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, ascribed this in the case of Allahabad to the municipal board's insistence in using Ganges sand instead of Jumna sand for filtering material against the advice of the Mechanical Engineer and anticipated an improvement in 1926-27.

In Lucknow better results were expected by the reconditioning of the slow sand filters now in progress.

In Dehra Dun the bad results were ascribed to the nature of the collecting grounds which necessitated protective measures, such as the introduction of filtration, etc.

**Benares water-supply.** 61. At Benares the daily consumption of water per head of the population during 1926 was 33·2 gallons as against 31 gallons in the preceding year and 36·7 in 1924.

The total number of house connexions is now 12,574, of which 89 were made during the year under report.

The number of samples of water analysed (all of which were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health in the municipal laboratory) was 728. Of these 110 were chemical and 618 bacteriological. The results were reported to be satisfactory.

**Lucknow water-supply.** 62. At Lucknow the daily consumption of water per head of the population during 1926 was the same as in 1925, viz., 19·3 gallons. A large number of house connexions (1,312) were made during the year under report, bringing the total number up to the end of the year to 7,914.

Three samples of filtered water were analysed chemically with good results. Of the 212 samples analysed bacteriologically, 15 were found below the standard. Fifty-six samples of raw water were analysed (3 chemically and 53 bacteriologically). The results reported were not satisfactory. As in previous years, all the samples were analysed at the Provincial Hygiene Institute.

**Cawnpore water-supply.** 63. At Cawnpore 31·2 gallons of water were consumed daily per head of the population in 1926. This was practically the same as in the preceding two years. The number of house connexions rose from 7,389 in 1925 to 7,721 in 1926. Four samples of water were analysed chemically and 810 bacteriologically by the Medical Officer of Health in the municipal laboratory. Only 36 of the latter showed bad results.



64. At Agra the daily consumption of water per head of the population in 1926 was 24·8 gallons or practically the same as in the preceding year (viz., 24·6). The total number of house connexions is now 4,689 as compared with 4,418 up to the end of 1925.

All the eight samples of water analysed chemically were reported to be good. Of the 472 samples analysed bacteriologically 43 were found unsatisfactory. Out of the 472 samples analysed, 284 were analysed by the Chemical Examiner to Government and 188 by the Medical Officer of Health. From August 1, 1926, the analytical work is being carried out by the Medical Officer of Health in the new municipal laboratory.

65. At Allahabad the average quantity of water consumed daily per head of the population in 1926 was 20·3 gallons against 22 gallons in 1925. 3,406 house connexions having been made during the year under report, the total connexions now number 8,886.

509 samples were analysed bacteriologically for colony count, out of which 74 showed above 100 colonies. Four examined chemically were found potable. 201 samples were analysed for B. Coli of which six showed the presence of B. Coli in 10 c. cs.

66. At Mirzapur the daily consumption of water per head of the population during 1926 in the area having a piped water-supply was 17·2 gallons as against 15·7 gallons in the preceding year. House connexions now number 2,204. Of these, 196 were made in 1926. Sixteen samples were analysed during the year—eight chemically and eight bacteriologically—by the Chemical Examiner to Government, United Provinces. The results were satisfactory.

67. At Muttra the amount of water consumed daily per head of the population was 16·2 gallons as compared with 22·5 gallons in 1925. The decrease in the daily consumption of water is reported to be due to the decrease in the yield of the wells. Previously the wells used to discharge from 1,250 to 1,400 gallons per minute but the discharge has now been reduced to about 1,000 gallons per minute.

The number of house connexions rose from 1,258 in 1925 to 1,372 in 1926. Altogether 250 samples of water were analysed (five chemically and 245 bacteriologically including coli and count tests). The results were reported to be satisfactory except in the case of 17 samples analysed bacteriologically which contained over 100 colonies per c. c. The work was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health in the municipal laboratory.

68. At Meerut 13·5 gallons of water were consumed daily per head of the population during the year under report against 12·9 gallons in the preceding year. The total number of house connexions at the close of year was 1,634 as compared with 1,551 in 1925. The Medical Officer of Health analysed eight samples of water chemically and 438 bacteriologically in the new municipal laboratory. The results were reported to be satisfactory.

69. At Dehra Dun nine gallons of water were consumed daily per head of the population during the year under report as compared with 6·1 gallons in the preceding year. The increase in the consumption of water is ascribed



to eleven new house connexions having been made in 1926. House connexions now number 28. Sixty-four samples were analysed during the year—18 chemically and 46 bacteriologically—all at the Provincial Hygiene Institute. Only five of the former gave satisfactory results.

70. At Mussoorie the quantity of water consumed daily per head of the population during 1926 was 24.0 gallons against 22.2 gallons in 1925. The number of house connexions rose from 448 in 1925 to 594 in 1926.

**Mussoorie water-supply.** Four samples of water were analysed chemically with satisfactory results. Out of the 156 samples analysed bacteriologically, 31 were reported to be below the standard. Of the total 160, 41 samples were analysed at the Provincial Hygiene Institute, while the rest by the Medical Officer of Health in the new municipal laboratory.

71. At Naini Tal the daily consumption of water per head of the population during 1926 was 7.2 gallons against 6.5 gallons in 1925. The total number of house connexions at the close of the year 1926 was 320 as a few connexions were removed during the year. Four samples of water were analysed chemically with good results. Of the 156 samples analysed bacteriologically, 47 gave unsatisfactory results. All the analyses were done by the Medical Officer in charge E. F. C. Dépôt Laboratory, Naini Tal.

**Naini Tal water-supply.**

72. It will be noted that the chemical and bacteriological analysis of municipal water-supplies is now being done by the Medical Officers of Health in municipal laboratories in nearly all the towns with piped water supplies, viz.,

**Municipal laboratories.** Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, Allahabad, Muttra, Meerut and Mussoorie. In Mirzapur it is still being done by the Chemical Examiner at Agra, while in the case of Lucknow and Dehra Dun it is being done at the Provincial Hygiene Institute. The towns which have their own laboratories are saving large sums annually and it is to be hoped that the others will shortly put up their own laboratories also. The Assistant Directors of Public Health of the I—IV Ranges occasionally check the results obtained by the Medical Officers of Health in the towns by making the tests themselves, thus ensuring a high standard of accuracy being maintained. These municipal laboratories are also useful in towns with no other laboratories for carrying out bacteriological work for doctors practising in the town and are a source of income to the boards concerned. In Lucknow, the presence of the Provincial Hygiene Institute and King George's Medical College render these laboratories unnecessary.

There is a municipal laboratory in Bareilly in which the testing of well water and food-supplies is carried out.

73. As it was considered unnecessary to repeat annually the statement which used to form appendix A of this report, since it is now an accepted fact everywhere that the introduction of a pure pipe water-supply and a proper drainage system does increase the health of the inhabitants in normal years, I recommended its exclusion from the report and Government having approved of my suggestion, the same has been omitted.

**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.**

74. The charge of the Public Health department was held by me throughout the year. I also held supervising charge of the Government Bovine Lymph Dépôt, Patwa Dangar.

During the year I visited Agra, Meerut, Allahabad, Nanpara, Cawnpore, Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, Bareilly and Saharanpur to discuss public health matters with the authorities concerned and to inspect sanitation and vaccination. The Lucknow water-works was inspected in company with the Assistant Director of Public Health, Provincial Hygiene Institute. Dewa in the Bara Banki district was visited twice: once in company with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, in connexion with the provision of a tube well supply there, and again at the time of the fair in company with the Assistant Director of Public Health of the range.

The Government Bovine Lymph Dépôt, Patwa Dangar, was inspected in April and again in October as usual.

I attended several meetings of the Red Cross Society held at Allahabad, the meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare League held at Naini Tal and a meeting held at Lucknow to re-organize the Lucknow Child Welfare scheme. The meetings of the Board of Public Health, Medical Council and Faculty of Medicine and of the Building Board were also attended.

During the monsoon tour I inspected candidates for the Sanitary Inspectors' class.

The examinations for the D. P. H., L. P. H. and Sanitary Inspectors' certificates were conducted as usual. I presided at an informal conference of the Assistant Directors of Public Health, which was convened at Lucknow to discuss several public health matters, especially the sanitary arrangements for the Kumbh fairs at Brindaban and Hardwar.

In December I attended the Conference of Research workers at Calcutta and submitted a report on the research being carried out on plague, financed by the Indian Research Fund Association.

From July onwards a great deal of my time was taken up with the organization of arrangements for the Kumbh Mela in April, 1927, at Hardwar, in consultation with my Assistant Directors, and especially with Dr. K. L. Chaudhri, Assistant Director of Public Health, I Range, who was in executive medical and sanitary charge of the fair. This has entailed special arrangements all over the province to prevent the usual disastrous outbreaks of cholera which have always occurred in the past. I am glad to be able to state that these arrangements have been attended with success, the details of which will be specially reported to Government and mentioned in my next annual report also for general information.

**B.—ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF RANGES.**

75. *I Range.*—Captain D. Clyde, I.M.S., D.P.H., held charge of the Assistant Directors of Public Health of I Range from January 1 to March 30, when he proceeded on leave, making over charge to Dr. K. L. Chaudhri, D.P.H.



During the period he was on duty, Captain Clyde inspected the districts of Meerut, Muttra, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Etah and Mainpuri, chiefly in connexion with the plague epidemic and the municipalities of Etah, Mainpuri, Agra, Dehra Dun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Chandausi, Ghaziabad and the Salvation Army settlement at Najibabad. He visited Dehra Dun in connexion with the Child Welfare and Maternity Centre there and Hardwar to inspect the infectious diseases hospital. He was in Agra for some time in February and March in connexion with a severe outbreak of plague. He supervised the sanitary arrangements of the Nauchandi fair, Meerut.

After taking over charge of the first range from Captain Clyde, Dr. Chaudhri proceeded to Agra where plague was prevalent in an epidemic form and remained there up to May 16, 1926, supervising the anti-plague measures and making arrangements for the bacteriophage treatment of plague cases carried out by Professor Marras from Egypt and Drs. Naidu and Avari of the Bombay Research Institute. Fuller details of this system of treatment will be found in paragraph 78 of this report.

Meetings of the municipal boards of Meerut, Hapur, Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit also were attended to discuss public health matters. He visited Saharanpur, Muttra, Hathras and Agra in connexion with the sewage farm, drainage, electric supply and other sanitary schemes. He inspected the municipalities of Hathras, Sikandra Rao, Marehra, Soron, Kasganj, Ujhani, Budaun, Aonla, Sahaswan, Bilsa, Shahjahanpur, Tilhar, Bareilly, Bisalpur, Firozabad, Pilibhit, Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Sikandrabad, Muzaffarnagar, Deoband, Kairana and Agra and a number of notified and town areas and villages.

Frequent visits were paid by him to Muttra, Brindaban and Hardwar in connexion with the sanitary arrangements of the Kumbh fairs of 1927 at the last two places. Lachman Jhula and Rikhikesh were also visited for this purpose.

He attended the East Indian Railway and North-Western Railway Conference held at Delhi in connexion with the arrangements proposed at the various stations during the Kumbh Mela, as also the ones held at Roorkee, Hardwar and Brindaban. The Public Health Conference of Assistant Directors of Public Health held at Lucknow was also attended.

He supervised the medical and sanitary arrangements of the Piran-Kaliar and Shahkumber Devi fairs in the Saharanpur district, Garhmuktesar fair in the Meerut district, and Tigri Ganges fair in the Moradabad district.

He inspected five schools and examined about 445 scholars.

In 13 places in the range anti-rat campaigns were started and vigorously carried out, with the result that over three lakhs of rats were killed during the year.

Between them Captain Clyde and Dr. Chaudhri were on tour for 257 days in the first range.

*II Range.* -Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., D.P.H., remained in charge of the II Range throughout the year. He held in addition the collateral charge of the Malaria branch for part of the year consequent on the appointment of Major (now Lieut.-Col.) J. A. S. Phillips, I.M.S., as Director of Public Health, Bihar and Orissa.



He inspected vaccination, sanitation, or both in the following districts, municipalities, notified areas and Government High Schools:—

Districts.	Municipalities.	Notified areas.	Government High Schools.
Bara Banki. Fyzabad. Gonda. Bahraich. Sultanpur. Rae Bareli. Hardoi. Lucknow. Partabgarh. Unao.	Bela (Partabgarh). Bara Banki. Gonda. Balrampur. Fyzabad. Bahraich. Naini Tal. Hardoi. Sultanpur. Shahabad. Sandila. Rae Bareli. Sitapur.	Bilgram. Pihani. Bhim Tal.	Gonda. Balrampur. Bahraich. Hardoi.

256 scholars in seven schools were examined for vaccination, showing a non-protection rate of more than 50 per cent. The working of the district health scheme in the districts of Bara Banki, Gonda, Bahraich, Fyzabad, Sultanpur and Partabgarh was also inspected. He also inquired into the plague preventive measures in Sultanpur, Hardoi, Mohanlalganj, Lakhimpur, Shahjahanpur, and anti-cholera measures in the village of Pallia in the Kheri district. He remained at Banbassa inspecting anti-malarial measures and medical relief in the Sarda canal area for over a week. He inspected the proposed anti-malarial measures at Bareilly and Hardwar and carried out anti-malarial investigations in Basti and Phulpur in the Allahabad district. He also inspected candidates for sanitary inspectors' class on the 2nd, 3rd and 6th of August.

The sanitary arrangements of the Gobind Dwadshi and the Sawan Jhula fairs at Ajodhia and the Dewa fair in the Bara Banki district were supervised by him.

*III Range.*—Dr. A. Sousa, D.P.H., held charge of the III Range throughout the year, except the first three days, during which period Dr. K. P. Mathur, D.P.H., was in collateral charge. During the year he was on tour for 141 days.

In January and February Dr. Sousa was in charge of the Magh Mela, Allahabad, and supervised the medical and sanitary arrangements of the fair as well as those of the Auxiliary Force Camp. He inspected the districts of Allahabad, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Etawah, Farrukhabad, and the municipalities of Allahabad, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Etawah, Kanauj, Kalpi, Kunch, Orai, Mau-Ranipur and Lalitpur, and the notified areas of Kaimganj and Mahoba.

He inspected almost all the Government and aided colleges and schools with their hostels in his range.

He also inspected candidates for the Sanitary Inspectors' class at Jhansi. The practical and *viva voce* examinations of the students of the Agra Medical School were also conducted by him. He presided over the annual meeting of the United Provinces Vaccination Association. In September his headquarters were transferred from Allahabad to Lucknow, where he was placed in charge of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau in addition to his other duties.



During October and the first fortnight of November he was occupied in organizing the work of this branch and visited Mainpuri and the Garhmuktesar fair in this connexion. He also attended the preliminary meeting for the Magh Mela arrangements at Allahabad for 1927. He visited Shahjahanpur to discuss with the chairman and members of the municipal board the several recommendations made by Dr. K. L. Chaudhri, Assistant Director of Public Health, I Range, for the improvement of the sanitation of that town, and Cawnpore in connexion with the organization of the Cawnpore branch of the Lady Chelmsford League. Jhansi and Manikpur were visited in connexion with the construction of temporary infectious diseases hospitals at those railway stations and the arrangements for the inspection of railway passengers.

*IV Range.*—Dr. K. P. Mathur, D.P.H., was in charge of the IV Range throughout the year. He also held collateral charge of the III Range for the first three days of January. He was on tour for 142 days. He inspected vaccination work in the districts of Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, and the sanitation of certain places in the district of Basti. He also carried out the inspection of the municipalities of Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur, and of the notified areas of Rasra, Deoria and Moghal Sarai.

He organized the medical and sanitary arrangements of the Magh Mela, Allahabad, for 1926, and supervised those of the Dadri fair, Ballia, and the Solar Eclipse fair, Benares.

He toured in the interior of the districts of Benares, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Ballia.

The districts of Azamgarh, Ballia and Mirzapur were also visited in connexion with anti-plague measures.

The Public Health Conference of the Assistant Directors of Public Health convened by the Director of Public Health was attended and the examination for the Diploma of Public Health conducted at Lucknow. He inspected 48 schools and examined 3,946 scholars for vaccination.

#### C.—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

76. Rai Bahadur Dr. D. D. Pandya, D.P.H., was the Assistant Director of Public Health, Provincial Hygiene Institute, throughout the year. Dr. J. T. Cornelius, D.P.H., worked as his assistant from January 1 to August 31, 1926, when he proceeded to England on study leave, making over charge to Dr. H. G. D. Mathur, M.B., B.S., Dr. P.H. From September 1 to the close of the year Dr. Mathur carried out the duties of assistant to Dr. Pandya.

As in previous years, the Institute was housed in a portion of the Pathology block at the King George's Medical College, lent for the purpose by the Lucknow University. The difficulty about the insufficiency of accommodation continued, but there is considerable satisfaction in noting that the new building for the Institute will be ready in about a year's time.

The Research work which the Institute is doing on plague and cholera, financed by grants from the Indian Research Fund Association, could not be undertaken in the Institute owing to want of accommodation. A commodious building had therefore to be hired to house these laboratories as well as the cinema film production branch.



*I.—Teaching Work. D. P. H. Examination.*—Eight students appeared in part II at the April examination and all came out successful.

Eight students appeared in part I in April, 1926. Of these, six passed. The two failed candidates again appeared at the October examination and were successful.

*D. P. H. classes.*—Seven students joined the class in part II. One who received an appointment in the Provincial Medical Service did not see his way to continue his studies for the D. P. H.

Eight students were admitted to the first year class during the year under report.

*L. P. H. Examination.*—All the nine students who were admitted to this course in July, 1925, appeared in part I of the examination held in April, 1926, and were successful. Seven of them were also successful in part II.

A supplementary examination in part II was held in October, 1926. The two failed candidates appeared at this examination and one of them was successful.

*L. P. H. class.*—The present L. P. H. class of nine students was started in July, 1926.

*Sanitary Inspectors' classes.*—Both the Apprentice Sanitary Inspectors' and Sanitary Inspectors' classes were started on October 1, 1926, with 40 and 36 students, respectively. They completed their training in February, 1927.

*Apprentice Sanitary Inspectors' Examination.*—Out of 44 candidates (43 admitted in 1925 and a failed one) who appeared at the Apprentice Sanitary Inspectors' Examination in February, 1926, 26 were successful.

A supplementary examination for the students who had failed at the previous regular examination was held in July, 1926, and three out of six candidates were successful.

*Sanitary Inspectors' Examination.*—Out of 14 students who appeared at the examination 10 were successful.

*Examination of Chief Sanitary Inspectors.*—Seven students were examined in March, 1926, of whom three were successful.

*Examination of Medical Officers of Health in Provincial Municipal Law.*—One municipal Medical Officer of Health was examined in August, 1926 in provincial municipal law affecting sanitation and he was successful.

*M.B., B.S. class.*—The course in hygiene and vaccination for the under-graduates which commenced in August, 1925, was finished in March, 1926.

Of the 45 candidates who appeared for the final M.B., B.S. (part I) in Public Health, 36 were successful. Nine out of 12 students who appeared at the supplementary examination held in October, 1926, passed.

The present class started in August, 1926. A course on the theory and practice of vaccination was given, as is usual, to the M.B., B.S. class at one of the municipal vaccination centres in Lucknow.

*Post-graduate course to the members of the Provincial Medical Service in State Medicine.*—Three special lectures were delivered to



the members of the Provincial Medical Service, who attended the post-graduate course in February and March, 1926.

*Training of Laboratory Assistants.*—A laboratory assistant was trained in the chemical analysis of water, etc., for the Allahabad municipality and another in the preparation of media for the Plague Research branch.

*II.—Routine and Investigative Work.*—In addition to the usual teaching duties detailed above, routine work was carried out in the laboratories of the Provincial Hygiene Institute. This consisted mainly in the chemical and bacteriological analysis of water samples sent to the Institute from the municipalities of Lucknow, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie.

Suggestions for the improvement in the quality of Lucknow and Dehra Dun waters were made from time to time.

Quarterly examinations of water from Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Muttra and Agra were performed at the Institute.

Investigative and miscellaneous work as detailed below was also carried out during the year:—

- (1) Chemical analysis of four samples of water sent by the Professor of Pathology, Lucknow University, in connexion with the inquiry on goitre referred to in last year's report.
- (2) Inspection of Fyzabad water-works by the Assistant Director of Public Health (Provincial Hygiene Institute) in order to locate the defects in the tube wells and suggest measures to improve the quality of the water. In this connexion six samples of water were analysed chemically as well as bacteriologically and a report was submitted.
- (3) Chemical and bacteriological analysis of eight samples of water from Gorakhpur in order to ascertain their potability in relation to local conditions.
- (4) Examination of 11 samples of disinfectants sent by the Director of Industries for the determination of the germicidal efficiency with a view to see how far they possessed the merits claimed for them by their manufacturers.
- (5) Chemical analysis of a sample of cresol received from the Epidemiology branch.
- (6) Chemical analysis of cocogem as a part of the study of the nature of the adulterants of *ghee* employed in this country.
- (7) Examination of samples of wheat flour to determine the percentage of gluten found in the different kinds of wheat used in these provinces.
- (8) Bacteriological examination of samples of milk to ascertain if the ordinary boiling and conditions of storage in houses are satisfactory.
- (9) Examination of samples of *ghee* and curd received from the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, for the presence of adulterants.



- (10) Report on blood films from cases of an undiagnosed illness amongst coolies working in the Tarai forest in Sitapur district.
- (11) Collection of ticks from different districts for transmission to the Director, Imperial Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London.
- (12) Investigative work was also carried out on the outbreak of jaundice in the Central Jail, Fatehgarh, for which Dr. H. G. D. Mathur was deputed there.

*III.—Research Work.*—Work on plague and cholera has been undertaken with the help of the Indian Research Fund Association.

*Plague.*—Dr. A. N. Goyle, M.B. (Punjab) and Ph.D. (London), with two assistants to help him, has been placed in charge of this work. He is conducting experiments with *X. astia* and *X. cheopis*.

To formulate any definite view in the present stage of the investigation is not possible, but it appears probable that *X. astia* is a relatively inefficient vector of plague in the United Provinces, while *X. cheopis* is more efficient. Experiments to make use of this factor in the epidemiology of the disease as well as other factors are being carried on.

*Cholera.*—Dr. Saranjam Khan, B.S., M.B., B.S. (Punjab), Dr. P. H., is in charge of cholera work and has an assistant to help him. He and his assistant spent a month at Asansol with Dr. J. W. Tomb and Captain G. C. Maitra, I.M.S., at their laboratory. Research work on cholera in these provinces started on the 1st of October, 1926.

The work is chiefly in connexion with the origin of epidemics of cholera in order to ascertain the factors governing the outbreaks of the disease and the relationship of the agglutinating to the non-agglutinating vibrio.

*IV.—Miscellaneous.*—A leaflet on the problems of sanitation in rural areas was written in Hindi and Urdu.

A note giving short descriptions of diseases for the guidance of chaukidars was prepared.

A list of apparatus and chemicals required for equipping a laboratory for the analysis of milk, ghee, etc., was prepared and sent to the Medical Officer of Health, Lucknow.

*V.—Cinema production.*—The Provincial Hygiene Institute has undertaken the production of cinema films financed by the Board of Public Health. In the year under report a film "WHY DIE OF CHOLERA" was completed, while the preliminary arrangements for another on tuberculosis have been made.

77. The charge of the Malaria branch was held by Major J. A. S. Phillips, D.P.H., I.M.S., from January 1 to April 8, 1926, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mearns, D.P.H., I.M.S., from April 9 to October 4, 1926 (in addition to his own duties as Assistant Director of Public Health, II Range), and by Captain D. Clyde, D.P.H., I.M.S., from October 5, 1926, to the end of the year.



Dr. A. C. Banerjea acted as Senior Assistant from January 1 to July 25, 1926, when he was deputed as a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation for study in America and his post was taken over by Dr. B. M. Roy, who has been Senior Assistant to the end of the year. Dr. P. N. Chatterjee was appointed as Junior Assistant on July 26, 1926, in place of Dr. Roy, and he held this position to the end of the year.

The Assistant Director of Public Health (Malariology), United Provinces, remained on tour for 193 days in the year, the Senior Assistant 254 days, and Junior Assistant for 216 days in the year.

*Anti-malarial works at the Sarda canal Headworks.*—As in previous years, the main site of the activities of the branch was at Banbassa, the headworks of the Sarda canal, where anti-malarial work in the swamps surrounding the labour camps was carried out.

The working season being from November to June, the construction work at the headworks of the canal was in full swing when the year commenced, and the anti-malarial work had been completed. A small gang of men was employed from January 1 to June 14, 1926, for the maintenance of anti-malarial drains, the periodical cleaning out of silt and weeds, and oiling.

Before the opening of the working season, 1926-27, anti-malaria work was again commenced in and around the marshes at the headworks, round the hospital, officers' quarters, workshops, subordinates' dwellings and in the swamps round nos. 1, 2 and 3 drains. The anti-malarial gang was augmented and large areas of jungle clearance done by contract.

In November, 1926, the use of Paris-green was commenced. This was introduced first in 1921 and was reported upon by Hackett at the International Malaria Congress in Rome in October, 1925. It has proved an effective larvicide when thrown from aeroplanes travelling over swamps.

Paris-green or aceto-arsenite should be bought containing not less than 50 per cent. arsenic. For use it should be well mixed with dust, wood ashes, lime or sand in a proportion of 1 of Paris-green to 100 of the diluent. The 1 per cent. mixture is thrown into the air and thus carried over swamps, stream edges, etc. This strength is sufficient for all waters except where surface scum is present. The tendency appears to be to use too much rather than too little. One c. c. Paris-green per 100 sq. ft. of surface every 7 to 15 days according to the season has been reported as ample, and the larvicide is equally good when used on running water or on stagnant pools or swamps. The larvicide when used thus has no effect on culex larvae, fish, cattle nor human beings, and is thus especially suitable for use in wells, stock ponds and cattle ponds. The only precaution to be observed is that the man who is spreading it shall stand to the windward when spreading the mixture and should wash his hands carefully before taking food. Jungle clearance does not require to be done before using Paris-green, and as it is proposed to use Paris-green to the exclusion of almost all other larvicides in future, the anti-malaria budget will be curtailed without loss of efficiency. The attention of all district medical officers of health has been drawn to this larvicide.

Field experiments will be continued in the malarial seasons of 1927 on the use of Paris-green when mixed with sawdust and oil.



*Statistics.*

Year.	Average population of labourers.	Total attendance at the hospital.	Total attendance for malaria.	Percentage for malaria.	Total deaths.	Death-rate per mille.
1922 .. ..	2,184	7,706	3,274	42·5	No record.	No record.
1923 .. ..	2,016	14,800	5,832	39·4	Do.	Do.
1924 .. ..	1,817	16,511	6,550	39·7	Do.	Do.
1925 .. ..	2,614	15,542	4,724	30·4	81	30·9
1926 .. ..	2,651	19,637	7,623	38·8	110	41·5

The average population, however, gives no general indication as to the healthiness of Banbassa when considered along with the death-rate. During the rains the works are abandoned and only a few men left in the camp. The population begins to rise in October and the greatest influx of labour is in November.

The following table gives the returns of the labourers in the camp during the working seasons in 1926:—

January .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,894	
February .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,638	
March .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,787	
April .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,117	
May .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,706	
June .. ..	..	..	..	..	842	
July .. ..	..	..	..	..	Closed	} No official returns.
August .. ..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
September .. ..	..	..	..	..	Do.	
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	Labour coming into camp.	
					No official returns.	
November .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,039	
December .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,631	

The increased death-rate in 1926, i.e., 41·5, compared with the provincial average for the five years ending 1926 which was 21·49 was due to the increase in the early months of the year in lobar pneumonia, the death-rate from which was 23·21 per mille. The attendance from malaria at the hospital formed 38·8 per cent. of the total attendance compared with 30·4 per cent. for the previous year and 39·7 for 1924. The increase is partly attributable to the opening of a new detention hospital in the labour camp itself which attracted more patients. The highest attendance for malaria is during the month of November when the influx of labour is greatest, but it must be remembered that these labourers are recruited from malarious areas and the splenic index of the adults who arrived for the working season in November, 1926, worked out at 23·7 per cent.

The spleen index of the children brought into Banbassa by these labourers (the greater proportion of whom bring their families with them) approximated 40 per cent.

It is to be noted that a fallacy exists in these figures, in that the death-rate includes deaths amongst labourers' families and dependents, while the population figure only includes actual labourers. A large proportion of children are always found to be suffering from fever on arrival in Banbassa.

Deaths amongst these are now being separately registered apart from deaths amongst the actual labourers.



*Prophylactic quinine.*—During the malarial season prophylactic quinine was given in doses of 10 grains per man per day for two consecutive days per week in the malaria season in the beginning of the year and 12 grains for two consecutive days per week in October and November.

An attempt has lately been made to gauge the value of this prophylaxis; but since practically all who fall sick with malaria affirm that they have religiously taken their quinine twice weekly—a fact that is continually being disproved by closer examination and inquiry—it is exceedingly difficult when dealing with contractors' labourers to form a true estimate of the value of prophylaxis short of enforcing military discipline.

It is well known that some people come to hospital daily for a dose of quinine of their own wish, and these men would come in any case, even if no elaborate arrangements were made to intercept them on returning to camp from their work. This being so, it is proposed to stop prophylaxis in Banbassa in future and concentrate more on the disinfection of huts, efficiently treating labourers who show large spleens, and catching early cases of malaria as they occur.

*Malaria classes.*—Two classes of instruction in malariology were held at Banbassa during the year, i.e., from January 15 to February 28, 1926, and from November 1 to December 15, 1926, respectively. In all 24 officers of the Public Health department—from municipalities and districts—were trained. The courses consisted of theoretical instruction in malarial entomology and hæmatology and anti-malarial work with practical laboratory and field work.

*Anti-malarial survey work.*—During the year under report the following anti-malarial survey work was carried out in the following places:—

(a) *Hardwar*—was visited in January, and again in July, 1926, the anti-malarial survey completed and the final report submitted in September, 1926.

(b) *Bara Banki.*—This district was visited in March with a view to surveying an area suitable for carrying out anti-malarial works. In all 20 villages were surveyed as a preliminary measure in addition to the others surveyed by the district health staff, but no area was found outside the main towns of the district in which a reasonable expenditure of money on anti-malarial measures would benefit a sufficiently large population. The district was again visited in December, 1926, with a view to examining the varieties of malaria-carrying anophelines present.

(c) *Benares.*—The district of Benares was visited in March, 1926, and in September, 1926. Seven villages were examined, and these were rejected as unsuitable for anti-malarial works of a moderate nature.

(d) and (e) *Moradabad and Gonda*—were visited in March and indication given to the district health staff as to which towns and villages in these districts might be suitable, from the statistical and other evidence, as areas in which anti-malarial work could be carried out.

(f) *Allahabad.*—The district of Allahabad was visited in March, May, August and in September, 1926, and the villages of Meja, Handia, Bara, Jasra and Sirathu and the town area of Phulpur were examined as a preliminary survey. Of these the town area of Phulpur was finally accepted and completely surveyed and the final report was submitted in October, 1926.



(g) *Basti*.—Seven villages of those examined from the malarial standpoint by the district health staff were examined in the Basti district in March, April, August and September, 1926, and the town area of Basti was finally accepted as suitable and its survey completed. The report was submitted in October, 1926.

(h) *Kheri*.—The village of Pallia in this district was surveyed in October, 1926, with a view to combining malarial work with flood relief measures, and the report was submitted in December, 1926.

(i) *Bulandshahr*.—A preliminary survey was made of the municipality of Khurja in October, 1926, and this town will require to be visited before and during the rains before final anti-malarial recommendations are drawn up.

(j) *Saharanpur*.—Lhaksar was visited in November in connection with the report as to which of the anti-malarial measures recommended for this area by Major Phillips, I.M.S., in 1923, should be carried out by the railway authorities and the Public Health department, respectively.

(k) *Mirzapur*.—This district was visited in November, 1926, and an additional survey performed, the result of which was that the village of Drummondganj was accepted as a place where a moderate expenditure on anti-malarial works will result in benefit to a fairly large number of inhabitants. The village of Chilh was rejected as unsuitable.

The anti-malarial project for Moradabad town, drawn up by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, was forwarded to the chairman, municipal board, Moradabad, for consideration. The municipal board, while alive to the advantages of carrying out the anti-malarial measures recommended, are unable to allot any funds owing to financial stringency. The matter is still under correspondence.

The project, amounting to Rs. 1,27,401 for Bareilly anti-malarial works, prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, was approved by the Board of Public Health and forwarded to Government, who have recently allotted a sum of Rs. 38,047 for certain important works to be carried out by the Public Health Engineering department. The municipal board, Bareilly, are being asked to finance certain works which are primarily of municipal concern. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was also placed by Government at the disposal of the Superintendent, District Jail, Bareilly, for filling in a tank in front of the District Jail.

(l) *Lucknow*.—A report was submitted on the effect of the opening and closing of the Gumti weir in the Lucknow city and considered by the Board of Public Health, vide page 9A of the Secretary's report (Appendix A).

*Malarial surveys by the District Health staff*.—Anti-malarial surveys were also carried out in a number of villages by the district health staffs and reports submitted to me. These were scrutinised, and, where considered necessary, funds were allotted to carry out the proposed anti-malarial works out of the lakh of rupees placed by Government at the disposal of the Board of Public Health. It has, however, subsequently been decided that no good purpose would be served at present by expending any more money on small anti-malarial schemes in villages owing to the difficulty of obtaining any permanent results from such works, and that, instead of spending money on these anti-malarial projects, grants might be made to certain selected villages, towns, and notified areas (preferably in districts where the district health scheme is in existence) towards approved projects spreading over five or six years in order to attain the completion of permanent improvements in such areas.



In connection with anti-malarial surveys 1,150 blood slides of children were examined, out of which 260, or approximately 23 per cent., showed malarial parasites. Approximately 4,000 children were examined during the surveys.

The hospitals working in the various labour camps along the Canal under construction were supervised and inspected during the year. These are: Banbassa Canal Hospital, Shahgarh Canal Hospital, and Public Health Travelling dispensaries nos. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36.

*Sale and distribution of quinine.*—During the year under report quinine worth Rs. 9,007 was issued by the Aligarh Jail to post offices, vaccinators, landlords, schoolmasters, court of wards, patwaris, tahvildars and stamp vendors and police chaukidars. Of this quinine worth Rs. 7,905 was issued to post offices only. In addition to this 100 pounds were issued to the Epidemiology branch for the use of travelling dispensaries and 25 pounds to the Forest and Irrigation departments and to schoolmasters in Allahabad, the Commissioner, Lucknow division, the Manager, Co-operative Bank, Limited, landlords of Agra, and to certain local bodies; 43 pounds were supplied to civil surgeons to replenish their reserve stock to be drawn on in cases of emergency for free distribution. About 19 pounds of quinine and cinchona febrifuge were distributed by the Jail department to the prisoners and the staff.

78. 57,697 deaths were recorded from plague during the year under report in these provinces. Of these 57,297 were reported from the British districts and 400 from the Indian States.

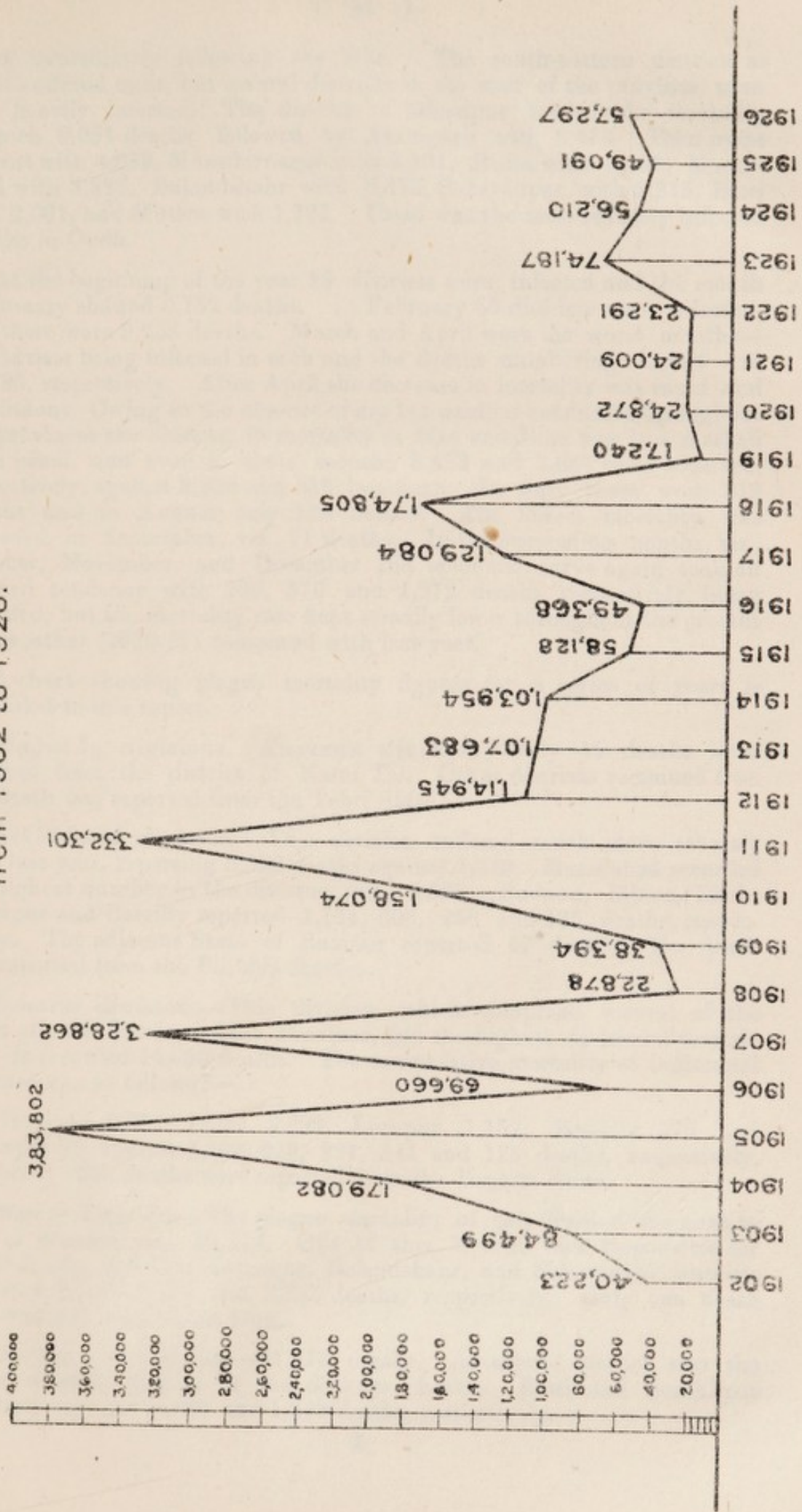
The following table shows the total plague mortality in each epidemic and calendar year since 1903:—

	<i>Epidemic years</i> (From July 1 to June 30).				<i>Deaths.</i>
1903-04	..	..	..	..	139,524
1904-05	..	..	..	..	434,217
1905-06	..	..	..	..	60,767
1906-07	..	..	..	..	341,725
1907-08	..	..	..	..	26,646
1908-09	..	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	25,001
1921-22	..	..	..	..	18,268
	<i>Calendar years.</i>				
1923	..	..	..	..	74,187
1924	..	..	..	..	56,210
1925	..	..	..	..	49,091
1926	..	..	..	..	57,297

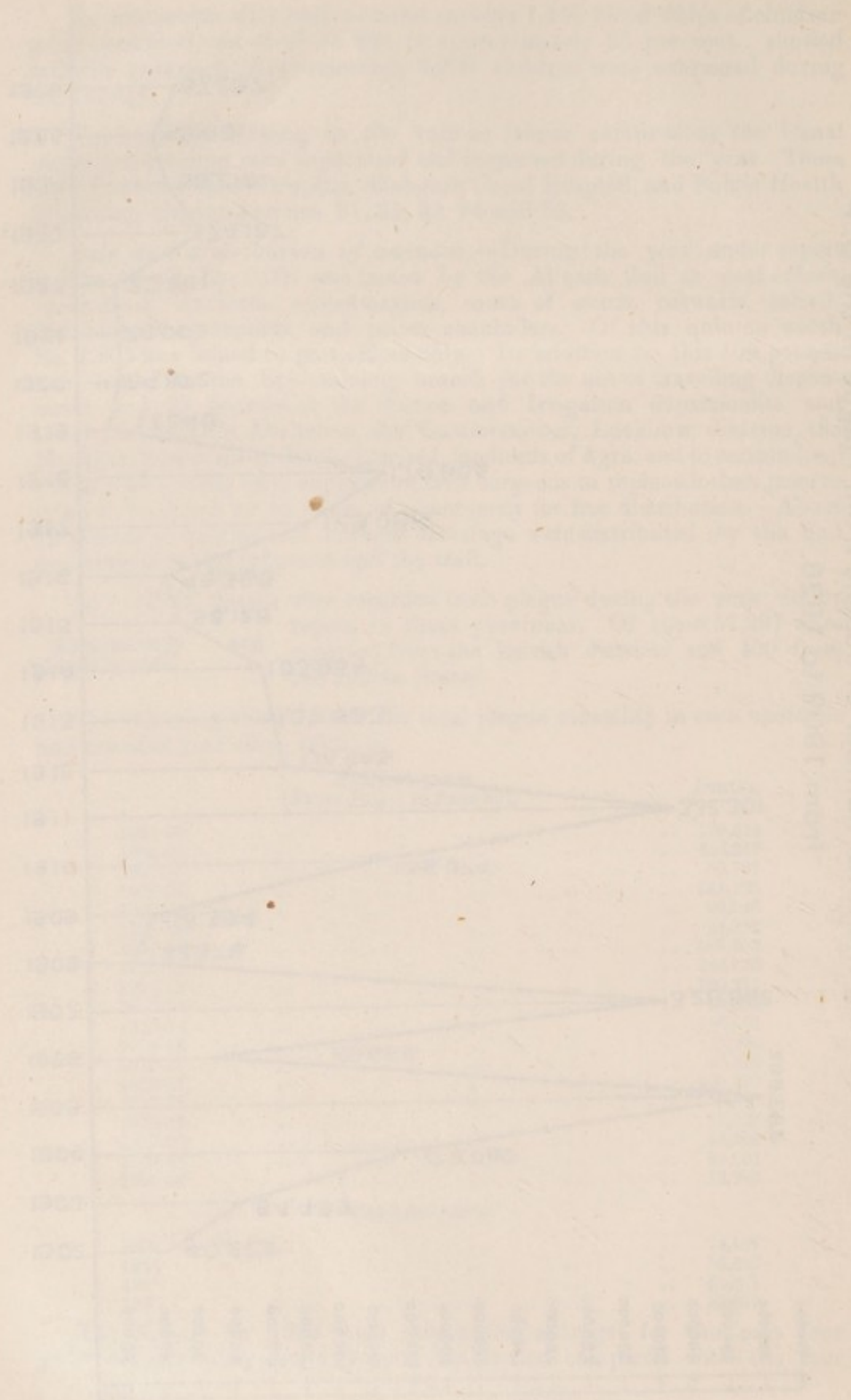
The figures for 1926 were about the average for the past four years, although they showed a considerable rise compared with the four



Chart showing the total number of deaths from Plague in the U. P.  
from 1902 to 1926.







Date: 1900-1900  
 Title: ...



years immediately following the War. The south-eastern districts as usual suffered most, but several districts in the west of the province were also heavily infected. The district of Ghazipur headed the mortality list with 9,051 deaths followed by Azamgarh with 8,414. Then came Meerut with 4,939, Muzaffarnagar with 3,191, Ballia with 2,899, Moradabad with 3,326, Bulandshahr with 2,473, Saharanpur with 2,215, Basti with 2,061, and Muttra with 1,721. Unao was the most severely infected district in Oudh.

At the beginning of the year 29 districts were infected and the month of January showed 5,152 deaths. In February 30 districts were infected, and there were 9,258 deaths. March and April were the worst months—36 districts being infected in each and the deaths numbering 15,004 and 14,795, respectively. After April the decrease in mortality was rapid and continuous. Owing to the absence of dry hot weather conditions throughout the provinces the decrease in mortality in May and June was less marked than usual, and even in these months 8,853 and 1,667 cases occurred, respectively, against 3,228 and 336 last year. In July there were 312 deaths and in August only 128 deaths. The lowest mortality was recorded in September, viz., 71 deaths. In the succeeding months, viz., October, November, and December the epidemic curve again took an upward tendency with 209, 576 and 1,272 deaths, respectively, being recorded, but the mortality rate kept steadily lower throughout the present cold weather (1926-27) compared with last year.

A chart showing plague mortality figures for a series of years is appended to this report.

*Plague by divisions. Kumaun division.*—Only 11 deaths were reported from the district of Naini Tal. Other districts remained free. No death was reported from the Tehri State.

*Rohilkhand division*—This division suffered much more severely than last year, reporting 5,596 deaths against 1,440. Moradabad recorded the highest number in the division, viz., 3,326. Budaun, Bijnor, Shahjahanpur and Bareilly reported 1,164, 608, 256 and 185 deaths, respectively. The adjacent State of Rampur reported 57 deaths. No death was reported from the Pilibhit district.

*Benares division.*—This division, which comprises several of the worst affected districts of the Province, had the highest divisional mortality. It recorded 14,059 deaths. The comparative mortality of individual districts was as follows:—

Ghazipur 9,051, Ballia 2,899, Jaunpur 1,152, Benares 575 and Mirzapur 39, against 4,409, 629, 821, 541 and 125 deaths, respectively, last year. 343 deaths were reported from the Benares State.

*Meerut division.*—The plague mortality of this division was next to that of Benares, viz., 12,819. Out of this Meerut was responsible for 4,939 deaths, and Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, and Saharanpur districts reported 3,191, 2,473 and 2,215 deaths, respectively. Only one death was reported from Dehra Dun.

*Gorakhpur division.*—11,513 deaths. Azamgarh district was the worst affected district in the division (8,414). Basti and Gorakhpur districts reported 2,061 and 1,038 deaths, respectively.



*Agra division.*—This division returned 5,221 deaths. Agra reported the highest number, viz, 2,092. The mortality in other districts of the division was as follows:—

Muttra 1,721, Aligarh 1,284, Etah 123, and Mainpuri 1.

*Allahabad division.*—None of the districts in this division was severely infected. Allahabad returned 819 deaths, Cawnpore 699, Etawah 185, Fatehpur 150, and Farrukhabad 118, the total deaths from plague in the division during the year being 1,971 as against 2,217 in 1925.

*Jhansi division.*—This division returned only 79 deaths. These deaths were recorded in the Jalaun district, and the other three districts of the division remained entirely free.

*Lucknow division.*—In this division Unao had the highest mortality, recording 1,484 deaths; then came Sitapur with 902, Rae-Bareilly with 418, Hardoi with 359, Kheri with 363, and Lucknow with 73. All the districts in this division were more or less mildly infected with plague.

*Fyzabad division.*—This year 2,829 deaths were recorded against 1,433 last year. The district of Bahraich remained entirely free. The plague mortality in other districts was as follows:—

Fyzabad 1,364, Bara Banki 697, Sultanpur 685, Partabgarh 53, and Gonda 30.

*Trial of Dr. D'Herelle's bacteriophage on plague cases.*—This new system of treatment was tried by Drs. Avari and Naidu and Professor Marras at Agra in April, 1926, when plague was prevalent in that town in an epidemic form. Dr. K. L. Chaudhri, Assistant Director of Public Health, I Range, was specially deputed to make necessary arrangements and to obtain every facility for the visitors in co-operation with the local authorities. Voluntary workers and medical practitioners were approached with a view to assisting in the treatment; leaflets were issued by the municipal board and Seva Samiti, informing the public of this new method of treatment.

Two hundred cases were treated with bacteriophage, but the treatment proved a failure.

*Inoculation.*—The total number of inoculations performed by means of different agencies during the year under report was 137,570.

44,297 inoculations were performed by the travelling dispensaries and 5,718 by the staff of Special Health officers and the remaining 87,555 by other agencies. No change has taken place in the attitude of people towards inoculation. They recognize the value of inoculation as the surest anti-plague measure, but do not resort to it until the epidemic is very active in their midst.

A statement showing the protective effects of anti-plague inoculation is attached to this report as Appendix C.

*Evacuation.*—Evacuation of infected dwellings is reported to be a popular anti-plague measure as people resort to it without persuasion on the appearance of plague in their villages. When well-organized and properly-carried out it is most useful in checking an epidemic.

The allotment of Rs. 25,000 for expenditure on anti-plague measures, which was discontinued from April 1, 1922, owing to financial stringency, has been renewed during the year. Out of this Rs. 15,670 were placed at the disposal of the district magistrates, chairmen of district and municipal



boards to assist people in evacuating their houses and towards other necessary anti-plague measures in their jurisdiction.

*Travelling dispensaries.*—No change has taken place in the number of travelling dispensaries. Out of the total number of 42 travelling dispensaries 36 are Public Health travelling dispensaries and 4 District Board, viz., Bulandshahr, Gonda, Bahraich and Gorakhpur; one Forest attached to the North Kheri division and one Sahaspur Belari estate travelling dispensary.

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

Out of the 36 Public Health travelling dispensaries 31 were employed on general duty and 5 worked on the Sarda Canal for the greater part of the year. The remaining four district board and two other travelling dispensaries worked permanently in the districts to which they were attached.

The total number of patients treated (new and old cases) by these dispensaries was 311,123.

The travelling dispensaries are enjoying ever-increasing popularity among the village people, and they are doing very useful work in connection with epidemics.

*Operative work.*—3,923 operations were performed by the travelling dispensaries during the year, of which 19 were major operations.

*Travelling dispensaries mobilized temporarily.*—As the number of the permanent travelling dispensaries was found inadequate to cope with the outbreaks of epidemics, 14 district board travelling dispensaries the equipment of which is kept ready at the headquarters of the districts, were temporarily mobilized. These units were manned either by Public Health department reserve cadre men, or, when they were not available, by Provincial Subordinate Medical Service officers, obtained from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, on temporary transfer to the Public Health department, vide G. O. no. 5896/XVI—99, dated September 30, 1925. According to this Government order the cost of their maintenance is entirely borne by the Public Health department for the time they hold charge of these travelling dispensaries. Necessary drugs, etc., for these travelling dispensaries were supplied by the civil surgeons or district medical officers of health out of the grant of Rs. 100 made to them from the epidemic fund at my disposal.

These travelling dispensaries have proved of great assistance in dealing with the outbreaks of epidemics and have treated 11,240 patients.

*Educational work.*—A large number of pamphlets relating to plague, malaria, cholera, small-pox, and tuberculosis were freely distributed to literate persons through the agency of travelling dispensaries, no doubt with good results. They also carried out propaganda work and gave magic lantern demonstrations on public health subjects in villages and fairs.

*Plague research work.*—The inquiry regarding the geographical distribution of rats and rat fleas was continued by Dr. B. P. Mital, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., from January 1 to August 31, 1926, when Dr. A. N. Goyle, M.B., Ph.D., who has an expert knowledge of the work, was appointed on the recommendation of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government



of India to conduct an inquiry into the cause and mode of spread of plague by the cage transmission method. Before taking up the work Dr. Goyle was deputed to Kasauli to learn technique, etc., from August 1 to 31, 1926.

On September 1 he commenced an experimental study of the transmission of plague by fleas (*X cheopis* and *X astia*) with a view to determining if there is any difference between these species as vectors of plague. Experiments were carried out with rats from Madras and the United Provinces in the months of October, November and December, 1926, at Lucknow. The rats in the United Provinces were obtained from Jhansi, which are, as shown by the Indian Plague Commission, as susceptible to plague as the Madras rats. Out of seven experiments with the Madras rats a successful transmission has occurred in three with *cheopis* and *astia*. With the Jhansi rats, on the other hand, the results so far obtained show that *X cheopis* is a much more efficient vector of plague than *X astia*, for, in a series of twelve experiments, there has been a successful transmission in nine with *X cheopis* and in only 3 with *X astia*. In two out of the three successful experiments with *X astia* transmission was very much delayed as compared with the corresponding ones with *X cheopis*. In the two experiments with guinea pigs *X cheopis* has carried plague in both, whereas *X astia* has done once only. To formulate any definite view in the present stage of the investigation is not possible, but it appears probable that a relatively inefficient vector of plague, such as *X astia*, can also transmit plague to Madras rats which, in addition to being extremely susceptible, have their vitality lowered by unaccustomed climatic conditions and transport over an excessive distance.

The work is in progress, and the final results will be published in due course.

An additional grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association to carry on the research work during the year 1926-27.

79. The bureau was under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Public Health, II Range, from January to September. In October Dr. A. Sousa, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, III Range, who had once before been in charge of this branch, was again placed in charge, his headquarters being transferred from Allahabad to Lucknow. He, therefore, supervised the work of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau from October to the close of the year in addition to his duties as the Assistant Director of Public Health, III Range. This arrangement proved very satisfactory.

The post of the Senior Assistant Hygiene Publicity Officer, which, on account of paucity of officers, was vacant till the middle of August, 1926, was also filled up, Dr. Abdul Hamid, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., District Medical Officer of Health, Allahabad, who had had previous experience of the propaganda work, having been appointed to the post. Dr. Abdul Hasib Quraishi, the Junior Assistant Hygiene Publicity Officer, having been appointed Medical Officer of Health, Saharanpur, Dr. R. N. Tandon, L.P.H., Assistant District Medical Officer of Health, Bara Banki, was appointed Junior Assistant Hygiene Publicity Officer in his place. Both the senior and junior assistants toured extensively in the province, attending all the baby shows, fairs, religious congregations and exhibitions of any consequence. They went into the interior of districts, paying special



attention in the case of the contributing boards. During the year they were on tour for 45 and 217 days, respectively, and delivered 163 lectures duly illustrated by magic lantern demonstrations; 12,144 lectures were also given by other public health officers. These were attended by about six lakhs of persons. In addition to these, sanitary inspectors employed in the district health service gave lectures to villagers during their daily rounds. Special attention was paid to schools with a view to training the school children from whom better results may be expected in the knowledge and practice of sanitary habits.

The work of the bureau has been highly appreciated by the public and the Press. The district authorities invited the services of the bureau whenever occasion arose. During an outbreak of plague in the Agra district the services of an officer were specially requisitioned to educate the people. The activities of the bureau are well known in towns, and the work has been greatly extended in the interior of the districts.

The necessity for the awakening of a "sanitary conscience" among the masses in India has been realized by all public health workers for a long time past, but previously the only efforts in this direction consisted in the broadcasting of a small number of leaflets, which were generally unintelligible to the average villager. While we must be dependent, in a great measure, on time and education to effect the necessary reform, the value of this branch of the department, in dealing with the question in the manner best calculated to instil the elements of hygiene amongst them, cannot be too highly estimated.

The United Provinces branch of the All-India Lady Chelmsford League and the Lucknow branch of the Servants of India Society also co-operated and added to the activities of the bureau.

There are now 53 sets of magic lantern equipments complete with slides, booklets, and posters on eight subjects, viz., cholera, small-pox, plague, malaria, consumption, leprosy, flies and child-welfare, with the additions of slides and posters on physical culture and milk.

The following materials were purchased or otherwise arranged during the year:—

- (1) Thirteen sets of magic lanterns with 99 sets of slides on old subjects and other accessories.
- (2) Fifty sets of slides on physical culture and milk.
- (3) 10,500 posters on rural sanitation, viz., "To enjoy good health remember the six points."
- (4) 300 posters on cholera and 500 each on plague and small-pox.
- (5) 6,000 booklets each on child-welfare and consumption, 1,000 each on cholera and child-welfare "brigade," and 5,000 on insanity.
- (6) 24,000 leaflets on cholera.

A number of booklets were in press at the close of the year.

Contributions aggregating Rs. 5,500 were realized from the district and municipal boards during the year in addition to the grant of Rs. 12,800 sanctioned by Government.

The usual recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 was kindly made by the U. P. branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, which was spent on the purchase of materials, etc.



Two life members and six annual members for the Red Cross Society were enrolled during the year through the efforts of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau.

As usual the public health personnel carried out hygiene propaganda work in their own spheres. The services of the assistant and sub-assistant surgeons in charge of fixed dispensaries were also enlisted for giving lectures in the towns or villages in which their dispensaries were situated.

Government having approved of a scheme whereby popular lectures on epidemiology and general health subjects were to be given by P. M. S. and P. S. M. S. officers in charge of fixed dispensaries as well as by municipal and district medical officers of health throughout the year at headquarters and other fixed dispensaries in all districts of the province, circulars describing the scheme in full details were issued by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and the Director of Public Health to all the officers concerned. Not less than four lectures per year were required to be given at each centre. As a result of this 254 lectures were given by the officers of the Medical department during the short period the scheme has been in existence.

80. The district health service was extended to the district of Bulandshahr in June, 1926, bringing the total number of districts under the scheme to 17. Owing to the paucity of qualified officers (D. P. H.'s) the appointment of medical graduates as temporary district medical officers of health had to be continued in six districts. Requests are pending from the district boards of Banda, Muttra, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Bareilly, Budaun, and Muzaffarnagar for the extension of the scheme to their districts. The proposal to introduce the scheme in nine more districts, viz., Lucknow, Unao, Rae-Bareli, Hardoi, Kheri, Sitapur, Muttra, Muzaffarnagar and Fatehpur, has been approved by Government and is only awaiting the sanction of the Legislative Council.

The value and utility of the district health service are now recognized on all hands as is distinctly shown by the reviews of district officers and chairmen of district boards on the annual reports of district medical officers of health so far received in this office. Quotations from a few of them, which will repay perusal, are given below :—

*District Magistrate, Mirzapur.*—I have nothing but praise for the success of the staff in suppressing the outbreak of cholera in Chunar tahsil. But for their good work I am sure there would have been a serious loss of life in the whole northern area of the district.

*Chairman, District Board, Mirzapur.*—This scheme has been instrumental in checking the spread and the increase of cholera and malaria.

*District Magistrate, Ghazipur.*—I consider that the public health staff has worked hard and done its best with the means at its disposal. . . Its task is mainly instructional, and it takes time for the advice given to bear fruit.

*Chairman, District Board, Ghazipur.*—This district has been benefited by the health scheme to a great extent, and the scheme is popular.

*District Magistrate, Gorakhpur.*—I would congratulate you (D. M. O. H.) on the working of the year. The reports submitted on the notified and town areas have been of distinct value, and your department has, I consider, justified its existence.



*District Magistrate, Basti.*—The health officer's report reveals a satisfactory state of affairs. There is a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from all causes except small-pox . . . The energy and enthusiasm shown by the health staff inspecting villages, educating villagers, and taking timely preventive action should ensure such a desirable result . . . The health officer and I camped near a few of the villages affected by small-pox. I watched with admiration his patient endeavour in persuading villagers to submit themselves and their children to vaccination and in educating them to the necessity of segregation. He has devoted considerable attention to vaccination this year, and I hope to see the beneficial effects of his activity in the fall of small-pox figures in 1927.

*Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur.*—From what I have seen of the work I consider that the district health scheme is working well in the district. The district medical officer of health and his assistant have worked hard and have not spared themselves in dealing with epidemics.

*Deputy Commissioner, Gonda.*—It appears to me that its utility in the matter of prevention and control of epidemics is proved.

*Chairman, District Board, Gonda.*—There is no denying the fact that since the district health scheme has been introduced in this district the sanitary arrangements of the fairs held in the district are looked after very satisfactorily.

*Chairman, District Board, Jaunpur.*—The district has been quite free from plague this year, and this is due to the careful supervision of the health officer and his staff . . . The health staff inspected a number of schools within this year, and I am glad to note that the results of their inspection have been satisfactory.

*Chairman, District Board, Partabgarh.*—This scheme has proved successful on the lines and environments in which it has been run till now, and the credit thereof is solely due to the active and attentive staff of the health department. The health officers were handicapped on account of there being no definite byelaws to guide them.

*District Magistrate, Allahabad.*—The report gives an interesting account of the progress made in teaching the villagers the elements of sanitation and of the causes of the spread of diseases, such as cholera and plague . . . I congratulate the district medical officer of health on the start that he has made, and hope that he will be able to report good progress at the end of the current year.

*District Magistrate, Ballia.*—I am of opinion that considering that this was practically the first full year of working, and that the changes in the department were fairly frequent, the results have been most satisfactory . . . The help of the district health staff at the district fairs has been most valuable.

*Chairman, District Board, Fyzabad.*—It is gratifying to note that there has been a marked decrease in the number of cholera deaths. This reflects great credit on the district medical officer of health.

*Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad.*—The measures taken to enlighten the general public as to the causes and prevention of various diseases are creditable to the district medical officer of health and his staff . . .



The sanitary arrangements in the big fairs held in the district were efficiently supervised by the district health staff.

*Commissioner, Fyzabad division.*—The Deputy Commissioner's remarks are also interesting, particularly when it is remembered that two years ago he was numbered among the unbelievers.

*District Magistrate, Jaunpur.*—A great deal of useful work has been done by the district health staff during the year . . . There was a marked decrease in mortality on account of plague and cholera which were checked in time by taking prompt preventive measures.

*District Magistrate, Benares.*—The scheme has evidently proved a success and a larger success would await provision of the minimum staff necessary to give a fair chance to the scheme.

*Chairman, District Board, Benares.*—The department has been doing good work, but considering the extensive field of work and a very small number of hands all their efforts have been a drop in the ocean. In order that their work may be felt and be really effective some more hands are necessary.

*Commissioner, Benares division.*—The impression gained from the reports is that useful work has been done almost everywhere in connexion with epidemics.

All the chairmen of district boards declare themselves highly satisfied with the scheme. There is, however, no doubt that, as remarked by one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health, a great deal of the success of this scheme depends on the sympathetic view of the chairmen and the personality of the officers applying the scheme.

The activities of the health staff consisted, as usual, in the organization of measures for the early suppression of epidemics. During the absence of epidemics their attention was concentrated chiefly on the public health survey of villages, lectures and demonstrations and other approved public health propaganda work. Special attention was paid to the inspection of schools and scholars and the vaccination state of school children.

The health scheme has three main objects—(a) anti-epidemic work which deals with outbreaks of epidemic disease and the control of infectious diseases in general; (b) hygiene and sanitary work which deals with the improvement of the sanitary condition and water-supply of villages; and (c) educational work which deals with the diffusion of the knowledge of hygiene among the masses, the inspection and instruction of school children, etc.

The graphs placed opposite the districts concerned will show the satisfactory progress made in the control of epidemics in the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Fyzabad, and Gonda in which the scheme has been in operation for some time, inasmuch as the mortality rates in these districts since the introduction of the scheme compare favourably with those in a number of years preceding its introduction. The large death-rate in 1918 was due to the world-wide influenza epidemic. The value of the work done on the "educational" side is to be found in the very large number of villages inspected and the improvements carried out in them, in the large number of school children medically examined and advice given to each individual boy found subject to any ailment, and in the large number of lectures, demonstrations, and homely talks given by the staff.



In the last year's report a reference was made to the provision of a gang of beldars under each sanitary inspector for cleansing infected villages and for other sanitary or anti-malarial work. Some difficulty was experienced in certain districts in moving about from village to village with these gangs. In view of the nature of the work required of them the only class of men suitable are of the sweeper caste. In most districts it was found that such men did not like to leave their villages or did so only for short periods. In other cases the villagers objected, as an invasion of a gang of beldars under little discipline resulted in the villagers practically having to feed and house them free of charge. After a consideration of several alternative schemes it was decided, with the approval of Government, that permanent gangs should not be maintained, but that villagers should be engaged locally at the rates of labour current in the village and required to carry out the necessary work under the supervision of sanitary inspectors. This system is popular with the villagers, in that they gain the benefit of the work done and also get money for doing it. The district medical officers of health were asked to adopt the above procedure in those districts in which the maintenance of permanent gangs had been found to be objectionable. In certain districts, however, where difficulty was later experienced, owing to local conditions, in obtaining the services of suitable men on the spot and where permanent gangs proved useful, permission was accorded to the re-employment of these gangs. At present, therefore, both the systems of cleaning villages are in vogue according to local conditions.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining divers on the spot for cleaning wells in certain places permission was accorded for one or two divers to be kept by sanitary inspectors for the purpose. In order to correct the tendency in some parts to rely on these gangs for works which are within the efforts of the villagers, and in order to train them and make them feel that it is their own job, efforts are being made to get some of the ordinary work done by them without payment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mearns, D.P.H., I.M.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, II Range, in his annual report remarks:— "The efficiency of labour gangs still remains a doubtful question. At Bara Banki they have been given up, as they could not get the proper type of labourers. In Sultanpur also the gangs have been temporarily given up. They are stated to be working well in Fyzabad and Partabgarh. My policy has been to advocate the employment of these gangs on a certain number of villages over an extended period, in other words, to concentrate the labour on a few villages and try to achieve something rather than to scatter their efforts over a large area. In districts which do not keep permanent labour gangs temporary gangs should be employed for the epidemic work as required." With this view I entirely agree.

An important requisite for the improvement of the sanitation of villages is a paid sanitary staff such as exists in the urban areas. Requests were received during the year from certain districts for (a) allotment of funds for the pay of sweepers to be located permanently in certain villages; or (b) diversion of a part of the grant for labour gangs towards the maintenance of such sweepers. Both of these proposals had to be rejected as the provision of sweepers in villages was considered to be the duty of the villagers themselves. In this connexion a reference is invited to the remarks in paragraph 89 headed "Village panchayats."



District medical officers of health feel the necessity of some form of permanent legislation for the enforcement of sanitary measures. Propaganda and persuasion are at best suggestions which it may or may not suit the villagers to follow in every case. In cases of emergency, such as an epidemic of cholera, the temporary assistance of the District Magistrate had to be sought for the prohibition under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the throwing of corpses into rivers and pools, and under section 273 of the Indian Penal Code for the prevention of sale of rotten and overripe fruit and stale sweets. It is recognized that the remedy for preventing the perpetration of sanitary offences lies in educating the masses and in inculcating in them sanitary habits. This the health staff are endeavouring to do, but progress must necessarily be slow, and, therefore, some sort of legislation would appear to be necessary. A majority of the district boards are also of this opinion. The district board of Azamgarh have already framed byelaws for (a) storage of manure; (b) muzzling of stray dogs; (c) throwing of corpses in the river; and (d) excavations which have been sanctioned by the Local Government for application in certain selected areas. The chairman of the district board of Gonda has instructed all sanitary inspectors to obtain the signature of every man whose collections of rubbish, etc., are cleaned and to notify him that he would be liable to prosecution should he offend again. In the district of Ballia, in order to improve the water-supply and general sanitation in the villages, action had to be taken under sections 96 and 99 of the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1922, while a number of cases were recommended to the District Magistrate for action under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code.

Any legislation to be adopted should, however, for the present take a mild form and be applied with leniency to accustom the villagers to adjust themselves to changed conditions.

There are a number of municipalities which are too small to afford a whole-time medical officer of health. It was noticed that the sanitary and vaccination work of these areas was badly neglected. With a view to assist these boards it has been decided (in those districts where the district health scheme is in operation) to appoint the district medical officer of health as health officer and superintendent of vaccination of these areas. Up to now district medical officers of health have been appointed health officers and superintendents of vaccination of ten such municipalities.

My thanks are due to all the district magistrates for the cordial co-operation and assistance rendered to the district medical officers of health in the difficult task which they had to perform. At present, employed as they are under the local bodies, they have little power to enforce the sanitary measures or make their presence felt without some sort of official backing, and, having no point of contact with the official district machinery, they are ordinarily deprived of the necessary co-ordination of other departments. The scale of the existing staff is the barest minimum, and, without the co-ordinating agency of the district officers, much of the assistance which they at present receive from the revenue and police officials in times of epidemics would have been entirely lost to them. Proposals for the unification and provincialization of the services of district and municipal medical officers of health have been approved by Government and are awaiting final sanction.



The table given below sets out, in a concise form, the work done by the district health service in the several districts under the health scheme :—

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 omissions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gorakhpur	4,547	206	189	13,459	81	10,019	3,174	2·4	7,293
2	Basti ..	2,338	543	406	4,364	504	8,070	*519	5·9	2,949
3	Azamgarh ..	2,296	941	369	10,972	484	14,302	*363	7·3	6,897
4	Fyzabad ..	1,796	511	129	3,648	226	3,635	3,763	6·0	4,749
5	Gonda ..	1,063	203	183	4,186	73	3,413	*255	14·1	5
6	Benares ..	1,100	495	124	12,092	132	6,430	18,125	2·4	647
7	Jaunpur ..	2,164	79	473	10,405	659	5,621	9,949	1·9	1,079
8	Ghazipur ..	1,506	585	149	2,956	61	13,242	6,669	4·2	14,302
9	Ballia ..	1,252	474	302	5,652	237	5,546	*237	9·0	8,557
10	Bahraich ..	2,873	27	93	3,340	594	1,040	1,201	14·0	147
11	Sultanpur ..	1,324	202	71	3,487	512	6,657	1,769	3·6	1,914
12	Partabgarh	948	215	213	8,375	379	8,221	741	2·3	323
13	Bara Banki	1,155	72	70	3,237	43	668	213	2·0	1,892
14	Mirzapur ..	1,118	148	44	3,030	78	3,732	4,417	5·0	1,466
15	Allahabad ..	2,942	148	226	6,192	2,533	2,644	2,332	6·0	418
16	Moradabad	1,226	151	57	2,374	323	1,553	11,825	7·5	4,997
17	Bulandshahr	†369	56	57	852	369	39,095	2,551	2·3	156
	TOTAL ..	30,572	5,056	3,160	98,671	7,293	138,388	66,729 +1,424 registers	5·6	57,796

\* Represents the number of books checked.

† From June 1 to December 31, 1926.

A *résumé* of the work done in the various districts is given below :—

### (1) GORAKHPUR.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—This was defective in most of the notified and town areas due to the absence of byelaws requiring the inhabitants to report births and deaths to the registration office within a specified time; 36,314 entries were tested by the public health staff, including vaccinators. The percentage of omissions discovered was 7·6. The percentage discovered by the district health staff in 3,174 entries tested was 2·4, which is a more accurate figure.

*Epidemics.*—(a) *Cholera.*—The disease was imported from Nepal early in the year, while Bihar was responsible for cases occurring in July and August. Although reporting was better than that in the preceding years there is room for further improvement. The cholera death-rate for the year was 36 against 08 in 1925. Every possible measure was taken to combat the disease. The special feature of the year over and above the routine measures of permanganation and the disinfection of dejecta was the use of billivaccine which was found to be a success as far as its limited supply was used.



(b) *Plague*.—The epidemic was practically confined to five police circles of the district which are foci for the spread of the disease. Anti-rat measures were tried in three of these before the commencement of the plague season, but in two of them, owing to lack of public co-operation, they were not a success. In the third a campaign was pushed with the result that the disease started very late and died down soon. Evacuation was more popular than inoculation and was resorted to in all the infected villages. 7,298 inoculations were performed.

(c) *Malaria*.—During the year 33,194 persons died of malaria out of a total mortality of 53,952, giving a percentage of 63 to total mortality. 240lbs. of cinchona and quinine were distributed free through various agencies. A grant of Rs. 5,676 was received from the Board of Public Health for anti-malarial works in certain areas.

(d) *Small-pox*.—The number of deaths reported from small-pox was 615. It is roughly calculated that there are about a lakh of children under one to four years of age who are unprotected against small-pox, and, unless proper measures are adopted, the district may be threatened with a widespread small-pox epidemic. There are still some classes of people who do not realize the value of vaccination; and, as propaganda work has been of no avail in removing their prejudice, compulsory vaccination in rural areas would appear to be the only remedy. The number of villages in this connexion visited by the public health staff was 604.

*Sanitation*.—All the notified and town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were visited by the health staff—some of them more than once. The number of villages visited during the year was 4,547. Propaganda work was done in all these villages. Inspection books were supplied and places for storing manure were marked in most of the villages. A few drains were constructed, and repairs to wells were made on the advice of the health staff. A good many soakage pits were made in different villages and proved satisfactory, except at places where the sub-soil water level was high. The notified area of Deoria submitted all applications for the building and rebuilding of houses within its limits for scrutiny by the health department. If other towns followed their example much improvement was sure to result. Where panchayats were established suggestions were made to them for carrying out small sanitary improvements.

The condition of the wells in the district is very defective. Pumps are gaining ground both in towns and in villages. Grants aggregating Rs. 28,100 were received by the district board during the year from the Board of Public Health for covering wells and fixing pumps and elevators and sinking masonry wells in villages.

*School Inspection*.—The total number of scholars medically examined was 13,459 in 189 schools. Of these over 10 per cent. were found subject to different diseases, the most common being respiratory and skin diseases and malaria. Medicines and advice were, as usual, given in all cases. In the schools of the Sadar sub-division one hour in a week was devoted for practical lessons on personal hygiene. In the schools of the Deoria sub-division also this reform will be introduced shortly.

*Maternity and Child Welfare*.—In order to lessen the incidence of infantile mortality, and to improve the condition of mothers in the district, a maternity and child welfare centre was established in the Gorakhpur city







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and a branch of the same at Deoria. The number of labour cases conducted and visits paid by the health visitor of the city centre in addition to the propaganda and other work was as below :—

Cases visited first time 153 ; cases revisited 101, and cases conducted 53.

A class for indigenous *dais* has been opened. There is also a regular class for mothers who attend the centre daily to hear homely talks on the subject and give baths to children in the presence of the health visitor. The total attendance in this connexion was as below :—

Attendance 2,123, visits 74, and revisits 2,056.

The necessity for a health visitor in the district health staff is badly felt, in order to impart knowledge of this branch among *purdah* ladies of the rural areas.

*Prevention of Food Adulteration.*—The provisions of the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act were extended to the notified areas of the district in January, 1926, and to the rural areas in May, 1926, in respect of *ghee*, milk and edible oils, and the district medical officer of health and the assistant district medical officers of health were appointed official inspectors. Eight samples were submitted to the Public Analyst from different parts of the district. Two out of these were certified to be adulterated and the vendors were punished.

*Factories.*—In July, 1926, the district medical officer of health was appointed by Government as additional inspector of factories under section 4 of the Factories Act. Accordingly, four factories were inspected and reports submitted to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Cawnpore.

*Fairs.*—All the big fairs were supervised by the district medical officer of health or his assistants, while sanitary inspectors were deputed to those less important. Travelling dispensaries were also deputed to big fairs. Lectures by means of magic lantern or homely talks were given on a large scale on the chief *méla* days.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Propaganda work was carried out in all the villages inspected during the year. Where panchayats were instituted, the panches were explained the common rules of sanitation and were asked to stimulate similar feelings in the villagers. Lectures and demonstrations were given at all the large fairs. Arrangements were also made to give at least two demonstrations every month in the Gorakhpur municipality.

At the instance of the chairman, Sadr sub-board, a class of 40 teachers was started at which lectures were given on first aid and hygiene and prevention of diseases. Ten out of the eleven teachers who sat for the examination were successful. The chairman is now endeavouring to start a class under each teacher who has passed the examination, and in time it is hoped that a large number of such classes would be in existence which would form a network for hygiene propaganda. The formation of village committees on the lines of the co-operative societies for propaganda work is strongly recommended.

*Labour Gangs.*—These proved very useful in times of epidemics and should be made permanent. They really did constructive work in the shape of filling up small pits, cleaning village sites, and digging soakage pits, etc.



## (2) BASTI.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The number of birth and death registers tested was 519 and the percentage of omissions detected 5·9.

*Epidemics*—(a) *Cholera*—The disease was responsible for 360 deaths during the year. A number of these occurred in villages on the border of Nepal. All the wells in and around the infected villages were disinfected with permanganate of potash and essential oil mixture, and cholera pills were distributed.

Lectures with and without posters and demonstrations were given on each occasion. A travelling dispensary was posted to cholera-stricken villages. A labour gang was also deputed, and sweepers were ordered to bury the dejecta. 554lbs. of permanganate of potash were used.

(b) *Plague*—2,061 persons died of plague. The number of inoculations performed was 2,949. Evacuation and inoculation, as usual, were the chief measures taken to check the spread of the disease, although the latter was done with great difficulty and after much persuasion. There were some villages in which people volunteered themselves for inoculation. A few applications were also received by the district medical officer of health asking him to visit villages for inoculation. An anti-rat campaign was started in the town area of Basti.

(c) *Malaria*.—Malaria is the chief disease in this district. The heavy rainfall and a large number of paddy fields in the district are the causes of the very large incidence of the disease. In addition to the usual free distribution of cinchona tablets many shallow pits and depressions inside and near inhabited areas were filled up by villagers at the instance of the health staff, while lectures and demonstrations with magic lanterns were given to educate them in the matter. Malarial surveys were carried out in several places.

(d) *Small-pox*.—The number of deaths from small-pox during the year (115) was higher than that in 1925 (89). Although the protection afforded by vaccination is well known it is regretted that a good number of persons still evade it. Increased attention was paid to re-vaccination. During the school inspections inspecting officers generally find some boys unvaccinated. They are almost all of the better classes. The district medical officer of health issued orders to each sanitary inspector to submit a list showing the name and age of unvaccinated boys. This was forwarded to the vaccinator with orders to vaccinate the boys mentioned. Vaccinators are also required to visit schools invariably whenever they happen to go in a village where there is a school.

(e) *Goitre*.—This disease is common in the Manjha tract and areas inundated by the rivers Surju and Ami. All the cases seen were of colloid and cystic variety. People were advised to drink boiled water. Medical treatment on systematic lines is shortly to be introduced to reduce the incidence of the disease.

(f) *Hydrocele*.—A large number of people suffer from this disability. Local opinion is that the ingestion of rice and contaminated water, together with the hot climate of the district, favour this condition.

(g) *Ankylostomiasis*.—Anæmia is quite a common feature. With a view to detect hookworm infection it is intended to do differential blood-counts and bacteriological examination of stools.

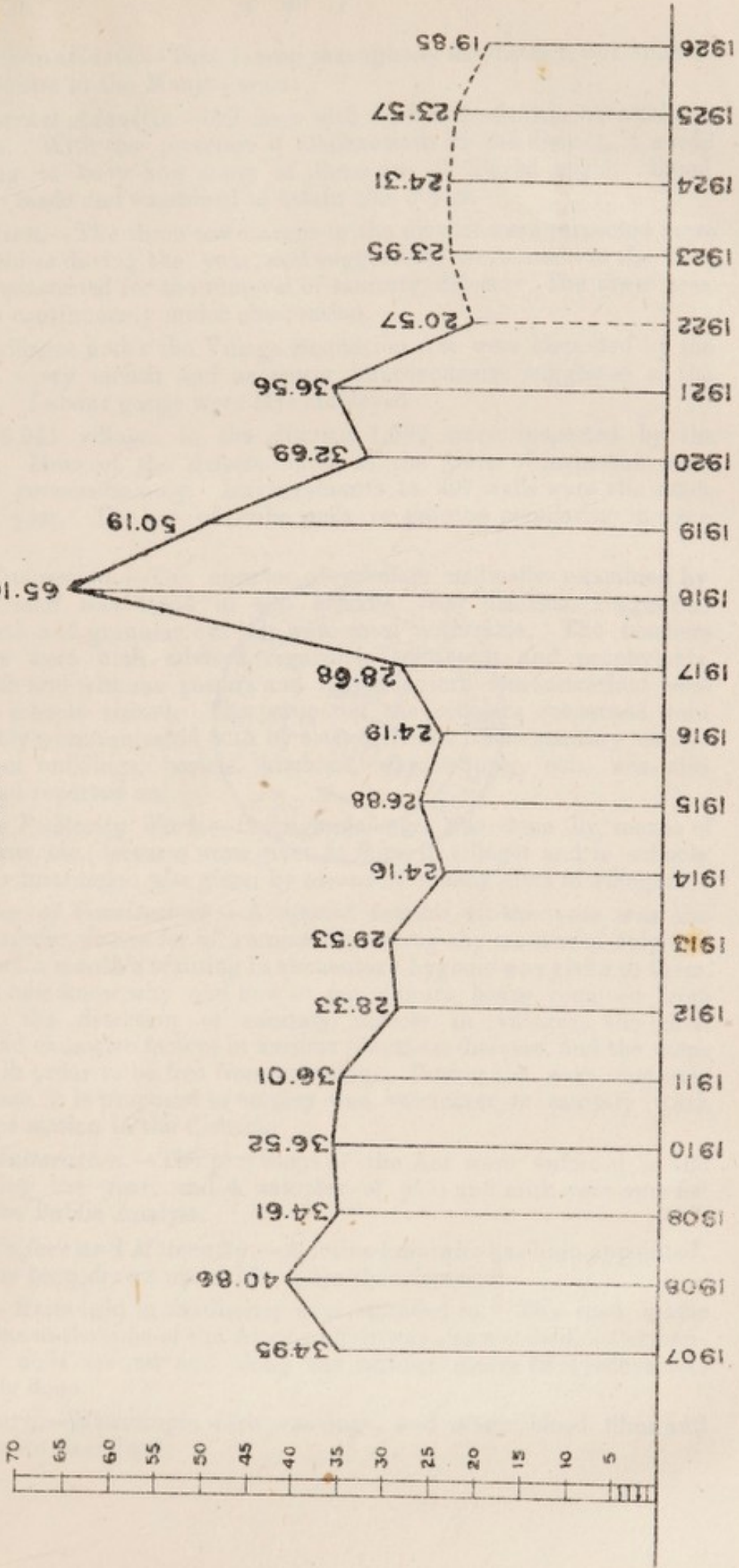


Striking reduction in rates of death from all causes (per 1,000 of total population) registered in the districts under the Health Scheme where the scheme has been in force for some years.

*Death Rates before introduction of Health scheme* ———

" " *after* - - - - -

**BASTI**









(h) *Elephantiasis*.—This is seen throughout the district, but appears to be commonest in the Manjha tract.

(i) *Filarial Adenitis*.—All cases with fever and adenitis are attributed to plague. With the presence of elephantiasis in the district, it would be interesting to know how many of these are of filarial origin. Blood films will be made and examined to attain this object.

*Sanitation*.—The three town areas in the district were inspected more than three times during the year, and suggestions were made to the town magistrates concerned for the removal of sanitary defects. The town area of Basti was continuously under observation.

All the villages under the Village Sanitation Act were inspected by the staff almost every month and necessary improvements suggested to the inhabitants. Labour gangs were also employed.

Out of 6,921 villages in the district, 1,962 were inspected by the health staff. Most of the defects found at the time of inspection were removed by persuasion only. Improvements to 207 wells were also made during the year. The use of tube wells is gaining popularity in town areas.

*School Inspection*.—The number of scholars medically examined by the health staff was 4,364 in 406 schools. Ear diseases, ringworm, itch, bad teeth and granular eye-lids were most noticeable. The teachers and scholars were both advised regarding treatment and prophylaxis. Lectures with and without posters and magic lantern demonstrations were given in the schools visited. The parents of the scholars concerned were also invariably communicated with by class teachers. The sanitary condition of school buildings, hostels, kitchens, water-supply, etc., was also inspected and reported on.

*Hygiene Publicity Work*.—Propaganda work was done by means of magic lanterns, etc., lectures were given at fairs, in villages and in schools, while further instruction was given by means of homely talks to villagers.

*Training of Vaccinators*.—A special feature of the year was the holding of regular classes for all vaccinators during the months of July and August where a month's training in elementary hygiene was given to them. Vaccinators now know why and how to get manure heaps removed from the *abadi*, the detection of sanitary defects in villages, the chief symptoms and causative factors in various infectious diseases, and the steps to be taken in order to be free from infection. During the next non-vaccination season it is proposed to employ one vaccinator on sanitary work in each police station in the district.

*Food Adulteration*.—The provisions of the Act were enforced in the district during the year, and 4 samples of *ghee* and milk were sent for analysis to the Public Analyst.

*Child Welfare and Maternity*.—A trained midwife has been appointed. A scheme has been drawn up and is under consideration.

*Fairs*.—Fairs held in the district were attended to. The road traffic of the pilgrims at the time of the Ajodhya Fair was also watched. Permanganation of wells around and along the various routes to Ajodhya was systematically done.

*Laboratory*.—Microscopic work was done, and many blood films and mosquitoes were examined.



## (3) AZAMGARH.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The number of birth and death entries tested by the health staff was 15,994 and the percentage of omissions found 2·35. In addition, 32,513 entries were tested by the vaccination staff. With a view to improve the present reporting agency, the staff gives lectures to the chaukidars on the symptoms of common epidemic diseases on their muster days at the police stations.

*Epidemics—(a) Cholera.*—The disease is probably endemic in this district. The total number of deaths from cholera was 770. The first outbreak occurred amongst the pilgrims returning from the Somwati Fair at Benares. Measures to prevent the spread of the disease met with hearty response from the public who gladly availed themselves of the assistance offered by the staff. The assistance of the District Magistrate was enlisted for prohibiting the sale of cut, rotten, raw and over-ripe fruits, stale sweets, etc., under section 273 of the Indian Penal Code and of throwing cholera corpses into the rivers and pools under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. 1,894 lbs of permanganate of potash were issued for disinfecting wells in addition to cholera pills and other medicines. Essential oil mixture and billivaccine were also used with good results.

*(b) Plague.*—Plague was more severe during the year under report than in the preceding years. 6,897 inoculations were performed. Anti-rat campaigns were started in a few centres with the result that the epidemic was kept in check. Rat-traps were in great demand, but barium carbonate pills were unpopular. Evacuation was resorted to in many cases, but in spite of the large number of inoculations performed, inoculation is held in great horror. It is popular with the intelligent classes, but recourse to it is had, only when the disease is most severe in the locality.

*(c) Malaria.*—The general drainage of the district is defective, and this, together with the large number of lakes, swamps, streams, and excavations in and around the villages, has made the district malarious. The disease was responsible for 21,339 deaths.

Villagers were advised to cultivate rice at some distance from habitations. A large number of pits and depressions were filled up by the labour gangs. Zamindars and villagers were advised to stock the ponds and tanks in close proximity to the inhabited area with the larvæ-eating fish, such as, *lal jhinga*, *bhuri*, etc.

Malarial surveys of six villages were also carried out. Quinine was distributed free, lectures given and pamphlets issued.

*(d) Small-pox.*—Small-pox was responsible for 396 deaths. A large number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations were performed. Further improvement in vaccination cannot be expected without making it compulsory in the rural areas in one form or other.

*(e) Goitre.*—Almost all the villages situated along the Sarju are affected with this disease. Sodium iodide parades for the students of primary schools were suggested, but had to be dropped pending the report of the Research Scholar appointed for the purpose. 461 cases of goitre were treated at the Sadar dispensary.

*(f) Snake-bite.*—Particular attention was paid to cases of snake bite. Sanitary inspectors and vaccinators were given necessary instructions and were provided with snake-bite lancets. Good results were obtained.



Striking reduction in rates of death from all causes (per 1,000 of total population) registered in the districts under the Health Scheme where the scheme has been in force for some years.

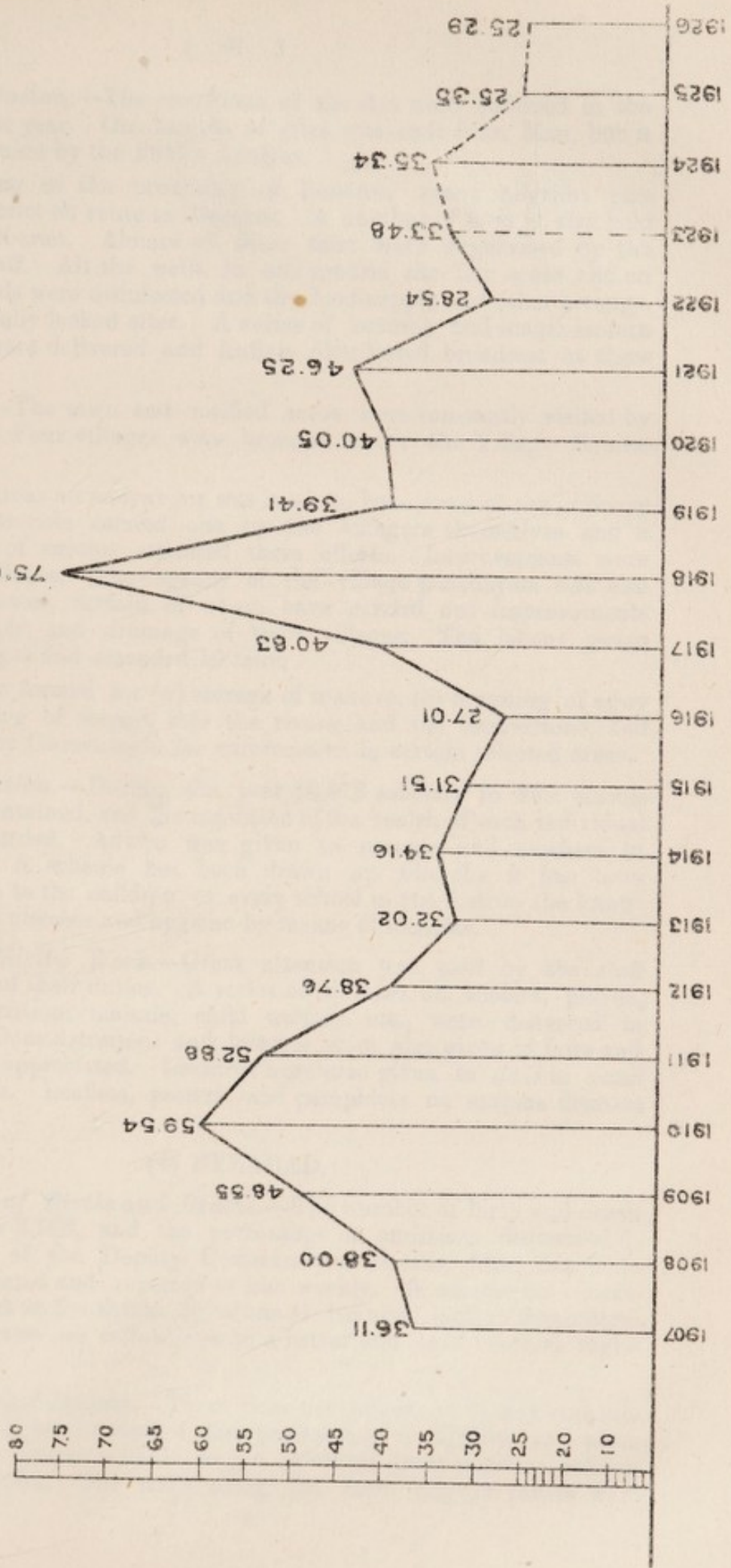
Death Rates before introduction of Health scheme

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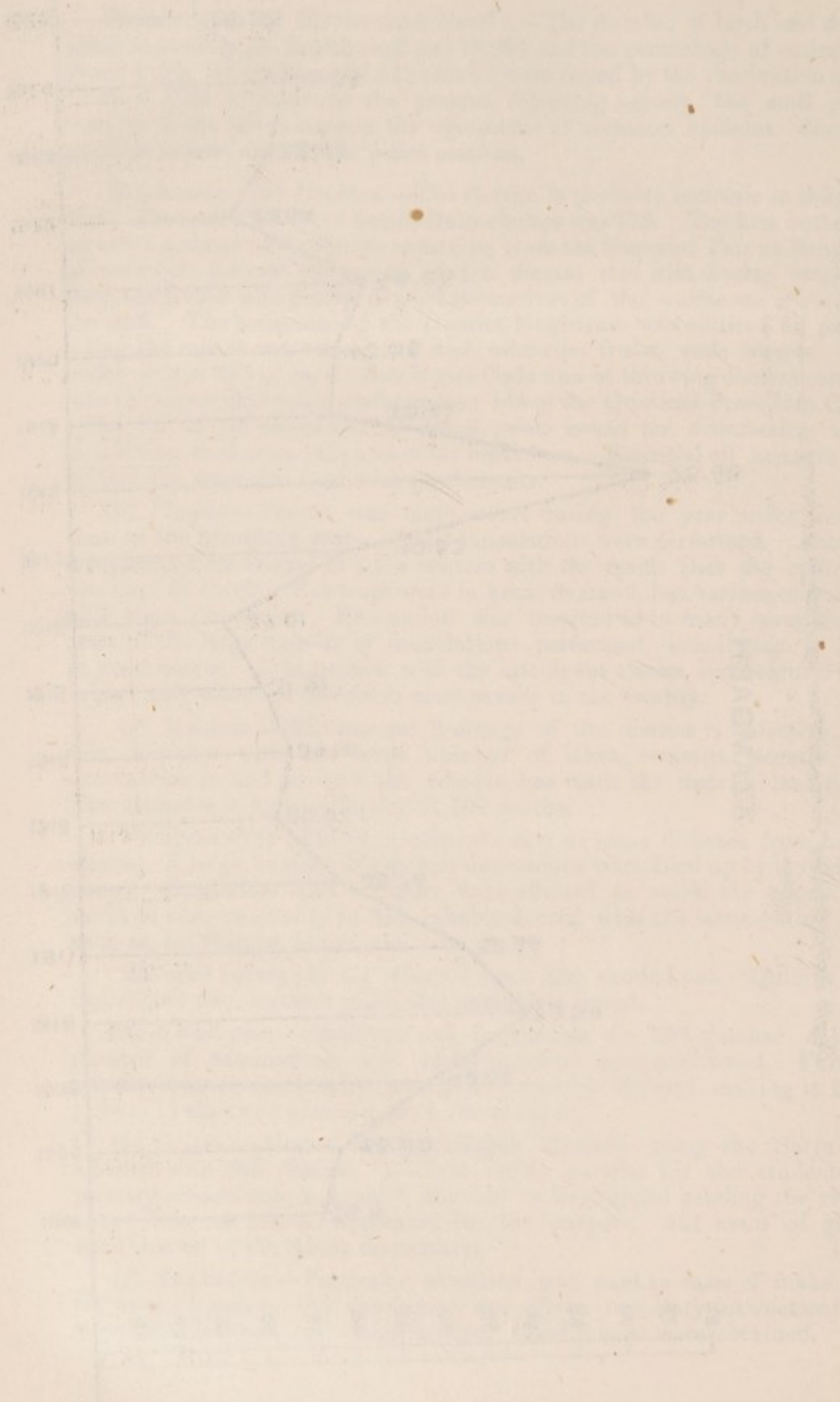
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### AZAMGARH









*Food Adulteration.*—The provisions of the Act were enforced in the district during the year. One sample of *ghee* was sent from Mau, but it was declared genuine by the Public Analyst.

*Fairs.*—Owing to the proximity of Benares, many pilgrims pass through this district en route to Benares. A number of fairs is also held annually in the district. Almost all these fairs were supervised by the district health staff. All the wells in and around the fair areas and on the adjacent roads were disinfected and the food-supply and other arrangements were carefully looked after. A series of lectures and magic lantern demonstrations were delivered and leaflets distributed broadcast at these fairs.

*Sanitation.*—The town and notified areas were constantly visited by the health staff. Four villages were brought under the Village Sanitation Act.

In the rural areas an endeavour was made to have some of the ordinary sanitary improvements carried out by the villagers themselves and a certain amount of success attended these efforts. Improvements were effected in 484 villages. The agency of the village panchayats was also utilized in this matter, certain of whom have carried out improvements in the water-supply and drainage of their villages. The labour gangs cleaned 550 villages and attended 10 fairs.

Bye-laws were framed for (a) storage of manure, (b) muzzling of stray dogs, (c) throwing of corpses into the rivers, and (d) excavations, and were sanctioned by Government for enforcement in certain selected areas.

*School Inspection.*—During the year 10,972 scholars in 369 schools were medically examined, and the condition of the health of each individual student was recorded. Advice was given to parents and teachers in necessary cases. A scheme has been drawn up whereby it has been possible to impart to the children of every school in the district the knowledge of epidemic diseases and hygiene by means of lectures.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Great attention was paid by the staff towards this part of their duties. A series of lectures on cholera, plague, sanitation, vaccination, malaria, child welfare, etc., were delivered in 2,941 villages. Demonstrations and lectures were also given at fairs and schools and were appreciated. Lectures were also given to *dais* in small towns and villages. Leaflets, posters, and pamphlets on various diseases were distributed.

#### (4) FYZABAD.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The number of birth and death entries tested was 3,763, and the percentage of omissions discovered 6. At the instance of the Deputy Commissioner deaths from notifiable diseases were attested and reported to him weekly. A scheme for educating the *chaukidars* at the thanas by means of lectures, lantern demonstrations, etc., was drawn out with a view to a better and more correct registration.

*Epidemics.*—(a) *Cholera.*—There does not appear to be any endemic area in this district, but in view of the importance of Ajodhya as a place of pilgrimage, the district is liable to get infection from pilgrims coming from great distances. The wells along the main pilgrim routes were



disinfected before, during, and after the various fairs held in the district. 1,568 lbs. of potassium permanganate were used during the year. Leaflets and pamphlets were distributed and magic lantern demonstrations given. An article on cholera was published in the local paper. Essential oil mixture and billivaccine were also tried. There were only 66 deaths from this disease during the year.

(b) *Plague*.—The tahsil of Tanda is practically always infected, specially those parts which are adjacent to the Azamgarh district. The total number of deaths was 1,364. The number of anti-plague inoculations performed by the health staff alone was 4,749.

Affected villages were cleaned by sanitary gangs. Pamphlets were distributed and lantern demonstrations given. Evacuation is a popular measure, but the way in which it is resorted to is defective.

(c) *Small-pox*.—This disease was responsible for 501 deaths. Considering that on the average only 2 per cent. of the population are protected by vaccination every year, it is surprising that the disease was not more widespread. It is a common sight to see a large number of pox-marked faces in schools and an equal number of unvaccinated children. The Chairman of the District Board has issued strict orders to the teachers regarding vaccination and re-vaccination of school children while a circular letter, issued on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner to all taluqdars, zamindars, members of the district board, *mukhias*, and Government servants, brought in considerable help to the vaccination staff. Compulsory vaccination in rural areas is desirable.

(d) *Malaria*.—During the year under report the number of deaths recorded as due to fevers was the lowest during the last 50 years except those during 1903 and 1923. The Board of Public Health sanctioned Rs. 6,500 for anti-malarial works at Darshannagar, where a preliminary survey was done. Malarial surveys were done at several other places. Leaflets and cinchona febrifuge were distributed and lectures given.

(e) *Goitre*.—The disease is more prevalent along the course of the Gogra. In certain schools a fair percentage of the scholars was found affected. Samples of water from two wells in a village were specially analysed by the district medical officer of health with regard to the causative properties, but the results were inconclusive. Sodium iodide is proposed to be tried as a prophylactic and curative measure in one of the schools next year.

(f) *Kala-azar*.—No deaths were reported from this disease, but a few cases were seen under the treatment of a private medical practitioner. On going into the history of the cases it was found that they or their relatives had never been to the known kala-azar-affected areas. This would appear to lead one to the conclusion that this disease does exist in the district.

(g) *Elephantiasis*.—This is very common in the whole of the district. People were told how it is caused and prevented.

*Sanitation*—All the town areas and the villages under the Village Sanitation Act were inspected off and on and suggestions made for necessary improvements. The town magistrates prepared a five-year programme of sanitary works in consultation with the district health staff.

The number of villages visited was 1,796. At the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, areas consisting of about 20 villages in each tahsil











were selected where the labour gangs were deputed to work during the non-epidemic season. They attended to wells, drains, small depressions, rank vegetation, and dilapidated houses and constructed soakage pits, etc. With each gang there was kept a man who could do mason's work and repairs to the parapets of wells, where required, were thus done. These gangs are very useful both during the epidemic and non-epidemic times. In addition to what could be done by the labour gangs, the manager of the Court of Wards Estate, Fyzabad, gave money for the repairs of wells. Legal action was taken in a few cases under sections of the District Board Act. A grant of Rs. 13,000 was received from the Board of Public Health which was utilized in providing pumps to wells chiefly along the pilgrim route.

*School Inspection.*—The number of scholars examined was 3,648 in 129 schools. Affections of the teeth were most common. Then came, in order, eye diseases, skin diseases, ear diseases, and ulcerative inflammation. Splenic enlargement was found mostly in the rainy season. About 45 per cent. were found unvaccinated, mostly of the upper classes. Circular letters were issued and many children were vaccinated at the time of inspection. Advice and medical aid were given where necessary. First-aid lectures were started in two schools.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Hygiene booklets were supplied to each and every school, and the teachers were asked to devote one hour in a week to the teaching of hygiene. Lectures and lantern demonstrations were given at the schools, at fairs and at the villages visited. Practical demonstrations on the spot were given in some cases, such as demonstrating mosquito larvæ, the construction of sanitary wells and soakage pits, etc. People were instructed by means of lectures and homely talks in the causation and methods of prevention of elephantiasis, ankylostomiasis, etc. Articles were also published in the local vernacular paper.

*Fairs.*—All the fairs were attended. Wells along the main roads were disinfected. Pumps have been provided to several wells in the fair areas. Sanitary gangs carried out the disinfection and cleaning of wells and attended to the surface cleanliness during the fairs. The fairs held at Ajodhya were supervised in co-operation with the Municipal Medical Officer of Health.

#### (5) GONDA.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The public health staff checked 3,347 birth and death entries. The percentage of omissions detected was 14.1, which is very high. 23,888 entries were checked by the vaccination staff. The percentage of omissions in death entries was 1.2, while in birth entries it was 2.2.

*Epidemics—(a) Cholera.*—Outbreaks of cholera are generally ascribed to the great gathering at the Debi Patan Fair, which is held every year in the month of March or April. Arrangements for water-supply at Debi Patan are far from satisfactory, and this chiefly accounts for outbreaks of cholera. During the early part of the year, cholera was raging in Nepal and, as the fair is attended by a large number of Nepalese, the Government of Nepal were asked, through the Local Government, to prohibit people from the affected areas from attending the fair. The number of people who visited the fair from Nepal was consequently very much less than that in



previous years. Only 33 deaths occurred against 368 last year. Magic-lantern demonstrations on cholera and the disinfection of wells were arranged at every police station and tahsil and were attended by the police staff, chaukidars and patwaris. Great stress was laid on prompt reporting and permanganation. The usual measures were adopted and the disease died out quickly.

(b) *Plague*.—There were 30 deaths in seven villages, all of which were situated on the border of the Basti district from which the disease appeared to have been imported. 156 inoculations were performed. Magic lantern demonstrations were given and leaflets and pamphlets issued.

(c) *Small-pox*.—320 deaths were ascribed to small-pox. Some people, specially the Brahmans and Kshattriyas, are very much against vaccination and are a source of great trouble to the vaccination staff. A large number of boys in the primary schools were found to be unvaccinated. Special efforts were made to vaccinate all such children. The revenue and the police staffs rendered much assistance.

(d) *Malaria*.—The drainage is defective, and the district abounds in tanks. By far the largest number of deaths are returned as due to malaria, which is due to the fact that deaths from several other diseases are included under this head; 19,662 deaths were recorded during the year. Quinine and cinchona febrifuge were distributed through various agencies and a large number of pits and depressions were filled up.

(e) *Goitre*.—This disease is endemic in the whole of the Tarabganj tahsil and in parts of the Tarai as well as in a large number of villages scattered here and there throughout the district. A remarkable feature is that often adjoining villages are absolutely free from the disease. A research into the causation and treatment of this disease is being carried out in the district under the auspices of the Lucknow University.

*Sanitation*.—All municipalities, notified and town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were regularly visited by the staff and suggestions made for necessary improvements. Hand pumps, which have been installed at various places, are not proving very successful on account of the rough handling to which they are subjected by ignorant villagers. The provision of a mistri for inspecting them once a month and effecting necessary repairs is necessary. The question of proper housing is most difficult to solve. Little can be done to the existing houses, but as a result of constant discussion with landlords, the district health staff persuaded about a dozen of them to establish new "purwas" on model sanitary lines. These, when constructed, will have considerable demonstrative value. Soakage pits were made by the sanitary gangs in suitable localities and worked admirably.

*School Inspection*.—The number of scholars inspected was 4,186. The diseases found commonly were bad and carious teeth, diseases of the eye and skin and goitre. Necessary instructions were given in all cases. In some cases parents of the scholars were asked to look after the health of their boys. A number of vaccination operations were also performed on the school children in the presence of the district medical officer of health and his assistant. A scheme for teaching first aid in the upper classes of primary and middle schools has been sanctioned by the district board and is proposed to be started in eight centres. Magic lantern demonstrations and lectures were given in schools on various subjects.











*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—The teachers of the various schools were lectured on the necessity of impressing the importance of hygienic principles on their students and requested to give one lecture at least in a week in their schools. Lectures and demonstrations were given in villages and fairs and pamphlets and booklets issued. Articles were also published in the local paper.

*Fairs.*—Special arrangements were made at all the fairs held in the district and the necessary staff deputed.

#### (6) JAUNPUR.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—During the year 4,926 births and 5,023 death entries were tested. The percentages of errors discovered were 2·8 and 1·1, respectively. An impetus to correct reporting has been given by the declaration of a reward to the best chaukidar.

*Epidemics—(a) Cholera.*—The district is under the special “cholera scheme.” Before the onset of the cholera season all the wells in the villages on the border of the district as well as those on the roads to the Magh Mēla passing through the district were carefully disinfected, in order to prevent the dissemination of the disease before and after the dispersal of pilgrims. Permanganation was carried out not only in the infected areas, but in the surrounding villages as well. Billivaccine and essential oil mixture were both used. As a result of these precautions, the disease, which was imported from Azamgarh, died out within ten days. There were only 99 deaths.

*(b) Plague.*—This disease was responsible for 1,152 deaths in 70 villages of the district. A travelling dispensary was put on duty in the infected area at once. A large number of inoculations was performed and villagers were supplied with rat-traps and barium carbonate pills for the destruction of rats. Pamphlets and leaflets were distributed and magic lantern demonstrations given. A special feature was that many females submitted to inoculation. Evacuation, which was adopted by the villagers themselves, was at first haphazard, but was properly carried out after persuasion and propaganda. The District Magistrate issued orders to all the revenue staff to help the sanitary staff in the performance of their duties.

*(c) Malaria.*—Considering that 5 per cent. of the total area of the district is under water, the incidence of malaria during the year was low. The importance of filling up pits and excavations in villages was impressed on villagers, while a number of such pits were filled up by sanitary gangs. Quinine was freely distributed to the sick.

*(d) Small-pox.*—Sporadic cases were reported from various places, the total number of deaths being 257. Vaccination of children, as well as of adults in the infected area was carried on. Incidence of mortality from the disease was distinctly higher in the villages in which people were most averse to vaccination.

*(e) Elephantiasis.*—Culex mosquitoes are responsible for this disease, and its eradication means the eradication of mosquitoes. This presents the same difficulties as the problem of exterminating malaria.

*Sanitation.*—The notified areas of Shahganj and Badshahpur were visited by the health staff several times and necessary advice given to the authorities. The former availed of the services of the health staff



and carried out most of their suggestions. With the approval of the District Magistrate sanitary inspectors have been placed in supervising charge of the conservancy of the notified and town areas, and improvements are already noticeable in their sanitary condition.

Out of 3,139 villages in the district, 2,164 were inspected by the staff and in 659 of them improvements were effected. The labour gangs alone carried out improvements in 123 villages. After the abolition of the regular gangs work was done by engaging coolies locally on daily wages, but this system, too, proved in no way better than the previous one owing to the following difficulties:—

- (1) It is difficult to get coolies locally, as they are under the control of zamindars, being their tenants.
- (2) The same quality and quantity of work cannot be expected from new batches changing daily.
- (3) The beldars being local men of a village generally refuse to remove rubbish heaps owing to caste prejudices.

In view of the above facts, and with the approval of the Chairman of the District Board, sanitary inspectors were again allowed to engage coolies permanently.

The condition of the wells in most of the villages is very unsatisfactory. Many have no parapet walls, while most of the so-called "pucca" wells are only nominally so. A scheme for the construction of tube wells is under preparation.

*School Inspection.*—The health staff examined 10,405 scholars in 473 schools. It was found that a fair percentage of them had enlarged spleen. Ringworm was found to be common, while cases of scabies, leucoderma, tinea and boils were also noticed. A majority of the scholars had bad teeth, while conjunctivitis of various types was also noticed. Many students had weak constitution due partly to lack of attention to physical training.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Lectures on personal hygiene and various epidemic diseases were given in every school. Leaflets, pamphlets and posters were distributed to the students, and the teachers were asked to devote half an hour in a week to the teaching of hygienic principles. With a view to creating further interest in the matter, health associations have been started in the schools which are supplied with literature by the Health Department. Lectures were also delivered to the villagers in their own dialect and at large fairs.

*Baby Show.*—A baby show was held during the annual Baby Week. Prizes were distributed to healthy babies in the presence of a large gathering of women.

*Fairs.*—All the fairs held in the district were carefully supervised by the health staff.

#### (7) GHAZIPUR.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The number of birth and death entries checked by the health staff was 6,669, and the percentage of omissions discovered 4.21.



*Epidemics—(a) Cholera.*—Outbreaks were reported from several villages, the number of deaths being 424. Prompt action was taken to arrest the disease and to prevent its spread to the neighbouring villages.

*(b) Plague.*—The first outbreak occurred in the first week of October. The disease lingered on up to the close of the year. The total number of deaths was 9,051. Almost every village was visited by the health staff and necessary measures were adopted. 14,302 inoculations were performed. It is noteworthy that in two particular families only those members fell victims to the disease who had not been inoculated. People are beginning to realize the value of inoculation.

*(c) Malaria.*—Malaria showed a decline, the number of deaths being 9,927 against 11,836 last year. Quinine was freely distributed with good results. A large number of pits and ditches were filled up by the labour gangs.

*(d) Small-pox.*—The disease was existent all the year round. The total number of deaths was 290. Primary vaccinations were performed in schools, as a large number of grown-up children was found unvaccinated. In addition, re-vaccinations were carried out as far as possible.

*Sanitation.*—Nearly all the town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were inspected by the health staff and suggestions for improvements made.

The number of villages inspected was 1,506. Heaps of manure and rubbish collected inside the *abadi* were removed by beldars and a number of small pits filled up and platforms of wells repaired by them. A number of soakage pits were made in villages, and the people were asked to make similar ones outside their own houses.

*School Inspection and Hygiene Publicity Work.*—The number of schools visited was 149. Suggestions were made to improve their situation, sanitation and water-supply. Lectures on different health subjects were given to the students of the schools visited. Necessary advice was also given to teachers. Copies of the booklet entitled "Dehat ke Logon ke Tandurusti" were distributed in schools and the teachers were asked to give lessons and put questions to the students from the book once every week. Lectures and demonstrations were also given in villages.

*Fairs.*—The sanitary arrangements of the Chochakpur fair were supervised by the health staff. No cases of infectious disease occurred.

#### (8) BALLIA.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—As many as 287 birth and death registers were checked. The percentage of errors found was 9, which is high.

*Epidemics.—(a) Cholera.*—The disease appeared early in May and was at its height from June to September. In all 1,153 cholera deaths occurred. The energies of the health staff were devoted to the control of the cholera epidemic. Permanent sanitary gangs having been discontinued, the sanitary inspectors were greatly handicapped. Sanction for their re-engagement was, therefore, obtained and gangs were immediately re-employed. Water-supplies were regularly permanganated and surface



cleanliness carried out. Medicines including essential oils and billivaccine were freely distributed and patients treated. 933 lbs. of permanganate of potash were used. Reports of outbreaks of the disease are greatly delayed. Patwaris were reported in cases of failure.

(b) *Plague.*—The disease is endemic in this district and sporadic cases occur even in non-plague season. 2,899 deaths were reported. The epidemic was severe in the first quarter of the year, but was absent in the months of July to October. 8,557 inoculations were performed. Evacuation was strongly advised in places where people were averse to inoculation. Inoculation in certain places is viewed with terror and there are superstitions (viz., weakening of the arms and loss of manhood) against it. The health staff is doing its best to educate the people by means of magic lantern lectures and pamphlets and by enlisting the assistance of the *mukhias* with whose co-operation the work has been greatly facilitated. The clearing up of villages by the sanitary gangs has been useful in reducing rat mortality.

(c) *Malaria.*—During the year under report, malaria was responsible for the largest number of deaths. The natural drainage of the district is defective and this accounts for the high incidence of mortality from this disease. To ensure proper drainage and to eradicate mosquito-breeding by filling up small pits will involve large sums of money. This can only be done gradually by the help of the villagers. In the meantime it will be sufficient to have tanks and pools inside the villages regularly oiled. There were 7,665 deaths in 1926 against 10,822 in the preceding year. This was due to the timely distribution of quinine to the public through the various available agencies.

(d) *Small-pox.*—Deaths from small-pox numbered 421. Compulsory vaccination in rural areas is the only means of preventing evasion, as it is found that even in schools some children escape primary vaccination up to the ages of 10, 12 and even 15.

*Sanitation.*—All the notified and town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were inspected (some of them more than half a dozen times) by the health staff and suggestions were made for necessary improvements. Recommendations were also made to bring more villages under the Village Sanitation Act.

In all, 1,252 villages were inspected. Action was taken in some cases under sections 96 and 99 of the District Boards Act to ensure improvement of water-supplies and general sanitation while a number of cases were recommended to the district magistrate for action under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code.

*School Inspection.*—Medical examination of 5,652 scholars in 302 schools was carried out. It was found that the splenic index was much lower than one would expect in the district in view of the high death-rate from malaria. Eye and ear diseases were very common and also pyorrhoea. A fair percentage of students had ring-worm. Necessary advice was given to the students and their parents in all cases. Medicines were also freely distributed to students and teachers at the time of inspection.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Magic lantern demonstrations and lectures were given at all fairs and large gatherings and pamphlets were distributed. Lectures were also delivered to students and teachers during school



hours by the members of the staff. They were also supplied with pamphlets on various subjects.

*Child Welfare and Maternity.*—A trained midwife was appointed in October and work started under the auspices of a committee presided over by the Collector. A baby week was held during the Dadri fair.

*Fairs.*—A number of fairs were held in the district. In all these fairs, sanitary inspectors and vaccinators were deputed a few days before their commencement to disinfect the water-supplies and to supervise the bank pollution of the Ganges. In the more important fairs, the sanitary arrangements were supervised by the district medical officer of health and his assistant. Travelling dispensaries were also deputed, where required.

#### (9).—BENARES.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The number of entries tested was 18,125 and the percentage of errors found was 2.39.

*Epidemics.*—(a) *Cholera.*—The influx of large numbers of pilgrims to Benares and the proximity of the district to the province of Bihar and Orissa contribute much towards the dissemination of cholera in this district. The total number of cholera deaths during the year was 414. About 8,000 wells were disinfected and decomposed fruits and sweets were destroyed. Billivaccine and essential oil mixture were used. Almost all the affected villages were visited by the district medical officer of health.

(b) *Plague.*—The total number of deaths recorded under this head was 575. Only seven villages in two mortuary circles were infected. All the villages were visited by the district medical officer of health and his staff and evacuation was resorted to. Pamphlets and leaflets were distributed and lectures and demonstrations given.

(c) *Small-pox.*—Numerous evasions of vaccination were reported, the Brahmans and Thakurs being the most conspicuous offenders. During the year the disease was responsible for 677 deaths, of which 488 occurred in the Benares municipality alone. Vaccinators were deputed to vaccinate the children and adults in the infected areas. Leaflets and pamphlets were distributed and lectures given. The district medical officer of health inspected 6,430 children in 386 villages.

(d) *Malaria*—claimed 10,429 deaths. Quinine and cinchona pills were distributed through various agencies. Many small pits were filled and weeds and algae removed from tanks. Leaflets and hand-bills were also distributed.

*Sanitation.*—All the notified and town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were inspected and suggestions made for necessary improvements.

Excluding the purwas, 1,100 villages were inspected by the staff. The primary principles of hygiene were explained to the public by means of lectures, homely talks and magic lantern demonstrations. There are 106 panchayats in the district and the sarpanches are now taking an interest in the cleanliness of their villages. Byelaws were framed on the prohibition of excavations of new pits and have been forwarded to the Government for consideration. A permanent labour gang was maintained in tahsil Chandauli. In the Benares tahsil villagers were employed on daily wages. Many improvements were carried out through the agency of these gangs.



*School Inspection.*—124 schools were inspected and 12,092 scholars were examined. The common prevailing diseases among them were bad teeth (pus in gums), spleen enlargement, anaemia, eye diseases, ring-worm and skin diseases. Medicines and advice were given to all the boys found suffering.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Sanitary inspectors carried on propaganda work in each and every village visited by them. Principles of personal cleanliness were brought home to the school boys and the teachers were advised to have a "teeth cleaning drill" on alternate days. Posters were exhibited at all fairs where lectures and demonstrations were also given.

*Fairs.*—The sanitary arrangements at all the fairs held in the district were supervised by the district medical officer of health, the services of the sanitary inspectors, vaccinators and the sanitary gangs being utilised. Sanitary police and chaukidars were posted to guard the tanks and wells were treated with permanganate of potash. Food-supply was inspected and medical aid rendered.

#### (10) BAHRAICH.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The total number of entries tested was 1,201 and showed a percentage of omissions discovered of 14, which is high.

*Epidemics*—(a) *Cholera.*—This disease broke out in Nepal territory in January. The precautionary steps taken against the importation of cholera cases into the district consisted in the patrolling of northern border by two sanitary inspectors with their labour gangs. Two travelling dispensaries were posted at Rapaidiha and Katernianghat, the chief gateways to Nepal. In March the disease broke out on the Kheri border, but timely measures prevented its making any appreciable ingress in the district. Thorough permanganation of wells and the scavenging of sites were carried out, lectures and demonstrations were given and pamphlets, etc., distributed. As a result of these measures the total number of deaths during the year was only 12.

(b) *Plague.*—The district was entirely free from plague during the year. Anti-plague measures, such as the destruction of rats, thorough scavenging, lectures and magic lantern demonstrations and inoculations were adopted before the onset of the plague season.

(c) *Malaria.*—The incidence of the disease was less marked than last year. A number of smaller excavations were filled up by the labour gangs, while some of the larger collections of water were drained or oiled.

Propaganda work regarding the causation, prevention and treatment of the disease was also done. 9½ lbs. of quinine were distributed.

(d) *Small-pox.*—In spite of the large number of lectures and demonstrations given on the subject, there is still an overwhelming majority of villagers who are against vaccination. There were 145 deaths from small-pox.

*Sanitation.*—The number of villages visited was 2,878 in 594 of which improvements were made on the advice of the public health staff. For purposes of sanitary improvements several large centres were fixed upon in each of which the sanitary inspector halted for about a week with his gang and went out to other villages within a radius of 8 to 10 miles.



for hygiene publicity work. Villagers were shown better methods of storing manure heaps outside villages, but difficulty was experienced in carrying out the suggestions owing to want of land outside the villages. Some landlords who were approached by the health staff have promised to set apart a piece of land for this purpose outside their villages. The Deputy Commissioner's scheme of appointing whole-time sweepers in villages having panchayats was introduced in about 15 villages and was found satisfactory so far as surface cleanliness was concerned.

*School Inspection.*—The number of scholars medically examined was 3,340 in 93 schools. Lectures on personal hygiene and the causes and prevention of common diseases were given to the students and teachers.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Propaganda work was done on an extensive scale in villages and schools and at fairs.

*Fairs.*—The necessary sanitary arrangements (i.e. permanganation of wells, construction of trench latrines, marking of areas with flags and the hygiene propaganda) were made at all the fairs in the district. The district health staff also rendered the necessary help to the civil surgeon, Bahraich, in connexion with the Syed Salar fair which is held within the municipal limits. All the wells on the roads converging on the fair area were permanganated, at intervals, for more than a month.

#### (11) SULTANPUR.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—1,769 entries were verified by the health staff and the percentage of errors detected was 3.61. Lectures were delivered to chaukidars explaining the chief symptoms of common diseases and pointing out the importance of early reporting.

*Epidemics*—(a) *Cholera.*—The district was practically free from cholera during the year, the number of deaths reported being only 9 against 1,048 in 1925. Before the commencement of the cholera season, people were advised to report immediately the occurrence of cases of cholera. As a result of this, timely information was received and immediate action taken by the health staff. All the wells on the Partabgarh road, from where a report of an outbreak of the disease was received, were regularly permanganated.

(b) *Plague.*—685 deaths occurred. The old foci of Raniganj and Shahabganj were responsible for the outbreak of the disease during the year under review. Vigorous propaganda was carried out and villagers persuaded to have recourse to evacuation and inoculation only. 1,914 inoculations were performed with the help of the revenue staff, as the people are averse to inoculation.

(c) *Small-pox.*—The disease was responsible for 160 deaths in 47 villages of the district. A large number of vaccinations were performed and children were inspected from house to house in villages, and, where found unprotected, vaccinated. People are generally averse to vaccination and the making of vaccination compulsory is urgently needed. The revenue officers rendered every possible help.

(d) *Malaria.*—The total number of deaths attributed to this disease was 13,785, which is less than that in the preceding year. The disease did not assume an epidemic form.



*Sanitation.*—The public health staff visited 1,824 villages, some of them more than once. In 512, improvements were made on their suggestions. Villagers were persuaded to store their manure outside their villages and to keep their piggeries away from habitations, but a difficulty exists in obtaining suitable places for storing manure. On the advice of the health staff sweetmeat-sellers in a few important villages provided their shops with fly-proof cases and others are following their example. A set of byelaws for the enforcement of sanitary measures was drafted and submitted to the district board for consideration.

*School Inspection.*—The number of scholars medically examined was 3,487 in 71 schools. The middle and training schools were supplied with sets of posters. The teachers, who had previously been given lectures by the staff, gave regular instruction to the scholars. Special attention was paid to the vaccination of school children.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—A vigorous propaganda campaign was started and the fundamental principles of hygiene were broadcasted by a series of lectures and magic lantern demonstrations. Special lectures were arranged at the headquarters of the four tahsils. The co-operation of the school teachers in this work was of the greatest assistance to the health staff. Lectures and demonstrations were also given at fairs, in villages and schools and were very much appreciated. As a result of the extensive propaganda work a definite change is perceptible in the attitude of the people.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Work.*—A scheme was drawn up for supplying simple midwifery boxes to important village *dais* and the deputy commissioner gave permission to the panchayats to purchase such boxes from their funds. These boxes are to be kept with the *sarpanches* and used by the *dais*, when necessary. The board have also approved the proposal of keeping a trained midwife in each tahsil who will tour in the district and instruct and help the village *dais*. The necessity of employing aseptic measures at the time of delivery was explained to villagers by means of lectures and lantern demonstrations. Models have been purchased by the district board for exhibition at different fairs and shows.

## (12) PARTABGARH.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The health staff tested 741 entries and the percentage of errors found was 2·3. Lectures were delivered to chaukidars on their pay day.

*Epidemics*—(a) *Cholera.*—Only eight deaths from this disease occurred in the district during the year. Sporadic cases were reported from several villages, but the prompt measures taken brought the disease under control in every case.

(b) *Plague.*—The disease was imported from Badshahpur in the Jaunpur district and was in existence in the district from January to April in the villages on the Jaunpur border, the number of casualties being 53. The activities of the staff were chiefly directed towards inoculation and the education of the people.

(c) *Small-pox.*—The disease prevailed in an epidemic form throughout the year, the number of deaths being 323. A large number of inspections was made resulting in an appreciable increase in the number of vaccination operations performed. Special attention was paid to the state of vaccination among the students of primary and middle schools. The usual



aversion to vaccination among some classes of the people exists in the district.

*Sanitation.*—Improvements were carried out in 379 out of the 948 villages visited by the health staff. In view of the absence of byelaws for the enforcement of sanitary measures it is desirable that all villages with a population of 2,000 be brought under the Village Sanitation Act.

*Schools Inspection.*—The number of students medically examined was 8,375 in 213 schools. Suggestions were made where necessary for the betterment of their health. The head teachers were given pamphlets and asked to talk to the students on health subjects.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—The number of lectures delivered by the district medical officer of health and his assistant was 238, while 19 magic lantern demonstrations were given. Pamphlets and notices were also distributed in great numbers.

### (13) BARA BANKI,

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The health staff checked 80 birth and death registers. The percentage of omissions detected was 2.02.

*Epidemics—(a) Cholera.*—The disease broke out in the district more or less suddenly in April and lasted up to September, the number of deaths being 54. It was confined to the tahsils of Ramsanehighat and Fatehpur. Wells were regularly disinfected and 1,061 lbs. of permanganate of potash were used. Essential oils mixture, billivaccine and potassium permanganate pills were also supplied.

(b) *Plague.*—The total number of deaths during the year was 697, the tahsils of Haidargarh and Ramsanehighat being affected. The infected places were visited by the health staff and anti-plague inoculations (1,892) carried out. Pamphlets on plague were distributed and magic lantern demonstrations given. Houses were disinfected and medicines distributed. Evacuation was resorted to to a small extent.

(c) *Malaria*—The total number of deaths recorded under this head was 15,921. The problem of the extermination of the disease is a difficult one. It is mostly common in areas subject to inundations from the Ghogra and Gomti rivers and very large sums of money will be required to erect bunds to prevent these inundations. Quinine was distributed to the public free of cost.

(d) *Small-pox.*—The disease was responsible for 84 deaths. Vaccinators were ordered to vaccinate all the contacts and the unvaccinated. Vaccination in the district is very defective. Some school children, especially those belonging to the higher classes, are always found unprotected.

*Sanitation.*—All the town and notified areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were visited, some more than half a dozen times. A five years' programme for sanitary improvements was drawn up for the notified and town areas.

In all, 1,155 villages were visited by the health staff. Minor sanitary defects were removed by the construction of soakage pits and fixing of earthen pots under "nabdans". The services of the sanitary gangs were utilized in filling up small pits, constructing and repairing katcha drains and removing manure heaps. During the cholera and plague epidemics, the gangs were of great help in disinfecting wells and houses.



*School Inspection.*—The number of scholars medically examined was 3,237 in 70 schools. The diseases commonly met with were eye, skin and ear diseases. Bad teeth were also found in quite a large number of cases.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Propaganda was carried out in the villages and schools visited. During school inspections the students were supplied with illustrated pamphlets on health subjects. The fundamental principles of hygiene were explained to the people of the villages visited by means of lectures and homely talks.

#### (14) MIRZAPUR.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The testing of birth and death entries was systematically carried on by the health staff, the total number of entries tested being 4,417. The percentage of error found was 3.9.

*Epidemics*—(a) *Cholera.*—Seizures were reported from eighteen villages with a total of 25 deaths. Infected villages were promptly visited by the public health staff who adopted necessary measures and gave necessary instructions to the people with the result that the spread of the disease was checked. The number of wells permanganated was 8,000.

(b) *Plague.*—There were two epidemics of plague in two different tahsils. 39 deaths were recorded, all among uninoculated persons. In some places evacuation and inoculation were popular, while in others it was with difficulty that people were persuaded to adopt them. Anti-rat campaigns in the shape of rat-trapping and the use of rat poison were carried out and a large number of rats were destroyed. By this method an attempt was made to create a rat-proof zone around the infected area to check the spread of the disease. This measure was attended with some success.

(c) *Malaria.*—This is the only all-the-year-round epidemic of the district, the total number of deaths from which was 11,496. Quinine and cinchona febrifuge tablets were distributed to the sufferers.

(d) *Small-pox.*—Two epidemics occurred in the district. The first, which started in September, was of a mild type, but the second one was rather virulent. The chief feature of this epidemic was that many persons with primary vaccination marks succumbed to the disease. Wholesale vaccination and revaccination were undertaken and the special assistance of the revenue and executive staff was enlisted in vaccinating the people of the infected area.

*Sanitation.*—Special attention was paid to the notified and town areas and the villages under the Village Sanitation and Panchayat Acts. Improvements in the notified areas were slight owing to the indifference of the authorities, while in the town areas, which are under the management of the town magistrates, who took keen interest in the sanitation work, the improvements carried out were substantial. Proposals were submitted for the extension of the Village Sanitation Act to 21 large villages which are also the headquarters of the village panchayats.

The number of villages visited was 1,118, in 78 of which improvements were carried out. Soakage pits have become popular with the villagers.

*Anti-malarial Works.*—Malarial surveys of the villages of Drummondganj and Chil were undertaken by the health staff and the assistant



malarial officer and the execution of the work has since been sanctioned.

*School Inspection.*—The district medical officer of health and his assistant examined 3,080 scholars in 44 schools. Of these, 215 were found to have enlarged spleens and 150 skin diseases, while 250 were constitutionally weak.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Lectures supplemented by lantern demonstrations were given and pamphlets and posters were distributed freely to the literate public and school children. Rubbish heaps which used to be stored within the inhabited area were in many cases removed outside the village by the villagers themselves as a result of the effort of the staff in inculcating hygienic precepts among them.

#### (15) MORADABAD.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—As many as 11,825 entries were verified. The percentage of errors detected was 7.5.

*Epidemics.*—(a) *Cholera.*—The disease was imported from the Rampur State. The total number of deaths recorded was 78. All the wells of the infected areas were regularly permanganated and other anti-cholera measures were adopted. Billivaccine proved very popular.

(b) *Plague.*—The disease was prevalent in nearly all the tahsils and accounted for 3,326 deaths, of which 1,552 were in municipalities. Anti-plague inoculations were performed in the affected areas by various agencies to the extent of 16,379. Curative measures were taken where possible. Lectures were also given and leaflets distributed.

(c) *Small-pox.*—This disease was responsible for 615 deaths. With the assistance of tahsildars a large number of vaccinations were performed. The task of the public health staff, as far as small-pox is concerned, will be much facilitated if vaccination is made compulsory in rural areas.

(d) *Malaria.*—There was an increase in the number of deaths reported as due to malaria in 1926 (32,601) as compared with that in 1925 (29,528). Anti-malarial measures were taken in the form of distribution of quinine and cinchona febrifuge pills in schools and villages, giving lectures and distributing leaflets, posters, etc. The number of mosquito-breeding places was reduced by the filling up of pits and ditches by the sanitary gangs.

*Sanitation.*—The town and notified areas were frequently inspected and necessary suggestions were made.

1,226 villages were visited, some more than once. In a number of them soakage pits were dug. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable land outside the abadi for storing manure heaps. A number of ponds and depressions were filled up. About 250 old wells were repaired and 25 new wells were constructed by the people on the advice of the health staff. People were instructed in the elementary principles of hygiene by homely talks, distribution of leaflets and magic lantern demonstrations, etc.

*School Inspection.*—The number of scholars examined was 2,374 in 57 schools. To all these medical advice was given and lectures delivered. Teachers were requested to see daily before beginning the routine work



that the boys were neat and clean and to encourage them by giving the front seat in the class to the best boy.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—The total number of lectures delivered in schools and villages was 740. During the prevalence of any disease in a village special lectures were delivered explaining how to escape that disease. Pamphlets and leaflets were also distributed.

*Fairs.*—The sanitary arrangements at all the fairs were supervised by the health staff whose services were appreciated by both officials and non-officials.

#### (16) ALLAHABAD.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The number of entries checked was 2,332 and the percentage of omissions discovered was 6.

*Epidemics.*—(a) *Cholera*—There was no regular epidemic of cholera in the district. Only sporadic cases were reported from different villages, the total number of deaths being 43. Wells were permanganated, houses were disinfected, and the infected materials were burnt. In some cases considerable delay occurred in reporting primary outbreaks. The matter was brought to the notice of the district magistrate and the superintendent of police and the action taken by them had a good effect.

(b) *Plague.*—In all 92 villages in the district were affected, resulting in 819 deaths. The opposition against inoculation, which was noticed in the commencement of the year, gradually lessened, due to the propaganda work done by the health staff.

(c) *Small-pox.*—The number of deaths recorded under this head was 327 against 92 in 1925. In the affected areas, vaccination was carried out in spite of opposition by the villagers. Opposition was greatest in the villages populated by high caste Hindus where persons of all ages were found unvaccinated.

(d) *Malaria.*—The disease was prevalent in a mild form and a comparatively fewer number of deaths occurred during the year. Quinine worth Rs. 444 was distributed and several pools and collections of water forming breeding grounds for mosquitoes were filled up.

*Sanitation.*—Special attention was paid to the improvement of the sanitation of the town and notified areas and the villages under the Village Sanitation Act.

In all, 2,942 villages were visited and the elementary principles of hygiene and public health were explained to the inhabitants. Lectures were given in villages and schools on various subjects. For ordinary sanitary work, every sanitary inspector was instructed to devote attention to a set of 12 villages at a time, and, by persuasion and demonstration, to secure the observance of sanitary habits. Printed instructions were pasted at mukhia's chowpals, schools and other prominent places. At the end of three months, the first set was changed for another new set of 12 villages. During the off-season three vaccinators were similarly employed in each tahsil. The majority of the villagers having realized the advantages accruing from the scheme are now abiding by the instructions given to them and the opposition noted in the beginning is slowly dying out.

*School Inspection.*—In all, 6,192 scholars in 226 schools were examined, of whom a large number were found unvaccinated. A series of lectures were delivered by the district medical officer of health and his assistant.



*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—In addition to the lectures and demonstrations given in the villages inspected by the health staff a large number of lectures were given at the schools and teachers were asked to instruct the scholars on personal hygiene.

*Fairs.*—The sanitary arrangements at all the fairs held were supervised by the public health staff. The areas were inspected and cleaned a few days before the actual dates of the fairs and wells were regularly permananated.

### (17) BULANDSHAHR.

The scheme was introduced in this district from June 1, 1926.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—2,551 birth and death entries were checked and the percentage of errors detected was 2·3. Steps are being taken in consultation with the district magistrate and the superintendent of police to remedy the defects.

*Epidemics.*—(a) *Cholera.*—This disease was responsible for 117 deaths, compared to 1,327 in the year 1925. All the infected places were visited by the district medical officer of health or his assistant and necessary action taken to bring the disease under control. The largest number of deaths occurred in the Dibai notified area. This was due to the negligence of the notified area officials in not reporting the outbreak promptly which fact was duly reported to the district magistrate.

(b) *Plague.*—The total number of deaths from plague during the year was 2,473, compared to 9,246 in 1925 and 12,975 in 1924. Evacuation and inoculation were not popular. 2,281 inoculations were performed. The staff supervised the destruction of rats, disinfection of localities and gave necessary advice to the people.

(c) *Small-pox.*—The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 780. There were numerous evasions. It is very desirable that the Vaccination Act be made applicable to the whole district. In schools it is generally found that there are always some children who have not had primary vaccination. Vaccinators were ordered to vaccinate all contacts and those who were left unvaccinated. They were instructed to pay special attention to school children.

(d) *Malaria.*—By far the largest number of deaths was returned as due to malaria. Villages usually abound in shallow wells, tanks, ponds and pits. A number of small depressions were filled up by labour gangs who also constructed a few drains in the villages. Cinchona febrifuge tablets were distributed free and lectures given.

*Sanitation.*—All the notified and town areas and villages under the Village Sanitation Act were visited by the health staff and suggestions for improvements were made in all cases. It was noticed that the condition of the villages under the Village Sanitation Act was better than that of other villages. Defective disposal of night-soil in Dibai was responsible for the prevalence of cholera there. At the suggestion of the district medical officer of health, the notified area committee decided to adopt proper trenching system.

In all, 369 villages were visited. In several places wells were improved at the suggestion of the health staff. A set of byelaws was drawn up by the district medical officer of health and passed by the board. These byelaws have been made known to villagers by beat of drum. Byelaws



regarding offensive trades, storing of hides and skin, and for tanning have also been approved by the board and are awaiting the sanction of Government.

*School Inspection.*—852 scholars were medically examined by the health staff in 57 schools. The diseases commonly found were enlargement of spleen, anaemia, ear diseases, granular eyelids and inflammation of the conjunctiva, itch and ringworm. Bad teeth were found only in a few cases. Medical advice was given in all cases where it was necessary.

*Hygiene Publicity Work.*—Lectures and demonstrations were given in the villages visited, at all fairs, in the bazaars and in the schools. People were instructed by means of homely talks in the principles of hygiene.

*Fairs.*—The sanitary arrangements at all the important fairs were supervised by the public health staff. These were made probably for the first time in the history of these fairs.

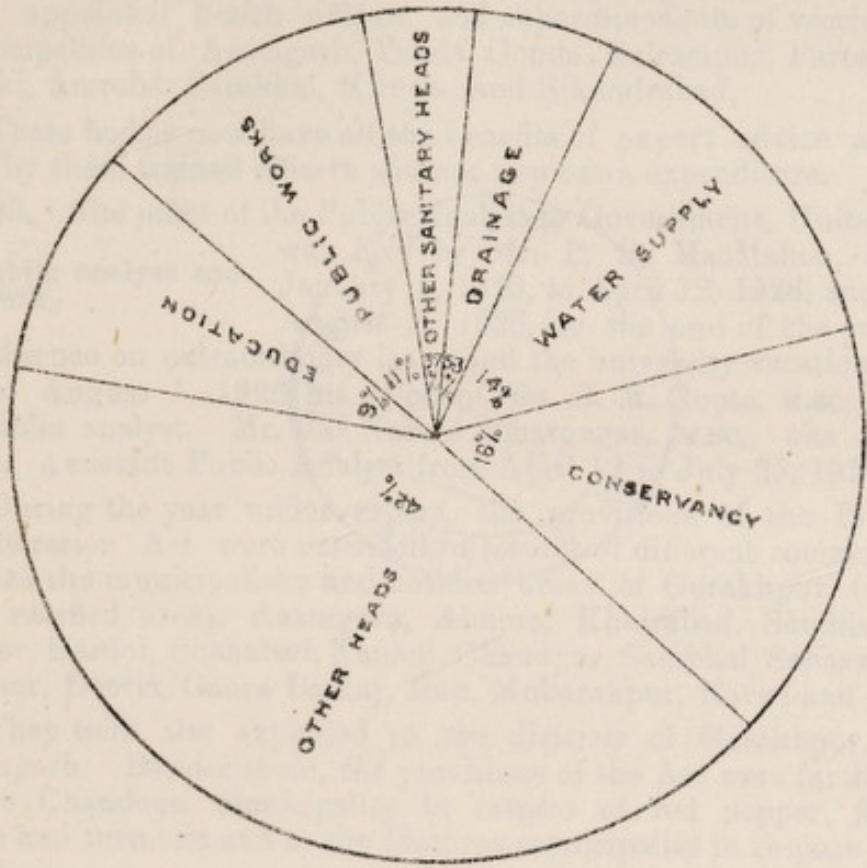
81. During the year 1926, all the district boards except those of Lucknow, Agra and Garhwal received recurring grants totalling Rs. 81,216 for expenditure on medical relief. It was not found possible by Government to make a separate allotment for extra sanitary improvements, but while emphasizing the desirability of increasing their allotment for sanitary improvements from other sources, Government stated that it would be permissible for the boards, in view of the financial assistance given, to divert a part of their previous allotment for medical purposes for sanitary improvements. Statements which were called for from the district boards show that while the total income of the boards rose from 167 lakhs in 1925 to nearly 192 lakhs, the expenditure on all public health measures taken together fell from 5½ lakhs to 3.79 lakhs, and represented an expenditure of 1.98 per cent. against 3.29 per cent. of the total income of the boards. As this amount included Rs. 2,78,000 expended on vaccination alone, the expenditure on sanitary improvements and anti-epidemic measures was only Rs. 1,01,000. It is to be regretted that some of the districts which have been provided with trained public health personnel at the cost of the Government have failed to make adequate provision on this account. There was a tendency in some quarters to utilise the Government grant for sanitary gangs for such sanitary works as improvement and construction of wells, anti-malarial works, etc.

In August, 1926, Government cancelled circular no. 3574, dated September 13, 1907, which directed that municipal boards and notified area committees would not be expected to incur any direct expenditure on plague measures and issued instructions that, in future, these local bodies were directly responsible for taking measures to deal with local epidemics and for meeting the cost of these measures. Government was, however, prepared to assist municipal boards and notified areas with funds to meet the expenses of approved anti-epidemic measures which they were prepared to adopt.

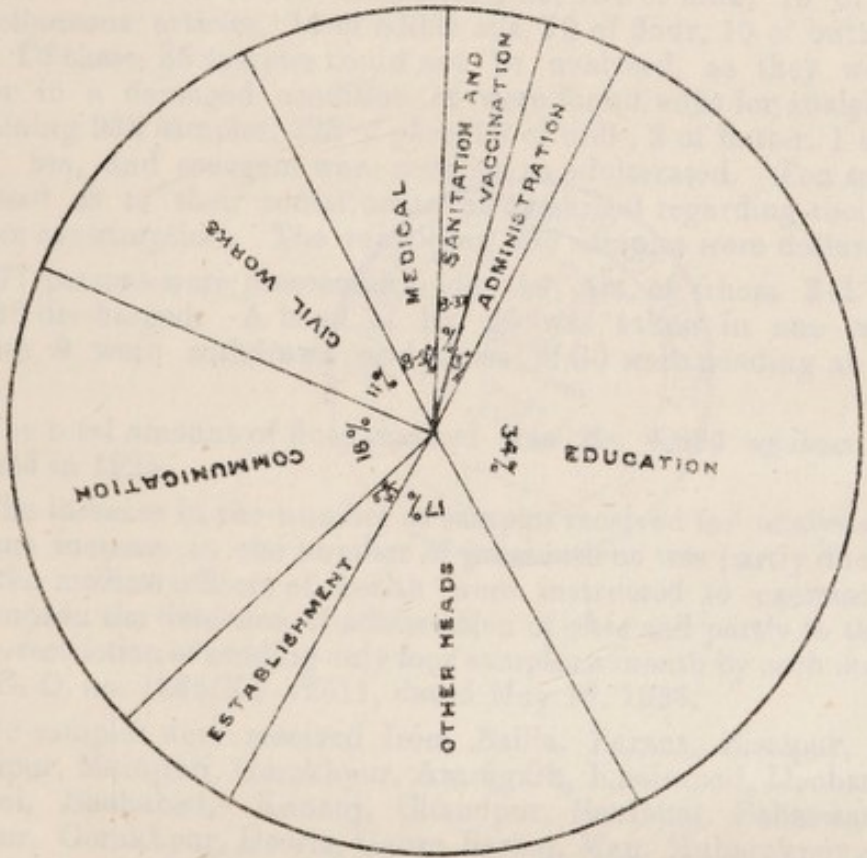
Opposite is placed a chart showing the district and municipal boards' expenditure on public health.

82. No new municipalities employed medical officers of health during the year under report. On the other hand the municipal board of Budaun abolished the post of its medical officer of health, owing to dissatisfaction with the incumbent holding the post, but refused to appoint a successor.





Distribution of Municipal Expenses.



Distribution of District Board Expenditure.







As stated in paragraph 80, district medical officers of health have been appointed health officers and superintendents of vaccination of the municipalities of Azamgarh, Tanda, Gonda, Balrampur, Partabgarh, Bara Banki, Amroha, Sambhal, Khurja, and Sikandrabad.

These bodies now have all the benefits of expert advice and supervision by these trained officers without any extra expenditure.

83. The office of the Public Analyst to Government, United Provinces was held by Mr. P. S. MacMahon, M.Sc., from January 2, 1926, to April 12, 1926, and again from August 2, 1926, to the end of the year. During his absence on extraordinary leave and the university vacation from April 13 to August 1, 1926, his assistant, Dr. B. M. Gupta, M.Sc., Ph.D., acted as public analyst. Mr. Jai Narain Bhatnagar, M.Sc., was appointed to act as Assistant Public Analyst from April 13 to July 25, 1926.

During the year under report, the provisions of the Prevention of Adulteration Act were extended in respect of different common articles of food to the municipalities and notified areas of Gorakhpur (municipality and notified area), Azamgarh, Almora, Khairabad, Sandila, Deoband, Bijnor, Hardoi, Shahabad, Kanauj, Chandpur, Sambhal, Sahaswan, Khurja, Sitapur, Deoria, Gaura Barhaj, Mau, Mubarakpur, Karwi and Rajpur.

They were also extended to the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh. Besides these, the provisions of the Act were further extended to the Chandausi municipality in respect of red pepper, flour, arhar pulse and turmeric and to the Hathras municipality in respect of sugar.

During the year under report, the total number of samples received for analysis was 968 against 504 in the preceding year.

These consisted of 718 samples of *ghee*, 194 of milk, 16 of drugs and miscellaneous articles, 14 of edible oils, 13 of flour, 10 of butter and 3 of tea. Of these, 35 samples could not be analysed, as they were received either in a damaged condition or were found unfit for analysis. Of the remaining 933 samples, 228 of *ghee*, 83 of milk, 2 of butter, 1 each of oil, flour, tea, and cocogem were certified as adulterated. Ten samples were analysed as to their constituents or examined regarding their fitness for human consumption. The remaining 606 samples were declared genuine.

277 persons were prosecuted under the Act, of whom 211 were fined and 26 discharged. A bond of Rs. 50 was taken in one case. Cases against 9 were withdrawn and those of 30 were pending at the close of year.

The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 4,696 against Rs. 1,932 realized in 1925.

The increase in the number of samples received for analysis and consequent increase in the number of prosecutions was partly due to the fact that the medical officers of health were instructed to exercise increased vigilance in the detection of adulteration of *ghee* and partly to the abolition of the restriction of sending only four samples a month by each municipality, vide G. O. no. 1365/XI—2511, dated May 18, 1926.

No samples were received from Ballia, Baraut, Bisalpur, Firozabad, Ghazipur, Mainpuri, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Khairabad, Deoband, Bijnor, Hardoi, Shahabad, Kanauj, Chandpur, Sambhal, Sahaswan, Khurja, Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Gaura Barhaj, Mau, Mubarakpur and Karwi. Necessary action is being taken in the matter.



Appended is a table showing the proportion of samples of *ghee* received and found to be adulterated during the last five years :—

Year.					Samples received for analysis.	Samples certified as adulterated.	Percentage.
1922	..	..	..	..	150	8	About 5 per cent.
1923	..	..	..	..	186	32	17 do.
1924	..	..	..	..	159	33	20 do.
1925	..	..	..	..	305	75	25 do.
1926	..	..	..	..	718	228	32 do.

The figures indicate a progressively increasing proportion of adulteration. This is due to the increased success of the medical officers of health in their inspections, but it is quite evident that the evil is not being suppressed in a manner consistent with a successful application of the machinery of the Food Adulteration Act. In this connexion it may be pointed out that only 130 successful prosecutions were made this year of the total 228 *ghee* cases. The average amount of fine realized was only about Rs. 25.

In view of the large profits made by vendors it cannot be said that the small fines which are in many cases imposed are a sufficient deterrent to check these practices. In other countries very heavy fines, together with the cost of the case, are imposed for such comparatively venial offences as adding excess water to milk, and the kind of sophistication, commonly practised in these provinces, such as the addition of paraffin oil and other noxious substances to *ghee*, is practically non-existent.

84. My attention having been drawn to the fact (1) that many benches of honorary magistrates were inclined to delay the disposal of cases instituted under the Public Health Acts (e.g., the Municipalities Act, Vaccination Act, and Prevention of Adulteration Act, etc.) which resulted in grave dislocation of the work of the officers of the Public Health department, and (2) when they did finally decide them, they inflicted inadequate sentences not sufficiently deterrent against the commission of offences reported, I brought the matter to the notice of Government. I am glad that Government issued instructions to all the district magistrates, pointing out to them that they could best correct the tendency of benches to mishandle cases under these Acts by transferring a batch of such cases, whenever the public interests demanded it, to stipendiary magistrates for summary trial. At the same time they asked me to report instances of inordinate delay or inadequate sentences to the district magistrates concerned. Necessary instructions were issued to all the district and municipal medical officers of health, etc., and the cases of delay, etc., reported since the issue of these orders have been brought to the notice of the district magistrates concerned. It is hoped that the orders issued by Government will have the desired effect.



85. A copy of the report on the working of the United Provinces Branch of the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League for 1926 has been kindly supplied by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, and relevant extracts from the same, together with additional information available in this office, are given below :—

The scheme for the improvement of indigenous *dais* has made satisfactory progress, as has also the scheme for the training of probationer *dais*.

The third series of baby week celebrations held under the auspices of the League was successfully carried out in the province, 32 districts having held the celebrations. Some districts held an annual function at their child welfare centres or held a health week, instead of baby weeks. Only one meeting of the Council of the League was held during the year.

The United Provinces Government increased its grant this year from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 50,000. This extra assistance enabled the Council of the United Provinces Branch of the League to sanction Rs. 36,000 out of the League funds as donations to the branches already in existence and as a preliminary gift to other districts to encourage them to build up their own funds. As a result of this a few more centres were started.

There are at present 22 districts where maternity and child welfare work is being carried out and it is expected that 12 more districts will also start work in earnest in the near future.

Rupees 500 were received from the Indian Red Cross Society, United Provinces, for central expenses in connexion with the baby weeks. The Council of the All-India Lady Chelmsford League, Delhi, gave their usual grant of Rs. 3,000.

The centres for the improvement of indigenous *dais* and for maternity and child welfare work are located at Lucknow, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Dehra Dun, Gonda, Bahraich, Ghazipur Fatehgarh, Almora, Budaun, Banda, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Allahabad, Pilibhit, Soron, Meerut, Agra, Sultanpur, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Muttra, Benares, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor.

*Allahabad.*—The scheme introduced in Allahabad in 1923 is maintaining its success and popularity and was financed by the Red Cross Society, the Provincial League, the municipality and subscriptions, donations and fees earned by the staff. The total number of deaths among infants and of births recorded in the municipality was 1,573 and 6,445 respectively. Out of the 2,000 maternity cases attended by the staff, 1,928 were normal, 21 abnormal, 30 still-born or premature and 14 cases of miscarriage. 900 expectant mothers were visited and as a result of this 700 sought the help of the workers during confinement. Eighty cases of the remaining 200 were attended by indigenous *dais*. Out of the cases confined by the staff the deaths among mothers were 2 and among infants 51. 11,693 visits were paid to patients after birth. 2,207 women and 8,109 children attended the centre, of which 56 cases were sent to the hospital and 35 treated at the centre. The infantile mortality rate among the infants attended by the maternity society was 83.06 while among those not attended it was 270.30.



Seventy lectures were given to *dais* and on an average 20 *dais* attended each lecture.

*Almora.*—The centre here was started in 1925 but has not yet done any useful work. Propaganda work was done by organizing magic lantern lectures in various private houses, but the slides being hired ones, the scheme involved much cost and the work had to be stopped.

*Bahraich.*—Maternity and child welfare movement in this town is making slow but steady progress and it is hoped that in course of a year it will further improve.

The work is being carried out under the charge of a qualified midwife, who paid 1,213 visits in patients' own houses, conducted 85 cases with indigenous *dais* and sent two cases to the hospital. Twenty indigenous *dais* were trained.

There is also a midwife working at Bhingra. She visited 200 patients at their homes and conducted 73 cases with indigenous *dais*.

*Banda.*—The centre at Banda was opened on September 1, 1926, under the charge of a qualified midwife who conducted 30 cases with indigenous *dais* and paid 137 visits to patients. She also visited 20 cases after birth.

*Bareilly.*—Here Mrs. Stubbs' Society is doing very satisfactory work. 1,703 cases were conducted by the society, out of which 1,018 were conducted with the help of indigenous *dais*. 2,637 visits were paid in the patients' own homes and 17 cases were sent to the hospital. The infantile death-rate among the infants looked after by the society was 119.92, while among those not attended it was 170.57.

In connexion with the training of indigenous *dais*, 46 classes were held with an average attendance of ten *dais* per lecture. Payments were made to the *dais* for attending lectures and calling the resident midwives to their cases.

Rupees 5,000 were sanctioned as a donation by the Provincial League and Rs. 2,000 by the Indian Red Cross Society. A donation of Rs. 250 was given by His Excellency the Governor.

*Budaun.*—In Budaun the maternity and child welfare work is expected to commence from January, 1927. A donation of Rs. 1,000 has been given from the provincial funds.

*Cawnpore.*—The centre at Gwaltoli, which provides assistance to mothers and children in that part of the city has shown good progress. 192 cases were conducted and 362 after-visits paid to these cases. 1,427 visits were in all paid in the patients' own homes. Six cases were sent to the hospital.

The scheme for the improvement of indigenous *dais* has shown fairly good results, inasmuch as they seem to realize the importance of cleanliness and sterilization and refrain from practising many of the old crude methods. Lectures are given to these *dais* twice weekly with an average attendance of 13 *dais* per lecture. There are four other centres in the city which are also reported to be doing good work.

*Dehra Dun.*—The centre here has shown satisfactory work in spite of want of encouragement from the public, private medical practitioners and the shifting of the centre to another place which retarded the progress seriously.



The staff paid 7,212 visits and conducted 453 labour cases out of 1,066 births recorded. Indigenous *dais* were present in 174 cases. Seven cases were sent to the hospital.

In connexion with the training of indigenous *dais* 51 classes with an average attendance of 27 *dais* per lecture were held under the direction of the resident midwife paid from the provincial funds.

*Farrukhabad.*—A maternity and child welfare centre has been started here. The health visitor visited 22 cases after birth. As the district authorities are interested in the movement, it is hoped that the centre will become popular in the near future.

*Ghazipur.*—The centre, in spite of public opposition, frequent changes of the chairman, and financial stringency has been working steadily and showing satisfactory progress. Mrs. Scott, the health visitor, alone conducted 50 cases with indigenous *dais* and visited 373 cases after birth. She also visited 270 cases at patients' residences and sent 16 cases to the hospital. One more midwife has been appointed to assist her. Thirty-nine lectures were given to indigenous *dais* with an average attendance of 15 *dais* per lecture.

*Gonda.*—The scheme has been working satisfactorily and has apparently justified its existence. The district board having recognised its value has taken over the management of the centre. The resident midwife paid 628 visits in the patients' own homes, conducted 72 cases with indigenous *dais* and sent 41 cases to the hospital.

Forty-three lectures were held during the year with an average attendance of two or three *dais* per lecture.

*Hamirpur.*—At Hamirpur the work of maternity and child welfare and the improvement of *dais* is being carried on under the charge of a qualified midwife, who conducted 291 labour cases and visited 302 after-birth cases. Eleven lectures were delivered to the *dais* with an average attendance of nine *dais* per lecture.

*Lucknow.*—A local branch of the All-India Lady Chelmsford League was started in Lucknow from July 1, 1926. There are five centres in the city, viz. Hazratganj, Ganeshganj, Ahiyaganj, Wazirganj and Chowk, each centre being under a qualified health visitor. This branch is financed by the United Provinces Branch of the Red Cross Society, the Lucknow municipal board, and the All-India Lady Chelmsford League, United Provinces, each institution giving an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to support the scheme.

This Branch of the League instead of holding a baby week arranged for the All-India Lady Chelmsford travelling exhibition which was held in one of its centres from January 11 to 16. The staff conducted 660 cases with the help of indigenous *dais* and paid 16,214 visits in the patients' own homes. 1,561 patients were treated for minor ailments at the centres and 30 cases were advised to go to hospital for treatment. The infantile mortality rate in the centres was 283·2 as compared with 294·4 in the city minus these centres.

*Meerut.*—The municipal board engaged a trained midwife under their own control. She attended 36 cases of birth and paid 517 after-birth visits. No indigenous *dais* were present during confinement. Three cases were sent to hospital.



*Muttra.*—A committee for maternity and child welfare has been formed under the presidentship of the collector, the civil surgeon being one of the members. The scheme adopted differs from the usual scheme adopted in other districts in that lectures are given to the indigenous *dais* and women in their own homes. A lady doctor on Rs. 300 per mensem has been engaged to supervise the work of indigenous *dais* and a fee of Re. 1 per case is given to these *dais*, but since October only one *dai* called the lady doctor. The scheme is in an experimental stage and the results are being watched with interest. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was raised locally, out of which Rs. 2,000 have been spent.

*Muzaffarnagar.*—A maternity and child welfare centre was formed under the presidentship of the late collector, Mr. K. Prasada, the civil surgeon being one of the members. One qualified midwife was engaged and her pay of Rs. 50 per mensem was met by the municipal and district boards. Later on both the boards refused to pay her pay and the centre ceased to exist for some time.

Subscriptions were consequently raised by the President and the Ladies Club and a midwife has been re-engaged on Rs. 25 per mensem as a part-time employee. She attended three confinement cases, paid 40 after-visits, and visited and advised 20 expectant mothers.

*Soron.*—Mrs. Cotton's maternity and child welfare centre was opened on February 22, 1926. An experienced midwife has been engaged and she attended eleven cases of confinement. At the centre 3,870 women, 1,139 male children and 1,344 female children attended for minor ailments. The local *dais* are averse to this movement and they attended no lectures. The total number of houses visited was 55. The centre was financed by grants of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,400 from the League and the municipal board, respectively.

*Bijnor.*—There are five midwives working at different stations, viz., Najibabad, Sherkot, Seohara, Nehtaur, and Kiratpur. They are paid by the local bodies concerned. At Najibabad 58 cases of birth were attended and 58 after-visits paid, the indigenous *dais* being present in only ten cases. At Sherkot and Nehtaur 135 and 191 cases of birth were attended, 95 and 112 after-visits paid, the *dais* having been present in 45 and 25 cases, respectively. The centres at Seohara and Kiratpur have only recently been started. No *dais* were trained.

The United Provinces Lady Chelmsford League paid a sum of Rs. 1,000 to this centre.

*Agra.*—In 1925 an infant welfare centre was started in Nai Basti in Agra. In 1926 this centre experienced a set-back, owing to severe epidemic of plague in the spring of that year, but subsequently it recovered and for the days on which the centre was opened, the attendance was 12,840, the number of children under ten years of age being 496 and the daily average 54. During the hot weather and rains the figure was much higher, on some occasions, reaching 100.

The United Provinces Branch of the Red Cross Society made a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the end of the year with a promise of further assistance should this money be utilized. With this additional help a new centre was constituted and opened in the beginning of January, 1927.



*Pilibhit.*—During the year the district board of Pilibhit transferred to the League the complete control and supervision of their midwives. They keep two midwives : one at Puranpur and the other at Bisalpur. No midwife was employed at Bisalpur during the year, as none was available.

The midwives at Pilibhit and Puranpur attended, respectively, 46 and 52 cases with indigenous *dais* and 503 and 64 cases independently and visited 876 and 166 houses. The number of patients visited by the Pilibhit midwife was 797, while the midwife at Puranpur attended only 205 cases. The League held a baby show during the year.

*Benares.*—A child welfare and maternity scheme was started at Benares with Mrs. I. Mehta as honorary secretary. At my instance the United Provinces branch of the Indian Red Cross Society sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,500.

*Training of probationer midwives.*—In connexion with the scheme for the training of probationer midwives and *dais*, 21 candidates appeared for the *dais* certificate examination, of which 20 passed. Two candidates appeared in both the examinations and were awarded a diploma for midwifery. In order to create an interest and encourage lady doctors in the training of midwives, the Council sanctioned a remuneration of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 to teachers for each successful midwife and *dai*, respectively. A sum of Rs. 725 was spent towards this.

The institutions recognised for the diploma in midwifery are Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Agra and Aligarh. The centres at Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Meerut, Bareilly and Fyzabad which were formerly recognised for the midwifery diploma are now recognised for the *dais*' certificate only. Efforts are being made to move the State Medical Faculty to reconsider its decision and to recognise the above centres as also the Red Cross Training centres at Allahabad, and the maternity and child welfare centre at Benares for the midwifery diploma. Diplomates in midwifery are selected for further training as health visitors.

The centres for *dais*' certificate are Meerut, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Khurja, Hathras, Shahjahanpur, Gonda, Sitapur, Bahraich, Fyzabad, Saharanpur, Mainpuri, Budaun, Bara Banki, Bulandshahr, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, and maternity and child welfare centres at Bareilly and Allahabad. The expenses in connexion with the training of the *dais* and midwives were met partly from the provincial funds and partly from the local funds of the centres.

Three candidates sent to the Health School, Delhi, for training as health visitors on a scholarship of Rs. 40 per mensem passed and have been given suitable appointments. Four other candidates are under training.

#### D.—GENERAL REMARKS.

86. Section IX and appendix A of this report as well as the report of the Superintendent Engineer, Public Health department, annexed give the details of sanitary improvements carried out or in progress in the province during the year.

87. Six meetings of the Board of Public Health were held during the year, four at Lucknow two at Naini Tal. The report of their proceedings forms appendix A.

Board of Public Health, United Provinces.



Grants aggregating Rs. 11,20,843 were sanctioned by the board during the year under report. Of the schemes discussed by the board during the year projects for various works, the estimated cost of which amounted to Rs. 44,29,956 were sanctioned by the Board of Public Health, while electric supply projects amounting to Rs. 12,47,083 were sanctioned by Government.

88. The subject of improving the supply of drinking water in rural areas has been fully dealt with in the report of the Secretary, Board of Public Health, for 1926 which forms appendix A of this report.

Improvement of water-supplies in rural areas. Appendix B attached to this report gives details of the grants made, balances of previous grants in hand, and the amounts expended by district boards during the year under report.

It will be seen that grants aggregating Rs. 91,150 were made during the year to the district boards of Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Basti, Fyzabad, and Gonda (in which all the District Health Scheme is in force) for installing pumps and constructing wells on certain conditions.

89. During 1926, the Board of Public Health sanctioned grants aggregating Rs. 70,782 to district officers for sanitary improvements through the agency of village panchayats.

Village panchayats. In July, 1926, with the approval of Government, a scheme drawn up by Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., the then Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, for the improvement of sanitation of villages, was circulated to all the district officers, and especially to the 17 districts where a district health service had been introduced, and they were asked to introduce it in their districts. The scheme aimed at the utilisation of the accumulated funds of the panchayats, where available, on the appointment of paid servants for villages for keeping, among other things, the roads, lanes, and the surroundings of the wells used for drinking purposes in a reasonably clean condition, under the supervision of the sarpanchs and other members of the panchayats, the district health staff giving the necessary advice during the course of their tours. It is hoped that in this way a number of model villages may spring up, scattered about the district, increasing *pari passu* with village panchayats.

As the scheme is still in an experimental stage and has been in existence for a very short period only, the results of its working will be incorporated in the report for 1927.

90. As stated in previous reports, the Salvation Army have decided to erect a leper asylum and colony at Benares. The Collector of Benares has communicated the estimated value of the land proposed to be acquired to Colonel Hancock of the Salvation Army, and his approval is awaited. There is certain amount of local opposition to the site chosen (Raja-ka-talab) but I have no doubt that this will be overcome, as there is no other suitable site which can be acquired so cheaply available. As stated in my last year's report, Government have divided the existing leper asylums into leper hospitals where treatment is carried out on modern lines and leper asylums where segregation is only attempted. The latter institutions are only meant for cases beyond treatment in which the disease has burnt itself out. The institutions in the former category were placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and the latter under my control, but no rules or regulations



have been drawn up for the transfer of lepers of the one category to institutions of other. This should be done, as administrative difficulties are arising under the present arrangements. After consultation with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Government will be addressed on the subject.

91. The sanitary and medical arrangements of all the important fairs and religious gatherings held in the United Provinces during 1926 were, as usual, supervised by the superior personnel of the Public Health department, with the result that, like last year, there were no outbreaks of infectious disease at these fairs. At the Magh Mela at Allahabad, three imported cases of cholera were detected; prompt action was taken and no further cases occurred.

In districts with a district health staff, smaller fairs and religious gatherings were supervised by them. Magic lantern and cinema demonstrations were given at most of these fairs by the public health officers in charge or the hygiene publicity officers, who visited almost all the fairs and religious gatherings of any importance.

With a view to prevent the importation of cases of infectious disease into the United Provinces, regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act have been framed by the Local Government in consultation with the Railway Board for the inspection of pilgrims and the segregation of those found suffering from infectious disease in temporary hospitals established for the purpose, equipped with medicines and other necessaries for their treatment at nine railway junction stations in these provinces through which a large number of trains carrying pilgrims usually pass. These stations are Moghal Sarai, Ballia, Captainganj and Bhatni in the east, Jhansi and Maukpur in the south, and Muttra, Ghaziabad, and Saharanpur in the west. These regulations will remain in force every year for three months from January 15 to April 15, during which period most of the important fairs are held in these provinces.

92. In 1926, the public health staff inspected 3,511 schools and examined 121,736 scholars, against 1,872 schools and 67,582 scholars in the preceding year.

It will be noted that the numbers of schools and scholars inspected by the public health staff have practically doubled since last year. This is due to the fact that a larger number of public health officials have been available and owing to my policy of concentrating more than has been done before on these inspections for the purpose of arriving at an estimate of the general health of the scholars in schools in these provinces, the causes of ill-health and also the amount of protection against small-pox.

The corollary of school medical inspection is the treatment of all scholars who are found requiring it, but owing to the paucity of dispensaries and qualified medical men in the rural areas of these provinces, the advice of the district health staffs as to the treatment of scholars is not and in many cases cannot be carried out.

I have discussed this question with the Director of Public Instruction and he is in complete agreement with me that while we are progressing in the medical inspection of scholars at a satisfactory rate, the necessary treatment centres, i.e., village dispensaries, are far below requirements and he supports me strongly in my opinion that the number of fixed dispensaries in rural areas, where adequate treatment of the ordinary diseases



of scholars, such as, eye diseases, skin diseases, malaria and lung diseases, etc., can be carried out should be largely increased. The chief object of school medical inspection is not only to find out what diseases the scholars suffer from, but to obtain the cure of their disabilities. I hope that Government will give this question their most sympathetic consideration.

In some of the larger towns, such as the divisional headquarters, certain special school medical officers have been appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, chiefly for the purpose of treating scholars found suffering from the various common diseases found in schools. This system has only been in force during a portion of the year under report and the Director of Public Instruction cannot as yet express a considered opinion on the result of this experiment, but he is of the opinion that treatment centres for these school medical officers in the form of school clinics are urgently required. I am in agreement with him that clinics are necessary, but I consider that as long as the agency employed by him consists of a part-time agency, little success can be expected from the scheme. I consider that these school medical officers should be whole-time servants of Government and should not be allowed private practice and that their chief duty should be the treatment of all the poorer classes of scholars who cannot afford such treatment themselves.

With a view to finding out what percentage of the scholars examined by the district health staffs actually undergo the advised treatment, I am working out a scheme with the co-operation of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, which, I hope, will give the necessary information.

93. During 1926, Government appointed Assistant Directors of Public Health, Civil Surgeons, Municipal and District Medical Officers of Health *ex officio* additional Inspectors of Factories within the limits of their jurisdiction as specified in the Government notification. Civil Surgeons were to exercise the powers of additional inspectors only until such time as District Medical Officers of Health were appointed, when the latter would assume their appointment.

94. At the instance of the League of Nations, Health Organization, Dr. Alkovic of Jugo Slavia paid a visit to these provinces, for the purpose of studying anti-malarial measures. Necessary facilities were afforded to him and he has expressed his thanks for the trouble taken by all concerned and the courtesy he has received.

Drs. Avari and Naidu of the Bombay Research Institute along with Professor Marras of the Egyptian Quarantine visited these provinces to try the plague bacteriophage of Dr. D'Herelle. An account of the experiment carried out by them at Agra is given in paragraph 78 of this report.

95. Under the presidency of the Director of Public Health a Conference of all the Assistant Directors of Public Health was held at Lucknow in November, 1926, to consider and discuss the various public health problems, especially the special medical and sanitary arrangements to be made for the Kumbh fairs at Hardwar and Brindaban.



96. Health exhibitions and baby shows were, as usual, held in various parts of the province. Pamphlets received from the National Baby Council of London entitled (1) **Health exhibitions and baby shows.** How to organize a Baby Week Celebration, (2) How Infant Welfare Centres may help in local baby week activities, (3) What baby week stands for and (4) the Regulations for the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition were duly forwarded to all the assistant directors of public health and municipal and district medical officers of health.

97. Evidence on points relating to rural health was given by the Director of Public Health before the Royal Commission on Agriculture which visited this province. A description was given of the means at present in operation for promoting the health of the rural population, the causes which chiefly contribute to their ill-health and the directions in which further expansion was desirable.

98. A note on the principal meteorological and weather conditions in these provinces kindly furnished by the Director-General of Observatories is appended below :—

*The cold weather period, January and February.*—Fifteen disturbances from the west entered India during the period, but only seven of these gave rain in the province. The monthly total in the United Provinces East was in moderate defect in January and in large defect in February, while the United Provinces West recorded a moderate defect in both the months. In February, cloud amount and humidity were below normal and maximum temperature was higher than usual.

*The hot weather period, March to May.*—The western disturbances of the period were much more active than usual and produced a large excess in rainfall over the whole province in March and April, and in the United Provinces West in May; during the latter month the United Provinces East received the normal amount of rain. The total for March in the United Provinces East was nearly five and a half times the normal amount. In this month Bareilly recorded 3" on the 7th. The disturbances of May caused numerous dust and thunderstorms over the province between the 9th and 12th, and during a sharp hailstorm at Agra on the afternoon of the 11th the wind speed reached 63 miles per hour. Skies were more clouded than usual throughout the period and humidity was in excess in March. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal over the whole province in April, and in the United Provinces West in May; the maximum alone was below the average in both the sub-divisions in March.

*The monsoon period, June to September.*—The rainfall in June was mainly associated with the western disturbances and was in large defect throughout. With the beginning of July, however, conditions began to be favourable for an extension of the monsoon into the province. Two depressions advanced from the Bay of Bengal and caused fairly good rain during the first fortnight. The monsoon conditions were then well established and widespread rain fell almost everywhere between the 13th and 19th. A short break then followed, but rainfall was again nearly general from the 24th onwards. The monthly total was in slight excess in both the sub-divisions. In August the monsoon was vigorous during



the first four days and rainfall was heavy on the 1st, Mussoorie reporting 6" and Puranpur 7". Nearly general rain fell over the whole province up to the 7th. The monsoon then weakened, but a revival took place between the 13th and 18th and again during the last week when rainfall was widespread. The total for the month was normal in the United Provinces East and in slight excess in the United Provinces West. The month of September began with a shallow depression advancing from South Bengal, under the influence of which the monsoon became active over the United Provinces between the 4th and the 6th. Jhansi and Allahabad recorded 4" each in twenty-four hours. A spell of comparatively dry weather then followed till the 17th, but after that rainfall again increased owing to the passage of a depression from Central India East to the East United Provinces hills. Nearly general rain fell in the United Provinces East till the 23rd, on which date Gorakhpur reported 7". Rain then began to decrease and practically dry weather prevailed after the 27th. The monthly aggregate was in moderate excess in the United Provinces East, and normal in the United Provinces West. The percentage departures from the normal of rainfall in the two sub-divisions were—

Sub-division.	June.	July.	August.	September.	The whole period.
United Provinces East ..	—86	+18	—7	+42	..
Ditto West ..	—82	+19	+15	—2	+1

Cloud amount and humidity were in defect in June. Maximum temperature was above normal in June and July, the excess in June amounting to 8° in the United Provinces East and 6° in the United Provinces West. Minimum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces East in June.

*The retreating monsoon period, October to December.*—A depression advanced from the Bay in the beginning of October and caused local rain over the province during the first week; a fall of 3" was reported from Bahraich on the 2nd and from Jhansi on the 3rd. During the remainder of the month weather remained mostly dry. The total amount was in moderate defect in the United Provinces East, and in large defect in the United Provinces West. In November the western disturbances gave nearly the normal amount of rain in the United Provinces West but had no effect on the United Provinces East, where dry and settled weather prevailed on all days. The western disturbances of December were feeble and the associated rainfall was in large defect in both the sub-divisions. Skies were less clouded than usual throughout the period and humidity was in defect in November and December. Minimum temperature was below normal in the United Provinces East in November, and in the United Provinces West in all the three months.

99. In the Public Health department reported cases of corruption or of suspicious conduct have always been dealt with severely.

Corruption in the public services. On receipt of Government orders on the subject, further instructions were issued to all the officers of the department. Thorough investigations and departmental inquiries were made in the several cases coming to light, action taken and, if necessary, reported to Government.



100. Two additional clerks have had to be employed during the year owing to increase of work chiefly due to the increased District Health Service. Government has been asked to make these clerks permanent. My office has, as usual, been supervised in the most efficient manner by Khan Sahib Hafiz Mohiuddin and my thanks are due to him for maintaining the high standard reached during his tenure of his post. My head clerk, M. Abdul Hakim, also carried out his duties conscientiously and the other clerks, with few exceptions, gave satisfaction.

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

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

PATWA DANGAR :

April 25, 1927.

*Director of Public Health, United Provinces.*



The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1900. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1901. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1902. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1903. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1904. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1905. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1906. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1907. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1908. The table is divided into two columns, the first column showing the number of cases and the second column showing the percentage of cases. The total number of cases is 1000 and the total percentage is 100%.



**Thirty-second Annual Report of the Superintending Engineer,  
Public Health Department, United Provinces, for the year  
ended March 31, 1927.**

1. As considerable ignorance seems to be prevalent concerning the work of the engineering branch of the Public Health Department, the writer feels it incumbent to set forth in the present annual report the manner in which the establishment of his branch is employed.

The chief functions of this branch are as follows :—

**(1) DUTIES UNDER THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS ACT, 1914,  
AND THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1916.**

These comprise the scrutiny of projects submitted by local authorities for the sanction of Government and the Board of Public Health and the giving of advice as regards the suitability of the proposals; the inspection of such works for which money has been advanced by Government either by way of a loan or grant-in-aid with a view to ensuring that the funds have been spent on the intended purpose. Works carried out by the local authorities from their own funds are also inspected and technical advice is given on their projects.

**(2) PREPARATION OF PROJECTS AND CONSTRUCTION OF  
WORKS ON BEHALF OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.**

This work is undertaken by the department to assist local authorities who cannot afford to engage the necessary technical advice and a charge is made by Government in fees to cover the actual cost of the establishment employed on this work. Owing to the failure of local authorities to employ competent engineers this class of work is one of the most important duties undertaken by this department, and so great is the demand made by local authorities that little time is left for the Divisions to attend to the duties enumerated under the previous paragraph.

**(3) PROVINCIAL WORKS AND IMPERIAL WORKS.**

This department also undertakes projects for provincial and imperial works which pertain to public health such as water-supply, drainage and electric supply to colleges, kotwalis, jails, tahsils, archaeological and other Government buildings. Anti-malaria works are also undertaken, both projects and construction.

**(4) ADVICE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.**

Government also permits this department to give advice to municipalities free and to prepare forecasts of cost of capital and running expenditure for any schemes which the local authority concerned has under contemplation.

If the advice of the officers of this department was accepted by the various local authorities and acted upon in the spirit with which it is given, much more public money would be saved than is spent on the establishment charges annually. The health of the urban public would also be vastly improved and the numerous and large demands for assistance from provincial funds would cease.



2. During the year under review three Divisions were again maintained with headquarters at Meerut, Allahabad and Cawnpore, respectively, as well as the Superintending Engineer's office at Lucknow.

*Expenditure.*—The sum of Rs. 6,80,900 was spent on construction (original works) and Rs. 13,28,043 on maintenance and repairs of open water-works under Superintending Engineer's supervision.

The establishment charges of this department amounted to Rs. 3,46,978 ; and an amount of Rs. 26,618 was earned as fees on projects completed during the year against an amount of Rs. 23,437 realized ; the arrears due therefore amount to Rs. 3,181 ; including the arrears of the previous year a sum of Rs. 78,571 was realized as fees on the preparation of projects. Earnings for construction carried out departmentally amounted to Rs. 63,521.

3. *General.*—The administration of health works is a specialised one and in general has been anything but satisfactory as carried out by the various local authorities during the year. Indeed, instances are not wanting where marked deterioration has taken place. The cause of this is not far to seek. Local authorities do not seem capable of obtaining the services of technical staff of sufficient qualifications and experience ; the members of the boards are apt to interfere too much in details and undermine the authority of their permanent officials, and matters which pertain to the public interest are judged too much from the personal and communal standpoint.

The outstanding defect is the failure to employ persons who by their experience and training are capable of exercising proper control over the policy of the local authority. The services of officials of high attainments are necessary before any progress at all can be made, and there is ample justification for Government to insist on the employment of such persons and for guaranteeing them security of tenure of office, since public spirit is not sufficiently developed anywhere for such a step to be taken spontaneously.

There are cases on record where efficient and hard-working officials have been harassed and municipal service generally has become such that proper persons cannot be found to accept employment. Marked ignorance of rules and procedure exists and the staff is changed so often that any improvement is impossible.

The very poor manner in which projects are prepared by local authorities and submitted for financial assistance has been brought to notice on many occasions. It has also been noticed that numerous cases have occurred in which local authorities provided with financial assistance for their health works have delayed for long periods the completion of the works and in some cases failed to benefit by the expenditure owing to the incompetence of the staff employed.

Rules have been framed and sanctioned whereby the Superintending Engineer will be enabled to keep a closer watch on such works by means of periodical reports and inspections, if necessary, and rules have also been drafted specifying the qualifications and experience required for the staff to be employed by the various local authorities according to their classes.

#### WATER-WORKS (GENERAL).

4. The livelier interest taken by municipal boards in the management of their water-supply undertakings was noted in the last two annual



reports; the year under report, however, can show little definite efforts on the part of the majority of the boards to improve the working conditions of their water-supplies; generally speaking the boards have been not only dilatory in dealing with important matters, but in some instances even obstructive.

The promises made to appoint additional staff in some of the larger municipalities in order to obtain a proper census of the supply connexions gave some hope that considerable progress would be made with this work, but as little or nothing has been effected the criticisms of former years still stand.

#### MAINTENANCE OF WATER-WORKS.

5. *Agra*.—The pumping plant was well maintained although the Superintendent, Water-works, experienced some difficulty in obtaining the necessary assistance from his board. An additional high-pressure boiler has been obtained to assist the old boilers in the maintenance of steam for the pumping plant.

It is hoped that the erection of a new electro-motor driven centrifugal pump at the St. John's tower for the independent supply to Maithan and Chhili-Int districts will be completed and ready for the coming hot weather.

A special staff was appointed nearly twelve months ago for taking a census of the supply connexions, and although the work was stated to take about six months to complete, no information as yet is available.

The complaint of former years that the Water-works Superintendent was allowed insufficient labour for cleaning the settling tanks still continues, and there was further trouble from this neglect in the collapse of the baffle walls, undue depth of silt in the settling tanks, and the complete blockage of the wash-out valves in connexion with these tanks. Nothing has yet been done by the board in the matter of the partially choked filter drains.

The quality of coal supplied has been maintained. But the board after first refusing, have only recently placed an order for some of the spare parts for the pumping plant previously recommended. The river has receded during the past two years from the inlet wells to the opposite bank and it has been necessary to cut an inlet channel across, practically, the entire width of the bed.

The proposals for the extension of the works comprising unfiltered water-pumping plant and rapid filtration plant have been prepared and are being considered by the board.

This board fails to realize its enormous arrears of revenue, starves its water-works as regards allowances for repairs and recklessly grants more and more private connexions. A serious shortage of water is imminent and there will be the usual demand for assistance from provincial funds.

6. *Allahabad*.—There was a serious breakdown at Karellabagh last August, due to a settlement of the river bank, resulting in the collapse of the suction gallery of the main engine and the fracture of a pump barrel of one of the old beam engines, and since the maintenance of the water-supply has been the cause of great anxiety.

The water-supply for some time was much restricted and a number of small temporary pumps were erected at much trouble and expense in



order to afford even a scanty supply until such time as the cracked barrel could be patched up and strengthened. The repaired barrel fortunately lasted until the suction pipe and cracked gallery could be temporarily repaired and the main engine set to work.

Much anxiety is still felt with regard to the maintenance of supply during the coming rains, as the Municipal Board have delayed placing orders for semi-permanent pumping plant. Any attempt to make use of the existing suction during the time the river is in flood may prove disastrous.

During the crisis and afterwards this department gave all assistance possible and Messrs. Mallett and Tunncliffe devoted much care and attention in advising the municipal staff.

The Municipal Board have ignored the advice given to them with regard to suitable sand for the slow sand filters, and have again placed orders for Ganges sand which two years ago was the cause of the choking up of the filters. Filter log sheets overdue since last November have not yet been submitted.

Under the re-organization scheme the new Paterson filtration plant to filter three and a half million gallons per day has been completed, set to work and taken over by the Municipal Board. The plant has proved satisfactory in working.

The tube-well at Mayo Hall ran successfully throughout the year, and the arrangements made for the supply of water at Daragunj and the Magh Mela last year worked satisfactorily. The water-supply for the Magh Mela this year was provided for by the construction of a new tube-well near the Bund Road in the vicinity of the Fort. The supply obtained from this well was nearly three hundred gallons per minute. A permanent plant is to be installed.

The coal generally supplied has been of better quality than in former years.

7. *Benares*.—The Water-works Superintendent maintained the old plant at the filtered and unfiltered stations in satisfactory running order and for his assiduous work at Benares during the last seven years was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

The settling tanks and filter beds have been kept in good order and the works generally have been well maintained.

Tenders are being called for by the Second Division for the sinking of a new intake well close to river side pumping station and for the construction of buildings and other work in connexion with the installation of a new electro-motor-driven centrifugal pumping plant. It has been decided by the board to take electric energy from the United Provinces Electric Supply Company, and an agreement has been entered into for this supply. The re-organization of the works also provides for the raising of the banks of the settling tanks and the addition of two sand filters. The project for this work is being drawn out by the municipal staff, and has not yet been submitted for sanction.

In common with others this board shows little or no inclination to increase its revenue by making a census of the supply connexions and by proper assessments. This state of affairs is likely to continue so long as provincial funds are forthcoming to help the board to pay its debts.



8. *Cawnpore*.—The condition of the pumping plant taking into account the age of the engine and pumps has been well maintained by the Waterworks Superintendent. The embankments and channels of the settling tanks have been raised and the capacity of the tanks increased but a larger quantity of silt than desirable has been deposited and should be removed at more frequent intervals. The Puech-Chabal sand filters have been well maintained and the work of the construction of the additional slow sand filters and clear water reservoir at Benajhabar filtered station has proceeded satisfactorily, but work on the construction of sedimentation tanks in connexion with the canal supply has been stopped. Considerable delay has occurred by the board not placing orders for the new pumping plant for the filtered and unfiltered stations.

This board has also made little progress in taking the census of the supply connexions, and would appear to prefer to lose revenue rather than to undertake this work. A number of new water-meters have, however, been purchased during the year. A dredger was purchased for cutting a channel through the sand bank which had formed in front of the wells at the riverside pumping station, but fortunately the deposit of sand was less this year than in the previous year.

9. *Dehra Dun*.—No trouble or shortage has been experienced since the Baldi springs were brought into use and the supply is sufficient, but a general complaint exists that the water is too hard for ordinary domestic purposes.

10. *Fyzabad*.—The pumping plant has run satisfactorily, but the supply has been restricted by a decrease in the yield from the tube-wells, of which no. 3 well was for a time entirely out of use due to the cracking of the concrete plug at the bottom of the well which permitted sand to enter the well and the tube and so prevented pumping. The popularity of the water-supply throughout the city makes it imperative that an additional well should be sunk in order to meet the demand.

The water-rate assessment is sufficient to meet maintenance and capital charges, but in common with other boards the failure to collect waterworks dues caused a deficit.

11. *Gola Gokaran Nath*.—This work has been kept running for the maintenance of the water in the Chakra Tirath tank and for supplying a few standposts. Work is in progress on the erection of an elevated water tank and an extension of the water-supply. The board have on several occasions been slack in placing orders for stores necessary for the upkeep and running of the plant and have not yet secured funds for necessary spare parts for the machinery.

12. *Hardwar*.—The new works at Hardwar were started in December and have continued to function satisfactorily. Special arrangements were made to provide an adequate supply to the large number of pilgrims at the Kumbh Mela.

The works comprise, in addition to the pumping and distribution mains, three wells sunk into the gravel and boulders, and each well contains an electro-motor-driven centrifugal pumping set of a capacity rated at 200 gallons per minute. These pumps deliver water into two reservoirs on the hillside each of a capacity of 250,000 gallons.



A bulk supply of electric energy is obtained by the board from the Irrigation department. The board, in addition to using electricity for pumping and the municipal lighting, distribute energy for lighting and power to consumers in the municipal area. Both the water-supply and electric supply have proved most popular and many demands for connexions are being received.

13. *Jhansi*.—The pumping plant has been kept in fair running order, but the maintenance of sufficient spare parts appears to have been neglected by the board during the past year.

The present water-supply is quite inadequate for the requirements of the city, cantonments and railway workshops, and it would now appear that after some years spent in discussing the project a decision has been come to regarding the means of financing the Babina scheme and its control. This scheme will provide for an adequate supply to meet all requirements for many years.

14. *Lucknow*.—The generating plant at Aishbagh and the motor-driven filtered and unfiltered water-supply pumps have worked satisfactorily during the year, although occasional difficulty has been experienced at the riverside pumping station due to high suction lift consequent of the low water level of the river.

After more than two years efforts on the part of the Mechanical Engineer to Government, the board finally agreed to the ordering of new impeller capable of giving 50 per cent. increase in the discharge at a reduced pressure to meet the working conditions at the filtered pumping station. This impeller was fitted in December last and the consumption of electric energy for the filtered water pumping was reduced almost to one-half compared with the former conditions resulting in a saving of nearly four tons per day in the consumption of coal. During the last two years other recommendations have been made for improving the working conditions and providing additional storage; but the board has consistently shelved these recommendations, though they would result in economy and increased reliability of the supply.

The settling tanks have been maintained in satisfactory working order, but the false economy of former years in restricting expenditure on sand has reduced the sand in some of the filters to an insufficient and therefore dangerous working depth.

Despite the warning of the last two or three years no steps have been taken by the board to cope with the cutting away of the bank above the riverside pumping station and the deposit of silt adjacent to the inlet wells.

The Water-works Superintendent has had charge of the distribution system throughout the year and has continued to keep his records up to date. The number of supply meters has been increased and a larger number of connexions are now metered.

The coal supplied throughout the year has given satisfactory working results.

15. *Meerut*.—The pumping plant was well maintained, overhauling and repairs being executed in the water-works workshops. In spite of the fact that the board have been warned for years that it will be necessary to replace one of the turbine wheels, a fairly expensive item, nothing has been done.



Neither have they endeavoured to balance the water-works budget by adopting the recommendations put forward for increasing the revenue.

The settling tanks and filters and works have generally been well maintained. Two of the filters were entirely reconditioned and provision is being made for reconditioning the other two filters.

16. *Mirzapur.*—The reservoir, service tanks and pipe lines have been maintained in working order, but the recommendations made three years ago to place the Venturi meter on the supply main from the service reservoir has not yet been carried out. The board succeeded in increasing its revenue by the better collection of water-rates and arrears, but have not increased the assessment rating for ferrule connexions. New water-supply rules were also drafted, but as these were entirely unsuitable the matter appears to have been abandoned.

17. *Moradabad.*—The new pumping station was handed over to the Municipal Board in August, 1926 after the pumping plant had been satisfactorily tested. The plant comprises a Campbell oil engine and belt-driven geared vertical spindle Ashford type bore-hole pump. The yield from the bore-hole when tested was a little more than 300 gallons per minute, and this rate of discharge has been maintained. The water is used for flushing, but the success of this bore-hole and other bore-holes sunk in the locality prove that a satisfactory supply for the city can be obtained from this source at very little extra expenditure.

18. *Mussoorie.*—The pumping plant was maintained in good running order. The new pumping station at Bhilaru springs was brought into operation and both sets of electro-motor-driven pumps have been taken over by the board. The distribution system was generally well maintained. The hydro-electric station provides energy for the operation of the pumps and maintenance of the water-supply and power and lighting in Mussoorie and Dehra Dun. Orders have been placed for two new 1,000 kilowatt sets for the extension of the hydro-electric station at Galogi and three 300 kilowatt oil engine-driven generators for a new station to be constructed at Dehra Dun.

Some anxiety was caused by the publication of an auditor's report concerning the finances of the electric and water-supply undertakings, but a full investigation showed that the concerns were sound and the extensions fully justified.

19. *Muttra.*—The pumping plant was maintained in better order in spite of the difficulty experienced by the Superintendent in obtaining funds from the board for the supply of essential stores and spare parts. After an unsuccessful endeavour to remove the sand from tube-well no. 1 it was definitely decided to abandon it. It has been decided to construct another well close to no. 1 and an additional well no. 5 in the water-works compound to supplement the supply. It is also proposed to isolate certain mains in the high level districts and by separate pumping to improve the pressure in this area.

It has been decided to take electric energy from the Electric Supply Company for pumping, and one pumping set will be modified for this purpose. The existing engines and generators and one pumping set will be maintained as stand-by plant.

20. *Naini Tal.*—The electro-motor-driven pumping plant has been maintained in good running order and old steam pumping plant kept as stand-



by. The new infiltration well at the lake-side pumping station has been brought into use in conjunction with the old well and the new electro-motor-driven centrifugal pump delivered 50,000 to 60,000 gallons per day to the chlorinating tank for a period of some weeks for supplementing the supply from the springs. This plant has proved a useful addition to the water-supply. The state of the hydro-electric station at Durgapur occasioned some alarm when inspected shortly after the death of Mr. Chantrey, the late Electrical Engineer. It was discovered that the turbines were working under hand-control instead of being automatically controlled by the governors, and that the power house superintendent had no qualifications for the post. On Mr. Hemsworth succeeding Mr. Chantrey a new appointment of power house superintendent was made.

#### ORIGINAL WORKS WATER-SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECTS.

21. *Agra water-supply improvements, Rs. 3.85 lakhs.*—The installation of motor-driven centrifugal pumps at the St. John's tower (Rs. 0.10 lakh) to afford an increased supply to the high level zone is in hand. A project for extending the unfiltered water pumping plant (Rs. 0.91 lakh) has been sanctioned and work will be commenced as soon as funds are received. A project for augmenting the filtration plant (Rs. 2.84 lakh) has been presented to the Municipal Board for sanction.

22. *Ajodhya water supply improvements, Rs. 3.19 lakhs.*—An estimate for providing a piped water-supply from tube-wells to Ajodhya is under preparation. Tenders for sinking a tube-well (Rs. 0.19 lakh) have been invited.

23. *Aligarh water-supply improvements, Rs. 8.11 lakhs.*—A project for testing the present yield of the wells (Rs. 0.11 lakh) was sanctioned some years ago, and it is expected that this will be taken in hand shortly, as it is an essential preliminary to obtaining quotations for pumping plant. A revised project for the pumping plant and distribution system with a first instalment estimated to cost Rs. 4 lakhs has almost been completed. The Municipal Board do not appear to evince any desire to proceed with the work judging by the number of times they have queried the technical advice given to them by officers of this branch. The question of holding up this project in favour of other urgent demands is therefore under consideration.

24. *Allahabad water-supply improvements, Rs. 31.1 lakhs.*—The estimate for extending the water-supply was finally sanctioned by the Board of Public Health in December, 1926 at a cost of Rs. 31,17,730, and work is being carried out by the board themselves.

The usual temporary supply to the pilgrims attending the annual Magh Mela was satisfactorily maintained and a superabundance of water was obtained from the new tube-well sunk solely for the Mela. On test this well yielded 300 gallons per minute with a depression head of only 6 feet. Orders for the pumping plant will be placed on receipt of funds.

25. *Almora water-supply improvements, Rs. 1.25 lakhs.*—Owing to the inadequacy of the existing supply a supplementary supply from springs was examined and an estimate is under preparation (Rs. 1.25 lakhs).

26. *Benares water-supply improvements, Rs. 5.21 lakhs.*—An estimate for re-organizing the water-supply (Rs. 5.21 lakhs) has been



sanctioned and tenders invited. A 6-inch trial bore (Rs. 0·02 lakh) for ascertaining suitable strata for the foundations of the new intake is in progress. Owing to the delay of the board in sanctioning the programme of funds the re-organization works have been delayed. An estimate for augmenting the water-supply by sinking two tube-wells (Rs. 1·25 lakhs) in the compound at Bhelupura and installing deep well pumps was prepared, but work was postponed in favour of the main project. The board have not yet obtained sanction to the proposals for extending the filters and raising the banks of the settling tanks and the re-organization of the distribution system.

27. *Brindaban water supply improvements, Rs. 3·30 lakhs.*—The estimate (Rs. 3·08 lakhs) for water-supply to Brindaban is under revision. The construction of a trial tube-well (Rs. 0·22 lakh) is in progress.

28. *Caunpore water-supply improvements, Rs. 9·70 lakhs.*—A first instalment of the re-organization work costing Rs. 9·70 lakhs is in progress and is being carried out by the board through the agency of a firm of consulting engineers.

29. *Dehra Dun water-supply improvements, Rs. 2·79 lakhs.*—The work of the Baldi spring supply (Rs. 2·45 lakhs) has been completed and the supply of the town has been augmented to 10 gallons per head per diem. Owing to some complaints about the hardness of the Baldi spring water, proposals for the introduction of a water-softening apparatus (Rs. 0·34 lakh) have been prepared and sent to the board.

30. *Farrukhabad flushing scheme, Rs. 1·03 lakhs.*—No decision has yet been reached with regard to the finances of this work, and the tube-well maintained by the department up to January, 1927 has been taken over by the board.

31. *Fyzabad water-supply improvements, Rs. 0·76 lakh.*—Further extensions to the distribution system (Rs. 0·25 lakh) have been completed. To meet the increased demand, the sinking of another tube-well (Rs. 0·51 lakh) is under contemplation.

32. *Gola Gokaran Nath water-supply improvements, Rs. 0·07 lakh.*—A project for an elevated balancing tank has been sanctioned and work is in progress. After completion it should be possible to maintain a constant supply through the public standposts.

33. *Gorakhpur water-supply improvements, Rs. 3·27 lakhs.*—Proposals for a piped water-supply are under preparation.

34. *Haldwani water-supply improvements, Rs. 0·27 lakh.*—This work consisting of settling tanks and chemical mixing apparatus has been completed and for the first time for many years there were no complaints received during the rains regarding the quality of water supplied.

35. *Hardwar electric and water-supply improvements, Rs. 7·63 lakhs.*—Both these works which were started in December, 1925, were satisfactorily completed before the Kumbh Mela commenced. Streets were first lighted and water pumped in December, 1926, and there has been no interruption in the supply since. All possible assistance was rendered by the First Division in regard to protected water-supplies and sanitary arrangements for the Kumbh Mela.

36. *Hathras water-supply improvements, Rs. 6·46 lakhs.*—An estimate for water-supply from tube-wells was sanctioned in November,



1924, and construction of a tube-well is in progress, a depth of over four hundred feet having been reached with the boring.

37. *Jhansi water-supply improvements, Rs. 20·82 lakhs.*—It has been decided that the project for the supply of water from an impounding reservoir at Babina, prepared by this branch, should be carried out by the railway authorities; and all the plans and papers in this connexion have been made over to the railway officials.

38. *Kosi water-supply, Rs. 0·94 lakh.*—A project for water-supply to Kosi notified area from the well already sunk is under preparation.

39. *Lucknow water-supply improvements, Rs. 9·75 lakhs.*—A project for re-organizing the distribution has been completed and work will be commenced on sanction of the project and receipt of funds.

For the purpose of maintaining an adequate supply to the railway colony an extension of the distribution system was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,000.

40. *Moradabad flushing scheme, Rs. 1·99 lakhs.*—This work has been completed and the pumping plant is giving satisfactory service.

41. *Mussoorie water and electric supply improvements, Rs. 14·52 lakhs.*—The Bhilaru pumps newly installed worked satisfactorily and there have been no complaints of shortage. An estimate for extending the supply to Landour area (Rs. 1·31 lakhs) has been sanctioned and funds allotted; work will be started shortly.

Fair progress has been made on the work of the electric supply extension (Rs. 10·73 lakhs) and some of the plant has already arrived at site.

42. *Muttra water-supply improvements, Rs. 1·12 lakhs.*—The existing tube-wells were cleaned by back blowing with compressed air and an increase of 25 per cent. in the discharge of three of the wells obtained. The strainer of the fourth well was found to be defective and the well may have to be abandoned.

An estimate for a new tube-well and an auxiliary pumping plant (Rs. 0·50 lakh) is under preparation. Proposals for providing an increased supply to the high zone area by the installation of a booster pump are under consideration.

43. *Roorkee electric supply, Rs. 0·55 lakh.*—An estimate for electric supply to Roorkee has been sanctioned and work will be started on receipt of funds.

44. *Unao water-supply, Rs. 1·22 lakhs.*—The pipe-laying and building works have been completed; the erection of pumping plant is in progress and the plant should be ready for pumping water in April, 1927.

45. *Other works.*—Besides the works noted, proposals for water-supply at Bahraich (Rs. 1·50 lakhs), Bulandshahr (Rs. 1·75 lakhs), Bindachal (Rs. 0·44 lakh), Ghaziabad (Rs. 2·09 lakhs), and other places and for electric supply at Hathras (Rs. 3·75 lakhs) and Hapur (Rs. 2·8 lakhs) are under consideration. Considerable work was done by this department in connexion with water-supply to provincial buildings, e.g., unfiltered water-supply to Government House, Lucknow (Rs. 0·15 lakh), water-supply to Naini (Rs. 0·19 lakh) and Meerut (Rs. 1·12 lakhs) Jails, water-supply and sanitary fittings to Intermediate College and the Provincial Hygiene Institute,



Lucknow (Rs. 0·63 lakh), as well as Bareilly (Rs. 0·56 lakh) and Agra (Rs. 0·88 lakh) Kotwalis.

#### DRAINAGE (GENERAL).

46. The maintenance of drainage works generally is defective, and this is due to the inexperienced staff employed. In many places much money has been spent on the construction of sewers, the existence of which has even been forgotten. Foul water is often allowed to meander on the surface where it might easily be trapped into the adjacent sewer. No intelligent use is made of the existing drainage works, nor are they even maintained with care. This state of affairs cannot be avoided until proper staff is employed.

Where sewage farms exist the municipalities concerned do not take sufficient interest in the proper management of the farms; they are prone to permit the cultivators to use the sewage in a reckless manner or to misuse it, as the case may be. In some farms the rent realized is much lower than the real value of the land and the bulk of the sewage is allowed to run to waste.

Dr. G. Fowler has recently been in touch with the writer concerning the possibility of adapting the activated sludge method of sewage treatment to conditions in these provinces, and experiments are being carried out with a view to finding out whether this treatment of the sewage on a large scale in the large towns will prove a commercial proposition.

47. *Ajodhya drainage improvements, Rs. 1·50 lakhs.*—A project for this work is under preparation.

48. *Agra drainage improvements, Rs. 8·22 lakhs.*—A revision of the estimate for the drainage of certain important areas is under preparation.

49. *Allahabad sewerage and sewage disposal, Rs. 1·08 lakhs.*—The board have been advised to have a comprehensive project drawn up for the sewerage of the city allowing for the increase in water-supply. An estimate for the Katra-Colonelgunj drainage scheme (Rs. 0·93 lakh) has been sanctioned, but the work has not yet been commenced. An estimate for diverting the outfall sewer at the Jumna bridge (Rs. 0·15 lakh) so as not to contaminate the intake of the water-supply to the railway pumping station has been sanctioned, but construction has been inordinately delayed by the board.

An agreement has been entered into by the board with the Agricultural Institute for the purchase of sewage by which the board realize a revenue of Rs. 8,000 per annum.

50. *Benares sewerage and sewage disposal, Rs. 8·24 lakhs.*—Proposals for improving the sewerage of this city are under consideration and a forecast of cost for land treatment of sewage has been sent to the board. Complaints about the pollution of the Ganges by the discharge of sewage are rife and the board should not delay the steps necessary to deal with this nuisance.

51. *Budawn drainage improvements, Rs. 1·00 lakh.*—A project for this work has almost been completed.

52. *Cawnpore sewerage and sewage disposal, Rs. 8·06 lakhs.*—A good instalment of drainage work has been completed and an estimate (Rs. 2·99 lakhs) for further extension of the sewerage system is under preparation. Preliminary proposals (Rs. 5·07 lakhs) for a sewage farm in Cawnpore



have been submitted and a detailed estimate will be drawn up on the board deciding on ways and means of financing the work.

When the sewerage extension and the sewage farm are completed, the outfall of crude sewage into the Ganges river will be avoided and the frequent complaints of pollution will become a thing of the past.

53. *Dehra Dun sewerage and sewage disposal, Rs. 0·84 lakh.*—A flushing tank and certain gulleys were constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,000 and further improvements to the outfall drain will be taken in hand on the board notifying acceptance.

54. *Gorakhpur drainage improvements, Rs. 1·51 lakhs.*—A forecast for certain drainage improvements has been approved by the board and preliminary proposals have been completed.

55. *Hardwar sewerage and sewage disposal, Rs. 7·62 lakhs.*—An estimate for this work is being completed. Owing to other important work, this project could not be given preference.

56. *Kaimgunj drainage improvements, Rs. 0·61 lakh.*—Contract for this work has been let and work is in progress.

57. *Kanauj drainage improvements, Rs. 0·15 lakh.*—Good progress has been maintained on this work and it will be completed before May, 1927.

58. *Lucknow sewerage and sewage disposal, Rs. 2·04 lakhs.*—An estimate for remodelling the sewage pumping station and for repairs to the intercepting sewers owing to damage by high floods has been sanctioned. Construction on the former is in progress and the latter work will be started as soon as funds are received.

The board have not taken any steps towards the proper control of their sewage, farm, and unless this is done, no further extension to the sewage farm is advisable.

59. *Meerut drainage improvements, Rs. 11·54 lakhs.*—Preparation of this project is in hand, but much progress was not possible owing to pressure of other works.

60. *Muttra sewerage and sewage disposal, Rs. 1·83 lakhs.*—The sewerage system of Muttra recently constructed is being maintained satisfactorily, and the sewage disposal arrangements, viz., pumping plant and buildings and farm distributaries, have almost been completed. Several pail dépôts and latrines with connexion to the sewers have also been constructed.

61. *Naini Tal sewerage and sewage disposal, Rs. 2·47 lakhs.*—Proposals for comprehensive drainage improvements have been sent to the board and accepted. Work will be started on receipt of funds.

Certain proposals for land treatment of sewage were also prepared, but were given up owing to prohibitive cost.

62. *Shahjahanpur drainage improvement, Rs. 3·00 lakhs.*—The board have requested this branch to prepare a drainage scheme, but no progress has been made due to pressure of other important works.

63. *Unao drainage improvements, Rs. 1·75 lakhs.*—A project for this is under preparation, but little progress has been made owing to stress of other work.



64. *Other works.*—In addition to the works noted preliminary proposals for drainage improvements at Deoria (Rs. 73 lakh), Gonda (Rs. 2·11 lakhs), and Jhansi (Rs. 22 lakh) have been completed and drainage improvements at Amroha, Bilsa, Chirgaon, Gangoah, Sitapur and other places are being projected.

65. *Anti-malarial work, Rs. 5·49 lakhs.*—A considerable portion of the time of the staff of this department has been taken up in framing proposals for anti-malarial work at Anupshahr, Basti, Bareilly, Hardwar, Luxar, Phulpur and other places.

66. *Staff.*—The post of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department, United Provinces, was held throughout the year by Mr. G. McC. Hoey and of his personal assistant by Mr. P. S. Viswanathan.

Mr. W. Saise continued as Executive Engineer, I Division, Meerut, and Mr. F. D. Tunnicliffe as Executive Engineer, II Division, Allahabad. A small branch office in Lucknow under an Assistant Engineer was retained to facilitate inspection of works there.

Mr. A. Eastmond held charge of the Well-boring Operations Division, Cawnpore, until November 8, 1926, when he went on leave. Since then Mr. N. D. Chowdhary held charge of the Division till the close of the year.

In addition to the above one Assistant Executive Engineer, nine Assistant Engineers, twenty-five subordinates and the requisite number of computers, draftsmen and clerical staff were employed. Mr. M. C. Gupta, Assistant Executive Engineer, who was attached to I Division, left the department in June, 1926 for the post of Municipal Engineer, Allahabad.

Mr. F. J. Mallett continued as Mechanical Engineer for Water-works throughout the year.

The Superintending Engineer inspected all important municipal works including water-works, and the Mechanical Engineer recorded his periodical inspection reports of all open water-works and gave assistance in preparing specifications, advising on tenders and in testing plant.

67. Without the keen co-operation of the staff, who with very few exceptions have laboured diligently, the work rendered in this and previous year's reports would have been impossible. Writer would mention the following officers for their assiduous attention to duty:—Messrs. F. J. Mallett, F. D. Tunnicliffe, W. Saise, N. D. Chowdhary and P. S. Viswanathan, and he would specially mention Mr. S. B. Mathur who successfully completed the Hardwar electric and water-supply arrangements and gave besides valuable assistance in the arrangements for the Kumbh Mela, surmounting many difficulties.

68. As it will not be possible for me to survey the figures of maintenance reported by the local authorities before I go on leave—for these returns are not received till June—I have requested my successor to add a note summarising the situation as revealed by these statistics.

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

69. During the year under review there has, on the whole, been an improvement in both the demand and the collection of water-rates, and in some cases a reduction of expenditure in the maintenance of water-works.



It is gratifying to note that most of the city municipalities now show a profit, in some cases a considerable increase on previous years; and credit for this is largely due to the frequent inspections made and advice given to the boards by the Mechanical Engineer for Water-works.

70. The usual difficulty has been experienced in the preparation of the appendices of this report owing to the dilatoriness of certain boards in supplying the necessary information in time. In a good many cases numerous letters, reminders and telegrams have had to be despatched to obtain the required particulars and some of the details only arrived in the first week of June.

71. Certain boards have failed to report changes in their water-works maintenance staff as required by the rules, and in some cases have made appointments, which have turned out unsuitable, without first obtaining necessary sanction.

F. D. TUNNICLIFFE,

*Offg. Superintending Engineer,  
Public Health Department,  
United Provinces.*

10th June, 1927.







## Statement of operations of various Water-Works

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.
<i>Population.</i>					
1. By census of 1921 in municipality.	163,902	145,653	195,373	195,085	217,167
2. Ditto cantonments.	22,044	11,567	3,074	21,351	23,399
3. Inhabitants drawing their supply from mains.	185,946	157,220	198,447	216,436	201,334
<i>Consumption of water.</i>					
4. Metered supplies—					
(a) Cantonments Gallons	103,586,700	83,121,500	1,218,900	8,029,900	96,660,000
(b) Trade "	98,342,100	24,434,500	898,400	268,179,300	83,101,600
(c) Domestic (bungalows, etc.) "	56,771,000	59,496,800	5,548,300	321,536,000	138,722,600
(d) Buildings "	2,880,000	3,060,800	11,478,200	11,037,000	17,155,200
Total metered supplies "	261,579,800	175,112,100	19,143,800	603,782,200	290,639,400
5. Unmetered supplies—					
(a) Domestic (assessment Gallons or ferrule).	1,003,448,500	451,708,400	1,289,199,500	1,512,878,600	750,000,000
(b) Municipal purposes (road watering, irrigation and flushing, etc.) "	175,950,500	367,727,500	726,857,400	194,846,200	223,571,800
(c) Standposts "	243,116,200	266,654,000	387,657,300	164,688,000	414,538,300
(d) Buildings "	5,072,000	..	..	183,000	28,000,000
Total unmetered supplies "	1,427,537,200	1,086,039,900	2,403,714,200	1,872,595,800	1,416,110,600
(a)					
6. Total quantity pumped during the year (items 4 and 5). Gallons	1,689,167,000	1,261,208,000	2,422,853,000	2,476,378,000	1,706,750,000
7. Daily average supply "	4,627,855	3,455,351	6,637,967	6,784,597	4,675,027
8. Maximum daily average in any one month. "	5,153,833	4,323,312	7,033,968	9,006,267	5,511,985
9. Consumption per head per day for trade alone. "	1.45	.43	.01	3.33	.52
10. Consumption per head per day for municipal purposes and buildings. "	2.71	6.46	10.19	2.61	3.66
11. Consumption per head per day for domestic purposes. "	20.73	15.09	23.25	25.41	19.05
12. Total consumption per head per day (items 9, 10, 11). "	24.89	21.98	33.45	31.35	23.23
13. Hours of daily supply. ..	10.00	10.36	10.30	16.97	16.00
<i>Lift of pumps.</i>					
14. From river to settling tanks Feet	47.00	118.92	85.34	113.90	105.50
15. From filtered water pumps to town distribution "	143.88	84.21	101.73	79.40	68.33
16. Total lift .. Feet	190.88	203.13	187.07	193.30	173.83
<i>Supply connexions assessment.</i>					
17. Total number of connexions made during 1926-27.	132	195	238	273	683
18. Total number of connexions ..	*4,407	*5,572	*12,620	7,748	7,700

\* Revised figures supplied by Chairman, Municipal Board.

	Galls.
(a) Includes Mayo Hall tube-well pumping ..	75,024,000
.. Daraganj ditto ..	24,984,000
.. Khusrubagh ditto ..	17,200,000
.. Water taken from E. I. Railway ..	10,823,000



No. I.

in the United Provinces for the year 1926-27.

Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.	Hardwar.
77,711	12,943	16,517	34,092	54,385	54,994	42,615	51,342	3,000/9,024
44,898	2,346	802	Nil	12,069	Nil	10,235	5,278	Nil
77,711	15,289	17,319	34,092	25,000	38,400	42,615	30,000	3,000/9,024
Nil	458,700	2,069,600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	} 85,000
10,788,100	Nil	120,600	6,600	1,590,000	28,765,300	431,000	Nil	
126,000	29,609,500	15,673,000	1,771,300	2,154,000	789,600	1,894,000	5,549,000	
1,132,500	Nil	358,300	Nil	Nil	627,100	Nil	50,500	
12,046,600	30,068,200	18,221,500	1,777,900	3,744,000	30,182,000	2,325,000	5,599,100	85,000
165,288,000	9,864,000	15,287,500	} 108,222,100	4,492,000	157,565,300	118,631,900	61,361,700	Nil
4,039,400	13,151,900	48,700		904,000	185,623,300	63,091,600	18,403,500	215,900
199,728,000	39,455,900	*15,698,600		36,953,000	34,892,400	87,600,000	36,817,100	900,000
Nil	3,288,000	67,700	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,053,500	6,136,200	5,086,100
369,055,400	65,759,300	31,102,500	108,222,100	42,349,000	328,081,000	271,377,000	122,723,500	6,202,000
381,102,000	(b) 95,828,000	49,324,000	110,000,000	46,093,000	358,263,000	273,702,000	128,323,000	6,287,000
1,044,115	262,542	135,134	301,370	126,282	981,542	749,868	351,570	106,590
1,277,861	349,512	234,310	418,333	157,848	1,081,771	951,900	425,500	334,010
·38	Nil	·02	·0005	·17	2·05	·03	Nil	Nil
·18	2·94	·07	Nil	·10	9·72	4·19	2·25	..
12·87	14·23	7·71	8·84	4·78	13·79	13·38	9·47	..
13·43	17·17	7·80	8·8405	5·05	25·56	17·60	11·72	..
16·00	9·53	8·26	24·00	7·17	24·00	9·75	9·26	24·00
15·16	Main 1,311·50	H.L. 1,148·60	Gravity	Nil	Gravity	18·00	10·79	..
119·91	Aux 639·00	L.L. 451·60	Supply	201·00	Supply	123·00	120·28	..
	Bhilaru 1,382·00	L.L. 252·60						
135·07	Average 1,320·29	Average 545·82	..	201·00	..	136·00	131·07	155·00
88	5	1	..	1	212	84	167	25
1,622	724	6	4	56	2,125	1,380	†756	25

\* Includes 10,583,000 gallons H. L. gravity supply.

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

† Revised figure supplied by Chairman, Municipal Board.



## Statement of operations of various Water Works

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.
<i>Metered.</i>					
19. Number of house connexions made during 1926-27.	2	11	31	60	18
20. Total number of house connexions.	124	*314	53	986	351
21. Number of trade connexions made during 1926-27.	22	1	9	3	Nil.
22. Total number of trade connexions.	87	*35	29	125	*38
<i>Annual charges and cost of water supplied.</i>					
23. Maintenance charges Rupees	1,78,755	1,81,873	2,02,296	2,66,984	2,25,317
24. Interest and sinking fund charges, "	54,110	1,24,795	1,14,169	34,522	1,06,556
25. Total charges "	2,32,865	3,06,668	2,16,465	3,01,506	3,31,873
26. Cost per 1,000 gallons per 100 feet lift. Annas	·89	1·14	·72	·89	1·21
27. Cost per 1,000 gallons maintenance charges. "	1·69	2·31	1·34	1·73	2·11
28. Cost per 1,000 gallons interest and sinking fund, "	·51	1·58	·75	·22	1·00
29. Total charges per 1,000 gallons (items 27 and 28) Annas	2·20	3·89	2·09	1·95	3·11
<i>Income from water-works.</i>					
30. Water-rate recovered (assessment), Rupees	1,72,893	2,32,956	2,32,760	3,70,396	2,98,493
31. Sale of water by meter, "	90,861	73,396	9,300	1,10,550	1,26,724
32. Other receipts "	5,149	6,436	21,447	4,786	61,639
33. Total income (items 30 and 32) Rupees	2,68,903	3,62,788	2,63,507	4,85,732	4,86,856
<i>Income and working charges.</i>					
34. Receipts per 1,000 gallons supplied through meter, Annas	5·56	6·71	7·77	2·93	6·98
35. Receipts per 1,000 gallons supplied through assessment rating, "	1·99	4·26	1·69	3·21	4·07
36. Receipts per 1,000 gallons supplied on total consumption, "	2·55	4·60	1·74	3·14	4·56
37. Loss per 1,000 gallons supplied (items 29-36), "	Profit ·35	Profit ·71	·35	Profit 1·19	Profit 1·45
38. Deficit on year's working, Rupees	" 36,038	" 56,120	52,958	" 1,84,226	" 1,54,983
Meter rent, included in item 31. Rupees	1,690	4,008	174	8,101	5,698

\*Revised figures supplied by Chairman, Municipal Board.



No. I.

in the United Provinces for the year 1926-27—(concluded).

Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.	Hardwar.
Nil	18	14	17	1	Nil	Nil	12	1
10	446	279	28	11	4	1	32	1
Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Nil	26	1	2	125	8	Nil	Nil
37,444	61,566	46,718	7,082	18,066	11,332	49,374	27,951	5,835
18,834	16,615	25,589	26,842	Nil	22,991	10,966	11,426	11,424
56,278	78,181	72,307	33,924	18,066	34,323	60,340	39,377	17,259
1·16	·78	2·78	Nil	3·12	Nil	2·13	2·66	9·58
1·57	10·28	15·15	1·03	6·27	·51	2·89	3·49	14·85
·79	2·77	8·30	3·90	Nil	1·02	·64	1·42	29·07
2·36	13·05	23·45	4·93	6·27	1·53	3·53	4·91	43·92
23,593	7,366	45,874	24	13,137	19,872	46,616	36,578	..
29,047	50,152	30,279	3,360	1,533	3,082	858	1,648	..
1,514	1,199	1,448	547	361	1,731	1,370	Nil	..
†54,454	58,717	77,601	4,431	15,031	29,695	48,844	38,226	..
7·37	26·69	26·59	34·74	6·55	4·28	5·90	4·71	..
1·10	2·08	24·34	·08	5·10	1·05	2·83	4·77	..
1·30	9·80	25·17	·64	5·22	1·33	2·86	4·77	..
1·06	3·25	Profit 1·72	4·29	1·05	·20	·67	·14	..
1,824	19,464	„ 5,294	29,493	3,035	4,638	11,496	1,151	..
67	1,985	2,393	27	29	760	43	183	..

†Includes Rs. 23,500 Government grant as compensation from Cantonment.



## Annual maintenance accounts of water

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.
<b>I.—Establishment—</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Pumping .. .. .	18,064	} 45,079	37,813	31,500	36,247
(b) Workshops .. .. .	4,865		15,395	14,886	4,500
(c) Settling tanks and filters .. .. .	465	} 9,278	422	11,172	5,100
(d) Inlet chambers, well and grounds, etc.	..		..	800	2,300
(e) Distribution .. .. .	9,966	13,532	12,549	13,949	16,799
(f) Clerical staff .. .. .	1,561	..	4,316	3,064	3,480
(g) Menial staff .. .. .	3,182	..	1,343	824	..
(h) Office contingencies .. .. .	1,913	} 2,561	1,279	140	634
(i) Rent .. .. .	408		360	675	717
<b>II.—Fuel, lubricants, and stores—</b>					
(a) Fuel (coal, fuel oil or electric energy)	(1)68,582	(2)63,519	(3)87,621	(4)1,07,247	(5)1,03,866
(b) Lubricating oil .. .. .	6,113	} 5,393	3,056	7,493	3,243
(c) Waste .. .. .	974		1,147	500	299
(d) Packing .. .. .	715	} 8,642	699	2,000	730
(e) Petty stores .. .. .	9,129		11,182	3,998	2,629
<b>III.—Intake—</b>					
(a) Training river .. .. .	9,486	..	20	4,711	..
(b) Cleaning channels and wells .. .. .	5,160	..	18	24	47
<b>IV.—Settling tanks and filters—</b>					
(a) Cleaning settling tanks and wells .. .. .	875	} 13,066	1,067	..	..
(b) Cleaning and renewing filter-beds .. .. .	12,030		3,437	1,244	4,363
(c) Purchase of sand .. .. .	13,650		32	..	..
(d) Purchase of allumino ferric .. .. .	..		5,275	10,820	22,302
<b>V.—Distribution—</b>					
(a) Pipes and fittings .. .. .	511	} 8,021	1,097	2,911	3,036
(b) Meters .. .. .	564		135	22,769	855
(c) Standposts or hydrants .. .. .	..		..	..	..
<b>VI.—Repairs—</b>					
(a) To tanks .. .. .	712	..	90	177	..
(b) To buildings and grounds .. .. .	4,273	3,234	2,273	436	463
(c) To machinery .. .. .	3,332	5,824	8,800	3,941	11,349
(d) To rising main .. .. .	..	..	965	..	..
(e) To tools and plant .. .. .	..	..	..	3,894	..
VII.—Water analysis .. .. .	725	3,724	1,955	879	2,258
VIII.—Cost of water—					
Canal department dues .. .. .	1,000	..	..	17,000	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	1,78,755	1,81,873	2,02,296	2,66,984	2,25,317
<b>Interest and sinking fund charges</b> .. .. .	54,110	1,24,795	1,14,169	34,522	1,06,556
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .. .. .	2,32,865	3,06,668	3,16,465	3,01,506	3,31,873

(1) Includes Rs. 3,322 in excess of consumption.

(2) Rs. 11,280 less on consumption. Electrical charges Mayo Hall Rs. 5,032. Cost of fuel oil Daragunj Rs. 690.

(3) Includes Rs. 4,201 in excess of consumption.

(4) Rs. 5,755 less on consumption.

(5) Rs. 3,065 less on consumption.



## No. II.

works during the year 1926-27.

Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.	Hardwar.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,778	5,195	10,175	..	2,433	4,830	9,360	5,306	458	
..	..		..	..		..	1,200	1,965	533
432	..		..	..		..	..	..	..
..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..
3,780	1,557		..	..		..	4,500	2,694	295
1,700	1,687		1,200	..		360	450	425	305
1,390	1,250		4,268	..		1,240	498	861	263
1,121	1,557		140	378		422	220	645	..
60	..		..	..		..	..	..	..
(6) Nil.	34,408		(7) 27,122	..		(8) 8,641	..	(9) 13,463	(10) 8,647
840	2,204	156	..	118	..	4,759	607	6	
205		55	..	14	..	51	85	1	
550		..	..	62	..	59	202	..	
3,553		99	..	458	..	828	2,426	2	
Nil.		..	..	..	890	..	9,761	..	..
80	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	
100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,899	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
642	1,775	6,675	818	437	554	394	911	..	
..	2,326		..	80	..	..	160	..	
..	..		..	..	1,218	..	..	..	
Nil.	476	24	..	41	1,104	..	97	..	
609	1,355	190	..	64	807	138	1,606	..	
1,087	3,997	1,502	..	120	..	3,599	409	..	
Nil.	..	..	..	7	360	..	..	..	
Nil.	..	..	..	15	250	..	705	..	
989	2,779	720	656	28	192	..	200	..	
5,324	..	..	..	4,285	..	..	..	1,920	
37,414	61,566	46,718	7,082	18,066	11,332	49,374	27,951	5,835	
18,834	16,615	25,589	26,842	..	22,991	10,966	11,426	11,424	
56,278	78,181	72,907	33,924	18,066	34,323	60,340	39,377	17,259	

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

(7) Electrical charges.

(8) Includes Rs. 1,932 in excess of consumption.

(9) Includes Rs. 2,734 in excess of consumption.

(10) Includes Rs. 275 in excess of consumption.

(11) Electrical charge



## APPENDIX No. III.

Statement showing costs, initial, of subsequent extensions, and improvements, chargeable to capital on the various water-works in the United Provinces for the year ended March 31, 1927.

Water-works stations.					Initial capital cost.	Cost of subsequent extension, etc.	Expenditure during the year 1926-27.	Total of each line.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	..	..	..	..	11,70,761	20,04,305	40,572	32,15,638
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	16,24,061	12,00,856	†4,06,882	32,31,799
Benares	..	..	..	..	25,61,881	10,14,015	(a)79,006	36,54,902
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	14,44,570	12,47,606	1,70,561	28,62,737
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	15,15,736	41,49,804	20,701	56,86,241
Meerut	..	..	..	..	7,51,710	60,897	3,419	8,16,026
Mussoorie	..	..	..	..	4,79,754	6,14,884	41,243	11,35,881
Naini Tal	..	..	..	..	2,47,000	4,87,287	1,274	6,85,511
Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	97,241	2,43,156	41,979	3,82,376
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	96,556	*96,584	49	1,93,189
Mirzapur	..	..	..	..	5,98,492	96,095	8,349	7,02,936
Muttra	..	..	..	..	5,17,288	59,007	13,762	5,90,057
Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	*9,48,662	*27,469	*13,821	9,89,952
Hardwar	..	..	..	..	1,96,919	..	2,77,690	4,74,609
GRAND TOTAL					1,22,50,631	1,12,51,915	11,19,308	2,46,21,854

\* Figures supplied by Chairman. Municipal Board.

† Includes Rs. 3,61,928 spent on water-works reorganization.

(a) Includes Rs. 57,249 for renovation of the water-works.



## 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 1926-27.

Water-works.	Sand filter area out of operation per million gallons pumped sq. feet.	Filtration rate in gallons per square 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.	
.. ..	4,262	34·00	24·00	32·12	4	..	4	312	6	6·20	1·92	
habad ..	13,477	40·60	6·20	28·40	..	1	1	426	22	38·64	5·16	
ares ..	8,445	50·00	25·00	42·98	92	..	92	425	2	45·53	*47	
mpore ..	888	68·00	10·00	45·54	1	..	1	388	..	25·75	..	
know ..	23,894	40·60	4·60	24·44	2	2	4	204	10	37·17	4·90	
rut ..	5,786	37·50	25·00	30·89	4	..	4	244	5	16·87	2·05	
soorie ..	} Water-supply from deep springs and is not filtered.				3	1	4	58	6	53·29	11·32	
hi Tal ..					4	..	4	57	3	13·78	5·26	
ra Dun ..					8	7	15	37	23	412·48	62·16	
asi ..	..	..	..	..	Information not available.							
zapur ..	Gravitation supply	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	
tra ..	} Tube-well supply				..	8	8	143	22	43·38	15·38	
abad ..					..	..	..	73	..	6·25	..	
diwar ..					Information not available.							

\* For Paterson filters. Record maintained in Municipal Board's office from November, 1926,

† For Paterson filters.



## Details of pumps, filters, tanks, reservoirs, rising mains, etc.

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	
1. Floor levels :—						
Unfiltered station R.L.	505·00'	296·00'	254·00'	408·00'	367·50'	
Filtered station R.L.	505·00'	321·25'	263·00'	410·00'	395·50'	
2. Highest water level during the year R.L.	494·90'	272·25'	237·00'	373·00'	354·88'	
3. Lowest water level during the year R.L.	481·80'	235·25'	193·18'	357·00'	342·41'	
4. Particulars of plant.						
Unfiltered station	2 Diesel sets ..	1 Triple expansion rotary.	1 H. D. Worthington.	1 Triple expansion rotary.	1 Triple expansion rotary.	
	2 L. D. Worthington.	2 Beams ..	2 Geared sets	2 Triple expansion. vertical L.D. Worthington.	1 Triple expansion vertical L. D. Worthington (dismantled). 2 Electrical motors.	
	2 Geared sets					
Filtered station	2 Beams ..	2 Beams ..	2 Pairs of coupled beams.	1 H. D. Worthington.	1 H. D. Worthington.	
	2 Belliss and Morcom. 1 H. D. Worthington.			2 L. D. Worthington.	2 L. D. Worthington. 4 Belliss Morcom engines direct connected to alternators.	
5. Capacity of pumps—						
Unfiltered station.	G.P.M.					
	Diesels each.	3,000	Triple 2,700 ..	H. D. W. 3,333	Triple 3,625 ..	Triple 3,125
	L.D.W. each.	1,700	Beams 2,100 each.	Geared 4,200 each.	L. D. W. 3,125 each.	L. D. W. 3,125 2 Centrifugal 5,000/7,500 each.
Filtered station.						
	Beams each.	3,000	Beams 3,100 each.	Beams 7,500 each set (2 engines).	H. D. W. 4,719.. L. D. W. 3,125 each.	H. D. W. 3,125.. L. D. W. 3,125 each.
	Belliss each. H. D. W. 2,300	2,500				3 Centrifugal 4,000 each.
6. Number of rising mains.	Two ..	Two ..	Two ..	Two ..	Two ..	
	Filtered pumps to service tanks.	Unfiltered pumps to settling tanks.	Unfiltered pumps to settling tanks.	Unfiltered pumps to settling tanks.	Unfiltered pumps to settling tanks.	



No. V.

in the water-works of the United Provinces for 1926-27.

Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyz-abad.	Hard-war.
735·50'	Main 5,494·56'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
735·50'	Aux 6,000·00'	..	..	751·05'	..	580·00'	323·57'	941·80'
805·00'	..	..	..	763·00'	460·00'	..	..	895·95'
771·00'	..	..	..	740·80'	449·50'	..	..	886·10'
Water power turbines. Semi-portable engine.				2 Compound Worthington pumps.				
Water power turbines.	Main pumping station. 2 Sets electrically driven geared three ram pumps single reduction gearing. Aux. pumping station. 2 Pumps as above but with double reduction gearing, Semi-diesel oil engine.	Lake station steam pumps. Main station 3 L.D. Worthington.	..	..	..	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.	3 motor driven Mather and Platt centrifugal pumps.
1,200 each ..	..	..	..	209·5 each	..	..	..	..
1,100 each ..	Main pumps 182 each. Auxiliary pumps 80 each.	Lake 239 .. Main:—One pump 218. *Two pumps 86 each.	..	..	..	1,400 each..	900 each.	250 each.
One ..	Two ..	Five ..	Three ..	Five ..	One ..	One ..	One ..	One.
Filtered pumps to tanks.	Pumping station to elevated reservoirs.	Pumping station to elevated reservoirs.	Gravitation supply.	Pumping station to service tanks.	Gravitation main.	Pumping station to balancing tanks.	Pumping station to balancing tank.	

\* New pumps.  
Two for each zone.  
H. Z. average 125 g. p. m. each.  
I. Z. " 176 " "  
L. Z. " 310 " "



*Details of pumps, filters, tanks, reservoirs, mains, etc., in the*

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.
7. Length and size of rising mains.	2.5 miles—28" 1.75 miles—18"	1.9 miles—20" each.	Old .89 mile New .77 " Each 24" }	1.89 miles—20" each.	Old 3.5 miles—20". New 2.99 miles—27".
8. Number of settling tanks.	Five.	Three ..	Three ..	Three ..	Three ..
9. Size of settling tanks.	266'×151'×16' each.	346'×230'×16'—9" each.	403.5'×252.5'×15' each.	343.5'×243.5'×13.5' each.	250'×209'×13.5' each.
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.	4,000,000 each.
11. Number of filters	Seven slow sand. One mechanical.	Six slow sand. Five Paterson.	Eight—slow sand.	Seven—slow sand.	Seven—slow sand. Five Paterson.
12. Size of filters ..	Sand—200'×100' each.	Sand—200'×100' each.	Sand—200'×100' each.	Sand—200'×100' each.	Sand—200'×100' each.
13. Number of clear water reservoirs.	Three ..	Two ..	Two ..	Two ..	Two ..
14. Size of clear water reservoirs.	105'×103'×10' each.	163'×103.3'×12' each.	173½'×148½'×12' each.	135'×106½'×12' each.	107'×105'×12' each.
15. Capacity of clear water reservoirs. Gallons.	676,000 each ..	1,248,000 each	1,854,068 each	958,300 each	798,500 each
16. Number of service reservoirs.	Four ..	Two ..	One ..	Two ..	One ..
17. Size of service reservoirs.	High zone (1) 66' dia. 11½' deep. Low zone (2) 28'×16'×8' (1) 60'×16'×8'	116'—10'×181'—10'×12' each.	60' dia.×15' deep	(1) 50.5'×36' (1) 50.5'×40'	60'×60'×12'



o. V.

## ater-works of the United Provinces for 1926-27.

Meerut.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.	Har-dwar.
25 miles— 15".	1.13 miles—5"	.93 miles 4".	3"	3.65 miles 9".				
61 miles— 13".	0.26 " 3½"	.66 miles 3½".	2½"	0.70 mile #6".				
		.84 mile 3".	2"	1.6 miles 6".	5.73 miles 12"	m19. le 12"	1.3 miles 14".	.52 mile 577'×8" 553'×10" 936'×12" 690'×15"
		.49 mile 4".		.57 mile 4".				
		.25 mile 5".		.95 mile 3".				
Three ..	Nil ..	Nil ..	..	..	..	..	..	
'×60½'×11' each.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,000 each ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
ur slow sand	..	One Chlorine plant.	..	..	..	..	..	
ad—150'× 100' each.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
One ..	Six	One	..	..	..	..	..	Two.
2½'×48'×7'	2—40'×25'×8' 1—80'×20'×8' 1—80'×24'×6' 1—79.8'×38' ×11'. 1—45'×53.5' ×11'.	45'×40'×6'	..	..	..	..	..	62'—8' ×60'× 12'each
110,600	..	67,500	..	..	..	..	..	250,000 each.
..	Fifteen ..	Eighty-eight (88)	Thirty-six	One	.. One ..	Two (Balanc- ing tanks).	One	
'×34' each	1—10'×10'×4' 10—8'×4'×4' each. 4—4'×4'×4' each.	(Small 32) (Large 6) <i>Small.</i> 32—3'×3' each. 29—2.6'×3' each. 1—4'×3' 3—4'×5' each. 17 square tanks. 6'×8'×4' each. <i>Large.</i> 1—36×15' ×9.5' 1—29.5'×15' ×9.5' 1—20'×10' 1—18'×10' 2—22.5'× 13.3 each.	..	40'×15'×8'	200'×75' ×14'	32' dia×20' deep each.	39'—7½" dia.×15' —6" deep.	

\* Partly replaced by 9".



## Details of pumps, filters, tanks, reservoirs, mains, etc., in the

Particulars.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.
18. Capacity of service reservoirs gallons.	H. Z. capacity 275,000. L. Z. capacity 2—22,400 each. 1—48,000	1,168,700 each.	265,000	..	250,000
19. Number of public standposts.	One tap 246 Two taps .. 78 Four taps 68 W. N. cocks 47 Bibcocks .. 14 Push cocks 20 Public fountains .. 2 Other types 7	One tap .. 169 Two taps .. 60 Four taps .. 82 W. N. cocks 39 Bibcocks .. 157 Other types 15	One tap .. 53 Two taps .. 18 Four taps .. 6 W. N. cocks 189 Bibcocks .. 1 Wall fountains .. 5 Other types 1	One tap .. 47 Two taps .. 52 Four taps .. 84 W. N. cocks 41 Bibcocks .. 55 Wall fountains .. 8	One tap .. 246 Two taps 180
20. Number of fire hydrants.	148	184	87	151	360
21. Number of road watering posts or standpipes.	46	127	164	16	91
22. Number of cattle troughs.	47	31	14	27	84



## No. V.

## water works of the United Provinces for 1926-27.

Meerut.	Mussorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirzapur.	Muttra.	Fyzabad.	Hardwar.
100,000 each	30,000 (upper). 250,000 (lower).	..	6—7,500 each. 1—17,500 5—1,000 each. 5—3,750 each. 4—15,000 each. 2—400 each. 1—10,000 1—200 1—6,000 1—3,125 9—Tanks.	30,000	1,310,000	100,000 each	120,000	
One tap.. 44 Two taps 37 W. N. cocks 52 Bibcock 4	W. N. cocks 8 Push cocks 68 Other types 7	One tap 72 Bibcocks 128 Push cocks 2 Wall foun- tains .. 8	One tap 30 Two taps 45 Three taps 5 Four taps 4 W. N. cocks 51 Bibcocks 50 Push cocks 50	Two taps 5 Three taps 3 Four taps 4 Bibcocks 54 Pushcocks 88	One tap 34 Two taps 27 Four taps 9 W. N. cocks .. 25 Bibcocks 44 Push cocks 14	One tap 60 Two taps 20 One tap stand pipe 135 Two taps stand pipe 8	One tap 45 Two taps 42 W. N. Cocks 8	One tap 2 Two taps 35 W. N. cocks 36 Push cocks 101
92	..	14	..	..	121	8	48	9
Swan neck 8 R. W. cock 84	17	..	..	2	..	6	17	4
17	7	5	5	5	12	18	5	..
						Flushing tanks 5 Flushing pipes 15 Flushing latrine 1 Urinal con- nections 2 Pail dépôts connections 8		Pilgrims tanks 6 65, ½" taps.



## APPENDIX No. VI.

*Detailed statement of the expenditure incurred on health works of sanitary nature executed under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, during the year 1926-27.*

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 .. ..	40,572	1,78,755	87	..	2,19,414
2	Allahabad .. ..	4,06,882	1,81,873	..	..	5,88,755
3	Benares .. ..	79,006	2,02,296	..	78,311	3,59,613
4	Cawnpore .. ..	1,70,561	2,66,984	1,24,124	..	5,61,669
5	Debra Dun .. ..	41,979	7,082	..	..	49,061
6	Fatehpur-Sikri .. ..	..	4,724	..	5,308	10,032
7	Fyzabad .. ..	13,821	27,951	17,806	14,613	74,191
8	Haldwani .. ..	1,798	2,726	..	..	4,519
9	Hardwar .. ..	2,77,690	5,885	..	16,129	2,99,654
10	Hathras .. ..	6,042	..	..	..	6,042
11	Jhansi .. ..	49	18,066	..	..	18,115
12	Kanauj .. ..	..	..	1,523	..	1,523
13	Lucknow .. ..	20,701	2,25,317	89,982	..	2,86,000
14	Meerut .. ..	3,419	37,444	..	14,778	55,641
15	Mirzapur .. ..	8,349	11,832	..	..	19,681
16	Moradabad .. ..	..	..	41,891	..	41,891
17	Mussoorie .. ..	41,243	61,566	..	7,79,468	8,82,272
18	Muttra .. ..	13,762	49,374	46,800	5,994	1,15,930
19	Naini Tal .. ..	1,274	46,718	..	..	47,992
20	Unao .. ..	75,640	..	..	..	75,640
	<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>12,03,783</b>	<b>13,28,043</b>	<b>2,72,213</b>	<b>9,14,596</b>	<b>37,17,635</b>



APPENDIX NO. VII.

Comparative statement of fuel consumption, working expenses, and receipts of various water-works in the United Provinces, 1926-27.

Number.	Name of water-works.	Class of work gravitation or pumping.	Fuel consumed, tons.	Fuel consumption per 1,000 feet gallon, 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.	Total working cost.	Total receipt.	Loss	
1	Agra	Pumping ..	(1) 2,921.60	0.02029	Rs. 22.84	190.88	22.62	88.37	3.96	2.14	32.91	2.20	2.55	20.04	23.14	3.10	Profit.		
2	Allahabad	Ditto ..	(2) 5,380.54	0.04748	13.90	203.13	33.74	34.92	3.97	3.20	20.17	3.89	4.60	31.21	36.92	5.71	"		
3	Benares	Ditto ..	(3) 6,233.20	0.03081	13.88	187.07	36.32	43.31	2.08	4.85	13.94	2.02	1.74	25.52	21.22	4.27	Profit.		
4	Cawnpore	Ditto ..	(4) 8,423.74	0.03942	13.41	193.80	28.82	40.17	3.00	1.47	26.54	1.95	3.14	22.29	35.91	13.62	"		
5	Lucknow	Ditto ..	(5) 8,818.74	0.06658	12.18	173.83	30.99	46.10	1.57	5.04	16.30	3.11	4.56	22.07	32.88	10.81	"		
6	Meerut	Turbines worked by water power.	(6) 75.53	0.03230	21.54	185.07	43.76	4.99	2.79	2.90	45.55	2.35	1.80	7.34	4.01	3.30	"		
7	Mussoorie	Pumping and gravitation.	..	..	..	Av. 1,320.29	18.27	55.89	†	6.49	19.35	13.05	9.80	81.82	61.45	20.37	Profit.		
8	Naini Tal	Pumping and gravitation.	†	..	..	Av. 545.82	21.78	53.0	0.45	3.22	16.50	23.45	25.17	68.80	71.69	4.89	Profit.		
9	Dehra Dun	Gravitation	(7) 469.27	0.11846	14.80	201.00	79.19	..	..	20.81	4.93	4.93	0.64	15.92	2.03	13.84	"		
10	Jhansi	Pumping..	..	..	..	..	15.56	47.83	0.70	0.67	35.24	6.27	5.22	4.35	3.62	0.73	"		
11	Mirzapur	Gravitation	..	..	..	..	60.47	..	..	39.58	1.53	1.53	1.33	9.99	8.64	1.35	"		
12	Muttra	Pumping..	(8) 80.42	0.00434	133.41	136.00	32.87	27.27	9.74	7.29	22.83	3.53	2.86	18.27	14.79	3.48	"		
13	Fyzabad	Ditto ..	(9) 45.99	0.00612	182.04	131.07	42.56	30.94	2.48	1.46	22.56	4.91	4.77	11.13	10.80	0.33	"		
14	Hardwar	Ditto ..	..	..	..	155.00	31.36	35.08	0.12	..	32.94	43.92	..	..	..	..	"		

(1) Coal and fuel oil combined, oil fuel 123.25 tons. Coal consumption includes 12.80 tons for municipal purposes.

(2) Coal and fuel oil combined. Oil fuel 3.82 tons for Daraganj pumping. Electrical charges Rs. 5,032.70 for Mayo Hall converted to coal and oil fuel (362.07 tons). Coal consumption includes 261.01 tons for municipal purposes.

(3) Includes 44 tons for cleaning the silt of settling tank and 42.85 tons for municipal purposes.

(4) Includes 721.90 tons of coal for municipal purposes. Electrical charges Rs. 27,638 converted to coal (2062.49 tons).

† Figures for oil and waste not supplied by municipal board separately. Included in other charges. † 16.69 tons, coal and wood combined (coal 3.70 tons and wood 12.99 tons) used for distribution system and testing steam plant.

(5) Includes 745.53 tons shortage and 15.1 tons used for municipal purposes. (6) No fuel was purchased during the year. Coal and wood combined. Consumption for pumping 3,893,560 gallons only (steam power during canal closure). Includes 14.25 tons for municipal purposes.

(7) Coal and wood combined. Includes 7.25 tons of coal for municipal purposes and 37.50 tons for shortage.

(8) Fuel oil consumption includes 1.48 tons shortage during transit.

(9) Fuel oil consumption includes 2.89 tons shortage during transit.

\* No fuel was purchased during the year. Percentage worked out on Rs. 1,633.38 cost of 75.83 tons of coal at an average rate of 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 1926-27.

Serial num.	Particulars.	Agra.	Allaha- bad.	Bena- res.	Cawn- pore.	Luck- now.	Meerut.	Mus- soorie.	Naini Tal.	Dehra Dun.	Jhansi.	Mirza- pur.	Muttra.	Fyz- abad.	Hard- war.
1	Description of plant .. ..	Oil engine and steam-power.	Steam, oil and electricity.	Steam-power.	Steam-power and electricity.	Steam-power and electricity.	Water and steam-power.	Hydro-electric and oil power.	Steam-power, electricity and gravity.	Gravitation.	Steam-power.	Gravitation.	Oil engine and electricity.	Oil engine and electricity.	Eleo-tricity.
2	Initial capital cost in lakhs.	Rs. 11.71	16.24	25.62	14.45	15.16	7.52	4.80	2.47	.97	.97	5.98	5.17	9.49	1.97
3	Total cost of works in lakhs.	32.16	32.32	36.52	28.63	56.86	8.16	11.96	6.96	3.82	1.93	7.03	5.90	9.90	4.75
4	Number of inhabitants drawing their supply from mains.	185,946	197,220	198,447	216,486	201,334	77,711	15,289	17,319	34,092	25,000	38,400	42,615	30,000	8,000
5	Hours of supply daily ..	10.00	10.36	10.30	16.97	16.00	16.00	9.58	8.26	24.00	7.17	24.00	9.75	9.26	24.00
6	Quantity supplied during year in million gallons.	1,639.17	1,261.20	2,422.86	2,476.38	1,706.75	331.10	95.83	49.32	110.00	46.09	353.26	273.70	123.82	6.29
7	Maximum daily average during any one month in thousand gallons.	5,154	4,323	7,084	9,006	5,512	1,278	349	234	418	158	1,082	952	425	384
8	Average daily supply for the year in thousand gallons.	4,628	3,455	6,638	6,785	4,676	1,044	263	185	301	136	982	750	352	107
9	Maximum supply per head per day.	27.72	27.50	35.70	41.61	27.38	16.44	22.86	13.53	12.23	6.32	28.17	22.34	14.18	..
10	Average supply per head per day.	24.89	21.98	38.45	31.85	23.28	13.43	17.17	7.80	8.84	5.05	25.56	17.60	11.72	..
11	Total lift (average) .. Feet.	190.83	203.13	187.07	193.30	173.83	135.07	1,320.29	545.82	Gravity supply.	201.00	Gravity supply.	136.00	131.07	155.00
12	Quantity supplied during year in million foot gallons.	322,423	254,102	453,244	478,664	296,684	51,475	126,521	26,922	..	9,265	..	37,223	16,819	974







APPENDIX No. IX.  
HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY.  
1926-27.

Particulars.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.
1. Total units generated .. .. .	3,486,080	831,042
2. Maximum units for any one day .. .. .	11,010	4,019
3. Average load K. W. .. .. .	393	86.8
4. Power factor—		
Maximum .. .. .	0.95	+0.90
Minimum .. .. .	0.75	0.20
5. Load factor—		
Maximum (monthly) .. .. .	} 0.45	} 0.61
Average .. .. .		
Minimum (monthly) .. .. .		
6. Generating volts—		
Maximum .. .. .	7,000	3,500
Minimum .. .. .	6,300	3,500
7. Total hours of running .. .. .	8,754	8,742.83
8. Total cubic feet of water used .. .. .	209,164,800	31,048,040
9. Maximum quantity used in any month, cubic feet ..	19,136,400	3,124,000
10. Minimum     "     "     "     " .. .. .	15,059,400	2,222,080
11. Average rate of discharge, cubic feet per diem .. ..	573,054	85,049
12. Maximum rate of discharge of pipe line—		
No. 1 cubic feet per second .. .. .	8.3	} Both the lines work- ed toge- ther.
No. 2     "     "     " .. .. .	8.3	
13. Minimum rate of discharge of pipe line—		
No. 1 cubic feet per second .. .. .	7.3	} 7.3
No. 2     "     "     " .. .. .	7.3	
14. Average intake level .. .. .	} *4,485	9.34
15. Maximum     "     " .. .. .		11.10
16. Minimum     "     " .. .. .		6.70
17. Total rainfall for the year, inches .. .. .	80.1	91.87
18. Total cubic feet overflow in lake weir (million cubic feet) (Naini Tal only). .. .. .	..	109.72
19. Maximum recorded rainfall for 24 hours, inches ..	8.5	18.20

\* Constant.



APPENDIX No. X.  
HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

*Statement showing current consumed, rate charged and revenue derived.*  
**1926-27.**

	Mussoorie.			Naini Tal.		
	Units.	Rate.	Rs.	Units.	Rate.	Rs.
1. For municipal purposes—						
Public lighting ..	{ 142,107 *164,625	Two annas Contract rate,	+17,763 16,143	119,448	Two annas	21,000
W. S. Pumping ..	550,534	One anna	+34,408	144,650	Three annas a unit.	27,122
Other purposes ..	357,893	..	..	140,042	..	..
2. Sold by meter—						
Lighting ..	{ 189,059 *286,052	Six annas Six annas and three annas.	63,279 89,096	166,532	Eight annas (1)	64,594
Heating ..	{ 107,111 *184,742	One, three- quarter & half anna.	6,528 11,707	16,872	Two annas (2)	1,762
Power ..	{ 18,322 *29,121	Contract rate.	6,738 10,329	3,064 58,752	Four annas Rs. 2 per lamp.	(3) 583 9,139
3. Recoveries on rated premises.			11,190	996	Eight annas	12,929
4. Other receipts ..	..	..	5,309	..	..	9,912
5. Meter rent and miscellaneous.	..	..	†8,123	..	..	..
6. Total, units sold and receipts.	(a) 1,671,673	..	(b) 2,85,613	§510,314	..	1,47,041

\* For Dehra Dun.

† Credit.

‡ For Dehra.

Rebate (1) Rs. 18,672.

(2) " 347.

(3) " 183.

§ Does not include 140,042 units for other purposes.

(a) Does not include 357,893 units for other purposes.

(b) Cash receipts Rs. 2,33,437 for 979,032 units sold.

APPENDIX No. XI.

*Statement showing number of connections.*  
**1926-27.**

	Mussoorie.		Naini Tal.	
	Number.	K. W.	Number.	K. W.
1. Private connections at close of preceding year	(a)3,717	..	927	..
2. Connections made during the year ..	(b)72	..	164	..
3. Metered connections existing on March 31, 1927.	(c)2,171	..	567	..
4. Municipal lamps existing on March 31, 1927	(d)1,551	..	578	..
5. Heating points connected on March 31, 1927	§(e)359	..	57	..
6. Total K. W. connected on March 31, 1927 ..	..	4,280	..	1,157.3
7. Peak load for the year ..	..	750	..	182
8. Diversity factor per cent ..	..	45%	..	15.72%

Connections for Dehra Dun included (a) 1,930, (b) 36, (c) 1,092, (d) 841, (e) 87, § power points.



## APPENDIX No. XII.

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

## Annual maintenance account.

1926-27.

Particulars of charges.	Mussoorie.	Naini Tal.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Staff charges—</i>		
(a) Direction .. .. .	16,834	2,274
(b) Office establishment .. .. .	23,272	9,200
(c) Power station staff .. .. .	6,617	3,702
(d) Sub-station staff .. .. .	4,783	1,580
(e) Pipe line staff .. .. .	2,260	1,331
(f) Over head line staff .. .. .	6,949	4,669
(g) Auxiliary pump .. .. .	..	254
(h) Contingencies .. .. .	3,727	3,034
<i>II.—Materials—</i>		
(a) Oils .. .. .	5,910	1,343
(b) Lubricants .. .. .		
(c) Waste .. .. .		
(d) Buildings .. .. .		
<i>III.—Repairs—</i>		
(a) Machinery .. .. .	*15,202	5,589
(b) Pipe line .. .. .	1,597	461
(c) Over head line .. .. .	17,836	10,026
(d) Buildings .. .. .	3,236	565
<i>IV.—Rents</i> .. .. .	2,736	1,053
<i>V.—Printing</i> .. .. .	1,490	588
<i>VI.—Stationery</i> .. .. .	471	300
<i>VII.—Insurance</i> .. .. .	1,270	†380
<i>VIII.—Total maintenance charges</i> .. .. .	1,14,245	46,349
<i>IX.—Interest and sinking fund charges</i> .. .. .	1,21,115	1,45,856
<i>X.—Total annual charges</i> .. .. .	2,35,360	1,92,205
<i>XI.—Total units generated</i> .. .. .	3,486,080	831,042
<i>XII.—Total units sold</i> .. .. .	1,671,673	510,314
<i>XIII.—Cost per unit generated. Annas</i> .. .. .	1.08	3.68
<i>XIV.—Cost per unit sold. Annas..</i> .. .. .	2.25	6.03

\* Includes Rs. 9,858 for meters.

† Refund.



## APPENDIX No. XIII.

## A.—List of projects finally sanctioned during the year 1926-27.

	Amount o estimate. Rs.
1. Agra : Circuit-house drainage extension (revised estimate) .. ..	2,393
2. Agra : water-works extension to raw water pumping plant .. ..	90,557
3. Agra : Water-works new mechanical filters .. ..	2,84,250
4. Ajodhya : water-supply estimate of two tube-wells .. ..	37,112
5. Aligarh : Tube-well—test pumping and improving the yield.. ..	11,246
6. Allahabad : Magh Mela water supply .. ..	12,725
7. Allahabad : Magh Mela water-supply (supplementary) .. ..	500
8. Allahabad : Magh Mela water-supply pumping for two months .. ..	5,000
9. Allahabad : Naini Central Jail, Supply and erection of new pumps in existing open wells .. ..	12,000
10. Banda : 16 ft. diameter masonry well for District Jail .. ..	23,205
11. Benares : Bhadaini 6" trial bore .. ..	2,147
12. Brindaban : Water-supply—estimate of the tube-well .. ..	22,270
13. Cawnpore : Drainage and sanitary fittings for three principals and one Deputy Director's bungalow, Industrial School, Cawnpore .. ..	14,253
14. Cawnpore : Sewage disposal—fixing a weir-gauge at the tail of Jagmau outfall sewer .. ..	386
15. Cawnpore : Sewage disposal by activated sludge process .. ..	2,576
16. Dehra Dun : Baldi spring water-supply (revised estimate) .. ..	2,45,179
17. Etawah : District Jail tube-well .. ..	4,597
18. Farrukhabad : Tahsil tube-well .. ..	3,750
19. Farrukhabad : Tube-well (third supplementary).. ..	348
20. Fatehpur-Sikri : Water-supply .. ..	54,567
21. Fyzabad : Cleaning and improving the yield of tube-wells .. ..	6,439
22. Gola Gokaran Nath : Construction of a raised reservoir .. ..	7,155
23. Haldwani : water-supply maintenance, 1926 .. ..	4,694
24. Hardwar : Electric supply (revised estimate) .. ..	1,85,479
25. Hardwar : Kumbh Mela electric supply temporary extension.. ..	11,448
26. Hardwar : Kumbh Mela water-supply extension .. ..	40,927
27. Hardwar : water-supply (revised estimate) .. ..	2,73,368
28. Jaunpur : Tube-well for the new civil hospital (supplementary) .. ..	1,570
29. Lucknow : Chotta Chatter Manzil latrines .. ..	5,169
30. Lucknow : Government House unfiltered water-supply .. ..	14,802
31. Lucknow : Repairs to suction tunnels, sewage pumping station .. ..	2,745
32. Lucknow : Remodelling tank sewer and pumping station .. ..	47,502
33. Muttra : Banjatra water-supply .. ..	27,728
34. Muttra : Cleaning and test pumping tube-well .. ..	10,000
35. Muttra : water-supply from proposed new tube-well and pumping plant (forecast) .. ..	50,500
36. Muzaffarnagar : New mandi drainage .. ..	4,63,447
37. Muzaffarnagar : Repairs to outfall drain (preliminary proposal) .. ..	26,000
38. Najibabad : Government High School tube-well .. ..	3,338
39. Roorkee : Electric supply .. ..	78,153
40. Unao : Extending the existing tube of the old tube-well .. ..	1,353
41. Unao : Tenai naddi three four inch boring for Sarda canal .. ..	1,346
42. Unao : water-supply (revised estimate, 1926-27) .. ..	1,21,877
Total .. ..	<u>22,14,051</u>



## APPENDIX XIII—(continued.)

## B.—List of projects submitted but not sanctioned during 1926-27.

	Amount of estimate. Rs.
1. Agra : Dayal Bagh—air blowing the tube-well .. .. .	9,296
2. Almora : Water-supply (preliminary proposal) .. .. .	1,38,888
3. Allāhabad : Naini Central Jail water-supply, erection of new pumps (revised estimate) .. .. .	14,280
4. Allāhabad : Naini Central Jail revised estimate for providing a new pump in well no. 4 .. .. .	4,274
5. Allāhabad : Sanitary village wells for Allahabad district (forecast) ..	2,50,000
6. Anupshahr : Drainage improvement (forecast) .. .. .	37,143
7. Bahraich : Water-supply preliminary proposal .. .. .	2,18,304
8. Bara Banki : Deva Fair water-supply (forecast) .. .. .	76,000
9. Bareilly : Anti-malarial scheme (preliminary proposal) .. .. .	1,27,401
10. Bareilly : District Jail water-supply .. .. .	5,981
11. Bareilly : Kotwali water-supply .. .. .	10,384
12. Basti : Anti-malarial scheme (preliminary proposal) .. .. .	2,42,867
13. Bénares : Sewage disposal (forecast) .. .. .	8,24,089
14. Bulandshahr : Water-supply (forecast) .. .. .	1,75,000
15. Cawnpore : Drainage extension (forecast) .. .. .	90,000
16. Cawnpore : Drainage Part VI (forecast) .. .. .	2,00,000
17. Cawnpore : Sewage farm (preliminary proposal) .. .. .	5,07,000
18. Fatehpur-Sikri : Water-supply—estimate of a tube-well .. .. .	12,000
19. Fyzabad : Water-supply extension (forecast) .. .. .	51,000
20. Fyzabad : Water-supply—construction of a 3' rider main along the rising main .. .. .	17,589
21. Gonda : Drainage (preliminary proposal) .. .. .	2,11,255
22. Gorakhpur : Drainage improvements (forecast) .. .. .	1,51,588
23. Gorakhpur : Water-supply (forecast) .. .. .	6,19,850
24. Hapur : Electric supply (forecast) .. .. .	2,80,000
25. Hapur : Drainage improvements on Doria road (forecast) .. .. .	5,645
26. Hardwar : Anti-malarial works (Forecast) .. .. .	37,000
27. Hardwar : Extra metering equipment for water-supply and electric supply .. .. .	8,052
28. Hardwar : Reinforced concrete bridge across Har-ki-pairi channel ..	4,501
29. Hathras : Storm water drainage (forecast) .. .. .	2,20,000
30. Jaunpur : Water-supply—estimate of a trial tube-well .. .. .	20,000
31. Kanauj : Cadastral survey .. .. .	4,000
32. Kankhal : Water-supply during Magh Mela—providing a temporary plant and pumping for 2 months .. .. .	8,637
33. Kosi : Water-supply (forecast) .. .. .	94,000
34. Khurja : Drainage improvements (forecast) .. .. .	52,011
35. Mainpuri : Bewar drainage (forecast) .. .. .	25,000
36. Mewana : Drainage improvement (Forecast) .. .. .	50,877
37. Meerut : Binauli police-station 3 inches tube-well (forecast) .. ..	3,900
38. Moradabad : Anti-malarial works .. .. .	72,714
39. Muttra : Draining a hollow behind police lines .. .. .	8,139
40. Muttra : 8" tube-well at Kosi Kalan for Great Indian Peninsula Railway .. .. .	9,656
41. Muttra : Proposed arrangement for hygiene water-supply—(forecast)	35,097
42. Muttra : Water-supply—estimate of tube-well no. 5 .. .. .	22,786
43. Muttra : Water-supply—estimate of a tube-well near existing tube- well no. 1 .. .. .	26,934
44. Partabgarh : Water-supply, drainage gas supply and sanitary fittings to intermediate college .. .. .	25,793
45. Phulpur : Anti-malarial scheme (preliminary proposal) .. .. .	3,53,942
46. Rae Bareilly : 12" strainer less tube-well for Debipatten .. .. .	12,000
47. Sahaswan : Drainage (forecast) .. .. .	2,08,000
48. Sicundrabad : Improvement of the existing Ganda nala (forecast) ..	24,042
49. Sikandra : Tube-well—supply and erection of pumping plant .. .. .	24,862
50. Sitapur : Drainage (forecast) .. .. .	2,75,000
51. Sitapur : Tube-well for District Board School, Hargaon .. .. .	3,650
52. Soron : Drainage and flushing (forecast) .. .. .	4,24,000
53. Ujhani : Drainage and flushing (forecast) .. .. .	3,32,864
Total .. .. .	66,67,291



## APPENDIX XIII—(concluded.)

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

	Approximate amount.
	Rs.
1. Ajodhya : Drainage .. .. .	6,00,000
2. Ajodhya : Water-supply .. .. .	4,00,000
3. Aligarh : Revision of water-supply .. .. .	3,00,000
4. Amroha : Drainage (forecast of cost) .. .. .	Not known
5. Brindaban : Revision of water-supply .. .. .	3,08,000
6. Budaun : Drainage .. .. .	97,000
7. Chirgaon : Drainage .. .. .	40,000
8. Gorakhpur : Drainage (preliminary proposal) .. .. .	2,00,000
9. Hardwar : Drainage .. .. .	8,14,995
10. Jaunpur : Water-supply .. .. .	3,50,000
11. Kosi : Water-supply .. .. .	98,627
12. Laksar : Anti-malarial works (forecast of cost) .. .. .	36,128
13. Mainpuri : Bewar bazar drainage (preliminary proposals) .. .. .	30,000
14. Meerut : Central Jail drainage .. .. .	1,11,854
15. Meerut : Drainage, 1st instalment .. .. .	7,00,000
16. Muttra : 20-seated water flushed latrine near Bangaligbat .. .. .	6,848
17. Muttra : Water-supply proposed new tube-well and pumping plant .. .. .	50,500
18. Muttra : Water-works proposed alteration of the motors (forecast of cost) .. .. .	13,127
19. Saharanpur : Gangoah drainage (forecast of cost) .. .. .	Not known
20. Shahjahanpur : Drainage (forecast) .. .. .	6,50,000
Total .. .. .	<u>53,07,074</u>

## APPENDIX No XIV.

Revenue derived from Sewage Farm during 1926-27.

	Agra.	Allahabad.	Dehra Dun.	Lucknow.
1. Area under cultivation in acres ..	191	229	4.19	523
2. Total rent realised from cultivators .. .. . Rs.	16,667	20,797	146.7	9,676.7
3. Average rent per acre per annum Rs.	87.26	90.8	35	18.5
4. Quantity of sewage treated in million gallons per annum.	5.0	750.6	..	386
5. Average quantity of sewage consumed per acre per diem in gallons.	.72	8,767	800	2,022
6. Expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the farms Rs.	540	5,997	Nil.	19,216
7. Revenue derived .. .. .	16,667	24,784	146.7	15,267
8. Profit .. .. .	16,127	18,787	146.7	Nil
9. Loss .. .. .	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	3,949







Annual Report of the Board of Public Health, United Provinces  
for the year ending December 31, 1933

During the year the Board of Public Health, United Provinces, has been engaged in the following work:

The Board of Public Health, United Provinces, has been engaged in the following work:

Mr. H. L. ...

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## APPENDICES

to the

### Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

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## APPENDIX A.

**Annual Report of the Board of Public Health, United Provinces,  
for the year ending December 31, 1926.**

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

Mr. (now Sir Richard) Burn, Kt., C.S.I., From January 1, 1926 to  
Member, Board of Revenue. July 29, 1926.

Mr. R. L. H. Clarke, I.C.S., Member, From July 30, 1926 to  
Board of Revenue. the end of the year.

The Board of Public Health unanimously passed a resolution recording their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. (now Sir Richard) Burn, Kt., C.S.I., who was for a long time connected with the Board of Public Health as its President, and while expressing their regret at his retirement sincerely wished him all happiness.

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

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mubammad Fasih-ud-din, M.L.C., (Budaun), whose term of office as a member of the Board had expired during the year, was re-appointed by Government for a further term of two years.

Major H. Stott, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., Offg. Principal, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, resigned his membership on the return of Dr. Said-uz-Zafar Khan, M.B., C.H.B., D.T.M., who was re-appointed by Government in his place.

Six meetings of the Board were held during the year—four 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. 13,79,641, and was made up as under :—

	Rs.
I.—Unexpended balance on December 31, 1925 ...	4,89,991
A sum of Rs. 6,650 allotted to Unao in October, 1925, for the construction of a strainerless well was taken back to the Board's reserve, as the amount owing to certain technicalities involved could not be re-appropriated from head "33—Public Health" to "41—Civil Works" during 1925-26 ...	6,650
Rs. 500 refunded by the Notified Area Committee, Bhowali, out of the grant of Rs. 2,500 sanctioned for the construction of incinerators and a sputum boiler ...	500
Total ...	4,97,141



II.—Allotments sanctioned in budget for 1926-27 :—

	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Recurring grant for special assistance to pilgrim centres ...	1,25,000	8,82,500
(b) Grant for urban sanitation (excluding Rs. 23,500 to be given to municipal board, Meerut, directly by Government) ...	4,17,500	
(c) Recurring grant for rural sanitation and minor sanitary works ...	1,90,000	
(d) Grant for anti-malarial schemes in rural areas ...	1,00,000	
(e) Special additional grant for sanitary improvements in notified and town areas ...	50,000	
<b>TOTAL OF I AND II</b> ...		<b>13,79,641</b>

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

**A.—Out of the unexpended balance of Rs. 4,97,141.**

(i) *Water-supply.*

	Rs.
Soron ... Towards the general improvement of Harki-pairi tank ...	3,221
Garhwal ... For Pauri water-supply scheme ...	6,423
Fatehpur-Sikri notified area. ... Towards cleaning and test pumping of two wells in connexion with the water-supply scheme ...	6,184
Jalaun ... For a well for low-caste people ...	150
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>15,978</b>

(ii) *Drainage and sewerage works.*

	Rs.
Lucknow ... Towards wood stave pipes (further grant) ...	5,343
Lucknow ... Towards the improvement of Pir Jalil Nala ...	21,000
Kaimganj (district Farrukhabad). ... Towards the drainage scheme ...	30,000
Allahabad ... Towards Katra-Colonelganj drainage scheme ...	14,784
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>71,127</b>

(iii) *General.*

	Rs.
Hardwar ... Infectious diseases hospital ...	18,000
Lucknow ... Grant to Anti-tuberculosis League ...	121
Rajpur (district Dehra Dun). ... Construction of incinerators, etc, ...	4,800



Bareilly	... Towards bituminous surfacing of the Kutcherry road	...	Rs. 12,500
	For village panchayats (further grants)	...	23,649
To district officers (except Mainpuri, Etah, Banda, Sultanpur, and Gonda)			
		Total	59,070
<i>(iv) Out of "56A—Public Health Outlay."</i>			
Allahabad	... Towards water-works	...	2,50,000
Benares	... Ditto	...	1,00,000
		Total	3,50,000
TOTAL OF (i), (ii), (iii), AND (iv)			4,96,175
Lapsed to Government as not allotted			966
GRAND TOTAL			4,97,141

N.B.—No applications having been received, Rs. 36,323 were transferred from head "Special assistance to pilgrim centres" and Rs. 3,965 from head "Rural sanitation and minor sanitary works" to head "Urban sanitation" at the end of the year.

**B.—Out of the amounts provided in the budget for 1926-27  
viz., Rs. 8,82,500.**

*(a) Special assistance to pilgrim centres.*

			Rs.
To Director of Public Health for taking cinema films for exhibition at bathing fairs and religious gatherings	...		10,000
Gola Gokaran-nath (district Kheri).	Towards the cost of an elevated reservoir in connexion with the Gola Gokarannath water-supply scheme	...	3,304
Nimsar (district Sitapur).	Towards urgent sanitary works	...	2,500
Garhwal	... Towards the Sadabart Fund	...	55,500
Benares	... For constructing ten wells at five stages on the Panchkosi road	...	10,000
Brindaban	... Towards two wells in connexion with the water-supply scheme	..	10,000
Hardwar Union	Towards the temporary extension of pipe water-supply at the Kumbh fair of 1927	... ..	25,000
Gobardhan (district Muttra).	Towards the repairing of Gobardhan-Radhakund road and improvement of drains	... ..	4,100
Brindaban	... Grant towards the expenses of the Kumbh mela for 1927	..	15,000
		Total	1,35,404

N.B.—Rupees 10,404 were transferred from head "Rural sanitation and minor sanitary works," to head "Special assistance to pilgrim centres."



*(b) Urban sanitation.**(i) Water-supply.*

		Rs.
To the Public Health Engineering department for a strainerless well at Unao (fresh grant) ...		6,650
Jhansi ... Towards survey expenses in connexion with the water-supply scheme ...		2,000
Unao ... Towards the water-supply scheme ...		15,000
Lucknow ... Extension of pipe line in the Charbagh area in the municipality ...		9,500
Jaunpur ... Further grant towards the sinking of a tube-well in the compound of the new Sadr hospital ...		1,462
Fyzabad ... For sinking a tube-well in connexion with the proposed piped water-supply to Ajodhya ...		18,556
Benares .. Towards water-supply scheme ...		1,00,000
Hardwar ... Ditto ditto ...		31,500
Total ...		<u>1,84,668</u>

*(ii) Drainage and sewerage works.*

Allahabad ... Towards the Katra-Colonelganj drainage scheme ...		31,416
To Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, to cover his fees for the preparation of the Kaimganj drainage project ...		731
Lucknow ... For remodelling the tank sewer at the sewage pumping station ...		32,506
Total ...		<u>64,653</u>

*(iii) General.*

Naini Tal ... For general sanitary purposes ...		5,000
Kashipur (district Naini Tal). For filling up an insanitary hollow known as Pazawa Tal ...		1,000
Etah ... Further grant to cover the preparation charges of the survey map of the municipality ...		1,800
Total ...		<u>7,800</u>
TOTAL OF (i), (ii), AND (iii) ...		<u>2,57,121</u>

*(c) Rural sanitation and minor sanitary works.**(1) For general purposes.*

		Rs.
To Commissioners of nine divisions (except Kumaun) for petty sanitary works in notified and town areas ...		45,000
To district officers for sanitary improvements through village panchayats ...		47,133
Meerut ... For draining out water from village Dotai in tahsil Hapur ...		410
Basti ... For constructing model houses for cultivators ...		2,500
Total ...		<u>95,043</u>



## (2) For water-supply.

				Rs.
Gorakhpur	...	For the construction of drinking wells in certain rural areas	...	3,900
For the installation of pumps in existing open drinking wells in the rural areas of the following districts :—				
				Rs.
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	20,000
Gonda	...	...	...	7,000
Fyzabad	...	...	...	13,000
Basti	...	...	...	10,000
Allahabad	...	...	...	4,250
Benares	...	...	...	23,000
Total				81,150
Total of (1) and (2)				1,76,193

(d) *Anti-malarial schemes in rural areas.*

				Rs.
Fyzabad	...	Towards the anti-malarial works in village Darshannagar	...	6,500
Gorakhpur	...	Towards the anti-malarial works in village Peppeganj	...	3,000
Total				9,500

(e) *Sanitary improvements in notified and town areas.*

				Rs.
To all Commissioners of divisions for petty sanitary improvements in notified and town areas (further grants)	...	...	...	46,450
Total				46,450

N.B.—Government having placed an additional allotment of Rs. 50,000 (beginning from the current year) at the disposal of the Board of Public Health for the above purpose, all the Divisional Commissioners including Kumaun were asked to submit further proposals, and grants were sanctioned according to their requirements.

				Rs.
TOTAL OF (a), (b), (c), (d), AND (e)				6,24,668
Unexpended balance of allotments on December 31, 1926				2,57,832
GRAND TOTAL				8,82,500



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

<i>Loans.</i>				Rs.
Allahabad	...	For the Karelabagh portion of the water-works re-organization scheme and the installation of mechanical filters	...	50,000
Do.	...	Ditto	ditto	2,43,500
Mussoorie	...	Hydro-electric scheme	...	8,60,000
Hardwar	...	Water-supply scheme	...	92,500
Do	...	Electric supply scheme	...	34,000
Total				<u>12,80,000</u>

Of the schemes discussed by the Board during the year, projects for the works noted below, the estimated cost of which aggregated Rs. 44,20,956 were sanctioned :—

(a) <b>Water-supply.</b>				Rs.
Fatehpur Sikri	...	Project for cleaning and test pumping notified area. of two wells	...	6,184
Lucknow	...	Project for extension of pipe line in the Charbagh area	...	18,940
Benares	...	Project for the extension of water-supply	...	5,12,255
Hardwar	...	Revised project for the Hardwar Union water-supply	...	2,73,368
Do.	...	Project for the Kumbh mela water-supply extension	...	40,927
Allahabad	...	Final project of the Allahabad water-works re-organization scheme	...	31,17,730
Total				<u>39,69,404</u>

b) <b>Drainage and sewerage works.</b>				Rs.
Lucknow	..	Project for the covering of the Ghasyarimandi storm-water nala at Pir Jalil and sewerage of the Ghasyarimandi drain	...	41,917
Kaimganj	...	Project for the drainage scheme	...	60,415
Lucknow	...	Project for remodelling the tank sewer at the sewage pumping station	..	47,502
Do.	...	Project for relaying portions of the western and eastern intercepting sewers	...	1,56,317
Total				<u>3,06,151</u>



## (c) General.

Hardwar	... Project for additions and alterations to the infectious diseases hospital	...	Rs. 18,000
Bareilly	... Project for anti-malarial works	...	1,27,401
Total			...
			1,45,401
GRAND TOTAL OF (a), (b), AND (c)			...
			44,20,956

The following projects amounting to Rs. 12,47,083 were administratively and finally approved by Government during the year under review :—

Hardwar	... Electric supply project	...	...	Rs. 1,74,083
Mussoorie	... Hydro-electric scheme	...	...	10,73,000
Total				...
				12,47,083

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

- (1) *Benares*.—Forecast of cost of Benares sewage disposal scheme.
- (2) *Benares*.—Preliminary forecast of drainage and paving scheme.
- (3) *Agra*.—Drainage and sewage disposal scheme.
- (4) *Kosi*.—Water-supply scheme.

During the year under report the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, submitted copies of the Mechanical Engineer's inspection reports on various water-works in the province. As usual, these were considered by the Board. The existing defects were brought to the notice of the municipal boards and the divisional commissioners concerned and, where necessary, reported to Government. These reports showed that in most cases sufficient care was not being taken by the local authorities of their water-works machinery. The result is rapid deterioration in working and consequent loss to the tax-payers as the pumping machinery has to be renewed much earlier than it would be if it were properly looked after. The state of the plant at Cawnpore was described as particularly bad. The water-works administration was also reported to be open to criticism, as there was no proper record of the size of the ferrule in very large number of house connexions. In Muttra the administration of the water-works has been very bad and the machinery was reported to have deteriorated considerably. The Meerut municipal board failed to derive an adequate income from its water-supply by means of water rate and charges for water-supply. The deficiency between expenditure and income in the preceding year amounted to as much as Rs. 62,000,—the largest deficit in the province. The very unsatisfactory state of affairs of the Allahabad water-works was specially brought to the notice of Government more than once and formed the subject of adverse comments. The final project for the water-works re-organization was sanctioned by the Board of Public Health with necessary safeguards. The Agra municipal board appears to have awakened to its responsibilities in this connexion and a naib-tahsildar has been appointed to obtain a satisfactory record of the connections which have been made in the past. The existing plant at Benares is insufficient and part of it is practically worn-out. The Board, however, recorded with an expression of their pleasure the



great improvement effected in the working of its water-works by Mr. P. S. Dastoor, Superintendent, Water-works. A scheme for the reorganization of the pumping machinery was approved by the Board of Public Health and forwarded to Government for favourable consideration.

The results of water analyses in Lucknow were duly considered by the Board and the special attention of the municipal board was called to the bad quality of water supplied. The board was advised that it was primarily due to defects in the slow sand filters which was due to insufficient funds being provided for maintenance.

Tabulated results of municipal water-supplies for the year 1925-26 submitted by the Director of Public Health were laid before the Board of Public Health and were recorded.

A sub-committee consisting of certain members with the Director of Public Health as President was appointed to make recommendations on the report on metering of the municipal piped water-supplies in the Punjab. The report of the sub-committee which was received at the close of the year under report will shortly be considered by the Board of Public Health.

Instructions drawn up by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, concerning (1) the initiation of projects and the carrying out of the public works by the local authorities and (2) the preparation of projects for small public health works in smaller areas were approved and copies circulated. It is, however, noticed that the agency employed by local bodies to carry out sanitary project is often insufficient, with the result that in spite of these instructions projects are often drawn up very badly and have to be returned for rectification again and again. Rules for the preparation of plans and estimates for works, the execution of works and conditions of sanction published by Government were recorded.

A consolidated statement showing the progress of works for which the Board of Public Health made grants during 1924 and 1925 prepared by the Secretary was considered by the Board and action taken in cases in which it was called for. On the recommendation of the Board, Government made rules requiring local authorities to whom grants-in-aid are made or loans given, to submit quarterly reports and completion certificates in respect of works estimated to cost half a lakh or more and annual reports in other cases. This will prevent local bodies keeping the money allotted unexpended for a considerable time or diverting it for purposes other than for which it was meant.

An interesting report was presented by the Director of Public Health on the effect of the Gomti weir at Lucknow. This weir, which is situated at the east end of the Civil Lines, is designed to hold up water along the river front. The gates are dropped once a week and a careful examination of the effect of this shows that the result of the sudden rush of water is to carry away the larvae of mosquitoes which have been deposited in the slack water along the river banks. The result of this should be a material reduction in the number of infected mosquitoes and a decline in the fever rate of the town. The report has been referred to the municipal board, Lucknow, who have been asked to submit their recommendations on the proposals made for improving the drainage channels discharging into the river so as to prevent them from remaining favourable beds for breeding mosquitoes. A copy has also been sent to the Chief Engineer, Public Works department (Buildings and Roads branch), for necessary action.



The present system of the disposal of the sullage in Naini Tal is reported to be very defective and a complete reform is stated to be overdue. At the instance of the municipal board, Naini Tal, the Public Health Engineering department prepared preliminary proposals for replacing the old sewer pipe line throughout its length by pipes of larger diameter which are estimated to cost Rs. 2,47,426. The scheme was considered by the Board and forwarded and recommended to Government.

As the town of Fatehpur Sikri is of a great historical importance and suffers conspicuously from lack of sweet water, in view of the strong recommendations of the Commissioner and the District Magistrate as well as the Public Health authorities, the Board of Public Health some time back had accepted the proposal in principle of making a grant for the improvement of its water-supply and had allotted funds for cleaning and test-pumping of two wells from which the Public Health Engineering department proposed to obtain water. The Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, having since reported that the wells selected were inadequate for the projected supply for the population of the town and having suggested sinking tube-well in another well at the railway line, the Board of Public Health allotted the additional funds required.

The sanitation of the town of Shahjahanpur having been reported upon very unfavourably by the Public Health department, the matter was reported for the serious consideration of Government.

A branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in Gorakhpur has recently been opened and a flourishing market is springing up at Nauthanwan at railhead on the borders of Nepal. The Public Health department reported the urgent need for control of building operations at this site which is situated in a marshy locality. The Board of Public Health pressed on Government the importance of putting in force the provisions of Notified Areas Act so that building operations may be controlled by the representatives of the people.

At the Sanitary Conference held in Naini Tal in 1925, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Minister for Education, attention was called to the need for improving the supply of drinking water in villages, and it was recommended that at least one *pakka* well for the supply of drinking water should be built in each village in the province. Government invited the attention of the Board of Public Health to this resolution and expressed a hope that they would be able to do something in this direction out of the grant for rural sanitation. The matter was considered by the Board. Taking the cost of such a well at the low figure of Rs. 300 on an average, it was pointed out that with the present grant available for this purpose a period of six hundred years must elapse before these wells are supplied. The Board of Public Health are endeavouring to expedite the improvement of water-supply by making grants to village panchayats where these are willing to meet half the cost of improving the existing wells or sinking new ones. This scheme seems the most promising and economical way of proceeding and Government were informed accordingly. Another method of safeguarding drinking water is to close the tops of wells and draw water by means of pumps. Experiments in this direction have been in progress for several years. Arrangements have been made with contractors and district boards have been supplied with specifications. A set of instructions (drawn up by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, and the Director of Public Health) to assist



them in the choice of suitable patterns and the concentration of the experiments so that repairs to pumps may be quickly carried out by *mistris* employed by the district boards was approved for circulation. Grants were sanctioned to certain district boards, who had accepted the conditions offered and in which the District Health Scheme had been introduced, towards the installation of pumps in existing open drinking wells in the rural areas on condition that the agency to carry out the work was approved by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department. Further assistance was also promised after the grants had been spent and the works inspected and found satisfactory. This marks a great advance in the improvement of village water-supply and the prevention of water-borne diseases.

The quarterly statement of expenditure incurred on rural sanitation submitted by the Director of Public Health having shown large unspent balances in certain districts, Commissioners were asked to inform the district boards concerned that if the amounts had not been spent on the objects for which they were granted by the end of March, 1927, they will be called upon to refund the money.

During the year under report Government placed a special grant of rupees one lakh at the disposal of the Board of Public Health for anti-malarial works in rural areas. The District Medical Officers of Health were asked by the Director of Public Health to carry out surveys and select suitable places for anti-malarial works in their districts. These when received and scrutinised by him were submitted to the Board, who sanctioned necessary allotments.

Reports on the working of the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) in the United Provinces for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 drawn up by the Secretary were laid before the Board and recorded and copies submitted to Government.

The annual reports of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year ending December 31, 1924, and of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health department, United Provinces, for the year ending March 31, 1925, were read and recorded with an expression of satisfaction at the work done by the two branches of the Public Health department.

LUCKNOW :  
February 8, 1927.

MOHI-UD-DIN, KHAN SAHIB,  
Secretary, Board of Public Health,  
United Provinces.



## APPENDIX B.

Statement showing grants made by the Board of Public Health, United Provinces, for the improvement of rural sanitation for 1926.

Number.	Division.	District.	Grants made in 1926.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1925.	Total.	Expenditure in 1926.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1926.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Meerut.	Dehra Dun ..	..	854	854	..	854		
2		Saharanpur ..	..	6,342	6,342	3,881	2,461		
3		Muzaffarnagar ..	..	600	600	..	600		
4		Meerut ..	..	..	129	..	129		
5		Bulandshahr ..	..	..	..	..	..		
6		Aligarh ..	..	..	1,019	1,019	814	205	
7	Agra.	Muttra ..	..	14,049	14,049	8	14,041		
8		Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Rohilkhand.	Mainpuri ..	..	..	..	..	..		
10		Etah ..	..	..	..	..	..		
11		Bareilly ..	..	..	4,778	4,778	(a)90	4,688	
12		Bijnor ..	..	..	820	820	556	264	
13		Budaun ..	..	..	8,562	8,562	1,273	7,189	
14		Moradabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15		Shahjahanpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16		Pilibhit ..	..	..	6,055	6,055	100	5,955	
17		Farrukhabad ..	..	..	5,630	5,630	1,924	3,706	
18		Etawah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	Benares.	Cawnpore ..	..	..	..	..	..		
20		Fatehpur ..	..	..	..	..	..		
21		Allahabad ..	..	4,250	..	4,250	..	4,250	
22		Jhansi ..	..	..	450	450	169	281	
23		Jalaun ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24		Hamirpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25		Banda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26		Benares ..	..	33,000	37	33,037	..	33,037	
27		Mirzapur ..	..	..	100	100	100	..	
28		Jaunpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	Kum-Gorakhpur.	Ghazipur ..	..	..	..	..	..		
30		Ballia ..	..	..	1,405	1,405	(b)1,405	..	
31		Gorakhpur ..	..	23,900	2,228	26,128	149	25,979	
32		Basti ..	..	10,000	553	10,553	553	10,000	
33	Aun.	Azamgarh ..	..	..	..	..	..		
34		Naini Tal ..	..	..	506	506	403	103	
35		Almora ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36	Lucknow.	Garhwal ..	..	..	3	3	3	..	
37		Lucknow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38		Unao ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39		Rae Bareli ..	..	..	257	257	(c)257	..	
40		Sitapur ..	..	..	2,112	2,112	1,804	808	
41		Hardoi ..	..	..	95	95	95	..	
42		Kheri ..	..	..	423	423	..	423	
43		Fyzabad	Fyzabad ..	..	13,000	8,264	21,264	5,549	15,715
44			Gonda ..	..	7,000	1,263	8,263	608	7,655
45			Bahraich ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Sultanpur ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
47	Partabgarh ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
48	Bara Banki ..	..	..	3,169	3,169	..	3,169		
		Total ..	91,150	69,703	1,60,853	19,470	1,41,383		

(a) The board spent Rs. 19 from its own funds.

(b) The board spent Rs. 35 from its own funds.

(c) The board spent Rs. 149 from its own funds.



## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the striking protective results of anti-plague inoculations in the United Provinces during 1926.*

Name of village or town.	Popula- tion.	Number of inoculated persons.	Number of uninocula- ted per- sons.	Deaths among inoculated persons.	Deaths among uninocula- ted per- sons.
<b>SAHARANPUR.</b>					
Gangoh .. .. .	11,843	809	11,034	..	173
<b>MUZAFFARNAGAR.</b>					
Kairana .. .. .	17,688	444	17,239	..	11
Shamli .. .. .	8,425	229	8,196	..	194
Jhijnhana .. .. .	4,110	16	4,094	..	76
Jahanpura .. .. .	430	29	401	..	..
Taprana .. .. .	1,984	18	1,971	..	..
Budhana .. .. .	4,917	89	4,828	..	77
Jalalabad .. .. .	4,578	85	4,493	..	166
Thana Bhawan .. .. .	6,886	98	6,788	..	282
Kandhla .. .. .	10,365	307	10,058	..	62
Gangaroo .. .. .	6,325	17	6,308	..	47
Khatauli .. .. .	7,533	48	7,485	..	28
Jansath .. .. .	5,454	100	5,354	..	9
Kharar .. .. .	2,751	548	2,203	2	..
Kheramastan .. .. .	1,450	60	1,390	..	..
Sontha .. .. .	1,130	89	1,041	..	..
Lank .. .. .	3,619	28	3,591	..	..
<b>MEERUT.</b>					
Mawana .. .. .	8,197	285	7,912	..	185
Behsuma .. .. .	1,624	176	1,448	..	3
Khaikra .. .. .	9,091	182	8,909	..	158
Hapur .. .. .	20,388	245	20,143	..	200
<b>MUTTRA.</b>					
Farah .. .. .	2,063	144	1,919	..	63
Mahaban .. .. .	3,021	181	2,890	..	131
<b>AGRA.</b>					
Agra city .. .. .	1,043	601	447	..	..
Fatehabad .. .. .	3,857	150	3,707	..	32
Shamshabad .. .. .	3,380	399	2,981	..	10
Akola .. .. .	2,256	56	2,200	..	40
Malpura .. .. .	1,579	94	1,485	..	12
Runkuta .. .. .	1,992	400	1,592	..	100
Daoli .. .. .	1,504	50	1,454	..	43
Ujrai .. .. .	614	40	574	..	20
Firozabad municipality .. .. .	20,185	400	19,785	..	5
<b>ETAH.</b>					
Rampur .. .. .	3,389	..	3,389	..	1
Awah .. .. .	4,454	..	4,454	..	1
Jalesar .. .. .	8,937	3	8,934	..	..
Sarai Nih village .. .. .	504	44	460	..	25
Kurhagaon .. .. .	1,590	191	1,399	..	49
Shahnagar .. .. .	1,951	122	1,829	..	27
<b>BAREILLY.</b>					
Bareilly Municipality .. .. .	119,175	983	1,18,187	..	29
Sirauli Town .. .. .	5,460	8	5,452	..	144



## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the striking protective results of anti-plague inoculations in the United Provinces during 1926—(continued).*

Name of village or town.	Popula- tion.	Number of inoculated persons.	Number of uninocula- ted per- sons.	Deaths among inoculated persons.	Deaths among uninoc- ulated per- sons.
BIJNOR.					
Mandawar .. .. .	6,258	100	6,158	..	31
BUDAUN.					
Sangtra .. .. .	900	233	667	..	22
MORADABAD.					
Hasanpur .. .. .	9,946	223	9,723	1	9
Rampura .. .. .	1,718	231	1,487	1	..
Sambhal .. .. .	41,585	1,408	40,182	1	384
Sahespur .. .. .	2,555	293	2,262	1	..
SHAHJAHANPUR.					
Akhari .. .. .	1,000	248	752	..	44
Mutiassa .. .. .	367	121	246	..	3
ETAWAH.					
Sahail .. .. .	2,409	6	2,4 0	..	130
CAWNPORE.					
Durwan .. .. .	200	19	181	.. *	5
Fatehpur .. .. .	100	12	88	..	2
ALLAHABAD.					
Rampur Dhammavan .. .. .	1,652	24	1,628	..	3
Manjhanpur .. .. .	2,909	24	2,885	..	4
Sirsa .. .. .	1,409	89	1,321	..	5
JALAUN.					
Jalaun town .. .. .	7,324	225	7,099	..	60
BENARES.					
Baragaon .. .. .	3,099	182	2,917	..	68
Basni .. .. .	1,431	197	1,234	..	53
Chobeypur .. .. .	884	180	704	..	12
Kawapur .. .. .	53	28	25	..	3
Ohhitampur .. .. .	144	32	112	..	2
MIRZAPUR.					
Chilh .. .. .	1,099	119	980	..	..
Khamaria .. .. .	1,879	346	1,533	..	7
Garaundi .. .. .	788	179	609	..	12
Adalhat .. .. .	500	189	311	..	7
Bar Bhinli .. .. .	338	79	309	..	3
Basupur .. .. .	148	89	59	..	1
Hasapur .. .. .	174	62	112	..	..
Khajurwal .. .. .	260	69	191	..	3
Barion .. .. .	452	105	347	..	..
Samadpur .. .. .	478	13	465	..	1
Shivapur .. .. .	219	18	201	..	3



## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the striking protective results of anti-plague inoculations in the United Provinces during 1926—(continued).

Name of village or town.	Population.	Number of inoculated persons.	Number of uninoculated persons.	Deaths among inoculated persons.	Deaths among uninoculated persons.
Bamani .. .. .	195	18	177	..	..
Ghurhoopur .. .. .	270	130	140	..	..
Bisaura .. .. .	209	10	199	..	2
Karma .. .. .	92	40	52	..	..
JAUNPUR.					
Mongra Badshapur .. .. .	4,966	299	4,667	..	93
Mustafabad .. .. .	1,084	100	984	..	11
Ramnagar .. .. .	945	56	889	..	7
Salarpur .. .. .	1,220	65	1,155	..	13
GHAZIPUR.					
Dirhgawan .. .. .	1,800	249	1,551	..	12
Sohwal .. .. .	5,000	695	4,305	..	30
Jakhania .. .. .	1,000	232	718	1	14
BALLIA.					
Charauan .. .. .	1,681	1,100	581	..	27
Bilaunjha .. .. .	1,103	134	969	..	24
Pachhora .. .. .	216	186	30	..	18
BASTI.					
Belghat .. .. .	900	192	708	..	25
Ojhaganj .. .. .	1,000	188	812	..	40
AZAMGARH.					
Manduri .. .. .	602	450	152	1	7
Barnapur .. .. .	400	315	85	..	2
Berma .. .. .	950	428	522	..	..
Mamarkhapur .. .. .	250	80	170	..	..
Zamin Kothi .. .. .	143	90	53	..	..
Bhatohi Ibrahimpur .. .. .	198	114	84	..	..
Captanganj .. .. .	937	125	812	..	3
Mabrajganj .. .. .	517	133	384	..	..
Barnapur and Rasulpur .. .. .	427	315	112	..	..
Piparhan .. .. .	751	152	599	..	..
Kuan .. .. .	417	102	315	..	..
Azamgarh Sadr .. .. .	14,759	1,157	13,602	..	3
Bibipur .. .. .	534	145	389	..	10
Nizamabad .. .. .	1,970	448	1,522	..	1
Sarai Mir .. .. .	3,374	144	3,230	..	..
Khojapur .. .. .	345	36	309	..	..
Muslampatti .. .. .	532	119	413	..	..
Mohammadabad .. .. .	7,124	204	6,920	..	1
Malo .. .. .	527	317	210	..	2
Mittooপুর .. .. .	320	91	229	..	11
Bhadeer .. .. .	1,171	175	996	..	5
Atraith .. .. .	1,757	71	1,686	..	24
Kcelsa .. .. .	333	195	138	..	9
Mahul .. .. .	2,022	249	1,773	..	20
Lonia .. .. .	314	85	229	..	2
Konhda .. .. .	1,542	89	1,453	..	..
Sihora .. .. .	540	124	416	..	2



## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the striking protective results of anti-plague inoculations in the United Provinces during 1926—(concluded).

Name of village or town.	Popula- tion.	Number of inoculated persons.	Number of uninocula- ted per- sons.	Deaths among in- oculated persons.	Deaths among uninoc- ulated per- sons.
Bharauli .. ..	1,402	100	1,302	..	..
Sarya .. ..	288	127	156	..	..
Atraulia .. ..	1,828	116	1,712	1	..
Bachhwal .. ..	1,543	76	1,467	..	..
Kotha .. ..	472	55	417	..	1
NAINI TAL.					
Haldwani .. ..	7,387	192	7,195	..	6
LUCKNOW.					
Mao .. ..	2,657	95	2,562	..	44
RAE BARELL.					
Lalganj .. ..	2,535	39	2,496	..	6
Salaou .. ..	2,845	12	2,833	..	11
Korihar .. ..	3,392	17	3,375	..	17
HARDOL.					
Shahabad .. ..	18,696	997	17,699	..	207
Thamarwa .. ..	828	346	482	..	26
Pihani .. ..	7,446	323	7,123	..	35
Hardoi .. ..	14,412	1,171	13,241	..	13
KHERI.					
Lakhimpur .. ..	12,896	3,432	9,464	1	215
FYZABAD.					
Mehnouna .. ..	834	60	774	..	21
Halla Dwarkapur .. ..	942	110	832	..	19
GONDA.					
Ratanpur .. ..	315	5	310	..	9
Sukulpur .. ..	384	20	364	..	9
Gonda municipality .. ..	13,228	5	13,223	..	..
Sabirpur .. ..	327	54	273	..	..
Madanpur .. ..	251	11	240	..	..
Paigpur .. ..	1,467	5	1,462	..	..
Chakia .. ..	252	36	216	..	..
Khamaria .. ..	249	20	229	..	..
PARTABGARH.					
Nonaira .. ..	2,268	42	2,226	..	11
Purey Goshain .. ..	162	13	150	..	10
Bahrampur .. ..	109	7	102	..	7
BARA BANKI.					
Sarjnapore .. ..	200	44	156	..	8
Mathuranagar .. ..	1,188	83	1,105	..	12
Khuba Kapurwa .. ..	149	6	143	..	10
Daryabad .. ..	4,973	421	4,552	..	57
Total .. ..	588,978	30,592	558,386	10	4,457



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# STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

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*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.
		<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>					
1	Dehra Dun ..	128,176	84,067	212,243	3,085	2,692	5,777
2	Saharanpur ..	515,908	421,563	937,471	21,050	18,589	39,639
3	Muzaffarnagar ..	434,307	359,958	794,265	14,844	12,709	27,553
4	Meerut ..	809,994	689,080	1,499,074	23,983	25,413	54,396
5	Bulandshahr ..	562,529	503,990	1,066,519	20,683	18,176	38,859
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>							
6	Aligarh ..	575,379	486,366	1,061,745	22,278	19,927	42,205
7	Muttra ..	341,150	277,988	619,138	10,428	8,847	19,275
8	Agra ..	508,298	415,857	924,155	20,156	17,836	37,992
9	Mainpuri ..	411,981	336,046	748,027	11,357	9,418	20,775
10	Etah ..	449,162	380,598	829,760	12,891	10,919	23,810
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>							
11	Bareilly ..	544,885	468,990	1,013,875	22,116	20,210	42,326
12	Bijnor ..	389,643	350,539	740,182	17,895	16,561	34,456
13	Budaun ..	527,823	447,524	975,347	18,675	17,086	35,761
14	Moradabad ..	639,022	559,631	1,198,653	26,924	24,580	51,504
15	Shahjahanpur ..	452,837	386,278	839,115	17,589	16,077	33,666
16	Pilibhit ..	229,130	202,471	431,601	9,156	8,548	17,704
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>							
17	Farrukhabad ..	469,009	387,624	856,633	16,773	15,041	31,814
18	Etawah ..	404,323	329,209	733,532	12,943	11,233	24,176
19	Cawnpore ..	637,319	511,345	1,148,664	18,717	16,035	34,752
20	Fatehpur ..	341,527	310,865	652,392	10,689	9,299	19,988
21	Allahabad ..	722,188	682,257	1,404,445	24,945	22,075	47,020
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>							
22	Jhansi ..	315,590	290,909	606,499	13,813	12,463	26,276
23	Jalaun ..	213,384	192,055	405,439	7,642	6,824	14,466
24	Hamirpur ..	237,103	228,220	465,323	10,141	9,198	19,339
25	Banda ..	300,930	287,106	588,036	10,321	8,693	19,014
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>							
26	Benares ..	487,165	464,866	952,031	19,241	17,463	36,704
27	Mirzapur ..	361,635	362,548	724,183	15,401	14,390	29,791
28	Jaunpur ..	574,480	580,625	1,155,105	17,983	15,559	33,542
29	Ghazipur ..	399,163	382,407	781,570	13,092	11,941	25,033
30	Ballia ..	426,520	404,489	831,009	14,630	12,614	27,244
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>							
31	Gorakhpur ..	1,658,592	1,608,238	3,266,830	55,512	51,191	106,703
32	Basti ..	984,741	940,487	1,925,228	32,858	29,235	62,093
33	Azamgarh ..	775,866	752,146	1,528,012	27,211	24,890	52,101
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>							
34	Naini Tal ..	160,798	116,077	276,875	4,197	3,808	8,005
35	Almora ..	265,253	265,085	530,338	10,236	9,705	19,941
36	Garhwal ..	232,863	252,323	485,186	9,551	9,155	18,706
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>							
37	Lucknow ..	392,559	331,785	724,344	15,357	14,178	29,535
38	Unao ..	433,613	385,515	819,128	12,603	10,619	23,222
39	Rae Bareli ..	474,742	461,661	936,403	13,139	11,419	24,558
40	Sitapur ..	581,655	507,826	1,089,481	19,515	17,977	37,492
41	Hardoi ..	586,166	498,244	1,084,410	18,179	16,169	34,348
42	Kheri ..	485,177	428,298	913,475	14,190	12,793	26,983
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>							
43	Fyzabad ..	588,888	583,687	1,172,575	20,036	17,778	37,814
44	Gonda ..	752,896	720,202	1,473,098	19,852	16,839	36,691
45	Bahraich ..	554,548	510,829	1,065,377	16,194	13,753	29,947
46	Sultanpur ..	494,593	509,319	1,003,912	18,944	14,433	31,377
47	Partabgarh ..	417,339	437,791	855,130	14,159	11,909	26,068
48	Bara Banki ..	536,896	493,058	1,029,954	16,747	14,866	31,613
Total for the Province..		23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	820,921	731,133	1,552,054



## FORM No. I.

United Provinces during the year 1926.

5			6	7	8	9			10
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			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.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
14.54	12.68	27.22	114.60	4.73	..	12.94	11.03	23.97	1
22.45	19.83	42.28	113.24	4.56	..	21.97	19.31	41.28	2
18.69	16.00	34.69	116.80	.83	..	20.03	17.03	37.06	3
19.33	16.95	36.28	114.05	..	1.17	21.88	19.06	40.94	4
19.39	17.04	36.43	113.79	..	.39	22.11	19.48	41.59	5
20.98	18.77	39.75	111.80	10.72	..	21.38	19.15	40.53	6
16.84	14.29	31.13	117.87	6.73	..	17.37	15.13	32.50	7
21.81	19.30	41.11	113.01	12.59	..	21.63	19.51	41.14	8
15.18	12.59	27.77	120.59	3.01	..	15.59	13.42	29.01	9
15.53	13.16	28.69	118.06	5.57	..	15.90	14.10	30.00	10
21.81	19.93	41.74	109.43	14.66	..	22.14	20.36	42.50	11
24.18	22.37	46.55	108.05	8.69	..	23.67	21.26	44.93	12
19.15	17.52	36.67	109.30	7.87	..	19.97	18.12	38.09	13
22.46	20.51	42.97	109.54	4.55	..	23.43	21.42	44.85	14
20.96	19.16	40.12	109.40	7.76	..	23.18	21.19	44.37	15
21.21	19.81	41.02	107.11	9.66	..	23.55	21.56	45.11	16
19.58	17.56	37.14	111.51	6.91	..	19.99	17.96	37.95	17
17.64	15.31	32.95	115.22	8.19	..	18.14	16.20	34.34	18
16.29	13.46	30.25	116.71	7.29	..	15.83	13.74	29.57	19
16.38	14.25	30.63	114.95	15.62	..	14.88	13.09	27.97	20
17.76	15.72	33.48	113.00	13.92	..	15.73	14.07	29.80	21
22.77	20.55	43.32	110.83	11.60	..	22.97	21.45	44.42	22
18.85	16.83	35.68	111.99	10.79	..	18.56	16.53	35.09	23
21.79	19.77	41.56	110.25	7.86	..	21.81	19.67	41.48	24
17.55	14.78	32.33	118.73	10.91	..	16.26	14.17	30.43	25
20.21	18.34	38.55	110.18	10.17	..	18.06	16.85	34.91	26
21.27	19.87	41.14	107.02	17.38	..	16.80	15.17	31.97	27
15.57	13.47	29.04	115.58	11.30	..	14.29	12.58	26.87	28
16.75	15.28	32.03	109.64	3.15	..	14.09	12.57	26.66	29
17.60	15.18	32.78	115.98	10.50	..	15.85	13.84	29.69	30
16.99	15.67	32.66	108.44	16.15	..	15.16	13.84	29.00	31
17.07	15.18	32.25	112.39	12.40	..	17.34	15.70	33.04	32
17.81	16.29	34.10	109.32	8.81	..	15.73	14.40	30.13	33
15.16	13.75	28.91	110.21	..	3.10	14.59	13.22	27.81	34
19.30	18.30	37.60	105.47	16.01	..	18.65	18.04	36.69	35
19.68	18.87	38.55	104.32	12.79	..	18.97	18.27	37.24	36
21.20	19.57	40.77	108.31	14.03	..	18.45	17.08	35.53	37
15.39	12.96	28.35	118.68	9.74	..	14.96	13.18	28.14	38
14.03	12.19	26.22	115.66	9.67	..	12.65	11.02	23.67	39
17.91	16.50	34.41	108.55	10.31	..	19.64	17.62	37.26	40
16.76	14.91	31.67	112.43	9.48	..	18.08	16.18	34.26	41
15.53	14.00	29.53	110.92	1.24	..	19.17	16.69	35.86	42
17.09	15.16	32.25	112.70	10.34	..	15.43	13.83	29.26	43
13.48	11.43	24.91	117.89	7.14	..	14.22	12.07	26.29	44
15.20	12.91	28.11	117.72	7.20	..	17.56	15.48	33.04	45
16.88	14.37	31.25	117.40	8.27	..	17.49	15.26	32.75	46
16.56	13.92	30.48	118.89	10.53	..	15.33	13.26	28.59	47
16.26	14.43	30.69	112.65	10.47	..	17.15	15.33	32.48	48
18.09	16.11	34.20	112.28	9.10	..	17.95	16.06	34.01	



**Births and deaths registered in the district**

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.
<b>MEEHUT DIVISION.</b>											
1	Dehra Dun ..	1,190	178	128,176	84,067	212,243	5,777	27·22	2,662	2,112	4,774
2	Saharanpur ..	2,135	439	515,908	421,563	937,471	39,639	42·28	18,394	16,969	35,363
3	Muzaffarnagar ..	1,673	475	434,307	359,958	794,265	27,553	34·69	14,389	12,508	26,897
4	Meerut ..	2,344	639	809,994	689,080	1,499,074	54,396	36·28	28,955	27,186	56,141
5	Bulandshahr ..	1,906	559	562,529	503,990	1,066,519	38,859	36·43	20,386	18,886	39,272
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>											
6	Aligarh ..	1,946	546	575,379	486,366	1,061,745	42,205	39·75	16,039	14,786	30,825
7	Muttra ..	1,450	427	341,150	277,988	619,138	19,275	31·13	7,945	7,165	15,110
8	Agra ..	1,855	498	508,298	415,857	924,155	37,992	41·11	13,752	12,608	26,360
9	Mainpurī ..	1,674	447	411,981	336,046	748,027	20,775	27·77	10,583	7,937	18,520
10	Etah ..	1,729	480	449,162	380,598	829,760	23,810	28·69	10,480	8,709	19,189
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>											
11	Bareilly ..	1,579	642	544,885	468,990	1,013,875	42,326	41·74	14,740	12,714	27,454
12	Bijnor ..	1,879	394	389,643	350,539	740,182	34,456	46·55	14,789	13,238	28,027
13	Budaun ..	2,010	485	527,823	447,524	975,347	35,761	36·67	15,041	13,051	28,092
14	Moradabad ..	2,285	524	639,022	559,631	1,198,653	51,504	42·97	23,610	22,443	46,053
15	Shahjahanpur ..	1,726	486	452,837	386,278	839,115	33,666	40·12	14,696	12,455	27,151
16	Pilibhit ..	1,350	320	229,130	202,471	431,601	17,704	41·02	7,411	6,124	13,535
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>											
17	Farrukhabad ..	1,683	509	469,009	387,624	856,633	31,814	37·14	14,184	11,716	25,900
18	Etawah ..	1,691	434	404,323	329,209	733,532	24,176	32·95	9,973	8,188	18,161
19	Cawnpore ..	2,372	484	637,319	511,345	1,148,664	34,752	30·25	14,370	12,000	26,370
20	Fatehpur ..	1,642	397	341,527	310,865	652,392	19,988	30·63	5,272	4,524	9,796
21	Allahabad ..	2,858	491	722,188	682,257	1,404,445	47,020	33·48	14,913	12,554	27,467
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>											
22	Jhansi ..	3,634	167	315,590	290,909	606,499	26,276	43·32	10,110	9,180	19,240
23	Jalaun ..	1,549	262	213,384	192,055	405,439	14,466	35·68	5,538	4,555	10,093
24	Hamirpur ..	2,435	191	237,103	228,220	465,323	19,339	41·56	8,278	7,405	15,683
25	Banda ..	2,822	208	300,930	287,106	588,036	19,014	32·33	6,935	5,663	12,598
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>											
26	Benares ..	1,097	868	487,165	464,866	952,031	36,704	38·55	14,202	12,821	27,023
27	Mirzapur ..	5,233	138	361,635	362,548	724,183	29,791	41·14	9,371	7,837	17,208
28	Jaunpur ..	1,550	745	574,480	580,625	1,155,105	33,542	29·04	11,465	9,022	20,487
29	Ghazipur ..	1,303	600	399,163	382,407	781,570	25,033	32·03	11,327	11,242	22,569
30	Ballia ..	1,244	668	426,520	404,489	831,009	27,244	32·78	10,025	8,492	18,517
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>											
31	Gorakhpur ..	4,528	721	1,658,592	1,608,238	3,266,830	106,703	32·66	29,941	24,011	53,952
32	Basti ..	2,802	687	984,741	940,487	1,925,228	62,093	32·25	20,783	17,444	38,227
33	Azamgarh ..	2,214	690	775,866	752,146	1,528,012	52,101	34·10	20,950	18,597	38,647
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>											
34	Naini Tal ..	2,721	102	160,798	116,077	276,875	8,005	28·91	4,757	4,105	8,862
35	Almora ..	5,372	99	265,253	265,085	530,338	19,941	37·60	5,818	5,635	11,453
36	Garhwal ..	5,629	88	232,863	252,323	485,186	18,706	38·55	6,366	6,133	12,499
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>											
37	Lucknow ..	967	749	392,559	331,785	724,344	29,535	40·77	10,132	9,239	19,371
38	Unao ..	1,787	458	433,613	385,515	819,128	23,222	28·35	8,427	6,819	15,246
39	Rae Bareli ..	1,745	537	474,742	461,661	936,403	24,558	26·22	8,490	7,006	15,496
40	Sitapur ..	2,250	484	581,655	507,826	1,089,481	37,492	34·41	14,120	12,141	26,261
41	Hardoi ..	2,232	486	586,166	498,244	1,084,410	34,348	31·67	13,450	10,614	24,064
42	Kheri ..	2,976	307	485,177	428,298	913,475	26,983	29·53	14,099	11,741	25,840
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>											
43	Fyzabad ..	1,731	677	588,888	583,687	1,172,575	37,814	32·25	13,957	11,731	25,688
44	Gonda ..	2,809	524	752,896	720,202	1,473,098	36,691	24·91	14,429	11,748	26,177
45	Bahraich ..	2,645	403	554,548	510,829	1,065,377	29,947	28·11	12,217	10,057	22,274
46	Sultanpur ..	1,713	536	494,593	509,319	1,003,912	31,377	31·25	12,466	10,603	23,069
47	Partabgarh ..	1,443	593	417,339	437,791	855,130	26,068	30·48	9,464	7,595	17,059
48	Bara Banki ..	1,759	585	536,896	493,058	1,029,954	31,613	30·69	11,432	9,392	20,824
<b>Total for the Province</b>		107,167	423	23,787,745	21,588,942	45,375,787	1,552,054	34·20	610,233	528,651	1,138,884

NOTE.—Those born dead are not included.



FORM No. II.

the United Provinces during the year 1926.

8 of males to every 100 deaths of females.	9 Deaths per 1,000 of population from—											10 Mean ratio of death per 1,000 during previous five years.			11 Number.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.				
26·04	·03	·13	.	15·31	·90	2·57	·39	3·15	20·77	35·12	22 49	19·85	24·81	21·81	1
08·40	·02	·18	2·36	31·69	·38	·79	·34	1·94	35·65	40·25	37 72	29·90	31·96	30·83	2
15·04	..	·16	4·02	28·39	·22	·24	·31	·52	33·13	34·75	33 86	22·02	22·82	22 48	3
06·51	·01	·23	3·29	31·83	·23	·85	·29	·72	35·75	39·45	37 45	28·10	31·43	29·63	4
07·94	·11	·73	2·32	31·84	·34	·59	·33	·57	36·24	37·47	36 82	33·86	37·13	35·33	5
08·47	·05	·26	1·21	21·87	·78	·96	·39	3·50	37·87	30·40	29 03	29·64	31·58	30·53	6
10·89	·07	·18	2·78	17·23	·61	1·40	·40	1·72	23·29	25·77	24 40	23·90	25·44	24·63	7
09·07	·13	·04	2·26	18·05	·65	2·77	·67	3·95	27 05	30 32	28 52	28·57	30·55	29 46	8
33·34	·01	·15	..	22·92	·02	·03	·55	1·07	25·69	23·62	24 76	28·58	27·55	28 12	9
20·33	·02	·12	·15	19 46	·30	·26	·44	2·36	23·33	22 88	23 12	26·73	25 46	26 20	10
15·93	·39	·16	·18	22 67	·15	·86	·53	2 12	27 05	27 11	27 08	32 73	32 57	32 67	11
11 72	·02	·58	·82	30 73	·37	·49	·51	4 31	37 95	37 48	37 86	35 75	34 26	35 05	12
15 25	..	·81	1 19	24 91	·16	·29	·44	1 00	28 50	29 16	28 80	33 66	33 65	33 65	13
05 20	·06	·51	2 77	31 02	·83	1 30	·37	1 54	36 95	40 10	38 42	37 64	38 56	38 02	14
17 99	·01	·13	·30	25 93	·27	·89	·49	4 32	32 45	32 24	32 36	35 07	35 91	35 45	15
21 00	·04	·04	..	26 90	·12	1 16	·78	2 31	32 34	30 25	31 36	35 81	34 93	35 44	16
21 06	02	·59	·14	23 68	·23	·86	·41	4 30	30 24	30 22	30 23	38 63	40 64	39 54	17
21 80	·03	·30	·25	17 88	·17	·61	·44	5 06	24 66	24 87	24 76	30 30	30 93	30 58	18
19 75	·01	·11	·61	14 84	·28	2 12	·44	4 53	22 72	23 47	22 96	29 07	30 28	29 61	19
16 53	..	·10	·23	9 79	·04	·10	·58	4 17	15 44	14 55	15 01	24 43	22 91	23 72	20
18 79	·03	·23	·58	12 47	·23	·95	·57	4 48	20 65	18 40	19 56	27 11	23 93	25 56	21
10 73	·01	·43	..	24 10	·38	·72	·74	5 34	32 03	31 38	31 72	34 55	33 12	33 86	22
21 58	..	·12	·19	18 62	·18	·77	·35	4 65	26 00	23 72	24 89	30 52	29 18	29 88	23
11 79	..	·22	..	23 88	·08	7 70	·68	1 14	34 91	32 45	33 70	39 32	36 08	37 74	24
22 46	..	·14	..	16 12	·05	·27	·67	4 17	33 04	19 72	21 42	31 83	28 11	30 01	25
10 77	·43	·71	·60	16 98	·94	1 76	·61	6 34	29 15	27 58	28 38	34 42	32 57	33 52	26
10 96	·03	·16	·05	17 11	·20	·24	·57	5 40	25 91	21 62	23 76	31 42	26 57	28 99	27
27 08	·08	·22	1 00	12 30	·03	·05	·60	3 44	19 96	15 54	17 74	27 06	21 35	24 19	28
00 76	·54	·37	11 58	12 96	·07	·09	·54	2 72	25 38	29 40	28 88	29 36	27 26	28 42	29
18 05	1 39	·51	3 49	12 27	·42	·16	·59	3 46	23 50	20 99	22 28	26 96	25 23	26 18	30
24 70	·36	·19	·32	13 16	·05	·09	·48	1 83	18 05	14 93	16 51	19 76	17 74	18 84	31
19 14	·19	·06	1 07	14 19	·04	·06	·27	3 97	21 10	18 55	19 85	26 29	25 26	25 79	32
07 81	·50	·26	5 51	14 14	·08	·21	·62	3 97	25 84	24 72	25 29	34 58	33 05	33 79	33
15 88	·02	·19	·04	28 78	·40	1 31	·41	·85	29 58	35 36	32 01	32 47	37 19	34 20	34
03 25	..	·25	..	18 08	·94	1 01	·33	1 02	21 90	21 26	21 59	30 82	30 53	30 71	35
03 80	·08	·06	..	21 06	3 35	56	·34	·31	27 34	24 31	25 76	32 09	30 52	31 36	36
09 66	·20	·47	·10	13 70	·76	4 24	·48	6 78	25 81	27 85	26 74	27 94	29 22	28 46	37
23 58	·07	·15	1 81	14 02	·03	·10	·47	1 95	19 43	17 69	18 61	26 78	25 38	26 21	38
21 18	·01	·36	·45	13 44	·06	·07	·52	1 64	17 88	15 18	16 55	24 48	20 24	21 67	39
16 30	·01	·06	·83	20 02	·11	07	·55	2 46	24 27	23 91	24 10	28 58	28 46	28 52	40
26 72	·01	30	·33	18 72	·08	·10	·54	2 11	22 94	21 30	22 19	27 37	26 68	27 11	41
20 08	·26	·24	·40	25 02	·06	06	·46	1 79	29 06	27 41	28 29	26 19	24 78	25 61	42
18 97	·06	·43	1 16	15 72	·19	·29	·49	3 56	23 70	20 10	21 91	27 64	25 67	26 75	43
22 82	·02	·22	·02	15 38	·02	·10	·43	1 58	19 16	16 31	17 77	19 00	16 78	18 01	44
21 48	·01	·14	..	16 63	·04	·07	·45	3 56	22 03	19 69	20 91	27 20	25 30	26 41	45
17 57	·01	·16	·68	18 07	·04	·10	·46	3 46	25 20	20 82	22 98	30 61	26 58	28 76	46
24 61	·01	·38	·06	16 16	·01	·05	·42	2 86	22 68	17 35	19 95	25 82	21 45	23 80	47
21 72	·05	·08	·68	16 20	·05	·14	·51	2 50	21 29	19 05	20 22	26 91	25 11	26 16	48
15 43	·13	·26	1 26	19 13	·27	·07	·48	2 90	25 65	24 49	25 10	28 61	27 65	28 20	

this or any other statements.



## Deaths registered in the districts of the United

1	2							
Number.	District.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>								
1	Dehra Dun	..	..	384	320	326	380	555
2	Saharanpur	..	..	2,499	2,108	2,961	3,232	3,392
3	Muzaffarnagar	..	..	2,059	1,927	2,311	3,084	3,116
4	Meerut	..	..	4,033	3,415	3,717	5,436	5,995
5	Bulandshahr	..	..	2,865	2,381	3,451	3,763	3,789
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>								
6	Aligarh	..	..	2,146	1,705	2,235	2,605	2,623
7	Muttra	..	..	1,068	1,044	1,487	1,550	1,445
8	Agra	..	..	1,864	1,608	2,357	2,774	2,402
9	Mainpuri	..	..	1,662	1,757	1,591	1,618	1,643
10	Etah	..	..	1,538	1,396	1,464	1,404	1,789
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>								
11	Bareilly	..	..	2,048	1,796	1,790	2,285	2,580
12	Bijnor	..	..	2,766	1,931	2,401	2,470	2,867
13	Budaun	..	..	2,116	1,899	2,117	2,507	2,611
14	Moradabad	..	..	3,454	3,261	4,766	5,272	4,779
15	Shahjahanpur	..	..	2,119	1,808	1,871	2,446	2,874
16	Pilibhit	..	..	1,642	1,046	1,079	1,324	1,136
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>								
17	Farrukhabad	..	..	1,812	2,127	2,408	2,656	2,407
18	Etawah	..	..	1,448	1,499	1,548	1,778	1,621
19	Cawnpore	..	..	1,735	1,813	2,025	2,204	2,849
20	Fatehpur	..	..	734	651	846	764	668
21	Allahabad	..	..	2,275	1,930	2,143	2,185	1,996
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>								
22	Jhansi	..	..	1,303	1,099	1,361	1,224	1,388
23	Jalaun	..	..	571	570	540	677	614
24	Hamirpur	..	..	942	847	970	968	1,144
25	Banda	..	..	993	766	838	693	764
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>								
26	Benares	..	..	1,586	1,587	2,158	2,197	2,292
27	Mirzapur	..	..	1,047	1,197	1,088	1,321	1,335
28	Jaunpur	..	..	1,477	1,768	1,618	1,911	1,731
29	Ghazipur	..	..	2,569	2,966	3,288	2,528	1,445
30	Ballia	..	..	1,599	1,456	1,953	1,731	1,351
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>								
31	Gorakhpur	..	..	4,583	3,768	4,474	4,286	4,550
32	Basti	..	..	3,215	2,977	3,642	4,017	3,559
33	Azamgarh	..	..	3,111	3,917	5,287	4,147	3,239
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>								
34	Naini Tal	..	..	906	775	920	736	740
35	Almora	..	..	711	637	979	849	1,264
36	Garhwal	..	..	845	773	929	836	1,131
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>								
37	Lucknow	..	..	1,403	1,157	1,468	1,562	1,858
38	Unao	..	..	1,377	1,071	1,539	1,384	1,378
39	Rae Bareilly	..	..	1,133	1,309	1,501	1,435	1,808
40	Sitapur	..	..	1,967	1,834	2,116	2,102	2,286
41	Hardoi	..	..	1,766	1,412	1,740	2,218	2,298
42	Kheri	..	..	2,321	1,659	2,141	3,043	2,904
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>								
43	Fyzabad	..	..	1,959	1,933	2,286	2,309	2,376
44	Gonda	..	..	2,173	1,542	2,246	2,935	2,365
45	Bahraich	..	..	2,031	1,503	1,602	1,881	2,175
46	Sultanpur	..	..	2,055	1,682	2,315	2,196	2,193
47	Partabgarh	..	..	1,208	1,062	1,443	1,999	1,804
48	Bara Banki	..	..	1,638	1,520	1,736	1,909	1,892
Total for the Province				<b>88,706</b>	<b>80,229</b>	<b>97,072</b>	<b>104,476</b>	<b>105,021</b>
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.31</b>



## FORM No. III.

Provinces during *each month* of the year 1926.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
482	464	400	380	364	378	391	4,774	1
3,207	2,865	2,089	2,489	3,333	3,801	3,387	35,363	2
2,142	1,696	1,192	1,919	2,529	2,381	2,591	26,897	3
5,046	4,039	3,169	4,463	6,024	4,923	5,881	56,141	4
3,740	3,055	2,577	2,847	4,098	3,139	3,567	39,272	5
2,552	2,274	1,784	2,740	3,061	3,654	3,446	30,825	6
1,021	772	739	1,168	1,549	1,767	1,500	15,110	7
2,173	1,562	1,715	2,129	2,764	2,461	2,551	26,360	8
1,559	1,310	1,079	1,125	1,617	1,441	2,123	18,520	9
1,500	1,287	1,486	1,451	1,788	2,268	1,818	19,189	10
2,310	2,036	1,817	1,925	3,232	3,001	2,634	27,454	11
2,555	1,849	1,375	1,821	2,637	2,909	2,446	28,027	12
2,630	2,189	2,150	2,164	2,392	1,977	3,340	28,092	13
3,955	2,793	2,464	3,172	4,582	3,335	4,220	46,053	14
2,485	2,293	2,094	2,056	2,224	2,072	2,809	27,151	15
931	951	736	944	1,127	1,289	1,330	13,535	16
2,185	1,934	1,999	1,964	1,861	2,022	2,525	25,900	17
1,950	1,342	1,374	1,362	1,424	1,321	1,494	18,161	18
2,586	2,168	2,171	2,289	2,400	2,015	2,120	26,370	19
729	715	994	961	990	837	907	9,796	20
2,408	2,181	2,267	2,844	2,268	2,497	2,473	27,467	21
1,971	1,438	1,475	1,794	2,199	2,247	1,741	19,240	22
886	858	859	924	1,219	1,156	1,209	10,093	23
1,849	1,612	1,259	1,595	1,705	1,573	1,309	15,683	24
1,209	1,321	1,043	1,097	1,382	1,318	1,174	12,598	25
2,286	2,169	2,591	2,928	2,707	2,423	2,099	27,023	26
1,504	1,503	1,555	1,680	1,769	1,694	1,515	17,208	27
1,647	1,609	1,729	1,703	1,756	1,746	1,792	20,487	28
1,153	1,442	1,311	1,603	1,435	1,375	1,454	22,569	29
1,431	1,594	1,805	1,489	1,490	1,241	1,377	18,517	30
4,772	4,733	5,123	4,423	4,349	4,271	4,584	53,952	31
3,170	2,930	2,995	2,218	3,350	3,331	2,823	38,227	32
3,079	2,544	2,398	2,654	2,758	2,703	2,810	38,647	33
721	497	436	521	683	999	928	8,862	34
1,598	1,232	1,067	853	876	720	667	11,453	35
1,404	1,525	1,408	982	1,082	786	798	12,499	36
2,004	1,603	1,696	1,989	1,735	1,422	1,474	19,371	37
1,400	1,167	1,116	1,076	1,237	994	1,507	15,246	38
1,318	1,505	1,108	1,159	1,081	914	1,225	15,496	39
2,302	2,090	2,073	2,171	2,253	2,479	2,588	26,261	40
2,277	2,135	1,815	2,264	2,084	1,813	2,242	24,064	41
2,801	1,596	1,931	1,281	1,988	2,315	1,800	25,840	42
2,333	2,192	1,999	2,398	2,039	1,941	2,023	25,688	43
2,619	2,524	2,248	1,889	2,052	1,753	1,831	26,177	44
1,559	1,931	1,976	1,985	1,981	1,873	1,777	22,274	45
2,277	1,078	1,636	1,775	1,868	1,784	2,210	23,069	46
1,638	1,623	1,458	1,286	1,191	1,104	1,543	17,059	47
2,075	1,675	1,946	1,825	1,472	1,378	1,758	20,824	48
101,329	87,896	83,737	89,685	102,005	96,857	101,871	1,138,884	
2 23	1 94	1 84	1 98	2 25	2 13	2 24	25 10	







## FORM No. IV.

of the United Provinces during the year 1926.

3									4	
Under one year.									1 and under 5 years.	
Over 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.		
254	183	437	127	97	224	633	481	1,114	381	321
1,438	1,290	2,728	1,353	1,238	2,591	4,700	4,384	9,084	3,685	3,110
990	773	1,763	935	744	1,679	2,753	2,270	5,023	2,671	2,193
2,098	2,038	4,136	2,673	2,325	4,998	6,769	6,238	13,007	6,874	6,096
1,704	1,504	3,208	1,281	1,167	2,448	4,433	3,881	8,314	5,595	4,648
1,122	943	2,065	906	859	1,765	4,002	3,345	7,347	3,620	3,038
497	411	908	356	342	698	1,422	1,195	2,617	1,424	1,304
1,058	857	1,915	684	597	1,281	3,285	2,746	6,031	2,255	2,038
520	428	948	305	220	525	1,806	1,391	3,197	1,401	952
593	507	1,100	441	439	880	2,174	1,820	3,994	1,835	1,476
1,328	1,192	2,520	958	761	1,719	4,150	3,582	7,732	3,185	2,984
1,042	997	2,039	1,208	1,062	2,270	3,989	3,575	7,564	3,845	3,628
1,156	1,018	2,174	989	878	1,867	3,838	3,409	7,247	3,233	2,793
2,005	1,757	3,762	1,807	1,653	3,460	6,072	5,374	11,446	5,825	5,554
1,028	882	1,910	1,034	910	1,944	3,830	3,343	7,173	3,315	2,949
482	472	954	376	338	714	1,770	1,617	3,387	1,409	1,330
986	794	1,780	821	700	1,521	3,730	3,138	6,868	2,675	2,206
889	721	1,610	425	313	738	2,631	2,140	4,771	1,510	1,249
1,239	1,044	2,283	962	813	1,775	3,935	3,183	7,118	2,918	2,401
479	421	900	311	251	562	1,659	1,389	3,048	706	605
1,221	923	2,144	815	697	1,512	4,791	3,754	8,545	1,998	1,827
951	851	1,802	664	638	1,302	3,028	2,728	5,756	1,776	1,790
483	391	874	368	321	689	1,547	1,275	2,822	774	634
835	655	1,490	642	549	1,191	2,524	2,144	4,668	1,824	1,619
553	417	970	381	293	674	1,727	1,356	3,083	903	804
1,362	1,000	2,362	704	599	1,303	4,263	3,323	7,589	1,984	1,922
847	567	1,414	420	318	738	3,050	2,321	5,371	1,249	1,303
785	542	1,327	436	301	737	2,763	2,044	4,807	1,180	985
484	359	843	273	171	444	1,321	1,441	3,362	1,145	1,194
426	289	715	192	160	352	2,245	1,608	3,853	1,281	1,125
2,268	1,601	3,869	882	666	1,548	6,828	5,017	11,845	4,702	4,175
1,859	1,582	3,441	705	582	1,287	5,239	4,352	9,571	3,978	3,521
1,260	918	2,178	376	284	660	4,175	3,214	7,389	2,265	2,421
346	340	686	302	261	563	1,063	941	2,004	663	710
583	526	1,109	498	472	970	1,506	1,343	2,849	1,101	1,188
593	569	1,162	648	521	1,169	1,626	1,459	3,085	1,553	1,460
989	828	1,817	744	669	1,413	3,366	2,825	6,191	2,094	1,988
544	424	968	445	338	783	1,983	1,494	3,477	1,322	1,135
509	396	905	357	275	632	1,722	1,372	3,094	1,665	1,332
1,262	1,069	2,331	978	747	1,725	3,715	3,109	6,824	3,487	3,077
1,031	810	1,841	737	591	1,328	3,079	2,540	5,619	3,134	2,594
765	697	1,462	991	832	1,823	2,833	2,381	5,214	4,223	3,627
1,024	769	1,793	508	407	915	3,474	2,758	6,232	2,429	2,210
915	774	1,689	872	698	1,570	3,065	2,459	5,524	3,962	3,260
846	677	1,523	556	438	994	2,866	2,430	5,296	2,964	2,435
864	625	1,489	536	435	971	3,303	2,542	5,845	2,291	2,057
902	666	1,568	535	398	933	2,518	1,898	4,416	1,826	1,483
623	510	1,133	638	517	1,155	2,750	2,137	4,887	2,443	2,068
4,038	38,007	84,045	34,155	28,885	63,040	150,514	124,746	275,260	118,633	104,799
...	...	...	...	...	...	714,286	674,414	1,388,700	2,023,596	2,098,014
...	...	...	...	...	...	210.72	184.97	198.21	58.62	49.95



## 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 ...	79	57	62	57	97	103	241	254
2	Saharanpur ...	810	788	659	740	708	728	1,372	1,571
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	786	737	722	730	549	554	1,164	1,257
4	Meerut ...	1,693	1,479	1,111	1,116	843	967	1,669	2,230
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,285	1,092	771	674	673	705	1,385	1,772
AGRA DIVISION.									
6	Aligarh ...	756	618	514	527	544	644	1,127	1,449
7	Muttra ...	430	420	310	304	281	291	723	862
8	Agra ...	629	605	547	565	537	665	1,193	1,415
9	Mainpuri ...	445	309	401	271	441	410	1,245	1,107
10	Etah ...	512	358	389	282	404	375	923	1,023
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.									
11	Bareilly ...	509	418	422	362	418	420	980	1,058
12	Bijnor ...	652	531	535	416	458	458	976	1,011
13	Budaun ...	651	555	487	429	407	428	983	1,118
14	Moradabad ...	1,188	1,153	922	1,006	757	897	1,576	2,003
15	Shahjahanpur ...	616	522	419	338	435	398	806	848
16	Pilibhit ...	345	261	240	160	219	216	589	558
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.									
17	Farrukhabad ...	704	533	436	435	398	501	1,047	1,109
18	Etawah ...	419	372	369	272	363	359	906	904
19	Cawnpore ...	668	545	410	418	384	449	961	1,152
20	Fatehpur ...	226	235	183	156	137	121	342	393
21	Allahabad ...	648	603	499	496	379	402	1,182	1,147
JHANSI DIVISION.									
22	Jhansi ...	479	441	310	237	274	243	641	596
23	Jalaun ...	262	174	208	132	162	131	480	439
24	Hamirpur ...	423	345	231	175	141	148	467	398
25	Banda ...	281	272	263	174	190	154	609	498
BENARES DIVISION.									
26	Benares ...	691	703	569	559	441	537	1,034	1,170
27	Mirzapur ...	417	370	387	284	278	215	850	743
28	Jaunpur ...	521	440	534	420	432	374	1,197	944
29	Ghazipur ...	1,051	1,154	967	1,065	409	454	1,070	1,295
30	Ballia ...	685	629	602	531	338	338	841	778
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.									
31	Gorakhpur ...	1,629	1,332	1,284	933	1,031	799	2,696	2,250
32	Basti ...	1,274	1,041	893	657	621	500	1,528	1,426
33	Azamgarh ...	1,500	1,753	1,159	1,165	637	675	1,986	2,002
KUMAUN DIVISION.									
34	Naini Tal ...	245	211	206	181	229	231	507	464
35	Almora ...	256	265	166	178	138	191	400	470
36	Garhwal ...	257	269	198	198	174	179	382	514
LUCKNOW DIVISION.									
37	Lucknow ...	337	306	201	246	199	324	554	789
38	Unao ...	451	431	359	321	285	239	658	669
39	Rae Bareilly ...	578	434	356	307	247	180	631	626
40	Sitapur ...	626	543	400	348	376	350	878	951
41	Hardoi ...	799	603	535	387	333	333	818	871
42	Kheri ...	782	598	454	308	389	384	946	1,049
FYZABAD DIVISION.									
43	Fyzabad ...	736	660	547	464	427	358	912	916
44	Gonda ...	822	597	436	315	249	255	863	771
45	Bahraich ...	566	461	417	296	321	262	769	772
46	Sultanpur ...	643	573	417	394	338	246	823	740
47	Partabgarh ...	507	360	345	214	198	163	662	589
48	Bara Banki ...	422	351	306	269	277	251	662	718
Total for the Province		31,291	27,510	23,158	20,512	18,566	18,606	45,259	47,687
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		9.33	9.05	7.99	9.34	9.10	11.56	11.32	12.58







## Deaths registered according to classes and sexes

1 Number.	2 District.	Population					
		Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>							
1	Dehra Dun ... ..	19,174	10,757	29,931	108,997	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	584,082	495,014	1,079,046
5	Bulandshahr ... ..	104,228	94,813	199,041	437,660	390,468	828,128
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>							
6	Aligarh ... ..	71,812	60,550	132,362	484,713	409,054	893,767
7	Multra ... ..	32,532	26,651	59,183	302,155	246,266	548,421
8	agra ... ..	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
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>							
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 ... ..	88,196	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
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>							
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
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>							
22	Jhansi ... ..	18,161	14,782	32,943	288,606	269,529	558,135
23	Jalaun ... ..	13,765	12,809	26,574	198,652	178,483	377,135
24	Hamirpur ... ..	14,719	15,138	29,857	221,745	212,190	433,935
25	Banda ... ..	17,356	17,292	34,648	283,040	269,340	552,380
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>							
26	Benares ... ..	50,920	46,851	97,771	434,846	416,762	851,608
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 ... ..	34,557	37,735	72,292	364,288	344,369	708,657
30	Ballia ... ..	25,625	26,667	52,292	400,129	377,131	777,260
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>							
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 ... ..	91,969	91,472	183,441	683,423	660,224	1,343,647
<b>KUMAON DIVISION.</b>							
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
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>							
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 Bareilly ... ..	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
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>							
43	Fyzabad ... ..	63,925	63,863	127,788	523,546	519,338	1,042,884
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	3,092,881	6,481,032	20,130,814	18,274,810	38,405,624



## FORM No. V.

in the districts of the United Provinces during the year 1926.

3									4
according to census of 1921.									
Christians.			Other classes.			Total.			Number.
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
7,665	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	5,663	4,375	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
6,985	6,201	13,186	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	451	416	867	237,103	228,220	465,323	24
96	71	167	438	403	841	300,930	287,106	588,036	25
933	924	1,857	466	329	795	487,165	464,866	952,031	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	399,163	382,407	781,570	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	775,866	752,146	1,528,012	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	588,888	583,687	1,172,575	43
284	202	486	113	81	194	752,896	720,202	1,473,098	44
149	101	250	650	579	1,229	554,548	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
169,024	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.
		<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>					
1	Dehra Dun ...	329	315	<b>644</b>	2,256	1,734	<b>3,990</b>
2	Saharanpur ...	6,393	6,190	<b>12,583</b>	11,929	10,716	<b>22,645</b>
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	4,360	3,914	<b>8,274</b>	9,796	8,378	<b>18,174</b>
4	Meerut ...	6,161	6,318	<b>12,479</b>	22,586	20,688	<b>43,274</b>
5	Bulandshahr ...	3,992	3,771	<b>7,763</b>	16,327	15,042	<b>31,369</b>
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>							
6	Aligarh ...	2,065	2,007	<b>4,072</b>	13,961	12,770	<b>26,731</b>
7	Muttra ...	859	830	<b>1,689</b>	7,056	6,290	<b>13,355</b>
8	Agra ...	1,811	1,823	<b>3,634</b>	11,912	10,760	<b>22,672</b>
9	Mainpuri ...	389	374	<b>763</b>	10,183	7,558	<b>17,741</b>
10	Etab ...	936	842	<b>1,778</b>	9,528	7,837	<b>17,365</b>
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>							
11	Bareilly ...	3,368	3,058	<b>6,426</b>	11,276	9,577	<b>20,853</b>
12	Bijnor ...	4,769	4,553	<b>9,322</b>	9,905	8,591	<b>18,496</b>
13	Budaun ...	2,596	2,591	<b>5,187</b>	12,400	10,418	<b>22,818</b>
14	Moradabad ...	8,674	8,712	<b>17,386</b>	14,819	13,647	<b>28,466</b>
15	Shahjahanpur ...	2,112	1,901	<b>4,013</b>	12,574	10,544	<b>23,118</b>
16	Pilibhit ...	1,355	1,155	<b>2,510</b>	6,021	4,931	<b>10,952</b>
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>							
17	Farrukhabad ...	1,489	1,334	<b>2,823</b>	12,678	10,363	<b>23,041</b>
18	Etawah ...	745	654	<b>1,399</b>	9,219	7,528	<b>16,747</b>
19	Cawnpore ...	2,138	1,942	<b>4,080</b>	12,223	10,052	<b>22,275</b>
20	Fatehpur ...	684	666	<b>1,350</b>	4,588	3,858	<b>8,446</b>
21	Allahabad ...	1,963	1,854	<b>3,837</b>	12,896	10,681	<b>23,577</b>
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>							
22	Jhansi ...	426	439	<b>865</b>	9,622	8,619	<b>18,241</b>
23	Jalaun ...	331	295	<b>626</b>	5,207	4,259	<b>9,466</b>
24	Hamirpur ...	469	409	<b>878</b>	7,807	6,996	<b>14,803</b>
25	Banda ...	433	404	<b>837</b>	6,502	5,259	<b>11,761</b>
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>							
26	Benares ...	1,840	1,920	<b>3,760</b>	12,340	10,886	<b>23,226</b>
27	Mirzapur ...	485	475	<b>960</b>	8,883	7,362	<b>16,245</b>
28	Jaunpur ...	942	874	<b>1,816</b>	10,523	8,147	<b>18,670</b>
29	Ghazipur ...	1,030	1,139	<b>2,169</b>	10,291	10,094	<b>20,385</b>
30	Ballia ...	673	613	<b>1,286</b>	9,349	7,879	<b>17,228</b>
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>							
31	Gorakhpur ...	2,925	2,285	<b>5,</b>	27,001	21,719	<b>48,720</b>
32	Basti ...	3,205	2,716	<b>5,921</b>	17,577	14,728	<b>32,305</b>
33	Azamgarh ...	2,604	2,725	<b>5,329</b>	17,438	15,872	<b>33,310</b>
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>							
34	Naini Tal ...	1,370	1,165	<b>2,535</b>	3,362	2,927	<b>6,289</b>
35	Almora ...	48	34	<b>82</b>	5,750	5,582	<b>11,332</b>
36	Garhwal ...	16	19	<b>35</b>	6,347	6,112	<b>12,459</b>
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>							
37	Lucknow ...	2,268	2,395	<b>4,663</b>	7,805	6,789	<b>14,594</b>
38	Unao ...	737	763	<b>1,500</b>	7,688	6,053	<b>13,741</b>
39	Rae Bareilly ...	822	745	<b>1,567</b>	7,664	6,258	<b>13,922</b>
40	Sitapur ...	2,005	1,958	<b>3,963</b>	12,106	10,178	<b>22,284</b>
41	Hardoi ...	1,247	1,108	<b>2,355</b>	12,198	9,495	<b>21,693</b>
42	Kheri ...	1,871	1,578	<b>3,449</b>	12,225	10,162	<b>22,387</b>
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>							
43	Fyzabad ...	1,493	1,395	<b>2,888</b>	12,461	10,332	<b>22,793</b>
44	Gonda ...	2,349	1,912	<b>4,261</b>	12,074	9,833	<b>21,907</b>
45	Bahraich ...	2,185	1,850	<b>4,035</b>	10,031	8,204	<b>18,235</b>
46	Sultanpur ...	1,475	1,420	<b>2,895</b>	10,955	9,177	<b>20,132</b>
47	Partabgarh ...	909	771	<b>1,680</b>	8,554	6,823	<b>15,377</b>
48	Bara Banki ...	1,744	1,648	<b>3,392</b>	9,683	7,737	<b>17,420</b>
<b>Total for the Province ...</b>		<b>93,110</b>	<b>87,859</b>	<b>180,969</b>	<b>515,576</b>	<b>439,454</b>	<b>955,030</b>



## FORM No. V.

in the districts of the United Provinces during the year 1926--(continued).

5									6
Number of deaths registered.									Number.
Christians.			Other classes.			Total.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
37	25	62	40	38	78	2,662	2,112	4,774	1
8	12	20	64	51	115	18,394	16,969	35,363	2
8	6	14	225	210	435	14,389	13,508	26,897	3
19	16	35	189	164	353	28,955	27,186	56,141	4
20	11	31	47	62	109	20,386	18,886	39,272	5
7	8	15	6	1	7	16,039	14,786	30,825	6
5	6	11	25	30	55	7,945	7,165	15,110	7
20	21	41	9	4	13	13,752	12,608	26,360	8
4	1	5	7	4	11	10,583	7,937	18,520	9
2	3	5	14	27	41	10,480	8,709	19,189	10
34	30	64	62	49	111	14,740	12,714	27,454	11
5	6	11	110	88	198	14,789	13,238	28,027	12
33	30	63	12	12	24	15,041	13,051	28,092	13
50	34	84	67	50	117	23,610	22,443	46,053	14
9	7	16	1	3	4	14,696	12,455	27,151	15
5	3	8	30	35	65	7,411	6,124	13,535	16
1	...	1	16	19	35	14,184	11,716	25,900	17
1	1	2	8	5	13	9,973	8,188	18,161	18
8	6	14	1	...	1	14,370	12,000	26,370	19
...	...	...	9	...	...	5,272	4,524	9,796	20
25	15	40	9	4	13	14,913	12,554	27,467	21
12	21	33	50	51	101	10,110	9,130	19,240	22
...	...	...	...	1	1	5,538	4,555	10,093	23
1	...	1	1	..	1	8,278	7,405	15,683	24
..	...	...	...	...	...	6,935	5,663	12,598	25
18	15	33	4	...	4	14,202	12,821	27,023	26
1	...	1	2	...	2	9,371	7,837	17,208	27
...	1	1	...	...	..	11,465	9,022	20,487	28
2	3	5	4	6	10	11,327	11,242	22,569	29
2	...	2	1	..	1	10,025	8,492	18,517	30
11	4	15	4	3	7	29,941	24,011	53,952	31
1	...	1	...	...	...	20,783	17,444	38,227	32
2	...	2	6	...	6	20,050	18,597	38,647	33
17	5	22	8	8	16	4,757	4,105	8,862	34
16	14	30	4	5	9	5,818	5,635	11,453	35
3	2	5	...	...	...	6,366	6,133	12,499	36
34	22	56	25	33	58	10,132	9,239	19,371	37
1	1	2	1	2	3	8,427	6,819	15,246	38
...	...	...	4	3	7	8,490	7,006	15,496	39
2	1	3	7	4	11	14,120	12,141	26,261	40
2	4	6	3	7	10	13,450	10,614	24,064	41
2	1	3	1	...	1	14,099	11,741	25,840	42
...	...	...	3	4	7	13,957	11,731	25,688	43
4	2	6	2	1	3	14,429	11,748	26,177	44
...	1	1	1	2	3	12,217	10,057	22,274	45
1	...	1	35	6	41	12,466	10,603	23,069	46
...	...	...	1	1	2	9,464	7,595	17,059	47
...	1	1	5	6	11	11,432	9,392	20,824	48
433	339	772	1,114	999	2,113	610,233	528,651	1,138,884	49



## Deaths registered according to classes and sexes

Number.	District.	Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
		<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>					
1	Dehra Dun ...	17.16	29.28	21.52	21.69	24.92	22.99
2	Saharanpur ...	38.09	44.03	40.80	35.52	39.36	37.24
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	35.72	37.54	36.56	33.11	34.56	33.76
4	Meerut ...	33.60	39.67	36.42	38.67	41.79	40.10
5	Bulandshahr ...	38.30	39.77	39.00	37.30	38.52	37.88
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>							
6	Aligarh ...	28.75	33.15	30.76	28.80	31.22	29.91
7	Muttra ...	26.40	31.14	28.54	23.35	25.58	24.35
8	Agra ...	29.97	36.66	32.99	27.43	30.20	28.67
9	Mainpuri ...	18.43	20.56	19.42	26.75	24.39	25.70
10	Etah ...	20.02	20.96	20.46	24.45	23.81	24.16
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>							
11	Bareilly ...	24.28	24.69	24.46	28.67	28.67	28.67
12	Bijnor ...	34.69	35.59	35.12	40.85	40.05	40.48
13	Budaun ...	29.46	33.26	31.24	28.86	28.88	28.87
14	Moradabad ...	37.89	42.06	39.87	37.49	40.24	38.76
15	Shahjahanpur ...	31.04	30.63	30.92	32.90	32.77	32.84
16	Pilibhit ...	33.28	30.13	31.62	32.32	30.39	31.13
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>							
17	Farrukhabad ...	28.40	28.24	28.34	30.80	30.83	30.81
18	Etawah ...	32.52	32.56	32.53	24.45	24.63	24.53
19	Cawnpore ...	33.98	39.84	36.54	21.48	21.91	21.67
20	Fatehpur ...	17.85	17.76	17.80	15.21	14.18	14.72
21	Allahabad ...	21.37	21.51	21.44	20.66	18.02	19.37
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>							
22	Jhansi ...	23.46	29.70	26.26	33.34	31.98	32.68
23	Jalaun ...	24.05	23.03	23.56	26.21	23.86	25.10
24	Hamirpur ...	31.86	27.02	29.41	35.21	32.97	34.11
25	Banda ...	24.95	23.36	24.16	22.97	19.52	21.29
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>							
26	Benares ...	36.13	40.98	38.46	28.38	26.12	27.27
27	Mirzapur ...	22.08	22.32	22.20	26.24	21.65	23.94
28	Jaunpur ...	18.84	16.95	17.88	20.08	15.40	17.73
29	Ghazipur ...	29.80	30.18	30.00	28.25	29.31	28.76
30	Ballia ...	26.26	22.99	24.59	23.36	20.89	22.16
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>							
31	Gorakhpur ...	17.32	14.12	15.76	18.15	15.03	16.61
32	Basti ...	19.17	17.13	18.17	21.51	18.84	20.20
33	Azamgarh ...	28.31	29.79	29.05	25.51	24.04	24.79
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>							
34	Naini Tal ...	41.54	51.14	45.46	27.05	32.37	29.29
35	Almora ...	26.09	28.74	27.12	21.90	21.23	21.56
36	Garhwal ...	5.53	16.75	9.14	27.65	24.38	25.94
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>							
37	Lucknow ...	27.95	33.93	30.73	25.53	26.32	25.90
38	Unao ...	19.97	22.81	21.31	19.41	17.22	18.34
39	Rae Bareli ...	19.66	17.76	18.71	17.71	14.92	16.54
40	Sitapur ...	23.24	24.90	24.03	24.47	23.75	24.13
41	Hardoi ...	19.87	19.87	19.87	23.39	21.54	22.54
42	Kheri ...	26.36	24.62	25.53	29.57	27.95	28.81
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>							
43	Fyzabad ...	23.35	21.84	22.60	23.80	19.89	21.85
44	Gonda ...	18.61	15.70	17.18	19.28	16.44	17.89
45	Bahraich ...	19.34	17.81	18.60	22.76	20.19	21.53
46	Sultanpur ...	26.45	23.42	24.87	24.97	20.46	22.69
47	Partabgarh ...	19.84	16.15	17.96	23.03	17.50	20.20
48	Bara Banki ...	19.23	18.87	19.06	21.73	19.09	20.47
	Total for the Province ...	27.48	28.41	27.92	25.61	24.05	24.87



## FORM No. V.

in the districts of the United Provinces during the year 1926—(concluded)

7									8
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									Number.
Christians.			Other classes.			Total.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
12·61	9·35	11·06	19·30	35·65	24·86	20·77	25·12	22·49	1
2·43	5·49	3·65	7·12	7·77	7·39	35·65	40·25	37·72	2
2·32	·83	2·18	17·36	20·35	18·69	33·13	34·75	33·86	3
1·12	1·13	1·12	7·39	7·93	7·63	35·75	39·45	37·45	4
3·22	1·77	2·50	3·25	4·96	4·05	36·24	37·47	36·82	5
·91	1·07	·99	·54	·11	·34	27·87	30·40	29·03	6
1·51	2·18	1·81	7·95	18·02	10·10	23·29	25·77	24·40	7
4·76	8·01	6·01	·96	·55	·78	27·05	30·32	28·52	8
2·58	·72	1·70	·89	·60	·71	25·69	23·62	24·76	9
·32	·52	·41	2·16	4·85	3·40	23·33	22·88	23·12	10
4·73	4·60	4·67	10·95	11·20	11·06	27·05	27·11	27·08	11
6·16	7·14	6·66	12·36	12·07	12·23	37·95	37·48	37·86	12
4·76	4·84	4·79	3·78	4·57	4·14	28·50	29·16	28·80	13
5·74	4·25	5·02	10·94	9·34	10·20	36·95	40·10	38·42	14
5·09	4·15	4·63	·84	3·76	2·02	32·45	32·24	32·36	15
3·51	2·36	2·97	42·98	59·52	50·54	32·34	30·25	31·36	16
·64	...	·33	4·78	6·72	5·67	30·24	30·22	30·23	17
1·44	1·82	1·61	2·21	1·68	1·97	24·66	24·87	24·76	18
2·24	2·53	2·36	·52	...	·30	22·72	23·47	22·96	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·44	14·55	15·01	20
6·09	5·40	5·81	8·67	6·32	7·78	20·65	18·40	19·56	21
4·33	15·19	7·95	8·26	9·78	8·96	32·03	31·38	31·72	22
...	...	...	...	1·54	·68	26·00	23·72	24·89	23
5·31	...	1·51	2·22	...	1·15	34·91	32·45	33·70	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·04	19·72	21·42	25
19·29	16·23	17·77	8·58	...	5·03	29·15	27·58	28·38	26
2·71	...	1·26	2·50	...	1·21	25·91	21·62	23·76	27
...	20·00	8·26	...	...	...	19·96	15·54	17·74	28
10·36	16·57	13·37	32·00	49·18	44·86	28·38	29·40	28·88	29
4·12	...	2·11	3·56	...	1·96	23·50	20·99	22·28	30
28·50	10·39	17·58	3·06	2·87	2·98	18·05	14·93	16·51	31
17·24	...	8·77	...	...	...	21·10	18·55	19·85	32
28·57	..	17·09	14·85	...	7·43	25·84	24·72	25·29	33
12·66	4·54	9·00	·36	4·51	4·02	29·58	35·36	32·01	34
23·84	15·98	19·39	21·62	42·02	29·60	21·90	21·26	21·59	35
6·11	4·14	5·13	...	...	..	27·34	24·31	25·76	36
7·06	8·11	7·44	25·17	58·41	37·23	25·81	27·85	26·74	37
10·00	13·33	11·43	2·09	4·97	3·40	19·43	17·69	18·61	38
...	...	...	25·32	23·25	24·39	17·83	15·18	16·55	39
6·64	3·49	5·11	17·54	12·86	15·49	24·27	23·91	24·10	40
4·46	7·41	6·07	2·05	6·14	3·84	22·94	21·30	22·19	41
5·92	3·87	5·03	2·34	...	1·22	29·06	27·41	28·29	42
...	...	...	11·28	18·96	14·67	23·70	20·10	21·91	43
14·08	9·90	12·34	17·70	12·34	15·46	19·16	16·31	17·77	44
...	9·90	4·00	1·54	3·45	2·44	22·03	19·69	20·91	45
29·41	...	7·69	34·31	88·23	24·12	25·20	20·82	22·98	46
...	...	...	5·92	6·94	6·39	22·68	17·35	19·95	47
...	13·51	7·75	8·78	12·45	10·47	21·29	19·05	20·22	48
3·97	3·70	3·85	6·97	7·76	7·33	25·65	24·49	25·10	



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	2,445	2,088	4,533	26.59	5	18	...
2	Saharanpur ...	802,435	17,673	15,457	33,130	40.13	3	66	1,908
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	743,280	13,864	11,822	25,686	34.56	...	109	3,115
4	Meerut ...	7,388,632	26,800	23,521	50,321	36.23	10	307	4,577
5	Bulandshahr ...	994,155	19,057	16,598	35,655	35.86	116	683	2,244
AGRA DIVISION.									
6	Aligarh ...	943,001	19,364	16,975	36,339	38.53	51	251	453
7	Muttra ...	555,782	8,837	7,340	16,177	29.11	41	87	1,638
8	Agra ...	740,222	14,641	12,601	27,242	36.80	95	19	778
9	Mainpuri ...	723,301	11,654	9,167	20,221	27.96	7	100	...
10	Etah ...	797,813	12,160	10,283	22,443	28.13	18	100	123
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.									
11	Bareilly ...	881,568	19,601	18,042	37,643	42.70	391	107	153
12	Bijnor ...	645,057	15,607	14,400	30,007	46.52	11	378	317
13	Budaula ...	909,071	17,163	15,583	32,746	36.13	3	724	1,141
14	Moradabad ...	1,008,785	21,928	19,798	41,726	41.36	62	401	1,774
15	Shahjahanpur ...	753,749	15,500	14,133	29,633	39.31	5	74	103
16	Pilibhit ...	399,257	8,303	7,716	16,019	40.12	14	13	...
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.									
17	Farrukhabad ...	790,044	15,173	13,647	28,820	36.48	16	226	98
18	Etawah ...	691,974	11,730	9,983	21,713	31.38	24	216	185
19	Cawnpore ...	953,579	14,837	12,496	27,333	28.66	14	65	694
20	Fatehpur ...	637,444	10,322	8,964	19,286	30.25	1	58	150
21	Allahabad ...	1,258,840	21,560	19,015	40,575	32.23	25	220	806
JHANSI DIVISION.									
22	Jhansi ...	528,056	11,711	10,554	22,265	41.16	6	227	...
23	Jalaun ...	380,899	7,023	6,222	13,245	34.77	...	30	79
24	Hamirpur ...	453,675	9,905	8,987	18,892	41.61	...	102	...
25	Banda ...	568,007	10,004	8,428	18,432	32.45	1	70	...
BENARES DIVISION.									
26	Benares ...	756,658	14,147	12,683	26,830	35.46	388	189	540
27	Mirzapur ...	669,189	13,957	13,098	27,055	40.43	23	99	39
28	Jaunpur ...	1,122,536	17,332	15,007	32,339	28.81	99	223	1,151
29	Ghazipur ...	756,862	12,739	11,625	24,364	32.19	412	255	8,891
30	Ballia ...	812,794	14,352	12,387	26,739	32.90	1,114	408	2,743
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.									
31	Gorakhpur ...	3,203,835	54,005	49,779	103,784	32.39	1,171	579	951
32	Basti ...	1,907,537	32,670	29,076	61,746	32.37	358	113	1,977
33	Azamgarh ...	1,482,726	26,289	24,065	50,354	33.96	747	380	8,330
KUMAON DIVISION.									
34	Naini Tal ...	255,907	3,806	3,455	7,261	28.37	4	42	11
35	Almora ...	530,338	10,236	9,705	19,941	37.60	1	135	...
36	Garhwal ...	485,186	9,551	9,155	18,706	38.55	38	29	...
LUCKNOW DIVISION.									
37	Lucknow ...	507,177	9,801	8,835	18,636	36.74	125	139	69
38	Unao ...	807,981	12,383	10,387	22,770	28.18	61	119	1,484
39	Rae Bareilly ...	920,220	12,756	11,042	23,798	25.86	5	280	415
40	Sitapur ...	1,048,342	18,580	17,081	35,661	34.02	3	30	890
41	Hardoi ...	1,037,228	17,281	15,337	32,618	31.45	9	305	140
42	Kheri ...	901,079	14,028	12,680	26,708	29.64	235	207	147
FYZABAD DIVISION.									
43	Fyzabad ...	1,102,975	18,976	16,740	35,716	32.38	64	347	1,284
44	Gonda ...	1,443,739	19,298	16,362	35,660	24.70	33	190	29
45	Bahraich ...	1,027,082	15,460	13,035	28,495	27.74	10	134	...
46	Sultanpur ...	1,003,912	16,944	14,433	31,377	31.25	9	160	685
47	Partabgarh ...	855,130	14,159	11,909	26,068	30.48	8	323	53
48	Bara Banki ...	1,007,253	16,342	14,480	30,822	30.60	54	84	697
Total of Rural districts		42,364,763	751,854	666,176	1,417,530	33.46	5,890	9,421	50,862



## FORM NO. VI.

(having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of Provinces during the year 1926.

8	9	10	11						12	13	Number.
			Injuries.								
			Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			
Male.	Female.										
3,012	155	240	2	..	45	9	1	57	447	3,934	1
26,020	93	114	2	19	195	19	6	241	375	28,820	2
20,937	118	141	9	28	172	10	4	223	272	24,915	3
45,891	64	397	41	77	245	28	5	396	563	52,205	4
31,851	176	81	16	33	220	35	3	307	279	35,737	5
21,206	112	102	14	41	223	40	4	322	2,222	24,719	6
9,360	86	57	5	23	180	21	3	182	429	11,880	7
13,646	20	56	23	68	271	50	7	419	1,886	16,919	8
16,812	7	6	22	67	252	55	2	398	783	18,113	9
15,479	147	157	12	35	248	38	19	352	1,832	18,208	10
21,734	60	141	6	10	233	215	11	475	1,495	24,556	11
20,701	68	106	7	21	146	146	2	322	2,409	24,312	12
22,557	54	82	22	47	229	81	4	383	438	25,382	13
32,383	158	217	10	11	173	93	5	292	297	35,584	14
20,569	20	43	20	33	158	115	18	344	2,911	24,069	15
10,935	9	53	6	10	118	133	57	324	901	12,249	16
19,264	35	88	11	50	212	54	9	336	3,029	23,092	17
12,283	21	44	8	22	205	67	..	302	2,942	16,017	18
12,287	17	58	13	18	287	113	1	432	2,369	15,936	19
6,023	8	21	9	16	231	107	3	366	2,638	9,265	20
16,105	53	172	10	12	509	227	20	778	4,653	22,812	21
12,764	63	136	16	31	252	77	2	378	2,603	16,177	22
7,104	27	62	13	20	55	38	2	128	1,816	9,246	23
10,868	35	3,530	18	60	150	84	2	314	513	15,362	24
9,322	22	96	5	15	202	149	1	372	2,338	12,221	25
10,369	12	67	5	16	254	103	..	378	3,811	15,754	26
11,473	50	64	7	10	207	129	10	363	3,526	15,637	27
13,720	17	33	2	37	403	230	5	677	3,870	19,790	28
9,942	31	28	3	9	298	111	2	413	2,084	22,056	29
10,077	316	116	9	17	317	123	9	475	2,774	18,023	30
42,079	115	123	10	36	914	514	31	1,505	5,609	52,132	31
27,169	60	89	3	4	360	139	2	508	7,616	37,890	32
21,283	48	95	11	72	575	251	8	917	5,784	37,584	33
7,837	61	101	2	3	52	54	..	111	132	8,299	34
9,563	497	538	13	21	109	32	..	175	544	11,453	35
10,219	1,624	272	16	29	92	24	6	167	150	12,499	36
7,910	62	119	9	6	174	34	8	231	1,465	10,120	37
11,251	9	54	7	15	272	64	9	367	1,503	14,848	38
12,258	37	55	17	35	353	67	4	476	1,397	14,923	39
20,926	32	34	20	32	377	140	1	570	2,316	24,801	40
19,600	36	36	32	75	294	127	31	559	1,985	22,670	41
22,678	50	37	16	30	254	103	9	412	1,599	25,365	42
17,607	34	74	1	16	353	148	7	525	3,773	23,708	43
22,118	33	143	7	7	386	207	12	619	2,212	25,377	44
16,853	22	21	6	2	250	182	..	440	3,578	21,058	45
18,145	41	98	14	21	292	130	3	460	3,471	23,069	46
13,820	6	45	3	21	269	63	..	356	2,448	17,059	47
16,306	27	68	19	20	370	105	1	515	2,465	20,216	48
812,316	4,848	8,510	552	1,301	12,376	5,084	349	19,662	104,552	1,016,061	



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 1926—(contd.).

1 Number.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Population 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 diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.
<b>A.—Rural Districts—(concl.)</b>												
<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>												
1	Dehra Dun ...	170,446	·03	·10	...	17·67	·91	1·41	·33	2·62	23·08	20·89
2	Saharanpur ...	802,435	...	·08	2·39	32·43	·11	14	·30	·46	35·91	29·27
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	743,280	...	·15	4·19	28·17	·16	·19	·30	·36	33·52	21·96
4	Meerut ...	7,388,632	·07	·22	3·29	33·05	·04	·28	·28	·33	37·59	29·48
5	Bulandshahr ...	994,155	·12	·69	2·26	32·04	·18	·08	·31	·28	35·95	34·53
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>												
6	Aligarh ...	943,001	·05	·27	·48	22·48	·12	·11	·34	2·36	26·21	28·82
7	Muttra ...	555,782	·07	·16	2·95	16·84	·15	·10	·33	·77	21·37	22·03
8	Agra ...	740,222	·13	·02	1·05	18·43	·03	·07	·57	2·55	22·86	26·72
9	Mainpuri ...	723,301	·01	·13	...	23·24	·01	·01	·55	1·08	25·04	28·47
10	Etah ...	797,813	·02	·12	·15	19·40	·18	·19	·44	2·30	22·82	25·87
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>												
11	Bareilly ...	881,568	·44	·12	·17	24·65	·07	·16	·54	1·69	27·85	34·12
12	Bijnor ...	645,057	·02	·59	·49	32·09	·11	·16	·50	3·73	37·69	35·14
13	Budaun ...	909,071	...	·80	1·26	24·81	·06	·09	·42	·48	27·93	33·01
14	Moradabad ...	1,008,785	·06	·40	1·76	32·10	·16	·21	·29	·29	35·27	37·44
15	Shahjahanpur ...	753,749	·01	·10	·14	27·29	·03	·06	·46	3·86	31·93	35·43
16	Pilibhit ...	399,257	·04	·03	...	27·39	·02	·13	·81	2·26	30·68	34·67
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>												
17	Farrukhabad ...	790,044	·02	·29	·12	24·38	·04	·11	·42	3·83	29·23	39·09
18	Etawah ...	691,974	·03	·31	·27	17·75	·03	·06	·44	4·25	23·15	29·46
19	Cawnpore ...	953,579	01	·07	·73	12·89	·02	·06	·45	2·48	16·71	26·07
20	Fatehpur ...	637,444	...	·09	·23	9·45	·01	·03	·57	4·14	14·53	23·64
21	Allahabad ...	1,258,840	·02	·17	·64	12·79	·04	·13	·62	3·70	18·12	24·78
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>												
22	Jhansi ...	528,056	·01	·43	...	24·17	·12	·26	·71	4·93	30·63	33·44
23	Jalaun ...	380,899	...	·07	·21	18·65	·07	·16	·34	4·77	24·27	29·01
24	Hamirpur ...	453,675	...	·22	...	23·95	·08	7·78	·69	1·13	33·86	38·32
25	Banda ...	568,007	...	·12	...	16·41	·04	·17	·65	4·12	21·51	29·79
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>												
26	Benares ...	756,658	·51	·25	·71	13·70	·01	·09	·50	5·04	20·82	27·97
27	Mirzapur ...	669,189	·03	·15	·06	17·14	·07	·09	·54	5·27	23·37	28·93
28	Jaunpur ...	1,122,536	·08	·19	1·02	12·22	·02	·03	·63	3·44	17·63	24·09
29	Ghazipur ...	756,862	·54	·34	11·75	13·13	·04	·04	·54	2·75	29·14	28·72
30	Ballia ...	812,794	1·37	·50	3·37	12·40	·39	·14	·58	3·41	22·17	26·32
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>												
31	Gorakhpur ...	3,203,835	·37	·18	·30	13·13	·03	·04	·47	1·75	16·27	18·61
32	Basti ...	1,907,537	·19	·06	1·03	14·24	·03	·05	·27	3·99	19·86	25·83
33	Azamgarh ...	1,482,726	·50	·26	5·62	14·35	·03	·06	·62	3·90	25·35	33·88
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>												
34	Naini Tal ...	255,907	·02	·16	·04	30·62	·24	·39	·43	·51	32·43	34·46
35	Almora ...	530,338	...	·25	...	18·03	·94	1·01	·33	1·02	21·59	30·71
36	Garhwal ...	485,186	·08	·06	...	21·06	3·35	·56	·34	·31	25·76	31·36
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>												
37	Lucknow ...	507,177	·25	·27	·14	15·60	·12	·23	·45	2·89	19·95	22·92
38	Unao ...	807,931	·07	·15	1·84	13·92	·01	·07	·45	1·86	13·38	26·08
39	Rae Bareilly ...	920,220	...	·30	·45	13·32	·04	·06	·52	1·52	16·22	21·34
40	Sitapur ...	1,048,342	...	·03	·85	19·96	·03	·03	·54	2·21	23·66	28·23
41	Hardoi ...	1,037,228	·01	·29	·13	18·90	·03	·03	·54	1·91	21·86	26·82
42	Kheri ...	901,079	·26	·23	·16	25·17	·05	·04	·46	1·77	23·15	25·81
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>												
43	Fyzabad ...	1,102,975	·06	·31	1·16	15·96	·03	·07	·47	3·42	21·49	26·31
44	Gonda ...	1,443,739	·02	·13	·02	15·32	·02	·10	·43	1·53	17·57	17·78
45	Bahraich ...	1,027,082	·01	·13	...	16·41	·02	·02	·43	3·48	20·50	26·52
46	Sultanpur ...	1,003,912	·01	·16	·68	18·07	·04	·10	·46	3·46	22·98	28·76
47	Partabgarh ...	855,130	·01	·38	·06	16·16	·01	·05	·42	2·86	19·95	23·80
48	Bara Banki ...	1,007,258	·05	·08	·69	16·19	·03	·07	·51	2·45	20·07	26·05
Total of Rural districts		42,364,763	·14	·22	1·20	19·15	·11	·21	·46	2·47	23·98	27·52



## ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

Paragraphs 26, 38, 39 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 1926—(contd.).

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	5 Births.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	6 Cholera.	7 Small-pox.	8 Plague.
				Male.	Female.	Total.				
		<i>B.—Towns.</i>								
1	Dehra Dun	Dehra ...	33,500	573	543	1,116	33·31	1	8	1
2		Mussooree ...	(a) 8,297	67	61	128	9·89	...	2	...
3	Saharanpur	Hardwar Union ...	30,795	604	541	1,145	37·18	14	5	2
4		Saharanpur ...	62,261	1,679	1,636	3,315	53·24	...	73	88
5		Deoband ...	17,891	474	446	920	51·42	3	1	...
6		Gangoh ...	11,843	328	279	607	51·25	2	25	217
7	Roorkee ...	12,246	292	230	522	42·63	...	4	...	
8	Muzaffar- nagar.	Kairana ...	16,683	336	315	651	39·02	...	9	11
9		Kandhla ...	10,365	194	169	363	35·02	...	3	62
10		Muzaffarnagar ...	23,937	450	403	853	35·64	4	3	3
11	Meerut	Meerut ...	77,711	1,412	1,140	2,552	32·84	...	10	160
12		Hapur ...	20,388	477	498	975	47·82	3	17	200
13		Ghaziabad ...	12,343	294	254	548	44·40	...	5	2
14	Buland- shahr.	Khurja ...	25,719	616	594	1,210	47·05	...	...	9
15		Sikandrabad ...	16,857	391	394	785	46·57	...	23	6
16		Bulandshahr ...	19,509	415	414	829	42·49	...	73	214
17	Jahangirabad ...	10,279	204	176	380	36·97	1	1	...	
18	Aligarh	Aligarh or Koil ...	66,963	1,523	1,580	3,103	46·34	...	4	461
19		Hathras ...	38,763	1,007	1,023	2,030	52·37	...	2	313
20		Atrauli ...	13,018	384	349	733	56·31	2	24	57
21	Muttra	Muttra ...	48,724	1,332	1,223	2,555	52·44	2	16	74
22		Brindaban ...	14,632	259	284	543	37·11	...	11	9
23	Agra	Agra ...	163,750	5,063	4,813	9,876	60·31	27	17	1,309
24		Firozabad ...	20,183	452	422	874	43·30	1	...	5
25	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	14,352	131	116	247	17·21	...	12	1
26		Shikohabad ...	10,374	172	135	307	29·59	...	...	...
27	Etah	Kasganj ...	20,988	460	393	853	40·64	...	...	...
28		Soron ...	10,959	271	243	514	46·90	...	3	...
29	Bareilly	Bareilly ...	119,175	2,156	1,830	3,986	33·45	2	16	29
30		Aonla ...	13,132	359	338	697	53·08	...	42	3
31	Bijnor	Nagina ...	18,736	513	513	1,026	54·76	2	6	1
32		Najibabad ...	18,504	534	519	1,053	56·91	...	2	...
33		Bijnor ...	18,095	462	427	889	49·13	5	24	107
34		Sherkot ...	13,889	275	217	492	35·42	...	1	...
35		Chandpur ...	11,032	314	317	631	57·20	1	14	183
36		Kiratpur ...	14,869	190	168	358	24·08	...	7	...
37		Ujhani ...	11,186	222	209	431	38·53	...	3	23
38	Budaun	Budaun ...	39,118	880	887	1,767	45·17	...	54	...
39		Sahaswan ...	15,972	410	407	817	51·15	1	8	...
40		Moradabad ...	82,671	2,305	2,171	4,477	54·15	9	60	542
41	Moradabad	Sambhal ...	41,585	1,070	1,020	2,090	50·26	5	31	385
42		Amroha ...	40,448	1,027	1,002	2,029	50·16	2	116	241
43		Chandausi ...	25,164	593	589	1,182	46·97	...	7	383
44	Shahjahan- pur.	Tilhar ...	16,584	493	466	959	57·83	3	34	...
45		Shahjahanpur ...	68,782	1,596	1,478	3,074	44·69	...	5	153

(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	2	3	4	9	10	11	12			
							Suicide.		Wounds or acci- dents.	Injuries Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.
Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Male.	Female.		
		<i>B.—Towns—</i> (contd.).								
1	Dehra Dun	Dehra ..	33,500	214	36	266	..	..	24	..
2		Mussooree ..	(a) 8,297	24	1	40	..	..	..	..
3	Saharanpur	Hardwar Union ...	30,795	670	69	75	..	..	16	..
4		Saharanpur ...	62,261	1,875	127	423	..	..	46	..
5		Deoband ...	17,891	635	3	15	1	..	3	..
6		Gangoh ...	11,843	193	34	68	..	..	4	..
7	Roorkee ...	12,246	320	30	48	1	..	2	..	
8	Muzaffar- nagar.	Kairana ...	16,683	746	19	19	..	..	1	..
9		Kandhla ...	10,365	400	2	..	..	..	1	..
10		Muzaffarnagar ...	23,937	466	36	33	2	..	17	..
11	Meerut	Meerut ...	77,711	978	160	662	..	..	11	3
12		Hapur ...	20,388	443	101	196	..	..	22	..
13		Ghaziabad ...	12,343	398	14	25	..	..	6	..
14	Buland- shahr.	Khurja ...	25,719	856	102	197	..	..	23	..
15		Sikandrabad ...	16,857	669	52	76	..	..	6	..
16		Bulandshahr ...	19,509	342	31	255	..	..	5	..
17		Jahangirabad ...	10,279	236	1	18	..	..	6	1
18	Aligarh	Aligarh or Koil ...	66,963	1,320	315	609	..	..	59	..
19		Hathras ...	38,763	459	227	301	1	..	24	1
20		Atrauli ...	13,018	235	180	8	..	..	8	..
21	Muttra	Muttra ...	48,724	717	241	737	3	..	52	..
22		Brindaban ...	14,632	593	51	71	..	..	10	3
23	Agra	Agra ...	163,750	2,730	497	2,449	3	3	181	2
24		Ferozabad ...	20,183	306	82	59	..	..	4	..
25	Mainpuri	Mainpuri ...	14,352	201	5	4	1	..	2	1
26		Shikohabad ...	10,374	133	6	12	..	..	6	1
27	Etah	Kasganj ...	20,988	460	39	31	..	..	15	..
28		Soron ...	10,959	268	66	32	..	..	2	..
29	Bareilly	Bareilly ...	119,175	1,033	45	672	3	..	36	3
30		Aoula ...	13,132	221	50	65	..	..	21	1
31	Bijnor	Nagina ...	18,736	335	76	131	..	..	15	6
32		Najibabad ...	18,504	501	12	21	1	..	6	4
33		Bijnor ...	18,095	408	55	76	..	..	16	2
34		Sherkot ...	13,889	232	7	5	..	..	2	1
35		Chandpur ...	11,032	328	60	24	..	..	10	..
36		Kiratpur ...	14,869	242	..	3	..	..	..	1
37	Budaun	Ujhani ...	11,186	274	16	5	..	..	3	1
38		Budaun ...	39,118	1,037	62	181	1	1	26	..
39		Sahaswan ...	15,972	427	29	11	..	..	11	1
40	Moradabad	Moradabad ...	82,671	2,156	356	645	2	..	55	2
41		Sambhal ...	41,585	980	207	342	..	1	29	3
42		Amroha ...	40,448	1,251	151	89	3	..	26	1
43		Chandausi ...	25,164	418	127	267	..	1	20	..
44	Shahjahan- pur.	Tilhar ...	16,584	396	13	70	..	..	19	..
45		Shahjahanpur ...	68,782	794	197	634	..	..	50	1

(a) Rates calculated on average population 12,943.



## FORM No. VI.

(having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of during the year 1926 - (continued).

Ra- bies.	Total.	13		14		15									
		All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										From all causes.	
				Cho- lera.	Small- pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	R- spiratory dis- eases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.	
1	25	188	739	.03	.24	.03	6.39	1.07	7.92	.75	5.61	22.06	27.63	1	
...	...	34	101	..	.15	...	1.85	.08	3.09	...	2.62	7.80	11.03	2	
1	17	352	1,204	.45	.16	.06	21.76	2.24	2.43	.55	11.43	39.10	38.98	3	
1	47	862	3,495	...	1.17	1.41	30.11	2.04	6.79	.75	13.84	56.13	45.37	4	
...	4	75	736	.17	.05	...	35.49	.17	.84	.22	4.19	41.14	34.77	5	
1	5	97	641	.17	2.14	18.32	16.30	2.87	5.74	.42	8.19	54.12	24.96	6	
...	3	62	467	...	.33	...	26.13	2.45	3.92	.24	5.06	38.13	38.13	7	
...	1	5	810	...	.54	.66	44.72	1.14	1.14	.06	.30	48.55	29.68	8	
...	1	7	475	...	.29	5.98	38.59	.19	...	.10	.67	45.83	31.34	9	
1	20	132	697	.17	.12	.12	19.47	1.50	1.38	.83	5.51	29.12	26.12	10	
...	14	346	2,330	...	.13	2.06	12.58	2.06	8.52	.18	4.45	29.98	27.00	11	
...	22	160	1,142	.15	.83	9.81	21.73	4.95	9.61	1.08	7.85	56.01	42.98	12	
...	6	14	464	...	.40	.16	32.24	1.13	2.02	.49	1.13	37.59	41.41	13	
...	23	179	1,366	...	...	.35	33.28	3.96	7.66	.89	6.96	53.11	52.46	14	
2	8	49	883	...	1.36	.35	39.69	3.08	4.51	.47	2.91	52.38	47.83	15	
...	5	91	1,011	...	3.74	10.97	17.53	1.59	13.07	.26	4.66	51.82	45.76	16	
1	8	10	275	.10	.10	...	22.96	.10	1.75	.78	.97	26.76	29.69	17	
1	60	628	3,397	...	.06	6.88	19.71	4.70	9.09	.89	9.38	50.73	40.66	18	
...	26	743	2,071	...	.65	8.07	11.84	5.86	7.76	.67	19.17	53.43	50.55	19	
...	8	124	638	.15	1.84	4.38	18.05	13.83	.61	.61	9.52	49.01	42.60	20	
1	56	529	2,372	.04	.33	1.52	14.71	4.95	15.13	1.15	10.86	48.68	45.62	21	
...	13	110	858	...	.75	.61	40.53	3.48	4.85	.89	7.52	58.64	56.52	22	
5	194	1,520	8,743	.16	.10	7.99	16.67	3.03	14.95	1.18	9.28	53.39	41.24	23	
...	4	241	698	.05	...	.25	15.16	4.06	2.92	.20	11.94	34.58	34.45	24	
1	5	10	238	...	.83	.07	14.00	.35	.28	.35	.69	16.58	20.05	25	
...	7	11	169	...	...	...	12.82	.58	1.16	.67	1.06	16.29	14.52	26	
...	15	48	533	...	...	...	19.06	1.86	1.48	.71	2.29	25.39	28.41	27	
...	2	77	448	...	.27	...	24.45	6.02	2.92	.18	7.03	40.88	47.10	28	
...	42	505	2,344	.02	.13	.24	8.67	.38	5.64	.35	4.24	19.67	20.56	29	
...	22	151	554	...	3.20	.23	16.83	3.81	4.95	1.67	11.50	42.19	44.04	30	
...	21	157	729	.11	.32	.05	17.88	4.06	6.99	1.12	8.38	38.91	40.60	31	
...	11	226	773	...	.11	...	27.07	.65	1.13	.59	12.21	41.77	40.29	32	
...	18	199	892	.28	1.33	5.91	22.55	3.04	4.20	.99	11.00	49.29	34.59	33	
...	3	14	262	...	.07	...	16.70	.50	.36	.21	1.01	18.86	28.25	34	
...	10	177	797	.09	1.27	16.59	29.73	5.44	2.17	.91	16.04	72.24	42.66	35	
...	1	9	262	...	.47	...	16.27	...	.20	.07	.60	17.62	18.83	36	
...	4	15	340	...	.26	2.06	24.49	1.43	.45	.36	1.34	30.39	29.32	37	
1	29	356	1,719	...	1.38	...	26.51	1.58	4.63	.74	9.10	43.94	44.72	38	
...	12	163	651	.06	.50	...	26.73	1.81	.69	.75	10.20	40.76	46.24	39	
...	59	626	4,453	.11	.72	6.56	26.08	4.31	7.80	.71	7.57	53.86	40.32	40	
1	34	267	2,251	.12	.74	9.26	23.66	4.97	8.22	.82	6.42	54.13	42.02	41	
...	30	404	2,285	.05	2.87	5.98	30.93	3.73	2.20	.74	9.99	56.49	42.07	42	
3	24	254	1,480	...	.28	15.22	16.61	5.05	10.61	.95	10.09	58.81	40.44	43	
...	19	244	779	.18	2.05	...	23.88	.78	4.22	1.15	14.71	46.97	47.70	44	
1	52	468	2,303	...	.07	2.22	11.54	2.86	9.22	.76	6.80	33.48	32.94	45	



Deaths from **different causes** and Births registered in the **Towns** such towns) of the United Provinces during

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Population 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> (contd.).								
46	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit ...	32,344	853	882	1,685	52·10	3	3	...
47	Farrukhabad ...	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh.	48,331	1,175	1,069	2,244	46·43	..	264	...
48		Kanauj ...	18,258	425	325	750	41·08	...	16	20
49	Etawah ...	Etawah ...	41,558	1,213	1,250	2,463	59·27	...	5	..
50	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	195,085	3,880	3,539	7,419	38·03	1	62	5
51	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	14,948	367	325	702	46·93	...	9	...
52	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	145,605	3,385	3,060	6,445	44·26	18	107	13
53	Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	54,385	1,427	1,321	2,748	50·53	...	3	...
54		Mau ...	12,554	358	297	655	52·17	...	4	...
55		Lalitpur ...	11,504	317	291	608	52·85	...	25	...
56	Jalaun ...	Kalpi ...	10,037	271	293	564	56·19	...	1	...
57		Konch ...	14,503	348	309	657	45·30	...	18	...
58	Hamirpur ...	Mahoba ...	11,648	236	211	447	38·37	...	...	...
59	Banda ...	Banda ...	20,029	317	265	582	29·06	...	15	...
60	Benares ...	Benares ...	195,373	5,094	4,780	9,874	50·54	26	488	35
61	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur Binda-chal.	54,994	1,444	1,292	2,736	49·75	2	17	...
62	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	32,569	651	552	1,203	36·94	...	34	1
63	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	24,708	353	316	669	27·08	12	35	160
64	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	18,215	278	227	505	27·72	39	13	156
65	Gorakhpur... }	Gaura Barhaj	12,497	211	204	415	33·21	7	1	...
66		Gorakhpur...	50,498	1,296	1,208	2,504	49·59	13	35	87
67	Basti ...	Basti ...	17,691	188	159	347	19·61	2	2	84
68		Mubarakpur	12,500	295	288	583	46·64	...	1	8
69	Azamgarh ... }	Azamgarh ...	14,788	254	205	459	31·04	3	14	58
70		Mau ...	17,998	373	332	705	39·17	20	1	18
71	Naini Tal ... }	Naini Tal ...	(b) 10,392	158	155	313	23·26	...	9	...
72		Kashipur ...	10,576	233	198	431	40·75	1	1	...
73	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	217,167	5,556	5,343	10,899	50·19	20	202	4
74	Unao ...	Unao ...	11,147	220	232	452	40·55	1	7	...
75	Rae Bareli ... }	Rae Bareli ...	16,183	383	377	760	46·96	3	54	3
76		Khairabad ...	11,522	277	269	546	47·39	2	...	9
77	Sitapur ... }	Laharpur ...	11,185	226	181	407	36·39	2	16	1
78		Sitapur ...	18,432	432	446	878	47·63	1	25	2
79		Shahabad ...	18,696	345	302	647	34·61	3	...	207
80	Hardoi ... }	Sandila ...	14,074	328	312	640	45·47	...	18	...
81		Hardoi ...	14,412	225	218	443	30·74	3	4	12
82	Kheri ...	Lakhimpur...	12,396	162	113	275	22·18	...	14	216
83	Fyzabad ... }	Fyzabad-Ajodhya.	51,342	608	587	1,195	23·27	1	43	80
84		Tanda ...	18,258	452	451	903	49·46	1	111	...
85	Gonda ... }	Gonda ...	13,228	167	167	334	25·25	...	18	...
86		Balrampur ...	16,131	387	310	697	43·21	...	112	1
87	Bahraich ... }	Bahraich ...	27,371	492	436	928	33·90	2	5	...
88		Nanpara ...	10,924	242	282	524	47·97	...	6	...
89	Bara Banki ... }	Nawabganj...	12,369	192	181	373	30·16	...	...	...
90		Rudauli ...	10,327	213	205	418	40·48	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	3,011,024	69,567	64,957	1,34,524	44·68	276	2,599	6,435
		Total of rural districts.	42,364,763	751,354	666,176	1,417,530	33·46	5,890	9,421	50,862
		Total for the Province.	45,375,787	820,921	731,133	1,552,054	34·20	6,166	12,020	57,297

(b) Rates calculated on average population 13,454.



## FORM NO. VI.

(having a population of 10,000 and upwards) and **districts** (exclusive of the year 1926—(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.															
676	43	450	...	...	11	4	...	15	96	1,286	.09	.09	...	46		
534	153	647	4	1	14	2	...	21	656	2,275	...	5.46	...	47		
484	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	533	...	.87	1.09	48		
834	105	405	3	...	15	4	1	23	772	2,144	...	.12	...	49		
4,756	310	2,384	1	...	72	1	2	76	2,840	10,434	...	.32	.02	50		
364	16	42	...	1	15	...	...	16	84	531	...	.60	...	51		
1,410	272	1,165	3	...	21	1	1	26	1,644	4,655	.12	.73	.09	52		
1,289	96	161	...	2	34	5	2	43	463	2,055	...	.05	...	53		
329	39	78	...	...	18	...	...	18	101	569	...	.32	...	54		
236	35	64	...	...	9	...	...	9	70	439	...	2.17	...	55		
180	19	115	...	...	6	2	...	8	67	390	...	.10	...	56		
266	26	136	...	...	4	2	1	7	4	457	...	1.24	...	57		
245	3	52	...	...	1	2	...	3	18	321	...	...	...	58		
157	7	62	1	1	16	2	...	20	116	377	...	.75	...	59		
5,794	885	1,607	4	4	191	7	2	208	2,226	11,269	.13	2.50	.18	60		
919	93	109	...	...	41	6	...	47	384	1,571	.04	.31	...	61		
494	15	30	...	...	13	3	4	20	103	697	...	1.04	.08	62		
188	22	42	...	...	10	...	...	10	44	513	.48	1.43	6.47	63		
119	35	16	...	...	15	...	...	15	101	494	2.14	.71	8.56	64		
157	2	4	...	...	8	1	...	9	4	184	.56	.08	...	65		
785	54	155	2	1	52	8	2	65	462	1,636	.26	.69	1.72	66		
161	12	25	...	...	15	1	1	17	34	337	.11	.11	4.75	67		
13	23	142	...	...	8	...	...	8	88	283	...	.08	.64	68		
187	21	31	...	...	12	2	...	14	83	411	.20	.95	3.92	69		
124	36	52	...	...	...	3	...	3	115	369	1.11	.05	1.00	70		
24	19	154	...	...	2	...	...	2	59	267	...	.67	...	71		
108	31	108	...	...	1	1	...	2	45	296	.09	.09	...	72		
2,013	490	2,954	1	2	108	6	1	118	3,450	9,251	.09	.93	.02	73		
237	14	27	...	...	16	...	...	16	96	398	.09	.63	...	74		
330	18	12	...	...	9	2	...	11	142	573	.18	3.34	.18	75		
206	15	20	...	...	6	2	...	8	121	381	.17	...	.78	76		
191	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	28	242	.18	1.43	.09	77		
469	77	24	1	...	17	1	...	19	220	837	.05	1.36	.11	78		
282	10	26	...	...	6	2	1	9	113	650	.16	...	11.07	79		
221	31	39	...	...	11	...	...	11	132	452	...	1.28	...	80		
196	6	12	...	...	2	1	...	3	56	292	.21	.28	.83	81		
181	2	17	...	...	7	...	1	8	37	475	...	1.13	17.42	82		
494	157	228	...	...	27	9	...	36	239	1,278	.01	.84	1.56	83		
342	35	41	...	...	7	2	1	10	162	702	.05	6.08	...	84		
173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	236	...	1.36	...	85		
365	1	6	...	...	10	1	...	11	68	564	...	6.94	.06	86		
497	8	40	...	...	18	3	3	24	120	696	.07	.18	...	87		
371	11	19	...	...	11	1	...	12	101	520	...	.55	...	88		
159	7	36	...	...	8	...	1	9	28	239	...	...	...	89		
223	20	41	...	...	3	1	...	4	81	369	...	...	...	90		
55,623	7,272	21,750	42	18	1,774	128	46	2,008	26,860	122,823	.09	.86	2.14			
812,316	4,848	8,510	552	1,301	12,376	5,084	349	19,662	104,552	1,016,061	.14	.22	1.20			
867,939	12,120	30,260	594	1,319	14,150	5,212	395	21,670	131,412	1,138,884	.13	.26	1.26			



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 1926—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	4 Popula- tion according to census of 1921.	15 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						From all causes.	
				Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory dis- eases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previ- ous five years.	
46	Pilibhit	Pilibhit ...	32,344	20.90	1.33	13.91	.46	2.97	39.76	44.93	
47	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad- cum-Fateh- garh.	48,331	11.04	3.16	13.39	.43	13.57	47.07	51.14	
48		Kanauj ...	18,258	26.51	.44	.11	...	.16	29.19	28.44	
49	Etawah ...	Etawah ...	41,558	20.07	2.53	9.74	.55	18.58	51.59	49.38	
50	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	195,085	24.38	1.59	12.22	.38	14.56	53.48	46.89	
51	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	14,948	24.35	1.07	2.81	1.07	5.62	35.52	26.80	
52	Allahabad	Allahabad ...	145,605	9.68	1.87	8.00	.18	11.29	31.97	32.33	
53		Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	54,385	23.70	1.76	2.96	.79	8.51	37.79	34.52
54	Jhansi	Mau ...	12,554	26.21	3.11	6.21	1.43	8.04	45.32	45.43	
55		Lalitpur ...	11,504	20.51	3.04	5.56	.78	6.08	38.16	37.60	
56	Jalaun	Kalpi ...	10,037	17.93	1.89	11.46	.80	6.67	38.86	44.42	
57		Konch ...	14,503	18.34	1.79	9.38	.48	.27	31.51	42.02	
58	Hamirpur ...	Mahoba ...	11,648	21.03	.26	4.46	.26	1.54	27.56	30.89	
59	Banda ...	Banda ...	20,029	7.84	.35	3.09	1.00	5.78	18.82	36.53	
60	Benares ...	Benares ...	195,373	29.66	4.53	8.22	1.06	11.39	57.68	52.56	
61	Mirzapur	Mirzapur-Bin- dhachal.	54,994	16.71	1.69	1.98	.85	6.98	28.57	29.69	
62	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	32,569	15.17	.46	.92	.61	3.16	21.40	27.53	
63	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	24,708	7.61	.89	1.70	.40	1.78	20.76	18.71	
64	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	18,215	6.53	1.92	.88	.82	5.54	27.12	19.91	
65	Gorakhpur	Gaura Barhaj	12,497	12.56	.16	.32	.72	.32	14.72	19.24	
66		Gorakhpur ...	50,498	15.15	1.07	3.07	1.29	9.15	32.40	33.57	
67	Basti ...	Basti ...	17,691	9.10	.68	1.41	.96	1.92	19.05	19.73	
68	Azamgarh	Mubarakpur	12,500	1.04	1.84	11.36	.64	7.04	22.64	37.70	
69		Azamgarh ...	14,788	12.64	1.42	2.10	.96	5.61	27.79	28.66	
70	Naini Tal	Mau ...	17,998	6.89	2.06	2.89	.17	6.39	20.50	28.32	
71		Naini Tal ...	(b) 10,392	1.78	1.41	11.45	.15	4.38	19.84	20.75	
72	Lucknow	Kashipur ...	10,576	10.21	2.93	10.21	.19	4.25	27.99	35.06	
73		Lucknow ...	217,167	9.27	2.26	18.60	.54	15.89	42.60	41.41	
74	Unao ...	Unao ...	11,147	21.26	1.25	2.42	1.43	8.61	35.70	35.63	
75	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	16,183	20.39	1.11	.74	.68	8.77	35.41	40.13	
76		Khairabad ...	11,522	17.88	1.30	1.73	.69	10.50	33.07	40.24	
77	Sitapur	Laharpur ...	11,185	17.08	...	...	.36	2.50	21.64	21.74	
78		Sitapur ...	18,432	25.44	4.18	1.30	1.03	11.93	45.41	41.70	
79	Hardoi	Shahabad ...	18,696	15.08	.53	1.39	.48	6.04	34.77	32.53	
80		Sandila ...	14,074	15.70	2.20	2.77	.78	9.38	32.11	43.20	
81	Kheri	Hardoi ...	14,412	13.60	.42	.83	.21	3.88	20.26	26.17	
82		Lakhimpur	12,396	14.60	.16	1.37	.65	2.98	38.32	10.73	
83	Fyzabad	Fyzabad- Ajodhya.	51,342	9.62	3.06	4.43	.70	4.65	24.89	30.34	
84		Tanda ...	18,258	18.73	1.92	2.24	.55	8.87	38.45	42.93	
85	Gonda	Gonda ...	13,228	13.08	...	...	...	3.40	17.84	23.48	
86		Balrampur ...	16,131	22.63	.06	.37	.68	4.21	34.96	33.95	
87	Bahraich	Bahraich ...	27,371	18.16	.29	1.46	.88	4.38	25.43	20.41	
88		Nanpara ...	10,924	33.96	1.00	1.74	1.10	9.24	47.60	40.98	
89	Bara Banki...	Nawabganj	12,369	12.85	.56	2.91	.73	2.29	19.32	23.01	
90		Rudauli ...	10,327	21.59	1.94	3.97	.39	7.84	35.73	40.83	
Total of Towns			3,011,024	18.47	2.41	7.22	.67	8.92	40.79	37.88	
Total of rural districts.			42,364,763	19.15	.11	.21	.46	2.47	23.98	27.52	
Total for the Province.			45,375,787	19.13	.27	.67	.48	2.90	25.10	28.20	

(b) Rates calculated on average population 13,454.



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 1926.

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.
<b>A.—Rural Districts.</b>								
<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>								
1	Dehra Dun ... ..	170,446	2,384	13·99	...	...	9	·05
2	Sabarapur ... ..	802,435	25,492	31·77	150	·19	104	·13
3	Muzaffarnagar ... ..	743,280	20,529	27·62	214	·29	55	·07
4	Meerut ... ..	1,388,632	44,208	31·83	82	·06	219	·16
5	Bulandshahr ... ..	994,155	30,889	31·08	43	·04	447	·45
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>								
6	Aligarh ... ..	943,001	20,523	21·76	427	·45	224	·24
7	Muttra ... ..	555,782	8,654	15·57	59	·11	125	·22
8	Agra ... ..	740,222	12,620	17·05	64	·09	49	·07
9	Mainpuri ... ..	723,301	16,719	23·11	2	...	72	·10
10	Etah ... ..	797,813	151,02	18·93	122	·15	129	·16
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>								
11	Bareilly ... ..	881,568	21,335	24·20	22	·02	262	·30
12	Bijnor ... ..	645,057	19,934	30·90	27	·04	649	1·01
13	Budaun ... ..	909,071	22,191	24·41	12	·01	333	·37
14	Moradabad ... ..	1,008,785	29,401	29·14	57	·06	698	·69
15	Shahjahanpur ... ..	753,749	17,927	23·78	468	·62	560	·74
16	Pilibhit ... ..	399,257	10,881	27·25	12	·03	39	·10
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>								
17	Farrukhabad ... ..	790,044	18,772	23·77	37	·05	318	·40
18	Etawah ... ..	691,974	11,112	16·06	52	·07	465	·67
19	Cawnpore ... ..	953,579	11,098	11·64	103	·11	757	·79
20	Fatehpur ... ..	637,444	5,681	8·91	3	...	339	·53
21	Allahabad ... ..	1,258,840	11,556	9·18	1,863	1·48	638	·50
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>								
22	Jhansi ... ..	528,056	11,167	21·15	559	1·06	160	·30
23	Jalaun ... ..	380,899	4,274	11·22	831	2·18	70	·18
24	Hamirpur ... ..	453,675	6,680	14·72	15	·03	1,015	2·24
25	Banda ... ..	568,007	7,686	13·53	14	·02	643	1·13
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>								
26	Benares ... ..	756,658	9,973	13·18	229	·30	110	·14
27	Mirzapur ... ..	669,189	10,651	15·92	8	·01	76	·11
28	Jaunpur ... ..	1,122,536	11,713	10·43	36	·03	316	·28
29	Ghazipur ... ..	756,862	9,745	12·87	153	·20	38	·05
30	Ballia ... ..	812,794	7,565	9·31	169	·21	58	·07
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>								
31	Gorakhpur ... ..	3,203,835	33,061	10·32	703	·22	1,151	·36
32	Basti ... ..	1,907,537	25,623	13·43	164	·08	1,372	·72
33	Azamgarh ... ..	1,482,726	20,972	14·14	76	·05	171	·12
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>								
34	Naini Tal ... ..	255,907	7,154	27·95	172	·67	73	·28
35	Almora ... ..	530,338	7,212	13·60	3	...	131	·25
36	Garhwal ... ..	485,186	9,688	19·97	28	·06	156	·32
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>								
37	Lucknow ... ..	507,177	7,439	14·67	53	·10	205	·40
38	Unao ... ..	807,931	8,797	10·89	206	·25	974	1·20
39	Rae Bareli ... ..	926,220	9,230	10·03	246	·27	1,413	1·53
40	Sitapur ... ..	1,048,342	18,781	17·91	499	·47	1,627	1·55
41	Hardoi ... ..	1,037,228	17,693	17·06	...	...	1,893	1·82
42	Kheri ... ..	901,079	20,301	22·53	37	·04	2,333	2·59
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>								
43	Fyzabad ... ..	1,102,975	10,876	9·86	38	·03	830	·75
44	Gonda ... ..	1,443,739	19,141	13·26	60	·04	2,874	1·99
45	Bahraich ... ..	1,027,082	14,765	14·37	14	·01	2,053	2·00
46	Sultanpur ... ..	1,003,912	13,768	13·71	21	·02	1,939	1·93
47	Partabgarh ... ..	855,130	12,390	14·49	34	·04	1,389	1·62
48	Bara Banki ... ..	1,007,258	15,598	15·48	19	·02	688	·68
<b>TOTAL OF RURAL DISTRICTS ...</b>		<b>42,364,763</b>	<b>728,951</b>	<b>17·21</b>	<b>8,206</b>	<b>·19</b>	<b>30,251</b>	<b>·71</b>



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.
<b>A.—Rural Districts—</b> (concluded).										
MEERUT DIVISION.										
1	Dehra Dun ...	170,446	10	·06	...	...	609	3·57	74	·43
2	Saharanpur ...	802,435	1	...	...	...	273	·34	32	·04
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	743,280	2	...	1	...	136	·18	26	·03
4	Meerut ...	1,388,632	1	...	1	...	1,380	·99	19	·01
5	Bulandshahr ...	994,155	22	·02	...	...	450	·45	96	·10
AGRA DIVISION.										
6	Aligarh ...	943,001	4	...	...	...	28	·03	29	·03
7	Muttra ...	555,782	1	...	...	...	521	·94	18	·03
8	Agra ...	740,222	...	...	2	...	911	1·23	9	·01
9	Mainpuri ...	723,301	...	...	...	...	19	·03	1	...
10	Etah ...	797,813	2	...	...	...	124	·16	18	·02
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.										
11	Bareilly ...	881,568	2	...	...	...	113	·13	14	·01
12	bijnor ...	645,057	...	...	...	...	91	·14	21	·03
13	Budaun ...	909,071	2	...	8	·01	11	·01	18	·02
14	Moradabad ...	1,008,785	1	...	...	...	2,226	2·21	70	·07
15	Shahjahanpur ...	753,749	128	·17	...	...	1,486	1·97	9	·01
16	Pilibhit ...	399,257	...	...	...	...	3	·01	4	·01
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.										
17	Farrukhabad ...	790,044	2	...	...	...	135	·17	11	·01
18	Etawah ...	691,974	1	...	...	...	653	·94	4	...
19	Cawnpore ...	953,579	...	...	...	...	329	·34	10	·01
20	Fatehpur ...	637,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	·01
21	Allahabad ...	1,258,840	1	...	69	·05	1,978	1·57	20	·02
JHANSI DIVISION.										
22	Jhansi ...	528,056	1	...	...	...	877	1·66	18	·03
23	Jalaun ...	380,899	...	...	...	...	1,929	5·06	12	·03
24	Hamirpur ...	453,675	1	...	...	...	3,157	6·96	5	·01
25	Banda ...	568,007	...	...	...	...	979	1·72	9	·01
BENARES DIVISION.										
26	Benares ...	756,658	3	...	1	...	53	·07	8	·01
27	Mirzapur ...	669,189	...	...	...	...	738	1·10	16	·02
28	Jaunpur ...	1,122,536	3	...	...	...	1,650	1·47	9	·01
29	Ghazipur ...	756,862	...	...	1	...	5	·01	20	·03
30	Ballia ...	812,794	2	·02	1	...	2,282	2·81	276	·34
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.										
31	Gorakhpur ...	3,203,835	5	...	1	...	7,158	2·23	100	·03
32	Basti ...	1,907,537	...	...	...	...	10	...	26	·01
33	Azamgarh ...	1,482,726	1	...	...	...	63	·04	38	·02
KUMAUN DIVISION.										
34	Naini Tal ...	255,907	302	1·18	...	...	136	·53	34	·13
35	Almora ...	530,338	...	...	...	...	2,217	4·18	240	·45
36	Garhwal ...	485,186	5	·01	...	...	342	·70	1,524	3·14
LUCKNOW DIVISION.										
37	Lucknow ...	507,177	7	·01	8	·01	198	·89	26	·05
38	Unao ...	807,981	...	...	18	·02	1,256	1·55	5	·01
39	Rae Bareilly ...	920,220	4	...	...	...	1,365	1·48	33	·03
40	Sitapur ...	1,048,342	7	·01	...	...	12	·01	22	·02
41	Hardoi ...	1,037,228	...	...	...	...	14	·01	7	·01
42	Kheri ...	901,079	...	...	1	...	6	·01	15	·02
FYZABAD DIVISION.										
43	Fyzabad ...	1,102,975	...	...	...	...	5,863	5·31	31	·02
44	Gonda ...	1,443,739	...	...	...	...	43	·03	17	·01
45	Bahraich ...	1,027,082	2	...	1	...	18	·02	13	·01
46	Sultanpur ...	1,003,912	24	·02	...	...	2,893	2·38	35	·03
47	Partabgarh ...	855,130	...	...	...	...	7	·01	5	...
48	Bara Banki ...	1,007,258	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	·02
TOTAL OF RURAL DISTRICTS.		42,364,763	547	·01	113	...	44,248	1·04	3,071	·07



## ANNUAL FORM No. VI (a).

population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns) during the year 1926—(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.		
81	·47	52	·31	9	·05	179	1·05	12	512	369	881	194·35	1
61	·08	43	·05	3	...	68	·08	54	3,629	3,410	7,039	212·47	2
92	·12	1	...	9	·01	131	·18	43	2,470	2,001	4,471	174·06	3
45	03	1	...	55	·04	341	·25	41	6,210	5,748	11,958	237·63	4
80	·08	..	..	8	·01	73	·07	35	3,958	3,438	7,396	207·43	5
83	·09	..	..	7	·01	95	·10	15	3,077	2,514	5,591	153·86	6
68	·12	4	·01	5	·01	48	·08	32	985	804	1,789	110·59	7
11	·01	15	·02	3	...	38	·05	17	2,036	1,716	3,752	137·73	8
6	·01	..	..	1	...	5	·01	5	1,755	1,352	3,107	153·65	9
129	·16	2	..	20	·02	135	·17	33	1,994	1,659	3,653	162·77	10
46	·05	19	·02	18	·02	104	·12	8	3,702	3,184	6,886	182·93	11
47	·07	3	...	2	...	101	·16	24	3,440	3,069	6,509	216·92	12
36	·04	..	...	10	·01	72	·08	10	3,327	2,951	6,278	191·72	13
88	·09	..	...	8	·01	209	·21	23	4,662	4,025	8,687	208·19	14
11	·01	..	...	1	...	42	·05	6	3,346	2,918	6,264	211·38	15
5	·01	..	...	3	·01	50	·12	3	1,524	1,403	2,927	182·72	16
24	·03	10	·01	7	·01	71	·09	9	3,326	2,786	6,112	212·07	17
17	·02	..	...	5	·01	39	·06	10	2,138	1,713	3,851	177·36	18
7	·01	5	...	17	·02	36	·04	7	1,981	1,544	3,525	128·96	19
3	...	..	...	3	...	18	·03	4	1,576	1,308	2,884	149·54	20
33	·03	7	..	22	·02	143	·11	13	3,897	3,075	6,972	171·83	21
45	·08	15	·03	15	·03	106	·20	13	2,393	2,176	4,569	205·21	22
15	·04	1	..	1	...	60	·16	2	1,370	1,143	2,513	189·73	23
30	·07	88	·19	2	...	3,440	7·53	9	2,460	2,100	4,560	241·37	24
13	·02	..	...	4	·01	92	·16	8	1,667	1,301	2,968	161·02	25
4	...	4	...	12	·01	51	·07	8	2,576	1,917	4,493	167·46	26
34	·05	1	...	5	·01	58	·09	10	2,609	2,022	4,691	173·39	27
8	·01	..	...	8	·01	25	·02	6	2,670	1,984	4,654	143·91	28
11	·01	..	...	8	·01	20	·03	7	1,852	1,393	3,245	133·19	29
40	·05	..	...	2	...	114	·14	8	2,166	1,563	3,729	139·46	30
15	...	..	...	12	...	111	·03	12	6,505	4,788	11,293	108·81	31
34	·02	..	...	3	...	86	·04	4	5,222	4,310	9,532	154·37	32
10	·01	..	...	7	...	88	·06	22	3,985	3,074	7,059	140·19	33
27	·10	10	·04	8	·03	83	·32	17	986	868	1,854	255·34	34
257	·48	36	·07	58	·11	444	·84	30	1,506	1,343	2,849	142·87	35
100	·21	35	·07	42	·09	195	·40	21	1,626	1,459	3,085	164·92	36
36	·07	17	·03	23	·04	79	·15	5	1,673	1,394	3,067	164·57	37
4	...	..	...	11	·01	43	·05	8	1,897	1,426	3,323	145·94	38
4	...	24	·03	..	...	31	·03	3	1,611	1,283	2,894	121·61	39
10	·01	1	...	5	...	28	·03	7	3,447	2,880	6,327	177·42	40
29	·03	..	...	4	...	32	·03	3	2,844	2,355	5,199	159·39	41
35	·04	..	...	6	·01	31	·03	..	2,792	2,358	5,150	193·20	42
3	...	3	...	14	·01	57	·05	9	3,088	2,490	5,578	156·18	43
16	·01	1	...	5	..	137	·09	17	2,966	2,372	5,338	149·69	44
9	·01	..	...	..	...	21	·02	..	2,698	2,267	4,965	174·24	45
6	...	..	...	..	...	98	·10	5	3,303	2,542	5,845	186·28	46
1	...	..	...	..	...	45	·05	2	2,518	1,898	4,416	169·40	47
8	·01	8	·01	3	...	57	·06	11	2,657	2,056	4,713	152·91	48
1,777	·04	406	·01	474	·01	7,630	·18	651	130,692	107,749	238,441	168·21	

\* 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 Malaria.		6 Enteric fever.		7 Measles.	
				Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
		<i>B.—Towns.</i>							
1	Dehra Dun {	Dehra ...	33,500	1	·03	6	·18	1	·03
2		Mussocree ...	(a) 8,297	..	..	3	·23	..	..
3	Saharanpur {	Hardwar Union	30,795	..	..	..	..	4	·13
4		Saharanpur ...	62,261	..	..	..	..	73	·117
5		Deoband ...	17,891	..	..	..	..	..	..
6		Gangoh ...	11,843	125	10·55	8	·67	23	1·94
7	Roorkee ...	12,246	23	1·88	..	..	2	·16	
8	Muzaffar- nagar. {	Kairana ...	16,683	641	38·42	20	1·20	8	·48
9		Kandhla ...	10,365	399	38·49	..	..	1	·10
10		Muzaffarnagar ...	23,937	451	18·84	3	·13	2	·08
11	Meerut ... {	Meerut ...	77,711	..	..	..	..	56	·72
12		Hapur ...	20,388	80	3·92	30	1·47	129	6·33
13		Ghaziabad ...	12,343	371	30·06	13	1·46	9	·73
14	Buland- shahr. {	Khurja ...	25,719	711	27·64	30	1·16	93	3·62
15		Sikandrabad ...	16,857	544	32·27	60	3·56	55	3·26
16		Bulandshahr ...	19,509	104	5·33	..	..	26	1·33
17		Jahangirabad ...	10,279	64	6·23	149	14·50	8	·78
18	Aligarh ... {	Aligarh or Koil... ..	66,963	225	3·36	112	1·67	137	2·04
19		Hathras ...	38,763	49	1·26	79	2·04	16	·41
20		Atrauli ...	13,018	228	17·51	..	..	7	·54
21	Muttra ... {	Muttra ...	48,724	129	2·65	110	2·26	63	1·29
22		Brindaban ...	14,532	549	37·52	..	..	34	2·32
23	Agra ... {	Agra ...	163,750	2,249	13·73	337	2·06	99	·60
24		Firozabad ...	20,183	19	·94	28	1·39	41	2·03
25	Mainpuri ... {	Mainpuri ...	14,352	171	11·91	1	·07	..	..
26		Shikohabad ...	10,374	130	12·53	..	..	2	·19
27	Etah ... {	Kasganj ...	20,988	355	16·91	7	·33	12	·57
28		Soron ...	10,959	124	11·31	..	..	..	..
29	Bareilly ... {	Bareilly ...	119,175	111	·93	..	..	..	..
30		Aonla ...	13,132	132	10·05	..	..	25	1·90
31	Bijnor ... {	Nagina ...	18,736	254	13·56	..	..	43	2·29
32		Najibabad ...	18,504	4	·22	8	·43	69	3·73
33		Bijnor ...	18,095	264	14·59	2	·11	76	4·20
34		Sherkot ...	13,889	211	15·19	6	·43	7	·50
35		Chandpur ...	11,032	..	..	..	..	110	9·97
36		Kiratpur ...	14,869	224	15·06	..	..	10	·67
37	Budaun ... {	Ujhani ...	11,186	257	22·97	4	·36	1	·09
38		Budaun ...	39,118	451	11·53	10	·25	19	·48
39		Sahaswan ...	15,972	354	22·16	..	..	71	4·44
40	Moradabad {	Moradabad ...	82,671	1,484	17·95	42	·51	107	1·29
41		Sambhal ...	41,585	552	13·27	123	2·96	178	4·28
42		Amroha ...	40,448	837	20·69	..	..	414	10·23
43		Chandausi ...	25,164	327	12·99	3	·12	86	3·42
44	Shahjahan- pur. {	Tilhar ...	16,584	..	..	..	..	..	..
45		Shahjahanpur ...	68,782	59	·86	60	·87	18	·26

(a) Rates calculated on average population 12,943.



ANNUAL FORM No. VI (a).  
 population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns)  
 during the year 1926—(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.	
...	...	...	...	206	6.15	18	.54	18	.54	73	2.18	49	1.46	1
...	...	...	...	21	1.62	1	.08	...	...	20	1.54	4	.31	2
...	...	...	...	666	21.63	22	.71	47	1.53	22	.71	29	.94	3
...	...	...	...	1,802	28.94	40	.64	87	1.40	59	.95	3	.05	4
...	...	...	...	635	35.49	3	.17	...	...	...	...	10	.56	5
...	...	1	.08	36	3.04	9	.76	25	2.11	...	...	4	.34	6
...	...	...	...	295	24.09	7	.57	23	1.88	...	...	1	.08	7
...	...	...	...	77	4.62	6	.36	13	.78	...	...	1	.06	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.19	...	...	...	...	9
2	.08	...	...	8	.33	15	.63	21	.88	...	...	2	.08	10
...	...	...	...	922	11.86	6	.08	154	1.98	68	.87	297	3.82	11
...	...	...	...	204	10.01	16	.78	85	4.17	...	...	2	.10	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.41	9	.73	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	22	.85	42	1.63	60	2.33	56	2.18	41	1.59	14
1	.06	...	...	9	.53	11	.65	41	2.43	27	1.60	36	2.13	15
...	...	...	...	212	10.86	13	.66	18	.92	...	...	...	...	16
3	.29	...	...	12	1.17	1	.10	...	...	...	...	2	.19	17
...	...	...	...	846	12.63	76	1.13	239	3.57	245	3.66	245	3.66	18
...	...	...	...	315	8.13	16	.41	211	5.44	69	1.78	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2.92	142	10.91	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	415	8.52	123	2.52	118	2.42	246	5.05	179	3.67	21
...	...	...	...	10	.68	6	.41	45	3.08	18	1.23	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	45	.27	143	.87	354	2.16	1,244	7.60	598	3.65	23
12	.59	...	...	206	10.21	...	...	82	4.06	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	29	2.02	...	...	5	.35	...	...	1	.07	25
...	...	...	...	1	.10	1	.10	5	.48	1	.10	5	.48	26
...	...	18	.86	8	.38	...	...	39	1.86	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	144	13.14	2	.18	64	5.84	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	922	7.74	33	.28	12	.10	57	.48	281	2.36	29
...	...	...	...	64	4.87	6	.45	44	3.35	...	...	1	.07	30
31	1.65	...	...	7	.37	9	.48	67	3.58	...	...	22	1.17	31
30	1.62	...	...	390	21.08	6	.32	6	.32	...	...	1	.05	32
...	...	...	...	66	3.65	18	.99	37	2.04	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	8	.57	4	.29	3	.22	...	...	...	...	34
14	1.27	...	...	204	18.49	18	1.63	42	3.81	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	8	.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
4	.36	3	.27	5	.45	12	1.07	4	.36	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	557	14.24	21	.54	41	1.05	6	.15	84	2.15	38
...	...	...	...	2	.12	9	.56	20	1.25	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	523	6.33	106	1.28	250	3.02	...	...	18	.22	40
61	1.47	...	...	66	1.59	89	2.14	118	2.84	9	.22	23	.55	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	139	3.44	12	.30	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	2	.08	19	.75	108	4.29	36	1.43	62	2.46	43
...	...	...	...	396	23.88	5	.30	8	.48	7	.42	25	1.51	44
...	...	...	...	657	9.55	97	1.41	100	1.45	72	1.04	159	2.31	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 1926—(contd.).

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Towns.	4 Population according to census of 1921.	15 Other respiratory diseases.		16 Deaths from child birth *	17 Deaths under one year.			18 Infant mortality rate.
				Deaths.	Ratio		Male.	Female.	Total.	
		<i>B.—Towns.</i> (contd.).								
1	Dehra Dun	Dehra ...	33,500	144	4.30	15	107	100	207	185.48
2		Mussooree ...	(a)8,297	16	1.24	1	14	12	26	203.12
3		Hardwar Union.		30,795	24	.78	3	188	158	346
4	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	62,261	361	5.80	45	610	563	1,173	353.85
5		Deoband ...	17,891	5	.28	5	123	114	237	257.61
6		Gangoh ...	11,843	64	5.40	6	65	72	137	225.70
7		Roorkee	12,246	47	3.84	11	85	67	152	291.19
8	Muzaffarnagar.	Kairana ...	16,683	18	1.08	...	105	120	225	345.62
9		Kandhla ...	10,365	...	...	2	53	52	105	289.26
10		Muzaffarnagar	23,937	31	1.29	12	125	97	222	260.26
11	Meerut ...	Meerut ...	77,711	297	3.82	41	348	283	631	247.25
12		Hapur ...	20,388	194	9.52	10	145	142	287	294.36
13	Bulandshahr.	Ghaziabad ...	12,343	25	2.03	3	66	65	131	239.05
14		Khurja	25,719	100	3.89	14	207	172	379	313.22
15		Sikandrabad	16,857	13	.77	14	116	120	236	300.64
16		Bulandshahr	19,509	255	13.07	14	127	123	250	301.57
17	Jahangirabad	10,279	16	1.56	...	25	28	53	139.47	
18	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil.	66,963	119	1.78	44	511	473	984	317.11
19		Hathras ...	38,763	232	5.98	31	289	271	560	275.86
20		Atrauli ...	13,018	8	.61	7	125	87	212	289.22
21	Muttra ...	Muttra ...	48,724	312	6.40	38	344	292	636	248.92
22		Brindaban...	14,632	53	3.62	17	93	99	192	353.59
23	Agra	Agra ...	163,750	607	3.71	112	1,094	920	2,014	203.93
24		Firozabad ...	20,183	59	2.92	7	155	110	265	303.20
25	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	14,352	3	.21	10	36	25	61	246.96
26		Shikohabad	10,374	6	.58	7	15	14	29	94.46
27	Etah ...	Kasganj ...	20,988	31	1.48	4	105	80	185	216.88
28		Soron ...	10,959	32	2.92	6	75	81	156	303.50
29	Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	119,175	334	2.80	17	338	287	625	156.79
30		Aonla ...	13,132	64	4.87	7	110	111	221	317.07
31	Bijnor ...	Nagina ...	18,736	109	5.82	4	113	118	231	225.15
32		Najibabad ...	18,504	20	1.08	7	132	121	253	240.27
33		Bijnor ...	18,095	76	4.20	8	109	106	215	241.84
34		Sherkot ...	13,889	5	.36	4	52	24	76	154.47
35		Chandpur ...	11,032	24	2.17	3	98	87	185	293.18
36		Kiratpur ...	14,869	3	.20	...	45	50	95	265.36
37	Budaun ...	Ujhani ...	39,118	5	.45	3	47	50	97	225.06
38		Budaun ...	15,972	91	2.38	2	327	300	627	354.84
39		Sahaswan ...		82,671	11	.69	5	137	108	245
40	Morada ad	Moradabad	41,585	627	7.58	48	628	607	1,235	275.85
41		Sambhal ...	40,448	310	7.45	26	290	293	583	278.95
42		Amroha ...	25,164	89	2.20	30	301	274	575	283.39
43		Chandausi ...		16,584	169	6.72	12	191	175	366
44	Shahjahanpur.	Tilhar ...	68,782	38	2.29	6	157	140	297	309.70
45		Shahjahanpur			403	5.83	27	327	285	612

(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 1926—(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	322	9·95	...	...	16	·49
47	Farrukh- abad. }	Farrukhabad- cum-Fateh- garh. }	48,331	321	6·64	112	2·32	83	1·72
48		Kanauj ...	18,258	480	26·29	...	...	4	·22
49	Etawah ...	Etawah ...	41,553	132	3·18	5	·12	3	·07
50	Cawnpore...	Cawnpore ...	195,085	4	·02	1	...	934	4·79
51	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	14,948	2	·13	2	·13	103	6·89
52	Allahabad...	Allahabad ...	145,605	13	·09	95	·65	131	·90
53		Jhansi ...	54,385	1	·02	46	·84	57	1·05
54	Jhansi ... }	Mau ...	12,554	328	26·13	...	...	1	·08
55		Lalitpur ...	11,504	224	19·47	...	...	11	·96
56	Jalaun ... }	Kalpi ...	10,037	149	14·84	...	...	80	2·99
57		Konch ...	14,503	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Hamirpur...	Mahoba ...	11,648	181	15·54	1	·09	63	5·41
59	Banda ...	Banda ...	20,029	44	2·19	...	...	17	·85
60	Benares ...	Benares ...	195,373	456	2·33	160	·82	434	2·22
61	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur Bin- dhachal.	54,994	841	15·29	...	...	78	1·42
62	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	32,569	...	...	1	·03	1	·03
63	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	24,708	182	7·37	...	...	...	...
64	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	18,215	100	5·49	9	·49	...	...
65	Gorakhpur {	Gaura Barhaj	12,497	133	10·64	14	1·12	4	·32
66		Gorakhpur ...	50,498	...	...	...	...	16	·32
67	Basti ...	Basti ...	17,691	139	7·86	3	·17	10	·56
68		Mubarakpur ...	12,500	...	...	...	...	13	1·04
69	Azamgarh...	Azamgarh ...	14,788	146	9·87	32	2·14	4	·27
70		Mau ...	17,998	110	6·11	2	·11	11	·61
71	Naini Tal {	Naini Tal ...	(b) 10,392	5	·37	2	·15	...	...
72		Kashipur ...	10,576	57	5·39	39	3·69	4	·38
73	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	217,167	73	·34	233	1·07	90	·41
74	Unao ...	Unao ...	11,147	45	4·04	...	...	42	3·77
75	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	16,183	...	...	...	...	...	...
76		Khairabad ...	11,522	189	16·40	13	1·13	4	·35
77	Sitapur ... }	Laharpur ...	11,185	...	...	...	...	...	...
78		Sitapur ...	18,432	...	...	...	...	46	2·49
79		Shahabad ...	18,696	229	12·25	...	...	53	2·83
80	Hardoi ... }	Sandila ...	14,074	216	15·35	...	...	5	·35
81		Hardoi ...	14,412	184	12·77	1	·07	6	·42
82	Kheri ...	Lakhimpur ...	12,396	143	11·53	17	1·37	13	1·05
83	Fyzabad ... }	Fyzabad-Ajodh- ya. }	51,342	308	6·00	10	·19	73	1·42
84		Tanda ...	18,258	264	14·46	1	·05	77	4·22
85	Gonda ... }	Gonda ...	13,228	156	11·79	...	...	17	1·28
86		Balrampur ...	16,131	365	22·63	...	...	...	...
87	Bahraich ... }	Bahraich ...	27,371	459	16·77	...	...	38	1·39
88		Nanpara ...	10,924	330	30·21	1	·09	19	1·74
89	Bara Banki {	Nawabganj ...	12,369	145	11·72	1	·08	12	·97
90		Rudauli ...	10,327	178	17·24	...	...	45	4·36
		Total of towns	3,011,024	20,917	6·95	2,060	·68	4,703	1·56
		Total of Rural districts.	42,364,763	728,951	17·21	8,206	·19	30,251	·71
		Total for the Province.	45,375,787	749,868	16·52	10,166	·23	34,954	·77

(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 Popu- lation 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— (concl'd).</i>									
46	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit ...	32,344	...	...	...	...	338	10·45	10	·31
47	Farrukh- abad.	Farrukhabad- cum-Fateh- garh.	48,331	...	...	...	...	18	·37	68	1·41
48		Kanauj ...	18,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Etawah ...	Etawah ...	41,558	...	...	...	...	694	16·70	5	·12
50	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	195,085	...	...	...	...	3,817	19·56	183	·94
51	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	14,948	...	...	...	...	257	17·19	10	·67
52	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	145,605	...	...	2	·01	1,169	8·03	102	·70
53		Jhansi ...	54,385	...	...	...	...	1,185	21·79	13	·24
54	Jhansi ...	Mau ...	12,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Lalitpur ...	11,504	...	...	...	...	1	·09	2	·17
56	Jalaun ...	Kalpi ...	10,037	...	...	...	...	1	·10	3	·30
57		Konch ...	14,503	...	...	...	...	266	18·34	6	·41
58	Hamirpur ...	Mahoba ...	11,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·25
59	Banda ...	Banda ...	20,029	...	...	...	...	96	4·79	4	·20
60	Benares ...	Benares ...	195,373	...	...	11	·06	4,733	24·22	300	1·53
61	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur Bin- dhachal.	54,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	·24
62	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	32,569	3	·09	...	...	489	15·01	10	·31
63	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	24,708	...	...	...	...	6	·24	16	·65
64	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	18,215	...	...	...	...	10	·55	18	·99
65		Gaura Barhaj ...	12,497	...	...	...	...	6	·48	2	·16
66	Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur ...	50,498	...	...	...	...	749	14·83	30	·59
67	Basti ...	Basti ...	17,691	...	...	2	·11	7	·39	12	·68
68		Mubarakpur ...	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1·04
69	Azamgarh..	Azamgarh ...	14,788	4	·27	...	...	1	·07	9	·61
70		Mau ...	17,998	...	...	...	...	1	·05	21	1·17
71	Naini Tal ...	Naini Tal ...	(b)10,392	...	...	...	...	17	1·26	10	·74
72		Kashipur ...	10,576	4	·38	...	...	4	·38	9	·85
73	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	217,167	...	...	1	...	1,616	7·44	276	1·27
74	Unao ...	Unao ...	11,147	...	...	...	...	150	13·46	13	1·17
75	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	16,183	...	...	...	...	330	20·39	16	·99
76		Khairabad ...	11,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1·21
77	Sitapur ...	Laharpur ...	11,185	...	...	...	...	191	17·08	...	...
78		Sitapur ...	18,432	...	...	...	...	423	22·95	26	1·41
79		Shahabad ...	18,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·11
80	Hardoi ...	Sandila ...	14,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	·85
81		Hardoi ...	14,412	...	...	...	...	5	·35	...	...
82	Kheri ...	Lakhimpur ...	12,396	...	...	...	...	8	·64	2	·16
83	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	51,342	...	...	...	...	103	2·01	88	1·71
84		Ajodhya. Tanda ...	18,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1·15
85	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	13,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		Balrampur ...	16,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·06
87	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	27,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·11
88		Nanpara ...	10,924	...	...	...	...	21	1·92	6	·55
89	Bara Banki	Nawabganj ...	12,369	...	...	...	...	1	·08	4	·32
90		Rudauli ...	10,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	·77
		Total of towns	3,011,024	166	·06	38	·01	27,736	9·21	2,575	·85
		Total of Rural districts.	42,364,763	547	·01	113	...	44,248	1·04	3,071	·07
		Total for the Province.	45,375,787	716	·01	151	...	71,984	1·59	5,646	·12

(b) Rates calculated on average population 13,454.



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population of 10,000 and upwards) and **Districts** (exclusive of such towns)  
during the year 1926—(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.		
33	1.02	..	..	..	..	450	13.91	4	246	214	460	273.00	46
85	1.76	232	4.80	240	4.97	175	3.62	23	400	350	750	334.22	47
8	.44	..	..	..	..	2	.11	1	4	2	6	8.00	48
100	2.41	42	1.01	187	4.50	176	4.23	10	493	427	920	373.53	49
127	.65	864	4.43	920	4.72	600	3.07	72	1,954	1,639	3,593	484.30	50
6	.40	..	..	3	.20	39	2.61	8	83	81	164	233.62	51
170	1.17	43	.29	534	3.67	588	4.04	54	894	679	1,573	244.06	52
83	1.53	38	.70	2	.04	121	2.22	18	435	389	824	299.85	53
39	3.11	..	..	..	..	78	6.21	..	128	93	221	337.40	54
33	2.87	..	..	..	..	64	5.56	6	72	70	142	233.55	55
16	1.59	2	.20	20	1.99	93	9.26	..	84	68	152	269.50	56
20	1.38	49	3.38	5	.34	82	5.65	..	93	64	157	238.96	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	52	4.46	..	64	44	108	241.61	58
3	.15	..	..	..	..	62	3.09	1	60	55	115	197.59	59
585	2.99	116	.59	456	2.33	1,035	5.30	94	1,690	1,406	3,096	313.55	60
80	1.45	..	..	2	.04	107	1.94	8	381	299	680	248.54	61
5	.15	1	.03	4	.12	25	.77	1	93	60	153	127.18	62
6	.24	..	..	17	.69	25	1.01	3	69	48	117	174.89	63
17	.93	..	..	..	..	16	.88	1	39	45	84	106.34	64
..	..	..	..	2	.16	2	.16	..	10	7	17	40.96	65
24	.48	..	..	123	2.43	32	.63	12	313	222	535	213.66	66
..	..	1	.06	13	.73	11	.62	4	17	22	39	112.39	67
10	.80	99	7.92	30	2.40	13	1.04	6	62	36	98	168.10	68
12	.81	..	..	1	.06	30	2.03	2	59	52	111	241.83	69
15	.83	..	..	22	1.22	30	1.67	6	69	52	121	171.63	70
9	.67	80	5.94	36	2.67	38	2.82	1	41	33	74	236.42	71
22	2.08	1	.09	34	3.21	73	6.90	7	36	40	76	176.33	72
214	.98	1,574	7.25	1000	4.60	380	1.75	98	1,693	1,431	3,124	286.63	73
1	.09	12	1.08	2	.19	13	1.17	..	86	68	154	340.71	74
2	.12	2	.12	..	..	10	.62	..	111	89	200	263.16	75
1	.09	..	..	..	..	20	1.78	..	70	62	132	241.76	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	26	71	174.45	77
51	2.77	..	..	5	.27	19	1.03	13	153	141	294	334.85	78
8	.43	..	..	..	..	26	1.39	5	91	66	157	242.66	79
19	1.35	..	..	1	.07	38	2.70	..	98	73	171	267.19	80
6	.42	..	..	1	.07	11	.76	4	46	46	92	207.67	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1.37	..	41	23	64	232.73	82
69	1.34	17	.33	40	.78	171	3.33	4	248	170	418	349.79	83
14	.77	..	..	21	1.15	20	1.09	1	138	98	236	261.35	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	23	55	164.67	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	.37	3	67	64	131	187.95	86
5	.18	..	..	..	..	40	1.46	4	114	91	205	220.90	87
5	.46	..	..	..	..	19	1.74	1	54	72	126	240.46	88
3	.24	..	..	..	..	36	2.91	..	31	40	71	190.35	89
12	1.16	..	..	..	..	41	3.97	3	62	41	103	246.41	90
4,637	1.56	5,508	1.83	5,906	1.96	10,336	3.43	1,166	19,822	16,997	36,819	273.70	
1,777	.04	406	.01	474	.01	7,630	.18	651	130,692	107,749	238,441	168.21	
6,474	.14	5,914	.13	6,380	.14	17,966	.39	1,817	150,514	124,746	275,260	177.35	

\* 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 deaths from cholera which were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from deaths from cholera which were reported.					
<b>MEERUT DIVISION</b>										
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	2	466	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	Saharanpur ...	30	5	1,618	5	..	..	..	3	1
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	1	917	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Meerut ...	45	6	1,331	6	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	5	1,514	5	..	..	..	1	2
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>										
6	Aligarh ...	37	5	1,722	7	..	..	..	..	..
7	Muttra ...	31	8	838	8	1	..	..	1	1
8	Agra ...	37	14	1,195	26	..	2	..	..	..
9	Mainpuri ...	22	2	1,377	2	..	..	..	..	..
10	Etah ...	29	6	1,518	6	..	..	..	..	6
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>										
11	Bareilly ...	31	8	1,953	26	..	1	1	3	..
12	Bijnor ...	31	10	2,075	11	..	1	..	2	4
13	Budaun ...	28	3	1,845	3	..	..	1	..	..
14	Moradabad ...	34	14	2,487	19	4	3	4	3	4
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	3	2,050	3	..	..	3	2	1
16	Pilibhit ...	15	3	1,058	4	..	..	14	..	..
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>										
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	5	1,672	7	..	..	..	2	6
18	Etawah ...	25	3	1,476	3	..	..	..	..	..
19	Cawnpore ...	28	3	1,982	3	..	..	..	..	1
20	Fatehpur ...	16	1	1,384	1	..	..	..	..	..
21	Allahabad ...	36	8	3,525	15	11	2	4	1	..
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>										
22	Jhansi ...	40	3	1,323	3	..	4	1	..	..
23	Jalaun ...	15	..	841	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Hamirpur ...	24	..	798	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Banda ...	24	1	1,143	1	..	1	..	..	..
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>										
26	Benares ...	17	14	2,117	32	..	3	1	15	37
27	Mirzapur ...	23	6	2,972	15	..	..	13	4	4
28	Jaunpur ...	22	9	3,134	9	..	4	5	47	3
29	Ghazipur ...	22	16	2,424	91	1	..	..	19	14
30	Ballia ...	18	18	1,925	110	..	..	..	6	52
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>										
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	31	7,595	155	1	7	73	226	187
32	Basti ...	25	13	6,962	76	10	4	58	247	38
33	Azamgarh ...	34	22	4,809	143	..	..	..	36	239
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>										
34	Naini Tal ...	20	4	1,549	5	..	1	2	..	1
35	Almora ...	6	1	5,082	1	..	1	..	..	..
36	Gathwal ...	15	5	3,251	6	..	..	..	..	..
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>										
37	Lucknow ...	15	5	934	11	..	..	..	3	26
38	Unao ...	19	6	1,688	12	..	..	..	2	..
39	Rae Bareilly ...	14	4	1,748	4	1	..	1	..	1
40	Sitapur ...	23	3	2,332	3	..	2	..	1	1
41	Hardoi ...	25	6	1,897	6	4	1	..	2	2
42	Kheri ...	16	8	1,730	13	..	17	103	62	37
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>										
43	Fyzabad ...	23	11	2,711	25	10	2	14	16	16
44	Gonda ...	25	6	2,762	12	..	1	2	26	3
45	Bahraich ...	19	13	1,979	34	..	..	8	2	..
46	Sultanpur ...	14	3	2,490	3	5	..	1	..	..
47	Partabgarh ...	16	1	2,190	3	..	..	..	..	..
48	Bara Banki ...	21	4	2,070	8	..	..	..	2	4
Total for the Province		1,178	328	104,459	944	48	57	309	734	691



FORM No. VII.

United Provinces during each month of the year 1926.

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	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	·04	·01	·03	·27	1	
13	3	..	2	..	..	..	16	6	22	·03	·01	·02	·20	2	
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	4	·01	..	..	·25	3	
2	..	6	2	..	..	3	8	5	13	·01	·01	·01	·20	4	
3	1	26	62	14	..	3	64	53	117	·11	·10	·11	·41	5	
13	..	13	23	4	..	..	28	25	53	·05	·05	·05	·45	6	
32	8	..	..	..	..	..	23	20	43	·07	·07	·07	·08	7	
..	23	56	39	2	..	..	60	63	123	·12	·15	·13	·18	8	
..	..	4	2	1	1	..	4	3	7	·01	·01	·01	·29	9	
..	1	..	11	..	..	..	8	10	18	·02	·03	·02	·30	10	
..	1	..	35	254	98	..	209	184	393	·38	·39	·39	·99	11	
1	3	2	2	1	..	3	16	8	19	·04	·01	·02	·53	12	
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	1·62	13	
2	..	3	28	31	..	1	43	35	78	·07	·06	·06	1·42	14	
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	2	8	·01	..	·01	·63	15	
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	15	2	17	·06	·01	·04	1·68	16	
1	..	..	..	4	3	..	10	6	16	·02	·01	·02	·23	17	
..	..	1	12	11	..	..	16	8	24	·04	·02	·03	·22	18	
..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7	8	15	·01	·01	·01	·17	19	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	·10	20	
3	..	..	2	2	17	1	22	21	43	·03	·03	·03	·21	21	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	·01	·01	·01	·12	22	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·12	23	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·24	24	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1·56	25	
23	36	38	98	110	52	1	226	188	414	·46	·40	·43	1·03	26	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	7	25	·05	·02	·03	1·34	27	
..	..	..	25	7	8	..	51	48	99	·19	·08	·08	1·26	28	
48	179	96	56	9	2	..	234	190	424	·59	·50	·54	1·65	29	
156	278	390	154	77	38	2	614	539	1,153	1·45	1·33	1·39	1·65	30	
277	134	147	64	65	5	5	602	589	1,191	·36	·37	·36	1·18	31	
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	179	181	360	·18	·19	·19	1·21	32	
195	151	68	35	37	5	4	432	338	770	·56	·45	·50	1·96	33	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	5	·03	..	·02	1·61	34	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1·71	35	
13	25	..	..	..	..	..	13	25	38	·05	·10	·08	2·45	36	
39	7	52	15	2	1	..	80	65	145	·20	·19	·20	·29	37	
36	16	8	..	..	..	..	34	28	62	·08	·07	·07	·70	38	
2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	8	·01	·01	·01	·58	39	
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	4	8	·01	·01	·01	2·11	40	
3	..	..	1	2	..	..	7	8	15	·01	·02	·01	·94	41	
..	..	..	16	..	..	..	125	110	235	·26	·26	·26	1·83	42	
..	..	5	..	..	..	3	88	28	66	·06	·05	·06	1·62	43	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	8	33	·03	·01	·02	2·34	44	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	·01	·01	·01	3·32	45	
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	·01	..	·01	1·25	46	
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	4	8	·01	·01	·01	·54	47	
3	24	11	10	..	..	..	35	19	54	·06	·04	·05	·65	48	
870	902	933	719	637	231	35	3,316	2,850	6,166	·14	·13	·13	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.
<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>												
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	6	466	7	...	6	3	2	8	2	4
2	Saharanpur ...	30	21	1,618	28	4	6	11	18	40	34	32
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	16	917	22	10	4	20	38	30	11	5
4	Meerut ...	45	22	1,331	25	91	29	45	50	49	29	32
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	16	1,514	28	61	86	122	98	165	161	48
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>												
6	Aligarh ...	37	13	1,722	39	22	6	63	77	81	12	13
7	Muttra ...	31	13	838	13	6	10	24	22	16	21	15
8	Agra ...	37	6	1,195	9	7	11	2	5	7	1	2
9	Mainpuri ...	22	10	1,377	30	22	3	1	6	18	28	19
10	Etah ...	29	16	1,518	26	1	13	6	41	9	20	10
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>												
11	Bareilly ...	31	14	1,953	17	1	5	16	21	50	20	22
12	Bijnor ...	31	20	2,075	63	53	20	27	32	102	149	35
13	Budaun ...	28	23	1,845	206	110	128	78	138	204	76	32
14	Moradabad ...	34	27	2,487	70	32	24	45	76	183	147	58
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	14	2,050	28	18	19	11	20	26	4	3
16	Pilibhit ...	15	5	1,058	5	...	1	7	2	2	...	...
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>												
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	15	1,672	47	34	81	137	89	85	57	17
18	Etawah ...	25	16	1,476	72	9	30	24	29	35	70	23
19	Cawnpore ...	28	11	1,982	19	20	5	16	23	31	18	6
20	Fatehpur ...	16	7	1,384	16	1	1	21	13	1	8	1
21	Allahabad ...	36	19	3,525	84	13	5	13	25	48	43	81
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>												
22	Jhansi ...	40	28	1,323	71	28	30	74	35	33	26	10
23	Jalaun ...	15	7	841	14	1	2	7	5	12	16	4
24	Hamirpur ...	24	8	798	28	1	16	25	10	18	17	10
25	Banda ...	24	14	1,143	22	2	1	10	8	3	12	11
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>												
26	Benares ...	17	10	2,117	72	5	16	53	113	137	131	110
27	Mirzapur ...	23	12	2,972	70	8	8	6	12	10	11	18
28	Jaunpur ...	22	16	3,134	41	2	3	28	19	33	28	68
29	Ghazipur ...	22	15	2,424	112	5	9	21	27	32	26	48
30	Ballia ...	18	15	1,925	46	44	40	67	48	67	50	44
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>												
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	32	7,595	106	11	35	99	81	61	73	76
32	Basti ...	25	16	6,962	45	8	1	8	16	4	4	9
33	Azamgarh ...	34	27	4,809	203	16	13	43	51	48	65	35
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>												
34	Naini Tal ...	20	12	1,549	29	...	2	7	10	13	9	4
35	Almora ...	6	5	5,082	48	1	25	32	16	20	24	11
36	Garhwal ...	15	7	3,251	9	...	4	5	...	9	6	5
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>												
37	Lucknow ...	15	9	934	27	49	21	47	26	81	54	24
38	Unao ...	19	14	1,688	32	24	3	10	14	28	28	14
39	Rae Bareli ...	14	11	1,748	64	48	60	43	44	51	56	15
40	Sitapur ...	23	10	2,332	10	...	...	...	7	18	24	11
41	Hardoi ...	25	17	1,897	79	40	24	63	70	45	31	31
42	Kheri ...	16	12	1,730	29	28	33	22	79	26	16	6
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>												
43	Fyzabad ...	23	19	2,711	116	25	28	79	71	138	95	26
44	Gonda ...	25	15	2,762	28	36	48	70	81	22	16	13
45	Bahraich ...	19	9	1,979	31	...	...	6	8	33	26	12
46	Sultanpur ...	14	5	2,490	47	...	...	19	...	29	37	41
47	Partabgarh ...	16	11	2,190	71	21	23	65	67	64	42	20
48	Bara Banki ...	21	5	2,070	5	...	6	2	2	26	30	8
Total for the Province		1,178	671	104,459	2,309	918	944	1,603	1,745	2,251	1,864	1,142



## FORM No. VIII.

of the United Provinces during each month of the year 1926.

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6			7		8			9	
					Total.			Number of deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Under one year.	One to 10 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	...	...	...	2	19	9	28	3	4	·15	·11	·13	·06	1
20	3	1	...	5	89	85	174	43	131	·17	·20	·18	·04	2
...	...	...	1	5	65	59	124	39	66	·15	·16	·16	·08	3
4	5	...	...	5	178	161	339	115	149	·22	·23	·23	·06	4
30	3	3	2	1	421	359	780	225	566	·75	·71	·73	·08	5
3	2	2	...	...	154	127	281	59	33	·27	·26	·26	·24	6
..	..	..	..	..	53	61	114	16	8	·15	·22	·18	·12	7
..	..	..	1	..	22	14	36	8	18	·04	·03	·04	·16	8
10	5	...	...	...	63	49	112	46	37	·15	·14	·15	·10	9
1	2	...	...	...	47	55	103	24	74	·10	·15	·12	·07	10
12	..	4	2	12	89	76	165	41	87	·16	·16	·16	·07	11
3	6	1	1	3	233	199	432	283	107	·60	·57	·58	·19	12
15	4	...	...	4	405	384	789	320	469	·77	·86	·81	·07	13
24	11	2	2	11	316	299	615	174	441	·49	·53	·51	·16	14
3	1	...	2	6	63	50	113	28	38	·14	·13	·13	·05	15
3	1	...	...	..	10	6	16	10	6	·04	·03	·04	·06	16
3	2	...	...	1	280	226	506	115	317	·60	·58	·59	·03	17
...	..	...	..	1	139	82	221	72	96	·34	·25	·30	·02	18
4	3	...	1	..	61	66	127	76	51	·09	·13	·11	·06	19
14	...	5	...	2	39	28	67	18	37	·11	·09	·10	...	20
25	36	10	8	20	162	165	327	91	102	·22	·24	·23	·12	21
8	1	..	1	13	127	132	259	92	164	·40	·45	·43	·04	22
2	..	...	..	..	28	21	49	15	24	·13	·11	·12	·01	23
3	2	...	..	..	58	44	102	20	65	·24	·19	·22	·01	24
10	9	3	5	11	42	43	85	18	67	·14	·15	·14	·02	25
46	7	4	17	38	342	335	677	101	290	·70	·72	·71	·04	26
14	7	5	3	14	67	49	116	24	37	·18	·13	·16	·06	27
24	17	13	8	14	134	123	257	9	95	·23	·21	·22	·04	28
36	18	10	12	46	178	112	290	47	37	·44	·29	·37	·04	29
35	13	4	4	5	218	203	421	29	246	·51	·50	·51	·02	30
60	32	16	17	54	346	269	615	106	213	·21	·17	·19	·07	31
3	5	4	23	30	60	55	115	18	49	·06	·06	·06	·02	32
16	10	2	18	79	207	189	396	103	89	·27	·25	·26	·06	33
7	...	...	...	...	31	21	52	8	22	·19	18	·19	·16	34
6	...	...	...	...	78	57	135	11	10	·29	·21	·25	·07	35
...	..	...	...	...	10	19	29	11	8	·04	·07	·06	·02	36
7	1	...	2	29	186	155	341	205	186	·47	·47	·47	·21	37
3	...	...	2	...	66	60	126	27	57	·15	·15	·15	·03	38
13	3	1	...	...	178	156	334	108	226	·37	·34	·36	·08	39
4	1	...	3	3	35	36	71	19	44	·06	·07	·06	·02	40
7	6	2	8	...	173	154	327	88	204	·29	·31	·30	·05	41
6	5	...	...	...	109	112	221	...	112	·22	·26	·24	·01	42
15	11	..	3	10	254	247	501	86	205	·43	·42	·43	·03	43
8	...	3	17	6	168	152	320	96	183	·22	·21	·22	·01	44
21	20	7	1	11	66	79	145	1	2	·12	·15	·14	·02	45
14	7	8	...	5	89	71	160	35	64	·18	·14	·16	·01	46
7	5	8	1	...	177	146	323	84	239	·42	·33	·38	·06	47
5	4	...	...	1	38	46	84	2	4	·07	·09	·08	·01	48
555	268	118	165	447	6,373	5,647	12,020	3,169	5,729	·27	·26	·26	·07	



## 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	14	466	180	217	217	201	249	378
2	Saharanpur ...	30	30	1,618	1,607	2,223	1,701	2,167	2,279	2,542
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	26	917	917	1,837	1,581	1,637	1,914	2,062
4	Meerut ...	45	45	1,331	1,331	3,561	2,889	2,694	3,581	4,054
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	35	1,514	1,087	2,635	2,060	2,633	2,562	2,878
AGRA DIVISION.										
6	Aligarh ...	37	37	1,722	1,722	1,707	1,308	1,555	1,618	1,749
7	Muttra ...	31	31	838	838	835	669	850	809	861
8	Agra ...	37	37	1,195	1,195	1,254	968	1,279	1,323	1,418
9	Mainpuri ...	22	22	1,377	1,057	1,565	1,683	1,501	1,529	1,559
10	Etah ...	29	29	1,518	1,518	1,371	1,194	1,229	1,170	1,559
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.										
11	Bareilly ...	31	31	1,953	1,953	1,757	1,541	1,508	1,919	2,153
12	Bijnor ...	31	31	2,075	1,250	2,327	1,594	1,955	1,976	2,292
13	Budaun ...	28	28	1,845	1,845	1,873	1,640	1,772	1,850	1,863
14	Moradabad ...	34	34	2,487	2,487	3,028	2,722	3,391	3,472	3,554
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	23	2,050	378	1,769	1,339	1,456	1,936	2,403
16	Pilibhit ...	15	15	1,058	1,058	1,490	933	905	1,159	983
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.										
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	24	1,672	1,421	1,453	1,665	1,864	2,153	1,957
18	Etawah ...	25	25	1,476	1,230	1,090	1,137	1,192	1,329	1,244
19	Cawnpore ...	28	28	1,982	1,661	1,073	1,280	1,273	1,420	1,983
20	Fatehpur ...	16	16	1,384	1,227	525	427	560	546	482
21	Allahabad ...	36	30	3,525	2,995	1,481	1,165	1,355	1,444	1,354
JHANSI DIVISION.										
22	Jhansi ...	40	39	1,323	1,323	964	844	994	956	1,116
23	Jalaun ...	15	15	841	841	492	444	400	499	512
24	Hamirpur ...	24	24	798	722	694	610	744	699	879
25	Banda ...	24	24	1,143	962	782	625	690	525	607
BENARES DIVISION.										
26	Benares ...	17	17	2,117	748	926	943	1,228	1,242	1,449
27	Mirzapur ...	23	23	2,972	2,278	785	885	815	962	1,002
28	Jaunpur ...	22	22	3,134	2,971	1,088	1,107	964	1,234	1,213
29	Ghazipur ...	22	20	2,424	2,422	721	573	640	610	667
30	Balhia ...	18	18	1,925	911	830	604	737	740	760
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.										
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	46	7,595	6,412	3,934	3,015	3,488	3,285	3,704
32	Basti ...	25	25	6,962	5,596	2,356	2,040	2,310	2,757	2,698
33	Azamgarh ...	34	33	4,809	4,002	1,673	1,525	1,704	1,885	2,149
KUMAUN DIVISION.										
34	Naini Tal ...	20	20	1,549	1,549	829	719	826	682	672
35	Almora ...	6	5	5,082	2,207	588	505	796	681	1,068
36	Garhwal ...	15	15	3,251	1,946	715	657	802	677	1,002
LUCKNOW DIVISION.										
37	Lucknow ...	15	15	934	561	753	599	751	810	981
38	Unao ...	19	19	1,688	1,329	974	669	887	874	1,049
39	Rae Bareilly ...	14	14	1,748	1,430	916	1,051	1,207	1,134	1,530
40	Sitapur ...	23	23	2,332	2,332	1,601	1,379	1,541	1,647	1,947
41	Hardoi ...	25	25	1,897	1,897	1,403	1,107	1,416	1,878	2,008
42	Kheri ...	16	16	1,730	973	2,050	1,461	1,737	2,563	2,651
FYZABAD DIVISION.										
43	Fyzabad ...	23	23	2,711	2,505	1,397	1,272	1,473	1,613	1,711
44	Gonda ...	25	25	2,762	1,952	1,891	1,280	1,912	2,576	2,121
45	Bahraich ...	19	18	1,979	936	1,635	1,296	1,292	1,519	1,796
46	Sultanpur ...	14	14	2,490	2,153	1,609	1,304	1,778	1,800	1,866
47	Partabgarh ...	16	16	2,190	926	980	875	1,162	1,363	1,520
48	Bara Banki ...	21	21	2,070	1,621	1,306	1,185	1,320	1,467	1,531
Total for the Province		1,178	1,106	104,459	82,442	68,903	58,227	66,591	72,916	79,537



## FORM No. IX.

Provinces during each month of the year 1926.

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.			
328	316	265	261	262	281	275	1,793	1,457	3,250	13.99	17.33	15.31	14.55	1	
2,787	2,478	1,790	2,140	3,020	3,534	3,052	15,573	14,140	29,713	30.18	33.54	31.69	27.12	2	
1,899	1,611	1,111	1,810	2,414	2,251	2,422	12,267	10,282	22,549	28.24	28.56	28.39	20.99	3	
4,270	3,740	2,837	4,115	5,702	4,624	5,643	24,985	22,725	47,710	30.84	32.98	31.83	23.44	4	
3,274	2,845	2,317	2,525	3,855	2,955	3,415	17,822	16,132	33,954	31.68	32.01	31.84	28.99	5	
2,017	1,757	1,232	1,948	2,370	3,091	2,868	12,125	11,095	23,220	21.07	22.81	21.87	23.70	6	
738	572	547	905	1,254	1,475	1,155	5,702	4,968	10,670	16.71	17.87	17.23	18.35	7	
1,540	1,086	1,053	1,243	1,929	1,770	1,819	8,825	7,857	16,682	17.36	18.89	18.05	20.73	8	
1,464	1,177	970	939	1,439	1,298	2,022	9,853	7,293	17,146	23.92	21.70	22.92	25.40	9	
1,287	1,064	1,110	1,106	1,515	1,951	1,591	8,909	7,238	16,147	19.83	19.02	19.46	21.53	10	
1,990	1,729	1,449	1,504	2,520	2,583	2,335	12,445	10,543	22,988	22.84	22.48	22.67	27.81	11	
2,062	1,496	1,047	1,351	2,099	2,443	2,105	12,071	10,676	22,747	30.98	30.45	30.73	27.96	12	
2,303	2,008	1,882	1,924	2,203	1,848	3,129	13,141	11,154	24,295	24.90	24.92	24.91	29.92	13	
3,302	2,398	1,960	2,492	4,062	3,000	3,807	19,216	17,972	37,188	30.07	32.11	31.02	32.72	14	
2,121	1,904	1,588	1,512	1,732	1,672	2,327	11,860	9,899	21,759	26.19	25.63	25.93	27.61	15	
824	795	573	716	899	1,149	1,185	6,411	5,200	11,611	27.98	25.68	26.90	28.09	16	
1,843	1,589	1,482	1,387	1,359	1,551	1,979	11,172	9,110	20,282	23.82	23.50	23.68	31.94	17	
1,561	978	862	807	902	902	1,113	7,259	5,858	13,117	17.95	17.79	17.88	23.39	18	
1,858	1,455	1,353	1,294	1,483	1,228	1,343	9,564	7,479	17,043	15.01	14.63	14.84	19.80	19	
515	510	628	561	567	498	568	3,455	2,932	6,387	10.11	9.43	9.79	16.40	20	
1,706	1,470	1,373	1,578	1,356	1,609	1,624	9,613	7,902	17,515	13.31	11.58	12.47	17.90	21	
1,624	1,142	1,032	1,257	1,673	1,716	1,300	7,704	6,914	14,618	24.41	23.77	24.10	25.86	22	
735	703	667	626	796	846	890	4,161	3,389	7,550	19.50	17.64	18.62	23.30	23	
1,402	1,203	816	962	1,104	1,074	926	5,891	5,222	11,113	24.84	22.88	23.88	27.22	24	
963	1,053	751	707	926	948	902	5,242	4,237	9,479	17.42	14.76	16.12	22.13	25	
1,423	1,322	1,461	1,576	1,603	1,581	1,409	8,491	7,672	16,163	17.43	16.50	16.98	21.02	26	
1,184	1,127	1,061	1,081	1,197	1,196	1,097	6,701	5,691	12,392	18.53	15.70	17.11	22.15	27	
1,253	1,149	1,229	1,193	1,156	1,255	1,373	8,149	6,065	14,214	14.18	10.42	12.30	17.56	28	
862	982	906	1,139	991	1,024	1,015	5,396	4,734	10,130	13.52	12.38	12.96	19.70	29	
953	938	968	870	1,000	834	962	5,757	4,439	10,196	13.50	10.97	12.27	16.69	30	
3,872	3,866	3,990	3,338	3,252	3,503	3,754	24,023	18,978	43,001	14.48	11.78	13.16	13.93	31	
2,516	2,249	2,132	1,538	2,272	2,430	2,032	15,003	12,327	27,330	15.23	13.10	14.19	17.14	32	
2,261	1,760	1,543	1,725	1,700	1,837	1,845	11,600	10,007	21,607	14.95	13.30	14.14	21.60	33	
634	429	366	428	613	921	850	4,267	3,702	7,969	26.54	31.89	28.78	29.45	34	
1,350	1,043	895	727	763	607	540	4,850	4,713	9,563	18.28	17.78	18.03	24.58	35	
1,017	1,124	1,152	829	966	635	643	5,203	5,016	10,219	22.34	19.88	21.06	22.76	36	
1,183	905	787	897	828	690	739	5,359	4,564	9,923	13.65	13.75	13.70	16.26	37	
1,201	1,007	919	840	971	795	1,302	6,437	5,051	11,488	14.84	13.10	14.02	21.45	38	
1,112	1,316	895	881	816	715	1,015	6,915	5,673	12,588	14.56	12.29	13.44	17.80	39	
2,029	1,811	1,736	1,800	1,878	2,157	2,266	11,804	9,988	21,792	20.29	19.67	20.02	22.14	40	
2,064	1,895	1,475	1,840	1,725	1,526	1,962	11,490	8,809	20,299	19.60	17.68	18.72	22.28	41	
2,578	1,460	1,716	1,084	1,766	2,093	1,700	12,458	10,401	22,859	25.68	24.28	25.02	20.80	42	
1,821	1,826	1,486	1,691	1,367	1,341	1,445	10,231	8,212	18,443	17.37	14.07	15.72	19.11	43	
2,390	2,224	1,879	1,532	1,744	1,504	1,603	12,498	10,158	22,656	16.60	14.10	15.38	13.39	44	
1,291	1,626	1,536	1,471	1,438	1,489	1,392	9,789	7,932	17,721	17.65	15.53	16.63	17.69	45	
1,951	829	1,258	1,295	1,308	1,372	1,775	9,858	8,287	18,145	19.93	16.27	18.07	22.54	46	
1,362	1,333	1,138	969	896	854	1,308	7,639	6,181	13,820	18.30	14.12	16.16	19.38	47	
1,799	1,415	1,523	1,361	1,177	1,142	1,462	9,215	7,473	16,688	17.16	15.16	16.20	21.40	48	
82,519	70,715	62,806	65,775	78,868	77,798	83,284	470,192	397,747	867,939	19.77	18.42	19.13	21.49		



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	7	466	13	15	10	7	15	15
2	Saharanpur ...	30	19	1,618	22	18	14	18	21	25
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	17	917	19	8	4	3	13	12
4	Meerut ...	45	20	1,331	24	14	10	11	21	39
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	17	1,514	18	17	10	12	15	20
AGRA DIVISION.										
6	Aligarh ...	37	18	1,722	18	19	24	36	43	50
7	Muttra ...	31	2	838	2	14	12	25	34	17
8	Agra ...	37	13	1,195	13	22	17	27	36	18
9	Mainpuri ...	22	6	1,377	6	1	...	1	1	...
10	Etah ...	29	23	1,518	28	20	10	16	16	20
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.										
11	Barcilly ...	31	14	1,953	14	16	4	7	14	14
12	Bijnor ...	31	20	2,075	22	11	12	15	22	19
13	Budaun ...	28	12	1,845	18	9	5	18	8	9
14	Moradabad ...	34	24	2,487	25	35	37	69	68	78
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	8	2,050	9	17	1	8	15	20
16	Pilibhit ...	15	3	1,058	3	1	3	3	5	1
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.										
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	9	1,672	10	5	12	8	15	10
18	Etawah ...	25	7	1,476	7	4	3	7	6	10
19	Cawnpore ...	28	8	1,982	8	14	10	20	41	29
20	Fatehpur ...	16	4	1,384	5	..	2	1	1	1
21	Allahabad ...	36	8	3,525	17	16	15	26	22	16
JHANSI DIVISION.										
22	Jhansi ...	40	20	1,323	22	7	4	9	8	11
23	Jalaun ...	15	7	841	11	...	1	3	4	2
24	Hamirpur ...	24	6	798	8	2	...	..	2	2
25	Banda ...	24	8	1,143	9	2	1	1	..	1
BENARES DIVISION.										
26	Benares ...	17	5	2,117	6	60	54	68	78	57
27	Mirzapur ...	23	7	2,972	7	7	9	8	12	16
28	Jaunpur ...	22	7	3,134	7	1	1	2	2	5
29	Ghazipur ...	22	6	2,424	7	2	5	4	3	1
30	Ballia ...	18	18	1,925	43	20	27	35	40	42
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.										
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	32	7,595	44	2	10	17	29	28
32	Basti ...	25	12	6,962	17	3	4	2	7	9
33	Azamgarh ...	34	19	4,809	45	9	8	12	11	10
KUMAUN DIVISION.										
34	Naini Tal ...	20	12	1,549	45	7	3	5	3	8
35	Almora ...	6	6	5,082	202	28	27	43	50	43
36	Garhwal ...	15	15	3,251	466	67	62	60	119	103
LUCKNOW DIVISION.										
37	Lucknow ...	15	7	984	8	19	16	36	42	43
38	Unao ...	19	8	1,688	8	..	...	...	2	3
39	Rae Bareilly ...	14	12	1,748	31	1	6	7	6	5
40	Sitapur ...	23	8	2,332	12	4	4	14	13	12
41	Hardoi ...	25	8	1,897	9	3	1	2	7	6
42	Kheri ...	16	8	1,730	8	3	2	3	12	7
FYZABAD DIVISION.										
43	Fyzabad ...	23	15	2,711	21	14	6	23	28	5
44	Gonda ...	25	9	2,762	9	2	1	4	1	6
45	Bahraich ...	19	6	1,979	11	2	1	4	4	6
46	Sultanpur ...	14	9	2,490	30	...	...	2	2	...
47	Partabgarh ...	16	4	2,190	4	..	1	1	1	1
48	Bara Banki ...	21	9	2,070	9	5	...	1	7	4
Total for the Province...		1,178	542	104,459	1,400	546	469	704	924	859



## FORM No. X.

of the United Provinces during each month of the year 1926.

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.		
27	27	15	19	14	9	19	113	79	192	.88	.94	.90	1.11	1
24	29	29	60	38	48	32	257	149	356	.40	.35	.38	.34	2
20	11	14	25	28	21	16	94	81	175	.22	.22	.22	.06	3
36	11	31	52	46	37	31	167	172	339	.21	.25	.23	.28	4
19	21	45	75	57	44	27	196	166	362	.35	.33	.34	.21	5
68	54	89	166	121	107	57	437	397	834	.76	.82	.78	.64	6
24	16	24	70	43	49	45	209	169	378	.61	.61	.61	.39	7
39	33	77	140	110	48	32	313	286	599	.61	.69	.65	.43	8
3	4	2	2	2	1	1	6	12	18	.01	.03	.02	.02	9
26	12	26	42	37	16	11	129	123	252	.20	.32	.30	.25	10
9	11	20	22	17	14	7	85	70	155	.15	.15	.15	.18	11
15	12	23	50	37	38	24	142	136	278	.36	.39	.37	.40	12
6	8	23	22	17	21	15	86	75	161	.16	.17	.16	.19	13
67	63	112	197	144	69	60	525	474	999	.82	.85	.83	.58	14
23	26	15	29	27	22	27	157	123	230	.24	.32	.27	.29	15
2	1	2	8	15	7	4	32	20	52	.14	.10	.12	.23	16
12	11	15	30	17	21	40	107	89	196	.23	.23	.23	.29	17
8	6	22	15	15	10	20	65	61	126	.16	.18	.17	.19	18
17	14	43	55	35	28	21	181	146	327	.28	.28	.28	.30	19
1	1	3	8	2	1	3	16	8	24	.05	.02	.04	.03	20
14	17	37	42	41	45	34	199	126	325	.27	.18	.23	.20	21
12	13	49	48	32	24	16	107	126	233	.34	.43	.38	.40	22
3	2	8	9	9	15	16	41	31	72	.19	.16	.18	.18	23
...	1	3	6	15	4	3	15	23	38	.05	.10	.08	.14	24
5	1	1	5	6	5	1	17	12	29	.06	.04	.05	.08	25
47	53	126	120	83	85	66	480	417	897	.98	.90	.94	1.00	26
12	7	17	17	13	16	9	85	58	143	.23	.16	.20	.17	27
...	2	5	...	...	10	4	18	14	32	.03	.02	.03	.09	28
5	2	4	14	3	4	6	29	24	53	.07	.06	.07	.04	29
30	21	43	27	26	14	26	188	163	351	.44	.40	.42	.27	30
21	12	7	10	9	10	16	102	69	171	.06	.04	.05	.07	31
1	8	5	12	5	8	8	46	26	72	.05	.03	.04	.04	32
12	7	11	13	13	15	7	64	64	128	.08	.08	.08	.14	33
18	11	6	17	11	7	15	60	51	111	.37	.44	.40	.57	34
78	71	46	28	29	30	24	253	244	497	.95	.92	.94	1.69	35
285	305	216	118	90	113	86	830	794	1,624	3.56	3.15	3.35	4.38	36
41	33	58	88	66	59	51	286	266	552	.73	.80	.76	.85	37
...	2	3	4	4	1	4	12	11	23	.03	.03	.03	.04	38
...	3	3	8	7	3	6	28	27	55	.06	.06	.06	.05	39
11	6	9	10	19	14	9	56	68	124	.10	.13	.11	.12	40
4	6	10	22	12	5	6	44	39	83	.07	.08	.08	.11	41
4	2	3	6	2	2	6	33	19	52	.07	.04	.06	.01	42
10	8	19	34	44	22	13	123	103	226	.21	.18	.19	.19	43
5	...	6	5	3	...	1	15	19	34	.02	.03	.02	.04	44
...	...	2	9	5	4	4	23	18	41	.04	.03	.04	.04	45
3	1	3	5	9	4	12	23	18	41	.05	.03	.04	.01	46
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	.01	...	.01	.02	47
3	6	8	7	4	5	4	35	19	54	.06	.04	.05	.06	48
1,071	970	1,339	1,771	1,387	1,135	945	6,434	5,686	12,120	.27	.26	.27	.27	



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	9	466	15	57	40	68	48	67	50
2	Saharanpur ...	30	18	1,618	21	72	65	109	64	71	53
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	18	917	18	32	26	24	22	20	9
4	Meerut ...	45	22	1,331	28	143	114	142	129	116	104
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	20	1,514	21	59	35	71	67	45	50
AGRA DIVISION.											
6	Aligarh ...	37	16	1,722	16	107	91	117	105	75	59
7	Muttra ...	31	3	838	3	86	65	98	74	54	36
8	Agra ...	37	15	1,195	15	227	219	275	232	217	195
9	Mainpuri ...	22	6	1,377	6	1	1	3	4	2	1
10	Etah ...	29	19	1,518	23	21	27	13	17	24	10
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.											
11	Bareilly ...	31	21	1,953	22	109	84	89	72	59	67
12	Bijnor ...	31	24	2,075	26	45	45	59	42	21	18
13	Budaun ...	28	16	1,845	30	35	18	33	21	28	26
14	Moradabad ...	34	24	2,487	37	132	190	232	139	103	92
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	14	2,050	16	56	42	69	57	59	66
16	Pilibhit ...	15	9	1,058	9	40	31	66	47	49	32
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.											
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	15	1,672	16	77	48	70	70	75	52
18	Etawah ...	25	11	1,476	12	29	30	39	36	39	26
19	Cawnpore ...	28	10	1,982	10	183	145	153	160	247	253
20	Fatehpur ...	16	10	1,384	10	6	3	3	6	7	5
21	Allahabad ...	36	12	3,525	18	98	116	105	107	138	95
JHANSI DIVISION.											
22	Jhansi ...	40	23	1,323	37	31	28	55	41	31	26
23	Jalaun ...	15	10	841	22	15	19	15	17	17	20
24	Hamirpur ...	24	23	798	563	199	179	166	205	187	346
25	Banda ...	24	11	1,143	29	9	5	12	9	12	10
BENARES DIVISION.											
26	Benares ...	17	7	2,117	10	139	113	151	180	153	144
27	Mirzapur ...	23	8	2,972	8	16	18	17	25	14	10
28	Jaunpur ...	22	11	3,134	11	10	12	7	...	6	6
29	Ghazipur ...	22	3	2,424	18	6	7	3	6	3	4
30	Ballia ...	18	16	1,925	18	13	17	15	13	7	16
GORAKHPUR DIVISION.											
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	28	7,595	35	28	32	38	34	31	21
32	Basti ...	25	11	6,962	26	11	8	36	10	2	7
33	Azamgarh ...	34	14	4,809	26	20	26	38	27	27	25
KUMAUN DIVISION.											
34	Naini Tal ...	20	14	1,549	61	38	32	43	31	24	30
35	Almora ...	6	6	5,082	197	35	42	56	52	61	68
36	Garhwal ...	15	13	3,251	79	30	20	23	20	5	45
LUCKNOW DIVISION.											
37	Lucknow ...	15	10	934	14	228	223	295	283	306	268
38	Unao ...	19	15	1,688	19	6	6	9	12	2	4
39	Rae Bareli ...	14	10	1,748	46	2	3	6	4	8	3
40	Sitapur ...	23	10	2,332	12	9	3	11	4	11	10
41	Hardoi ...	25	14	1,897	16	12	9	5	8	13	10
42	Kheri ...	16	10	1,730	11	14	4	4	11	3	3
FYZABAD DIVISION.											
43	Fyzabad ...	28	17	2,711	20	25	26	46	28	30	19
44	Gonda ...	25	11	2,762	11	24	13	6	12	13	16
45	Báhraich ...	19	4	1,979	6	7	3	9	7	6	8
46	Sultanpur ...	14	6	2,490	18	9	8	1	8	2	12
47	Partabgarh ...	16	8	2,190	9	6	6	5	5	...	...
48	Bara Banki ...	21	15	2,070	15	11	11	14	24	15	9
Total for the Province		1,178	640	104,459	1,709	2,568	2,308	2,924	2,595	2,505	2,439



## FORM No. XI.

of the United Provinces during each month of the year 1926.

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6			7			8	9
						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.		
39	44	33	28	40	32	320	226	546	2.50	2.69	2.57	2.44	1
40	36	34	51	48	100	369	374	743	.71	.89	.79	.48	2
11	6	5	4	13	21	123	70	193	.28	.19	.24	.07	3
53	87	97	79	117	99	586	694	1,280	.72	1.01	.85	.77	4
32	48	71	45	50	54	335	292	627	.59	.58	.59	.30	5
65	64	97	75	63	102	438	582	1,020	.76	1.20	.96	.61	6
40	31	56	68	91	166	432	433	865	1.27	1.56	1.40	.96	7
129	138	198	189	224	321	1,806	1,258	2,564	2.57	3.02	2.77	2.27	8
...	...	2	2	3	3	16	6	22	.04	.02	.03	.03	9
17	17	16	22	15	21	114	106	220	.25	.28	.26	.26	10
52	62	51	100	66	67	449	429	878	.82	.91	.86	.71	11
17	18	15	24	34	28	186	180	366	.48	.51	.49	.28	12
15	24	20	16	14	29	130	149	279	.25	.33	.29	.19	13
71	95	151	114	105	136	871	689	1,560	1.36	1.23	1.30	1.02	14
57	66	83	59	58	75	391	356	747	.86	.92	.89	.90	15
25	44	57	46	29	37	285	218	503	1.24	1.08	1.16	.85	16
48	61	51	51	65	69	375	362	737	.80	.93	.86	.95	17
25	38	48	38	47	54	208	241	449	.51	.73	.61	.48	18
163	214	274	214	216	220	1,122	1,320	2,442	1.76	2.58	2.12	1.80	19
2	9	6	1	8	7	36	27	63	.10	.09	.10	.05	20
90	147	106	110	106	119	654	683	1,337	.90	1.00	.95	.90	21
15	34	48	35	45	50	233	156	439	.90	.54	.72	.80	22
19	42	65	32	17	35	187	126	313	.88	.66	.77	.95	23
302	341	457	501	400	299	1,885	1,697	3,582	7.95	7.43	7.70	8.52	24
10	16	12	17	24	22	96	62	158	.32	.21	.27	.19	25
103	140	173	140	116	122	840	834	1,674	1.72	1.79	1.76	2.43	26
9	4	19	12	19	10	109	94	173	.30	.18	.24	.16	27
1	2	2	5	10	2	35	28	63	.06	.05	.05	.06	28
8	8	7	4	2	12	35	35	70	.09	.09	.09	.07	29
6	16	14	4	4	7	74	58	132	.17	.14	.16	.05	30
16	15	32	13	4	18	134	148	282	.08	.09	.09	.11	31
3	6	12	9	6	4	64	50	114	.06	.05	.06	.03	32
27	20	30	28	27	25	164	156	320	.21	.21	.21	.13	33
24	23	36	28	29	25	207	156	363	1.29	1.34	1.31	1.16	34
32	41	31	35	39	46	287	251	538	1.08	.95	1.01	1.16	35
36	24	12	4	21	32	164	108	272	0.70	.43	.56	.72	36
204	223	328	266	235	214	1,471	1,602	3,073	3.75	4.83	4.24	3.95	37
5	8	7	8	5	9	54	27	81	.12	.07	.10	.09	38
3	2	4	26	3	3	43	24	67	.09	.05	.07	.04	39
6	2	3	5	3	11	40	38	78	.07	.07	.07	.10	40
10	8	7	12	7	12	63	50	113	.11	.10	.10	.09	41
...	2	...	6	6	1	31	23	54	.06	.05	.06	.01	42
21	26	29	39	30	24	188	155	343	.32	.26	.29	.30	43
16	16	10	3	15	5	89	60	149	.12	.08	.10	.06	44
6	6	8	11	7	2	48	32	80	.09	.06	.07	.06	45
6	20	9	4	12	7	61	37	98	.12	.07	.10	.07	46
2	5	1	3	2	10	25	20	45	.06	.04	.05	.06	47
12	7	8	3	9	22	82	63	145	.15	.13	.14	.06	48
1,893	2,306	2,835	2,589	2,509	2,789	15,505	14,755	30,260	.65	.68	.67	.60	



Deaths registered from **plague** 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 plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.					
<b>MEERUT DIVISION.</b>										
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	1	466	1	..	..	..	1	..
2	Saharanpur ...	30	20	1,618	45	24	187	488	690	585
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	26	25	917	94	128	277	584	995	939
4	Meerut ...	45	31	1,331	83	133	276	701	1,540	1,617
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	20	1,514	64	46	134	549	960	615
<b>AGRA DIVISION.</b>										
6	Aligarh ...	37	15	1,722	42	24	52	172	518	402
7	Muttra ...	31	13	838	31	42	228	413	527	417
8	Agra ...	37	22	1,195	60	27	115	469	857	485
9	Mainpuri ...	22	1	1,377	1	..	..	1	..	..
10	Etah ...	29	3	1,518	8	13	1	37	17	25
<b>ROHILKHAND DIVISION.</b>										
11	Bareilly ...	31	4	1,953	4	..	..	3	58	93
12	Bijnor ...	31	15	2,075	32	40	40	100	188	168
13	Budaun ...	28	12	1,845	172	1	27	147	383	415
14	Moradabad ...	34	28	2,487	78	89	169	828	1,351	703
15	Shahjahanpur ...	23	8	2,050	10	..	8	54	108	78
16	Pilibhit ...	15	..	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>ALLAHABAD DIVISION.</b>										
17	Farrukhabad ...	24	4	1,672	5	..	35	32	26	25
18	Etawah ...	25	5	1,476	27	11	56	58	54	6
19	Cawnpore ...	28	11	1,982	48	59	54	177	190	144
20	Fatehpur ...	16	3	1,384	14	18	47	69	16	..
21	Allahabad ...	36	14	3,525	92	101	238	250	152	21
<b>JHANSI DIVISION.</b>										
22	Jhansi ...	40	..	1,323	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Jalaun ...	15	2	841	5	..	6	39	26	7
24	Hamirpur ...	24	..	798	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Banda ...	24	..	1,143	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>BENARES DIVISION.</b>										
26	Benares ...	17	8	2,117	53	60	102	275	65	17
27	Mitzapur ...	23	3	2,972	16	..	1	1	6	1
28	Jaunpur ...	22	15	3,134	70	78	353	351	243	85
29	Ghazipur ...	22	20	2,424	1,506	1,647	2,240	2,487	1,721	595
30	Ballia ...	18	10	1,925	169	409	594	890	667	237
<b>GORAKHPUR DIVISION.</b>										
31	Gorakhpur ...	46	18	7,595	71	128	260	300	163	42
32	Basti ...	25	16	6,962	403	229	414	557	332	160
33	Azamgarh ...	34	32	4,809	871	974	1,969	3,083	1,601	312
<b>KUMAUN DIVISION.</b>										
34	Naini Tal ...	20	4	1,549	4	..	..	1	..	2
35	Almora ...	6	..	5,082	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Garhwal ...	15	..	3,251	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>LUCKNOW DIVISION.</b>										
37	Lucknow ...	15	4	934	8	14	7	13	5	11
38	Unao ...	19	14	1,688	91	211	285	489	324	139
39	Rae Bareli ...	14	6	1,748	33	26	50	110	121	82
40	Sitapur ...	23	9	2,332	83	97	218	302	187	74
41	Hardoi ...	25	9	1,897	23	74	118	63	51	18
42	Kheri ...	16	10	1,730	15	23	43	108	113	59
<b>FYZABAD DIVISION.</b>										
43	Fyzabad ...	23	15	2,711	233	168	353	364	237	143
44	Gonda ...	25	4	2,762	7	3	4	16	3	4
45	Bahraich ...	19	..	1,979	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Sultanpur ...	14	10	2,490	65	170	177	211	88	34
47	Partabgarh ...	16	1	2,190	2	7	5	25	16	..
48	Bara Banki ...	21	6	2,070	17	75	115	187	195	93
Total for the Province...		1,178	471	104,459	4,656	5,152	9,258	15,004	14,795	8,853



## FORM No. XII.

of the United Provinces during each month of the year 1926.

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	.01	...	...	...	1
121	79	...	...	...	2	39	1,023	1,192	2,215	1.98	2.83	2.36	.06	2
148	...	...	1	2	36	81	1,519	1,672	3,191	3.50	4.64	4.02	.30	3
498	88	49	...	6	27	4	2,304	2,635	4,939	2.84	3.82	3.29	3.51	4
154	...	...	...	9	6	...	1,082	1,391	2,473	1.92	2.76	2.32	4.34	5
58	56	...	...	2	...	...	618	666	1,284	1.07	1.37	1.21	.65	6
71	1	...	...	...	3	19	863	858	1,721	2.53	3.09	2.78	2.18	7
126	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,024	1,068	2,092	2.01	2.57	2.26	.02	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	30	...	...	...	...	57	66	123	.13	.17	.15	.02	10
7	...	...	...	1	7	16	88	97	185	.16	.21	.18	.03	11
33	...	...	2	6	10	21	260	348	608	.67	.99	.82	.09	12
101	6	2	3	1	16	62	528	636	1,164	1.00	1.42	1.19	.01	13
123	1	3	1	3	...	55	1,503	1,823	3,326	2.35	3.26	2.77	.22	14
6	...	...	...	...	...	2	126	130	256	.28	.34	.30	.07	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.26	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	64	118	.11	.16	.14	.18	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	101	185	.21	.31	.25	.04	18
3	37	...	...	...	6	29	338	361	699	.53	.70	.61	1.50	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	90	150	.17	.29	.23	1.22	20
8	2	...	...	5	10	32	366	453	819	.51	.66	.58	.67	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.07	22
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	36	79	.20	.19	.19	.08	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.25	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.52	25
...	...	...	23	14	11	8	230	339	575	.48	.73	.60	.90	26
3	...	1	5	4	10	7	13	26	39	.03	.07	.05	.07	27
18	...	...	...	3	8	13	471	681	1,152	.82	1.17	1.00	.46	28
51	24	2	...	57	88	139	4,063	4,988	9,051	10.18	13.04	11.58	3.67	29
25	...	...	...	...	26	51	1,255	1,604	2,899	3.04	3.96	3.49	3.72	30
7	2	1	3	14	38	80	460	578	1,038	.28	.36	.32	1.23	31
51	13	25	12	37	84	147	967	1,094	2,061	.98	1.16	1.07	2.51	32
14	1	13	20	43	116	268	3,755	4,659	8,414	4.84	6.19	5.51	5.18	33
...	2	...	...	...	...	6	10	1	11	.06	.01	.04	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
2	...	...	...	...	...	21	35	38	73	.09	.11	.10	.07	37
5	...	...	...	...	2	29	665	819	1,484	1.53	2.12	1.81	.92	38
12	...	...	...	...	...	17	199	219	418	.42	.48	.45	.51	39
2	...	...	...	...	8	14	393	509	902	.67	1.00	.83	.45	40
...	...	...	...	...	10	25	162	197	359	.28	.39	.33	.05	41
3	...	...	...	...	...	11	162	201	363	.33	.47	.40	.06	42
...	...	2	1	2	45	49	572	792	1,364	.97	1.36	1.16	1.39	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	21	30	.01	.03	.02	.08	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.12	45
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	284	401	685	.57	.79	.68	.28	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	35	53	.04	.08	.06	.02	47
16	...	...	...	...	3	13	308	389	697	.57	.79	.68	.37	48
1,667	312	128	71	209	576	1,272	26,019	31,278	57,297	1.09	1.45	1.26	1.00	







