

## **Annual report of the Mysore Department of Health.**

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AC-242  
C. Duff  
NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY.

Public Health is Purchasable. Within Natural Limitations any Community  
can Determine its own Death-rate.

No. 31]

[1936.

AC-242

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
FOR 1936

*WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.*

**Vol. I.**

P. PARTHASARATHY, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P.,  
L.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H.,  
*Director of Public Health.*



BANGALORE :

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1937



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of Mankind, its publication a Duty."**

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GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE  
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. G. 4124-44—P. H. 12-37-3, dated 25th November 1937.

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**Administration Report of the Mysore Public Health Department  
for the year 1936.**

Reviews the ——. ,

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READ—

The Administration Report of the Public Health Department for the calendar year 1936, received from the Director of Public Health in Mysore, with his letter No. V. S. 52, dated 21st July 1937.

ORDER No. G. 4124-44—P. H. 12-37-3, DATED  
BANGALORE, THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1937.

Recorded.

2. Mr. P. Parthasarathy was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

3. *State of Public Health.*—The state of Public Health during the year was on the whole satisfactory. There was a decline in the incidence of plague and in mortality from small-pox. Cholera showed a small rise towards the end of the year and adequate measures were undertaken to prevent its spread. The reported births were 136,569 giving a birth rate of 20·31, while the number of deaths registered was 96,278 giving a death rate of 14·31 per mille of population.

4. Deaths from malaria continue to account for nearly a third of the total deaths in the State. The suggestion of the Director of Public Health that measures for the free distribution of quinine should be immediately



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undertaken through the agency of the Village Panchayets, the Revenue Department and the Health Department is receiving consideration.

5. *Important Measures.*—The scheme for the experimental control of malaria in 10 villages in the Irwin Canal area sanctioned in 1935 with the corroboration of the Rockefeller Foundation was continued entirely at the cost of Government.

Government sanctioned the organisation of a Health Training Centre at Closepet, the cost of the centre being shared by the Government and the Rockefeller Foundation for the first five years, the entire cost being met by Government thereafter.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., J.P., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, was constituted to examine the question of the correct registration and compilation of vital statistics and of statistics of maternity and child welfare in the Mysore State.

Instructions were issued for regulating the relationship between the Red Cross Society and the District Boards and Village Panchayets in regard to the maternity and child welfare work in the State.

A special course of lectures on Malariology was initiated for the fourth year students of the Medical College in Mysore and for the final year students of the Medical School, Bangalore.

6. *Training of Officers.*—Mr. A. S. Venkatachalam was deputed to attend the Third International Course in Malariology in Singapore commencing from the 27th April 1936. Mr. Narasimhamurthy proceeded to America on a Fellowship of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. T. Chendrasekharaiya was deputed to Ceylon for further training in rural health work and Mr. E. Anantha Rao who had been deputed to Calcutta for study, qualified himself for the Diploma of Public Health.

7. *Visitors.*—The League of Nations Commission for Rural Health visited Mysore, Nagenhalli, Mandya and Closepet in the latter part of the year and saw the progress made in the rural health and malaria control work.

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Dr. Jean M. Orkney, Director of Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, visited the State and saw the activities of Welfare Centres in Mysore and Bangalore Cities and in a few rural areas.

8. The work of the Department is divided among eight bureaus, *viz.*,

- (1) Bureau of Administration.
- (2) „ Maternity and Child Welfare.
- (3) „ Laboratories.
- (4) „ Health Education.
- (5) „ Sanitary Engineering.
- (6) „ Rural Health.
- (7) „ Epidemiology.
- (8) „ Vital Statistics.

9. *Bureau of Administration.*—There were five Health Officers in charge of the three cities, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field and the two districts of Mysore and Shimoga. The following figures give a comparative idea of the state of Public Health in the several areas.

Districts	Area	Population	Births	Birth rate 1936 1935	Deaths	Death rate 1936 1935	Infantile deaths	Rate 1936 1935
	Sq. miles							
1. Bangalore City ..	13.2	201,260	6,969	34.63 36.40	5,327	26.47 30.65	1,098	157.55 179.99
2. Mysore ..	10	119,601	3,760	31.44 30.60	2,553	21.35 24.15	497	132.18 136.25
3. Kolar Gold Field ...	30	83,719	4,612	55.09 50.49	2,692	32.16 32.21	773	167.61 166.27
4. Mysore District ...	5,492	1,569,039	27,335	17.42 17.96	20,121	12.82 14.21	2,463	90.11 89.70
5. Shimoga District ...	4,048	534,722	11,640	21.77 24.59	12,279	22.96 17.12	1,921	165.03 132.64



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Information has not been furnished uniformly in respect of all the areas and the comparison is further rendered difficult by the fact that the registration of births and deaths in rural parts is seriously defective. The infantile death rate in the Kolar Gold Field area shows a tendency to increase, whereas it has gone down considerably in the other City areas.

10. The following is a statement of some of the preventive measures adopted in the areas for which separate Health Officers have been appointed.

Areas	Number of inno- culations against Cholera	Number of vacci- nations	Number of inno- culations against Plague	Number of inno- culations against typhoid	Number of dogs destroyed
Bangalore City ...	3,310	11,551	7,127	2,003	2,491
Mysore City ...	387	17,680	4,807	551	3,283
Kolar Gold Field ...	...	12,022	223	...	1,133
Mysore District ...	11,698	37,465	14,806	...	...
Shimoga District ...	41,696	35,916	3,644	...	...

11. In order to obtain a clear idea of the health staff employed in the Municipalities and the amounts spent on health services, detailed information was obtained for the first time during the year from each Municipality. It was found that in the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Field, 19 Sanitary Inspectors, 21 Vaccinators, 16 Midwives, 125 Sanitary Overseers and Maistries and 1,306 Sweepers and Scavengers were employed, while in 104 Town and Minor Municipalities, 34 Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 29 Vaccinators, 36 Midwives, 63 Sanitary Maistries and 1,287 Sweepers and Scavengers were employed, the populations served in the three Cities and the 104 Municipalities being 404,580 and 596,192, respectively.

12. The Municipal income of the three city areas was Rs. 24,32,312, of which Rs. 7,93,835 or (32.6 per cent) was spent on public health services, including the annual



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recurring cost of water-supply ; while in all the Town and Minor Municipalities, the income and expenditure were Rs. 10,76,706 and Rs. 3,22,445 or (29.9 per cent), respectively.

13. *Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.*—Dr. (Mrs.) Erika Duessen Rosenthal, M.D., continued as Organiser of this Bureau.

14. At the instance of the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, standard type plans of Maternity Homes to suit varied local requirements as noted below were approved and copies were furnished to the Departments and other agencies concerned :—

1. Maternity Home for a village ;
2. Do do combined with quarters for a midwife ;
3. Do do combined with child welfare centre and quarters for a midwife ; and
4. Do do combined with a child welfare centre and quarters for a midwife and a dispensary.

15. Baby Weeks were held during the year in 43 places under the joint auspices of the Red Cross Society and the local bodies concerned. Twelve Maternity Homes and eight Child Welfare Centres were newly opened.

16. Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., J.P., continued as Chairman of the Executive Committee, Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch. A number of special circumstances combined to make the year 1936 an exceptionally busy one. In the first place, there was the distribution by the Government of the whole of the Silver Jubilee Fund, to which was added the munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon for an anti-tuberculosis dispensary. In the second place, the year witnessed the commencement of the Government's drive for village improvement in selected villages, the promotion of maternity and child welfare work being one of the principal items on the programme. In the third place, there was quite a remarkable wave of enthusiasm for maternity and child welfare and donors for maternity homes and similar buildings came forward in great numbers.



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17. The foundation stones of a group of welfare buildings comprising the anti-tuberculosis dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, and a general dispensary were laid by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, His Highness the Mir of Khairpur and by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore. The construction of a building to serve as an institute for midwives and of buildings for model welfare centres and the Red Cross Headquarters at Bangalore was under consideration.

18. The Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, has been placed in possession of a considerable sum of money out of the collections of the Silver Jubilee Fund of His Imperial Majesty King George V and is also in receipt of an increasing annual income from subscriptions paid by the District Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayets. The Society proposes to devote a greater part of these funds to (1) construction and equipment of maternity homes, and in special cases hospitals or dispensaries, (2) the increase in the number of midwives employed in the Districts, and (3) improvement and facilities for treatment in hospitals. There are now 53 maternity and child welfare centres working in the State.

19. *Bureau of Laboratories*—(a) *Public Health Institute*.—The work at the Institute comprises three sections, viz., Bacteriological, Chemical and Medico-legal. In August, the Cholera Section of the Vaccine Institute was transferred to this Institute and 1,39,125 c.c. of cholera vaccine was prepared and supplied to the different parts of the State. In the Bacteriological Section 5,346 c.c. of T. A. B. vaccine was prepared and supplied.

20. With a view to fixing standards of purity for some of the more important food materials like milk, butter, ghee, coffee powder, tea leaves and dust and some of the edible oils sold in the local bazaars, a large number of representative samples from reliable sources were obtained and analysed. A student was trained in food analysis work. The income of the Public Health Institute was Rs. 12,541 and the expenditure Rs. 19,758.

(b) *Vaccine Institute*.—Fifty-five thousand four hundred and forty grs. of lymph was produced as against 86,644 last year. Three lakhs twenty thousand five



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hundred and sixty-five cases of lymph were issued during the year. From the beginning of the year 1936, only glycerine lymph was produced at the Institute and the needs of the State were fully met. The income of the Institute was Rs. 23,541 and the direct expenditure on its maintenance was Rs. 20,760.

21. *Bureau of Health Education.*—The activities of the Bureau consisted in arranging for health cinema shows, organising health exhibitions, doing propaganda by distributing leaflets and posters and contributing articles to the Press. One hundred and sixty-five cinema shows were held and were attended by about 88,000 persons. A film on leprosy with local settings was prepared under the auspices of the State Leprosy Relief Committee and handed over to the Department for demonstration in different parts of the State. It is proposed to purchase a new film on maternity and child welfare. Posters and leaflets on plague, small-pox, consumption, hook-worm, malaria and filth diseases, on soil-pollution, borehole latrines and the house fly; and on water, fruits, vegetables and other subjects were printed and freely distributed. Seven articles in English and Kannada on tuberculosis and cholera were published in local newspapers. During the summer vacation, a series of ten lectures was delivered by the officers of the Health Department in the Government High School, Bangalore, for the benefit of school teachers.

22. *Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.*—The work in this Bureau is divided into five sections (1) water-supply, including original works and maintenance, (2) drainage, (3) sanitary fittings and bore-hole latrines, (4) town planning, and (5) bore-wells.

The Bureau was in charge of 14 water-supply installations and the expenditure incurred thereon was Rs. 2,66,263. Eight new installations were completed during the year, and 18 others were in progress. Estimates for eight more were pending sanction. The amounts spent by the Department on drainage works was Rs. 1,42,095 and on sanitary installations, Rs. 20,869. More than a dozen places were surveyed and plans for town improvement were drawn up in seven cases.



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Twenty-nine bore-wells were completed during the year and 30 bore-hole latrines constructed.

23. *Bureau of Rural Health.*—(a) *Health Training Centre at Closepet.*—The activities of the Health Training Centre at Closepet began in May with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation. The centre worked with one Health Officer, one Assistant Health Officer, five Sanitary Inspectors, five Vaccinators, two Public Health Nurses, two Midwives, two Clerks and ten servants. The area comprised in the Centre is 113 square miles with a population of 50,673 distributed in 72 main villages and 63 hamlets. For convenience of work, the area is divided into five blocks, each block being approximately 24 square miles in extent with a population of 10,000.

(b) *Rural Health Unit, Mandya.*—There is also a Rural Health Unit in Mandya extending its activities over an area of 197 square miles, including Mandya and Maddur towns, and with a population of 82,580.

The work of the centres consisted of regular visits to villages, house to house survey, collection of vital statistics, inspection of the work of vaccinators and chlorination of wells, public health propaganda, village survey, spleen survey and medical inspection of school children. Maternity and child welfare work was also done in one of the divisions. In Closepet town, two clinics functioned during the year.

24. *Bureau of Epidemiology.*—Dr. R. Adiseshan, Professor of Hygiene, Madras, visited the office with a batch of students of the Health Officers' Class and made a study tour of the malaria stations and the anti-guineaworm unit at Chitaldrug. Consignments of the fish used in the control of malaria and guineaworm were supplied, on request to the District Health Officer, Coimbatore, the Director of Fisheries, Madras and the Manager, Gokak Mill, Gokak Falls.

*Malaria Control Work.*—The malaria control work in Bangalore City started during the preceding year was successfully continued. The draining of Sampangi tank and the Dharmambudi tank considerably improved the situation round about these tanks. The authorities of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company were



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induced to clean up the Jakkariah tank and a piece of excellent permanent work has been done in consequence. The spleen and parasite rates in the City were '3 and '8 as compared with '3 and 3'3 respectively last year.

In the Mysore City, systematic control work could be undertaken only during the latter part of the year, with the help of funds provided by the Municipal Council for the purpose.

The experimental stations at Nagenahalli, Hiriur and Mudgere were continued during the year. Paris green control round Nagenahalli village and farm was extended from a quarter to half a mile zone. The study of the effect of paris green spraying on the paddy crops was completed during the year. The spleen rate and the parasite rate of Nagenahalli village still continued to be heavy, being respectively, 24'2 and 6'4. The spleen and parasite rates for Hiriur town were 26'4 and 7'4 respectively.

The control work in the Irwin Canal area was sanctioned for a further period of one year. Anti-malaria work was started during the year in the Mandya town and in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Colony, Bhadravati. Spleen survey was made of Krishnarajendra Mill Colony and the malaria surveys of villages in the Bangalore Taluk, Tarikere Town, Bhadravati Old Town and Madhugiri Town were undertaken in the second quarter of the year. A Third Class Health Officer with two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors with the necessary equipment and drugs formed the treatment party and treated 18,762 persons during the year.

*Hookworm Campaign.*—An anti-hookworm campaign was organised in the Periyapatna Sub-Taluk.

*Guineaworm Control in the Chitaldrug District.*—The present staff consists of a Laboratory Assistant with an Assistant Sanitary Inspector and two peons. The staff visited 75 villages, re-introduced fish into 45 villages and 74 step-wells were treated with perchloron. Fish nurseries were newly established in 30 places.

25. *Epidemic Diseases.*—The incidence of cholera was confined practically to Shimoga and Chitaldrug



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Districts. One lakh twenty-two thousand and five hundred inoculations were done as a result of an intensive inoculation campaign. The incidence of plague was somewhat sporadic during the year and 76,599 inoculations were done. There were 199 vaccinators working during the year (as compared with 184 in the year previous) and performed 270,262 vaccinations. The average number of vaccinations per vaccinator was 1,358 per annum as compared with 1,964 in City areas. The cost of the vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 62,232. The cost per vaccination was annas three and pies eight and for every successful vaccination annas six.

26. *Bureau of Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births during the year was 136,569 against 136,359 during the previous year. The computed birth rate was 20·31 per mille of population against 20·45 in the preceding year. The highest birth rate was returned by the Kolar District (23·93) and the lowest by the Kadur District (16·47).

The total number of deaths reported during the year was 96,278 against 96,974 in the preceding year. The computed death rate was 14·31 against 14·54 in the preceding year. Births exceeded deaths in all districts except Shimoga. A total of 2,059 still-births were reported against 2,110 in the previous year. The total number of deaths among children under one year of age was 15,895 against 15,769 in 1935 giving an infant mortality rate of 116·57 per 1,000 live births. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight deaths were reported as due to child births as compared with 2,205 in the year previous, the maternal mortality rate being 15·35 per mille of population against 15·92.

Plague and small-pox accounted for 1,404 and 4,973 deaths against 1,822 and 10,067 deaths, respectively in the previous year. The deaths under cholera numbered 1,793 against 1,407 during 1935. Deaths under malaria, typhoid and other fevers during 1936 were 29,995, 4,856 and 11,661 against 24,623, 4,071 and 14,352 respectively, during the previous year.

27. *General.*—The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,66,633 during the year as against Rs. 2,57,087

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in 1935. In addition to this, the District Boards spent about Rs. 1,20,000 on conservancy, sanitation and vaccination and the municipalities about Rs. 10,92,000, including the annual recurring cost on water-supply. The total expenditure on account of public health was, therefore, about 15 lakhs of rupees during the year, excluding capital expenditure, aggregating over 8 lakhs of rupees on water-supplies in towns and villages, and on drainage in city and minor municipalities.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,  
*Secretary to Government,  
Local Self-Government Department.*

To—The Director of Public Health in Mysore.  
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.  
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.  
The Presidents of District Boards through the Deputy Commissioners.  
The Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City, through the President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City.  
The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.  
The President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.  
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—S. G. R.





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## Vol. II.

Bureau of Vital Statistics





# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.



Volume I

GENERAL.

The state of public health was satisfactory in the year under report. A decline in the incidence of plague was observed, and as compared with the previous year, a big fall in the mortality from small-pox was registered. Cholera, which had been forecasted by the department months in advance, showed a small rise towards the end of the year, and adequate preventive measures were undertaken to prevent its spread. The total mortality during the year amounted to 96,278 deaths, giving a death-rate of 14·31 per mille of population; and the reported births numbered 1,36,569 with a birth-rate of 20·31, the death and birth rates in the previous year being 14·54 and 20·45, respectively.

Studies made during the year have shown that cholera is likely to spread into the State from outside, and therefore in an effective control of the outbreak of this dreaded disease, it will be necessary to give protected water supplies to the villages within a belt of about 10 miles along the frontiers. Action has already been taken in this connection and Rs. 2,600 has been sanctioned under the rural water supply scheme for sinking wells in 8 such villages.

The statistics of malaria deaths collected during the year show definitely that nearly a third of the deaths reported is due to malaria. It is important therefore that immediate steps should be taken to relieve the situation. In this connection, it may be noted that the District Board, Shimoga, distributed about 20,000 quinine pills in badly infected villages at a cost of Rs. 500. But many of



the sufferers are without any sort of treatment either because of distance from the nearest dispensary or for want of helpers to fetch the medicine. Anti-mosquito measures in village parts will mean money and time and it is obvious that free distribution of quinine should be immediately undertaken among the needy. The distribution could be made by the village panchayets, the Revenue Department through the Revenue Inspectors and the Health Department through the Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.

The scheme for the experimental control of malaria in 10 villages in the Irwin Canal Area sanctioned in Government Order No. G. 7348-54—P. H. 49-34-4, dated 31st January—1st February 1935 with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation for a period of one year, was sanctioned for a further period of one year financed solely by Government in Government Order No. G. 9681-2—P. H. 66-35-7, dated 28—30th May 1936.

On a co-operative basis between the Government and the Rockefeller Foundation, Government in their Order No. G. 8893-6—P. H. 99-34-11, dated 28th April 1936, sanctioned the organisation of a Health Training Centre at Closepet, the entire cost being met by Government after a period of five years.

#### A Committee consisting of—

1. Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., J.P., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (Chairman).
2. Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Revenue Commissioner.
3. Dr. S. Subba Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
4. Dr. P. Parthasarathy, B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H., Director of Public Health.
5. Mr. K. B. Madhava, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A., Professor of Mathematical Economics and Statistics, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
6. Mr. E. R. Sundararajan, M.A. (Hons.), Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics (Secretary).

was appointed by Government in Government Order No. G. 7115-9—P.H. 86-35-4, dated 3rd—9th March 1936, to examine the question of correct registration and compilation of vital statistics in Mysore State and the statistics of maternity and child-welfare. The Committee have submitted their report to Government for consideration.

Under Notification No. G. 4081—P. H. 10-35-10, dated 3rd—10th December 1936, the rules issued under



the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation have become applicable to Kolar Town Municipality.

The opening of a Sanitary Inspectors' Training Class for one year from 1st January 1937, was sanctioned by Government in their letter No. G. 2695—P. H. 11-36-6, dated 21st—22nd October 1936.

Government issued orders in Government Order No. G. 34-11-33—P. H. 90-35-12, dated 20—24th November 1936, on the draft rules for regularising the relations between the Red Cross Society and the District Boards and Village Panchayets in regard to maternity and child welfare work in the State.

Two meetings of the Central Health Committee were held during the year and several health problems were discussed.

Health exhibition on a large scale were organised on the occasion of the Health and Baby Week in Bangalore City in May. It is proposed to make such exhibitions a great success in future with the addition of models on the various aspects of public health work.

As in previous years, the quarterly reports of the Department and 'The Mysore Arogya' were printed and distributed.

The League of Nations Commission for Rural Health visited Mysore, Nagenhalli, Mandya and Closepet in the latter part of the year and saw the progress made in rural health and malaria control work.

Mr. A. S. Venkatachalam was deputed to attend the Third International Course in Malariology in Singapore commencing from the 27th April 1936, in Government Order No. G. 7037-8—P. H. 71-35-6, dated 5th March 1936. Mr. V. Narasimhamurthy was given a year's combined leave in G. O. No. G. 1318-9—P. H. 8-36-4, dated 25—26th August 1936, to proceed to America on a Fellowship of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. T. Chandrasekharaiya was deputed to Ceylon for about a month for further training in rural health work as per Government Order No. G. 1881-2—P. H. 18-36-2, dated 16th September 1936. Mr. E. Anantha Rao who was deputed to Calcutta last year, returned after qualifying himself for the D. P. H.

Mr. M. L. Narasimha Iyengar was transferred on 30th April 1936, to the Bhadravati Paper Mills, Ltd., as Secretary to the Board of Directors. In his place Mr. C. Rangaswami Iyengar was appointed and he took charge



on 11th July. During the year, Mr. K. S. Hutcha Rao was transferred to the charge of the Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore, on 20th June, relieving Mr. S. V. Ramaswami, who was posted to the Central Office.

During the year, as per Government Notification No. G. 6646—P. H. 32-35-14, dated 26th February 1936, Mr. G. N. Seshadri was posted as District Health Officer, Shimoga, Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao as Health Officer, Kolar Gold Field, and Mr. G. M. Dominick as Health Officer, Bangalore City in place of Mr. T. Chandrasekharaiya posted as Health Officer, Health Training Centre, Closepet.

The Director of Health was on tour during the year for 100 days inspecting 40 towns and 30 villages in addition to the cholera infected areas of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Routine inspections of malaria control, guinea-worm and hook-worm campaigns, health unit and health training centres, were made and inspections of the results of vaccinations done were organised. The meetings of the Trust Board of Mysore, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were attended.

The expenditure incurred by the State Department of Health was Rs. 2,66,633 during the year as against Rs. 2,57,087 in the preceding year. In addition to this, the District Boards spent about Rs. 1,20,000 on conservancy, sanitation and vaccination, and the municipalities about Rs. 10,92,000, including the annual recurring cost on water supplies. The total expenditure incurred on public health was therefore about 15 lakhs of rupees during the year, excluding capital expenditure on water supplies (and maintenance charges) and drainage in city, town and minor municipalities and on village water supplies, amounting to over eight (8) lakhs of rupees.

## 2. BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION.

### (a) City Health Organisations.

#### (i) BANGALORE CITY.

G. M. Dominick, M.B.C.S., D.P.H.,

*Health Officer.*

Mr. T. Chandrasekharaiya was in charge of the Health Office upto 13th March 1936, when he handed over charge to Mr. G. M. Dominick.



*Area and Population.*—At the Census of 1931, the area of the City was about 13·2 sq. miles or 8,848 acres, the greatest length being 7 miles and the greatest breadth 4 miles. The estimated population on 1st July 1936, was 2,01,260.

*Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The agency for the registration of births and deaths remained the same as in former years, *viz.*, eight Sub-Registrars and four Sub-Registrar Vaccinators. The registration work was checked by the Sanitary Inspectors, Lady Health Visitors, Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer, during their rounds.

*Births.*—The total number of births registered, exclusive of 258 still-births, was 6,969 (3,594 male and 3,375 female). The computed birth-rate during the year was 34·63 per mille of population as against 36·40 in the previous year. Of these births, 3,190 were conducted in the Maternity Hospital and 1,276 by the municipal midwives.

*Deaths.*—The registered deaths during the year were 5,327, giving a death-rate of 26·47 per mille of population, as compared with 30·65 in the preceding year. Of these deaths, a total of 980 were reported from (1) Central Jail, (2) Epidemic Diseases Hospital, (3) St. Martha's Hospital, (4) Victoria Hospital and (5) Mental Hospital.

*Infant deaths.*—In the year under report, 1,098 deaths of infants under one year of age were reported giving an infant mortality rate of 157·55 per thousand live-births as against 179·99 in the previous year.

*Cholera.*—There were 13 attacks with 11 deaths from cholera during the year as against 8 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous year, as shown below :—

<i>Division.</i>		<i>Attacks.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
II	...	1	...	1
III	...	1	...	1
IV	...	6	...	4
VI	...	1	...	1
VII	...	2	...	2
Imported Cases	...	2	...	2

All the infected and the neighbouring houses were thoroughly disinfected. The wells in the infected localities were hankanized and chlcrinated. Leaflets explaining the mode of spread of the disease and its prevention, and the danger from house flies, etc., were distributed all over the City. Destruction of over-ripe and rotten fruits was carried



out. Use of fly and dust-proof show-cases were insisted upon in eating houses, sweet-meat shops, hotels, coffee clubs, etc. In all, 3,310 anti-cholera inoculations were performed.

*Small-pox.*—There were 13 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox during the year as compared with 422 attacks and 147 deaths reported in the previous year. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 11,551 (primary 7,755 and re-vaccinations 3,796).

*Plague.*—A total of 38 attacks and 22 deaths from plague were reported during the year as against 97 attacks and 77 deaths in the previous year. The incidence in respect of the divisions is given below :—

<i>Divisions.</i>		<i>Attacks.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
I	...	7	...	6
II	...	3	...	2
III	...	10	...	3
IV	...	1	...	1
V	...	3	...	1
VI	...	7	...	5
VIII	...	2	...	1
IX	...	3	...	1
Imported cases	...	2	...	2

The usual preventive measures were adopted and 7,127 persons were inoculated.

*Typhoid.*—There were 61 deaths reported under typhoid as against 78 in the previous year. Necessary preventive and precautionary measures were adopted to combat the spread of the disease. A total of 2,003 anti-typhoid inoculations were done during the year.

*Influenza.*—There were 23 deaths during the year as against 20 deaths in the previous year.

*Disinfection.*—A gang of 15 men carried on disinfection work under a trained Sanitary Inspector and disinfected 503 houses during the year as compared with 422 in the previous year.

*Sanitation.*—There were five whole-time Sanitary Inspectors for looking after the sanitation of the City. The total number of house-to-house inspections done by them was 8,359 against 5,998 in the previous year. Sanitary defects were noticed in 2,281 premises and notices were issued under the different sections of the Regulation for effecting improvements. The terms were complied with in 580 cases.



Prosecutions were instituted in 583 instances during the year as against 681 in the previous year; of these 361 resulted in conviction, 24 in acquittal, 32 were struck off and 166 were withdrawn.

*Propaganda.*—Talks on prevention of plague, typhoid and small-pox were given and leaflets on cholera, small-pox and plague were distributed in the infected localities and neighbourhood. Forty-six (46) cinema shows were held during the year in different parts of the City.

*Water Supply.*—The management of the water-supply was in charge of the Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division under the Public Works Department. Weekly statements of results of bacteriological analysis of filtered and unfiltered water received at the Health Office indicated that the standard of purity, except in very few cases, was generally satisfactory at the source. At the distribution, however, the samples were not quite satisfactory, particularly in some of the old mains and in all these cases the water-supply department replaced or cleaned them systematically.

*Markets and slaughter-houses.*—The Sanitary Inspectors, the Veterinary Inspector and the Health Officer inspected these places regularly.

*Destruction of Dogs.*—A total of 2,491 stray dogs were destroyed during the year.

*Hotels, eating-houses and aerated water-factories.*—The sanitary staff inspected the hotels, eating-houses and aerated water factories on several occasions with a view to improve their sanitary conditions. Bye-laws, such as (a) preserving articles of food, etc., in dust and fly-proof cases, (b) using dishes, etc., cleaned with boiling water, and (c) providing suitable outlet for smoke, etc., were enforced.

*Mosquito Control.*—See under Epidemiology.

## (ii) MYSORE CITY.

S. SESHAGIRI RAO, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Cal.),  
*Health Officer.*

*Population.*—The estimated population of the City as on July 1, 1936, was 1,19,601.

*Births.*—During the year 3,760, births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 31.44 per mille of population against 30.60 in the preceding year. During the year, 149 still-births were registered.



*Deaths.*--A total of 2,553 deaths were reported during the year, and the computed death-rate was 21.35 as compared with 24.15 in the previous year.

*Infant Mortality.*—During the year, 497 deaths of infants under one year of age were reported, giving an infant mortality of 132.18 per 1,000 live births as compared with 136.25 in the previous year.

*Plague.*—During the year, 18 attacks with 9 deaths were reported under plague as compared with 48 attacks with 32 deaths in the previous year. Of these, 2 were imported cases. Prompt disinfection of infected houses was resorted to, and 4,807 anti-plague inoculations were done.

*Cholera.*—There were 3 attacks with 3 deaths from cholera during the year, of which 2 attacks and 2 deaths were imported.

*Influenza.*—Forty-six (46) attacks with 46 deaths from influenza were reported.

*Small-pox.*—Of 20 attacks with 6 deaths reported, 7 attacks were imported. As a preventive measure, 17,680 vaccinations were performed, of which 9,393 were re-vaccinations.

*Consumption.*—There were 263 deaths reported under this cause as against 281 during the previous year.

*Malaria.*—Seventy-eight (78) deaths were registered under this head as against 75 in the previous year.

*Typhoid.*—During the year, 51 deaths were registered under typhoid as against 25 in the previous year. As in the previous year all the medical institutions were requested to report promptly, cases coming under their care.

*Houses disinfected.*—In the year under report, 385 houses were disinfected as compared with 1,169 in the previous year.

*Sanitation and Conservancy.*—During the year, 2,655 premises were visited by the Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with the inspection of sanitation. Notices were issued in 4,331 cases under the various sections of the Municipal Regulation. Terms of notices were complied with in 922 cases including those issued in the previous year; 1,134 prosecutions were launched, and convictions were obtained in 239 cases. In 5 cases, the parties were acquitted, 787 cases were withdrawn and 103 remained pending at the end of the year.



*Markets and Slaughter-houses.*—The markets and slaughter-houses were inspected regularly by the Veterinary Inspector, and the Sanitary Inspectors and by the Health Officer.

During the year, 72,993 animals were slaughtered in the two slaughter-houses, *viz.*, 53,192 sheep, 14,566 goats, 2,573 bullocks, 1,972 cows and 690 buffaloes.

*Hotels, eating-houses, bakeries, aerated water-factories, etc.*—These were inspected by the Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors and needful action was taken against defects noticed.

Licenses were issued to the following business concerns on their conforming to the Municipal Regulation and Bye-laws :—

Hotels	...	...	...	9
Coffee-clubs	...	...	...	76
Aerated Water Factories	...	...	...	23
Sweet-meat shops	...	...	...	88
Private meat-stalls	...	...	...	20
Dangerous and offensive trades	...	...	...	399
Ice manufacturing shops	...	...	...	2

*Destruction of Dogs.*—During the year, 3,283 stray dogs were destroyed and no case of dog-bite was reported.

*Propaganda.*—Propaganda by means of lantern lectures in the different Mohallas of the City and by distributing leaflets on plague, typhoid, cholera, small-pox, personal hygiene, etc., was carried on. During the year, 24 cinema shows were held.

*Laboratory.*—During the year, the following (1,203) samples were examined at the office laboratory :—

1. Water (bacteriological) (Tap water 349; Well water 119).	468
2. Water (chemical) ...	106
3. Water for residual chlorine test ...	203
4. Milk (bacteriological) ...	5
5. Food-stuffs (under Food Adulteration Regulation) ...	212
6. Food-stuffs, other samples ...	7
7. Sludge ...	4
8. Sewage ...	110
9. Ferric chlorine determination on sewage samples ...	16
10. Specimens examined for cholera (all negative) ..	3
11. Rodents (11 positive) ...	65
12. Other samples ...	4

*Malaria Control.*—See under Epidemiology.

*Composting.*—During the year, 4,400 tons of compost was prepared, giving an increase of 800 tons over last



year's production. The total sales amounted to 4,100 tons as against 2,870 tons in the previous year. The Agricultural Department and the Mysore Sugar Company together purchased 3,923 tons and private sales came up to 170 tons.

The realisations from the sale of compost amounted to Rs. 15,088 as against Rs. 9,212 in the previous year.

Two more experiments on the Indore method of composting were conducted and they were found to be successful. However, the time taken for the composted stuff to become ready for sieving was three months from start. The sieved compost was as rich in nitrogen as the one prepared by the Mysore method.

Forty-five samples of compost were sent for analysis in the laboratories of the Agricultural Department and their quality was certified as good.

A separate stall was arranged at the Dasara Exhibition for demonstrating the method of composting and 5,000 pamphlets on the subject of using compost as manure were distributed.

*Food-stuffs.*—The following is a statement of specimens of food-stuffs analysed during the year. Conviction obtained under the Adulteration of Food-stuffs Regulation are also detailed therein.

*Statement showing particulars of Samples of Food-stuffs analysed during 1936.*

No.	Sample	Number examined	Number found genuine	Number found adulterated	Number of cases prosecuted	Number of cases struck off	Number of cases withdrawn	Number of cases acquitted	Number of cases ending in conviction
1	Cow's Milk ...	49	24	25	25	1	8	1	17
2	Buffalo's Milk ...	86	53	33	26	...	...	4	22
3	Mixed Milk (Cow's and Buffalo's) ...	28	21	7	9	...	1	2	7
4	Skimmed Milk ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Pasteurised Milk ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ghee ...	21	15	6	5	...	2	...	3
7	Butter ...	17	10	7	2	4	1	...	1
8	Coffee Powder ...	5	1	4	3	1	2	...	1
	Total ...	212	130	82	70	6	14	7	51



## (iii) KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B.A., M.B.B.S., C.P.H.,

*Health Officer.*

*Births.*—In the year under report 4,612 births were registered, of which 1,702 occurred in the Sanitary Board Area and 2,909 in the Mining Area. The computed birth rate per mille of population was 55·09 as against 50·49 in the previous year.

Of the total births, 1,223 or 26·5 per cent were conducted in the Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet and Champion Reefs Dispensary, 1,860 or 40·3 per cent under the care of qualified Midwives and Dais, and 1,529 or 33·2 per cent by others.

The Mining authorities maintain nine midwives and the Sanitary Board three, one of whom is attached to the Champion Reefs Dispensary and the second to the Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet.

As usual the Sanitary Inspectors and the Maistries inspected and supervised the registration of births and deaths.

*Deaths.*—The number of deaths reported during the year was 2,692, giving a death-rate of 32·16 per mille of population as compared with 32·21 in the preceding year.

*Infant Deaths.*—During the year, 773 infants under one year of age died resulting in an infant mortality of 167·61 as against 166·27 in the previous year. The causes of mortality among infants were: Small-pox 4, Influenza 7, other Fevers 11, Pneumonia 24, Dysentery 14, Diarrhoea 36, Bowel complaints 3, Pre-maturity 70, Convulsion 192, Malnutrition 309, Bronchitis 41, Typhoid 1, Whooping Cough 1, and all other Causes 60.

*Cholera.*—The area was free from cholera in the year under report.

*Plague.*—Only one attack with 1 death was reported under plague as against 97 attacks with 59 deaths in the previous year.

*Small-pox.*—During the year, 121 attacks with 27 deaths were reported from small-pox; and 12,022 vaccinations were done. Of these, 3,927 were primary and 8,095 re-vaccinations. Of the primary 3,288 and of re-vaccinations 2,430 were successful.



*Typhoid.*—There were 8 deaths from typhoid as against 5 in the previous year.

*Influenza.*—Eighty-four deaths were recorded under influenza.

*Disinfection.*—During the year, 5,725 houses were disinfected.

*Hydrophobia.*—Five deaths were reported as due to hydrophobia as compared with 3 in the preceding year.

*Water Supply.*—As in previous years filtered and chlorinated water was supplied from Bethamangala to the Mining Area, Robertsonpet and Andersonpet.

*Measures against Rabies.*—The practice of licensing dogs continued under the Sanitary Board Rules. During the year, 1,133 dogs were destroyed, and 222 dogs which had inflicted bites on 118 persons were kept under observation for rabies and all the patients were given anti-rabic treatment. The brains of 51 dogs were sent to Coonoor for examination.

*Rat-destruction.*—During the year, 33,699 rats were destroyed.

*Notices issued.*—Forty-one notices were issued during the year against sanitary defects noticed during inspections. These cases involving 41 persons were filed and tried in Court. Of the total of 50 cases (including 9 pending cases), 36 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 7 in withdrawal, and 6 were pending disposal.

*Laboratory.*—The samples analysed at the office laboratory are detailed below:—

<i>Samples.</i>		<i>No. examined.</i>
1.	Water	29
2.	Free chlorine test	21
3.	Smear for Gonococci	46
4.	Blood smear for M. P.	41
5.	Sputum for Tubercular bacilli	41
6.	Urine for Albumin and Sugar	56
7.	Spleen for liver and anthrax	43
8.	Ear examined for anthrax	4
9.	Motion for amœba	22
10.	Motion for ova	7
11.	Rats examined for plague	14
12.	Motion for hookworm	13
13.	Motion for cholera	5
14.	Blood smear for Hæmoglobin	2
15.	Smear from cervix	38
16.	Blood smear for R. B. count	3
17.	Motion for M. P.	2
Total		387

*Hotels, Eating-houses, etc.*—The Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors paid 907 visits to hotels, 852 to coffee clubs, 584 to aerated water factories, 762 to bakeries, 499 to mutton stalls, 604 to chakna stalls, and 142 to markets and slaughter houses.

### (b) District Health Organisations.

As in the previous year full-time Health Officers were in charge of only two districts, *viz.*, Mysore and Shimoga. In the other six districts, the District Medical Officers continued to act as *ex-officio* Health Officers.

#### (i) MYSORE DISTRICT.

M. G. SRINIVASA PEIDPET, L.M.S., B.S.Sc.,

#### *Health Officer.*

In the year under report 27,335 live births were reported, giving a birth-rate of 1,742 per mille of population as against 17'96 in the previous year. Of 20,121 deaths reported, 2,463 were under one year of age. The number of still-births reported during the year was 391.

In connection with vaccination and sanitation, the District Board maintained 8 Sanitary Inspectors and 23 Vaccinators. The 16 taluks are divided into ranges for the 8 Sanitary Inspectors as shown below :—

Taluks.	Sanitary Inspector.
1. Mysore and Heggaddevankote	... 1
2. Malvalli, Maddur and Mandya	... 1
3. Krishnarajanagar	... 1
4. Krishnarajpet	... 1
5. Hunsur and Periyapatna	... 1
6. Nanjangud and Gundlupet	... 1
7. Nagamangala and Seringapatam	... 1
8. Chamarajnagar, T.-Narsipur and Yelandur	... 1

*Plague.*—There were 544 deaths reported under plague as against 731 in the previous year. A total of 14,806 anti-plague inoculations were done.

*Small-pox.*—There were reported 1,964 attacks and 1,249 deaths against 4,312 attacks and 2,359 deaths in the previous year. As a preventive measure 37,465 vaccinations were performed.



*Cholera.*—There were reported 320 deaths from cholera during the year as against 169 deaths in the previous year. On receipt of reports prompt preventive measures were adopted in every infected village and medical relief was given by the local medical officers. A total of 11,698 anti-cholera inoculations were done.

*Jatras.*—The sanitary arrangements at Jatras consisted of employment of special conservancy staff and putting up of temporary latrines. The drinking water sources were treated with perchloron wherever possible. Provision was made for rendering medical aid. Necessary schemes were got up for providing protective water-supply at major jatra centres.

*Hookworm.*—See under Epidemiology.

*Model Villages.*—Forty villages were selected for intensive development of rural areas and the items included provision of soak-pits for house drainage, improvement of water-supply, alignment of roads and streets, relief of congestion and provision of bore-hole latrines.

*Maternity Homes.*—Opening of maternity homes was contemplated in nine places, but so far three places, *viz.*, Gargeswari, Bilikere and Saligrama have decided to have them. French-Rocks Maternity Home is doing good work.

*Baby Shows.*—Baby shows were held in nine places in the district as noted below :—

<i>Taluk.</i>		<i>Place.</i>
1. Hunsur	...	Kampalapura.
2. T.-Narsipur	...	Talakad.
3. Periyapatna	...	Periyapatna.
4. Seringapatam	...	French-Rocks.
5. Krishnarajanagar	...	Haradanahalli.
6. Mysore	...	Varuna.
7. T.-Narsipur	...	Mugur.
8. Mandya	...	Mandya.
9. Krishnarajpete	...	Krishnarajpete.

*Inspections.*—Detailed inspection of Municipalities was undertaken in Nanjangud, Talakad, T.-Narsipur, Mugur, Nagamangala and Mirle. Suggestions for improvements were made. The following factories were inspected during the year, *viz.*, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, the Mysore Railways, the Sandal Oil Factory, the Hunsur Coffee Works, and the Sivasamudram Hydro-Electric Works.



## (ii) SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

G. N. SESHADRI, L.M.S., D.P.H. (Cal.),

*Health Officer.*

During the year, 11,640 births and 12,279 deaths were reported, showing an increase of deaths over births. Of the deaths reported, 1,921 were under one year of age. The number of still-births reported was 224.

*Plague.*—Forty-three attacks with 23 deaths from plague were reported and 3,644 anti-plague inoculations were done.

*Small-pox.*—Small-pox, however, accounted for 538 attacks and 308 deaths. As a preventive measure 35,916 vaccinations were performed.

*Cholera.*—During the year a fairly high incidence of cholera was reported necessitating the taking of large-scale preventive measures. The taluks chiefly affected were Shimoga, Honnali, Chennagiri, Sagar, Shikarpur and Kumsi. As compared with nil incidence in the previous year a total of 562 deaths were reported in the year under report, and as a preventive measure as many as 41,696 anti-cholera inoculations were done.

*Inspections.*—In connection with the control of the cholera epidemic, 102 places were visited by the District Health Officer. He inspected 49 places for improvement of sanitation. The Jatra centres of Bankasana, Honnali, Kudli, Tampur, Tirthahalli and Thogersi were also visited. For verification of vaccination work, 71 places were visited. In connection with the baby shows the places visited were Bhadravati, Bhimankone, Chennagiri, Gajanur, Honnali, Sagar, Shiralkoppa, Sorab and Thagarthi.

*Propaganda.*—Ten lectures with lantern slides and 45 without the aid of lantern slides were delivered in the year under report. A total of 2,500 leaflets were distributed.

*Food Inspection.*—Ninety hotels, 4 mutton and fish stalls, 1 chakna stall, 40 coffee clubs, 4 aerated water factories, 6 markets and 3 slaughter houses were inspected.

*Sanitation of Houses.*—Of 120 houses inspected sanitary defects were noticed in 18 cases and all the 14 notices issued were complied with.



*Water Samples.*—Four samples of water were sent to the Public Health Institute for chemical and bacteriological examination.

(c) **Municipality Organizations.**

In order to have a clear idea of the health staff employed in the Municipalities and the amount spent on health services, a special circular was issued during the year requesting for detailed information. The figures received are no doubt incomplete, but the following table gives a comparative idea of the health organization in Municipalities in each district.

# Health Staff Employed in Town and Minor Municipalities.

District	No. of Town and Minor Municipalities	Total population	Sanitary Inspectors or Asst. Sanitary Inspectors	Sanitary Maistries or Overseers	Sweepers and Scavengers	Vaccinators	Midwives	Income and Expenditure			
								Income in Rupees	Expenditure in Rupees on Public Health Services, including recurring expenditure on water supplies	Per capita expenditure in annas	
Bangalore	13	82,536	4	19	173	5	6	1,15,785	42,360	8.25	
Chitaldrug	11	72,440	5	4	130	3	4	1,84,554	12,523	2.75	
Hassan	12	60,249	6	10	132	2	1	1,30,416	58,964	15.67	
Kadur	9	42,107	3	5	139	4	5	1,20,170	40,367	15.33	
Kolar	11	76,440	2	4	137	4	4	40,367	35,605	7.42	
Mysore	26	1,25,596	6	8	298	6	6	1,94,447	57,759	7.33	
Shimoga	12	69,837	4	4	157	2	8	1,83,023	56,200	12.92	
Tumkur	10	66,987	4	9	121	3	2	1,07,944	18,667	4.50	
Total (Town and Minor Municipalities.)	104	5,96,192	34	63	1,287	29	36	10,76,706	3,22,445	8.67	
Total (City Municipalities) ...	...	4,04,580	19	125	1,306	21	16	24,32,312	7,93,835	31.39	
Bangalore City ...	...	2,01,260	8	46	668	6	11	15,56,012	5,38,407	42.83	
Mysore City	...	1,19,601	8	64	530	8	4	7,38,353	2,02,965	27.17	
Kolar Gold Field	...	83,719	3	15	108	7	1	1,37,947	52,463	10.00	



It will be seen that in the three City Municipalities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field, 19 Sanitary Inspectors, 21 Vaccinators, 16 Midwives and 125 Sanitary Maistries and 1,306 Sweepers and Scavengers are employed, whilst in 104 Town and Minor Municipalities 34 Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 29 Vaccinators, 36 Midwives, 63 Sanitary Maistries and 1,287 Sweepers and Scavengers are employed.

The income of the three City Municipalities was Rs. 24,32,312, of which they spent Rs. 7,93,835 (or 32·6 per cent) on public health services, including the annual recurring cost on water-supply, whilst in all the Town and Minor Municipalities the income and expenditure were Rs. 10,76,706 and Rs. 3,22,445 (or 29·9 per cent) respectively.

Municipality	Income	Expenditure	Percentage of income spent on public health services	Total population	Total area in sq. miles	Density per sq. mile	No. of Sanitary Inspectors	No. of Vaccinators	No. of Midwives	No. of Sanitary Maistries	No. of Sweepers and Scavengers
Bangalore City	24,32,312	7,93,835	32·6	1,00,000	100	1,000	19	21	16	125	1,306
Mysore City	1,00,000	30,000	30·0	100,000	100	1,000	19	21	16	125	1,306
Kolar Gold Field	1,00,000	30,000	30·0	100,000	100	1,000	19	21	16	125	1,306
Town and Minor Municipalities	10,76,706	3,22,445	29·9	1,00,000	100	1,000	34	29	36	63	1,287
Total	35,09,018	11,16,280	31·8	2,00,000	200	2,000	53	50	52	188	2,593

### 3. BUREAU OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### (a) State Organization.

ERIKA DUESSEN ROSENTHAL, M.D.,

*Organizer.*

The Organizer was on leave for one month during the year, when Mr. S. Ramachandra Rao was put in charge of the Bureau in addition to his other duties.

Dr. Jean M. Orkney, Director of Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, visited the State and saw the activities of Welfare Centres in Mysore and Bangalore Cities and in a few rural areas.

Government have approved of four types of Maternity Homes described below :—

- (i) Maternity home for a village.
- (ii) Maternity home for a village combined with quarters for a midwife.
- (iii) Maternity home for a village combined with a child welfare centre and quarters for a midwife, and
- (iv) Maternity home for a village combined with a child welfare centre and quarters for a midwife and a dispensary.

The Organizer was on tour for 142 days during the year and visited 248 places. She had 59 interviews with officers and prominent men and women of the localities visited, and held 73 discussions in the interest of maternity and child welfare work. The Organizer also attended 28 meetings of executive committee concerned with welfare work.

*Propaganda.*—Baby weeks were held during the year in 43 places excluding Tumkur District under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, the Village Panchayets, the District Boards and Municipalities. The Organizer attended 12 of these as against 16 in the previous year. Baby weeks, when held, should serve the purpose of evaluating the working of infant and child welfare centres working during the previous year and focus the attention of the general public in health matters.



During her tours the Organizer delivered 47 lectures in the various places visited on Motherhood, Weaning and Feeding of Babies, Balanced Diet for Babies, Balanced Diet, Ante-natal Care, Outlines of Maternity and Child Welfare Work, Necessity of Maternity Home, Necessity of Welfare Work, Self help in Welfare Work, Health and Welfare, Care of the Baby, Health and Cleanliness, Why do we have baby shows, What can a poor woman do for the baby, Health of the Mother and the Child, Necessity of Ante-natal and Baby Clinics, Necessity of exact data on the growth of children and how to get them, What can poor people do for the health of their families, Root of the Infant and Maternal Morbidity and Mortality, Importance of Medical Inspection of Girls' Schools, Do pregnant women need a special diet, and Necessity for vaccination. Besides these, 31 health talks on maternity and child welfare and general hygiene were given at baby weeks, and during inspections of maternity homes and welfare centres.

Two leaflets and one article were written on the following subjects :—

1. How to nurse a baby—Published in the Nursing Journal of India.
2. Weaning and Feeding of the baby, and
3. Welfare work in India—Published in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Mysore Medical Association.

*Organization.*—The following maternity clinics are being held with the help of lady doctors as indicated :—

<i>Clinic at :</i>		<i>Lady Doctor from :</i>
Closepet	...	Channapatna
Chiknayakanhalli	...	Tiptur
Vadigenhalli	...	Chikballapur
Harihar	...	Davangere
Krishnarajendra Mills' Creche.		Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore
French-Rocks	...	Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore.
Seringapatam	...	Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore.
Periyapatna	...	Hunsur
Yaranahalli	...	Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore
Bethalur	...	Tumkur
Haranahalli	...	Hassan



Twelve (12) maternity homes and eight child welfare centres were opened during the year. Two child welfare centres were reported to be not working and steps were taken to revive them again.

Three (3) sewing classes against two in the preceding year were conducted in three centres of the Gunamba Trust.

Sixteen (16) inspections of the nursery schools were made during the year.

Nineteen (19) factories were visited for inspecting the condition of women workers.

One professional worker and four voluntary workers were trained during the year.

#### **(b) Voluntary Organizations.**

As in the previous year Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., J.P., acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee, Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch. The Executive Committee met seven times during the year, considered over 165 subjects and complied with 51 requests for grants.

A number of special circumstances combined to make the year 1936 an exceptionally busy one. In the first place, there was the distribution by the Government of the whole of the Silver Jubilee Fund, added to which was the munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon for an anti-tuberculosis dispensary. In the second place, the year witnessed the commencement of the Government's drive for village improvement in selected villages, the promotion of maternity and child welfare work being one of the principal items of this programme. In the third place, there has been quite a remarkable wave of enthusiasm for the work of the kind on the lines of the programme that was worked out in 1935, and donors and other promoters of schemes for maternity homes and similar buildings are coming forward in such numbers that it has put quite a strain on the staff to organise and adjust the claims of the various competing schemes.



Government were pleased to direct that the available funds of the Silver Jubilee Fund be distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch—	
(a) Grants to Districts for Maternity Homes ...	16,000
(b) Model Welfare Centre and Red Cross head-quarters at Bangalore ...	35,000
2. The Countess of Dufferin's Fund—	
(a) For an Institute of Midwives in Bangalore ...	15,000
(b) Grant towards the new Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore ...	20,000
(c) Corpus of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund ...	1,500
3. St. John Ambulance Association ...	1,500
4. The Mysore Soldiers' Board for the Local Benevolent Fund ...	1,000
Total ...	90,000

Any balance that may be left after the above distribution, may be made to the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

As already noted in the report for 1935, the foundation stones of a group of welfare buildings, to be erected in this connection, comprising an anti-tuberculosis dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, and a general dispensary were laid by His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia, His Highness the Mir of Khairpur and by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, on the 22nd June 1936. The plans for an institute for midwives have been prepared. The preparation of those for the model welfare centres and the Red Cross headquarters at Bangalore is lying over, pending the clearance of the site which has been allotted to these buildings. It is hoped that it will be possible to proceed with this project in the latter half of 1937.

The Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, have been placed in possession of a considerable sum of money, which is thus available for non-recurring grants, out of the collections of the Silver Jubilee Fund of His Imperial Majesty King George V, and also in receipt of an increasing annual income from the subscriptions paid by District Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayets.





## Maternity and Child Welfare Work during the year 1936.

No.	Place	Name of Centre	No. of clinics held			No. of cases examined								No. of children that were		No. of house visits paid		No. of deliveries attended			
			Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Children's	Pregnant women				Children				Weighed	Bathed	Given milk	First visit		Re-visits		
						First examination	Re-examination	Number treated	Number referred to hospitals	First examination	Re-examination	Number treated	Number referred to hospital								
1	Anekal	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Attibele	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bangalore City	Belimutt Creche	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Do	Civic and Social Progress Association, Chamarajpet.	36	28	48	36	8	...	...	38	...	...	...	244	244	229	40	1,080	...	...	18
5	Do	Deena Seva Sangha, Malleswaram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Do	Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Creche.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Do	Mahila Seva Samaj, Basavangudi...	38	38	38	105	318	30	4	350	810	5	2	350	600	...	...	720	1,506	96	
8	Do	Child Welfare Centre, Military Area, Hebbal.	19	...	49	82	73	65	1	234	503	65	...	234	...	...	...	5,885	58,850	170	
9	Do	Child Welfare Centre (Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills).	12	...	...	57	57	10	10	...	...	...	...	16	16	16	5	...	...	...	
10	Bethlur	Bethlur Baby Clinic Methodists' Mission.	6	1	46	6	...	...	...	22	626	446	4	446	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
11	Bowringpet	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bhadravati	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Channarayana	Do	45	...	15	136	42	167	10	75	42	62	25	75	...	...	83	24	287	...	
14	Chitaldrug	Do	576	315	15	198	252	450	78	15	45	60	23	25	...	25	500	1,540	50	...	
15	Chikballapur...	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chikmagalur...	Do	1	...	1	105	204	50	3	213	387	21	...	213	24	...	2,100	...	...	...	
17	Davangere	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Devanahalli	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	French-Rocks	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Kengeri	Gurukula Ashrama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Haranahalli	Methodist Mission Combined Dispensary and Child Welfare Centre.	43	43	...	43	43	43	...	36	36	...	8	36	36	36	142	420	254	...	...

[illegible]

\* Statistics incomplete.



#### 4. BUREAU OF LABORATORIES.

##### (a) Public Health Institute.

C. V. NATARAJAN, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., Dr.P.H.,

*Superintendent.*

As in previous years the work at the Institute was done in three sections, *viz.*, Bacteriological, Chemical and Medico-legal. In August the Cholera Section of the Vaccine Institute was transferred to this Institute, and cholera vaccine was prepared and supplied to the different parts of the State, the total quantity supplied being 1,39,125 c.c.

*Bacteriological Section.*—During the year, 8,061 samples were examined as detailed below as compared with 8,658 in the previous year.

##### Particulars of 8,061 samples examined at the Institute.

No.	Particulars	Positive	Negative	Total
1	Blood for Wassermann Test ...	1,414	3,806	5,220
2	" Widal ...	95	120	215
3	" from dead rat for B. pestis. ...	1	7	8
4	" M. P. ...	4	22	26
5	" Blood Count ...	...	...	6
6	" Cultural examination ...	...	...	3
7	" Calcium Estimation ...	...	...	1
8	" Sugar do ...	...	...	1
9	Motion for Typhoid ...	3	20	23
10	" Cholera ...	48	32	80
11	" Amœbæ ...	54	40	94
12	" Dysentery ...	2	46	48
13	" B. Coli ...	4	3	7
14	" Ova ...	3	10	13
15	" T. B. ...	...	1	1
16	Water for Typhoid ...	...	393	393
17	" Diarrhœa ...	...	37	37
18	" Cholera ...	19	40	59
19	" Dysentery ...	...	15	15
20	" General ...	...	...	1,302
21	Preparation of Auto-vaccine ...	...	...	8
22	Acetic Fluid ...	...	...	10
23	Sputum for T. B. ...	12	37	49
24	Vomit for Cholera ...	3	22	25

No.	Particulars	Positive	Negative	Total
25	C. S. F. ...	...	4	4
26	Throat smear for Diphtheria ...	3	3	6
27	Izal ...	...	...	1
28	Milk for Typhoid ...	...	1	1
29	Urine for B. Coli ...	3	1	4
30	Urine ...	...	...	16
31	Nasal smear for L. B. ...	3	...	3
32	Von den Bergs reaction of blood ...	...	1	1
33	Vaccine from Vaccine Institute ...	...	...	293
34	Urine for Cultural examinations ...	...	...	32
35	A kind of worm ...	...	...	1
36	Urine for Typhoid ...	...	2	2
37	Smear for G. C. ...	13	14	27
38	Disinfectants ...	...	...	4
39	Section Cuttings ...	...	...	1
40	Milk for T. B. ...	...	1	1
41	Water for Cyclops ...	2	2	4
42	Milk ...	...	...	10
43	Sterility test for Cholera Vaccine ...	...	...	2
44	Discharges from the ear ...	...	...	1
45	Smear from leg ...	...	...	1
46	Clay ...	...	...	2
Total ...		1,686	4,676	8,061

A total of 5,346 c.c. of T. A. B. vaccine was supplied on request to the following officers :—

1. Health Officer, Mysore City.
2. Do Bangalore City.
3. St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore City.
4. The Medical Officer, Krishnaraja Hospital, Mysore City.

*Chemical Section.*—In the Chemical Section 1,050 specimens were received for examination as against 701 in the previous year.

Particulars.	Number.
1. Water for potable purposes ...	83
2. Do residual chlorine ...	789
3. Rice ...	5
4. Milk ...	22
5. Aerated water ...	2
6. Ghee ...	25
7. Medicated oils ...	3
8. Straw sample ...	1
9. Choulmoogra oil ...	4



	Particulars.	Number.
10.	Electrolux ... ..	1
11.	Woodnaphtha ... ..	4
12.	Pyridine ... ..	9
13.	Light Coutchoucine ... ..	7
14.	Essences ... ..	18
15.	Glycerine ... ..	1
16.	Blood sugar estimation ... ..	4
17.	Grapes ... ..	15
18.	Sugars ... ..	4
19.	Creso ... ..	3
20.	Jaggory Spirits ... ..	2
21.	Quinine tablets ... ..	2
22.	Urine ... ..	2
23.	Blood for calcium ... ..	2
24.	Paris-green ... ..	4
25.	Honey ... ..	1
26.	Sewage ... ..	3
27.	Toddy ... ..	4
28.	Electrolytes ... ..	1
29.	Media for N <sub>2</sub> estimation ... ..	1
30.	Stone ... ..	1
31.	Alum ... ..	1
32.	Sand ... ..	1
33.	Butter ... ..	7
34.	Poornachandraprakashini Pills ... ..	1
35.	Incrustation ... ..	3
36.	Anti-plague vaccine for N <sub>2</sub> estimation ... ..	11
37.	Wash ... ..	2
38.	Shanti Kalyani Taila ... ..	1
Total ...		1,050

*Medico-legal Section.*—In the year under report, 240 cases with 896 articles were examined as shown below, as against 271 cases with 1,254 articles in the preceding year.

No.	Particulars	No. of cases	No. of articles
1	Suspected human poisoning ...	92	382
2	Mammalian blood ...	104	379
3	Rape ...	28	59
4	Abortion ...	9	49
5	Explosives ...	6	18
6	Counterfeit Notes (Rs. 100) ...	1	9
Total ...		240	896

The results of examination are given below :—

<i>Article detected.</i>		<i>No. of samples.</i>
Mammalian blood	...	95
Atropin and dathura	...	1
Dathura	...	3
Hydrochloric acid	...	3
Copper sulphate	...	2
Carbolic acid	...	1
Arsenic	...	4
Cyanide	...	2
Potassium cyanide	...	1
Sodium cyanide	...	1
Arsenic sulphate	...	2
Oxalic acid	...	2
Mercuric acid	...	2
Meconic acid and opium	...	2
Croton oil	...	1
Antimony	...	1
Potassium	...	1
Nitrate	...	1
Medinal	...	1
Picro-toxin	...	1
Morphia	...	1
Conium Maculatum	...	1
Spermatozoa	...	11
Explosives	...	2

*Food Standardisation.*—With a view to fix up legal standards for some of the more important food materials like milk, butter, ghee, coffee powder, tea leaves and dust, and some of the edible oils sold in the local bazaars, a large number (600) of representative samples from authentic sources were obtained and analysed. A tentative standard for each material has been fixed up on the results obtained. A preliminary investigation on the composition of local varieties of rice samples, 22 in number, has been made and the variations of the different constituents have been noted.

During the year a student was trained in food analysis work.



*Income and Expenditure.*—The income of the Institute amounted to Rs. 12,540-13-9 in the year under report as shown below :—

Item	Amount of demand	Amount collected	Outstandings
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cholera vaccine.	11,155 12 9	403 3 3	10,752 9 6
2. T. A. B. vaccine.	558 9 0	478 15 0	79 10 0
3. Chemical examination.	405 0 0	405 0 0	...
4. Bacteriological examination.	290 0 0	279 0 0	11 0 0
5. Other receipts.	131 8 0	131 8 0	...
Total ...	12,540 13 9	1,697 10 3	10,843 3 6

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs, 19,758.

**(b) Vaccine Institute.**

A. S. VENKATACHALAM, L.M.S., D.P.H.,

*Superintendent (Acting).*

Mr. J. A. Iswaramurthy was in charge of the Institute up to June 22, when he was granted combined leave for 6 months. During his absence Mr. B. Ananthaswami Rao was in charge from June 23 to July 14, and Mr. A. S. Venkatachalam held charge from July 15 to August 10 and from August 31 to end of the year. Between the 10th and 30th of August, the late Mr. P. Guruswamiah, the then Senior Assistant Superintendent, held charge.

The following is a summary of work done in the Vaccine Institute in the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Particulars	1935	1936
1. Calves remaining on January 1.	42	55
2. Calves purchased ...	716	246
3. Calves died ...	15	1
4. Calves vaccinated (cow) ...	651	215
5. Calves rejected ...	12	13
6. 'Done' calves sold ...	638	286
	Rs.	Rs.
7. Cost of calves ...	5,256	2,343
8. Sale of calves ...	1,032	465
9. Lymph produced ...	86,644 grs.	55,440 grs.
10. Lymph preserved ...	44,332 "	7,370 "
11. Lymph issued ...	4,49,017 cases.	3,20,565 cases.
12. Lymph issued outside State...	Nil	25 "
13. Average yield per calf ...	126 grs.	222 grs.
	Rs.	Rs.
14. Cost of feeding calves ...	1,621	1,020
15. Cost of lymph issued per case.	12 pies.	12 pies.
16. Candidates trained in vaccination.	22	24
17. Candidates granted certificates.	22	23

*Lymph Produced.*—As in the previous year the potency of the lymph was tested and found to be good. In addition to this the material was tested in the field before issue for general use.

From January 1, 1936, only glycerine lymph was produced at the Institute as per G. O. No. G. 4977-97—P. H. 52-35-4, dated December 14—17, 1935, and the needs of the State were fully met. The quantity produced was 55,440 grains at a total cost of Rs. 20,760. The animals used for producing the lymph were cow calves purchased from an approved contractor. Rabbits were used for producing the seed virus. The number of buffalo calves used was 35.



*Lymph Issued.*—A total of 3,20,565 cases of lymph were issued during the year as detailed below :—

Area.		Lymph issued (cases.)	
Bangalore District	...	42,395	
Chitaldrug	..	35,035	
Hassan	..	24,880	
Kadur	..	13,575	
Kolar	..	25,780	
Mysore	..	39,435	
Shimoga	..	36,665	
Tumkur	..	38,550	
Bangalore City	...	14,500	
Mysore City	...	22,670	
Kolar Gold Fields	...	23,280	
Rural Health Unit, Mandya	...	2,165	
Model Range	...	1,610	
Outside State	...	25	
Total		...	3,20,565

*Model Range.*—In the Model Range constituted under the Bangalore District Board vaccinations were done for testing the potency of the several strains of lymph produced at the Institute. A total of 1,223 primary vaccinations were thus performed with glycerine lymph in the Model Range. The success rate was about 97 per cent.

*Income and Expenditure.*—The following is a statement of income and expenditure in the current year as compared with the previous year.

Particulars	1936	1935
<i>Income.</i> —		
Fixed contributions ...	14,755	12,330
Amounts on actual supplies.	2,087	2,690
Sale of 'done' calves ...	465	1,082
	17,307	16,052
<i>Outstandings</i> ...	6,234	8,184
<i>Expenditure</i> ...	20,760	21,853

The system of fixed annual contributions from local bodies for supplies made as per Government Order No. G. 9466-87—San. 84-29-7, dated March 12, 1931, expired on June 30, 1936. In their Order No. G. 128—P. H. 88-34-15, dated July 7, 1936, Government stated that the same rates as were current during the previous five years would also hold good in 1936-37. All the local bodies except the District Boards of Hassan and Kadur, and Hassan Municipality have availed themselves of this fixed contribution system.

### 5. BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION.

E. ANANTHA RAO, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.P.H.,

*Superintendent.*

Mr. E. Anantha Rao, who was on deputation to Calcutta returned after qualifying himself for the D.P.H. and took charge of the Bureau on November 3, 1936, from Mr. S. Ramachandra Rao.

As in previous years the activities of the Bureau consisted of arranging for health cinema shows, organising health exhibitions, doing propaganda by means of free distribution of leaflets and posters, and contributing articles to the press.

*Cinema Shows.*—During the year 165 cinema shows were organised, as compared with 178 in the previous year, and approximately 88,000 persons attended these shows. The Publicity Officer in charge of these shows explained the films in Kanarese.

The following is a list of places where cinema shows were held :—

No.	Place (District)	Month	No. of shows held	Remarks
BANGLORE DISTRICT.				
1	Anekal ... ..	February ...	2	One show at the Taluk Teachers' Conference and one at the Baby Show.
	Archakarahalli ... ..	Do ...	2	
	Bangalore City ... ..	Jany., Feby., May, July, Aug., Sept., October, December ...	46	One at the Congress Golden Jubilee, 3 exclusively for ladies and 6 during the Baby Week.



No.	Place	Month	No. of shows held	Remarks
BANGALORE DISTRICT—concl'd.				
	Bangalore Civil and Military Area.	Feb. and July	4	3 during the Baby Week.
	Bannikuppe ... ..	November ...	1	
	Chakkere ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Closepet ... ..	June ...	2	
	Devanahalli ... ..	February ...	1	
	Dodballapur ... ..	May ...	2	For the Y.M.C.A. Summer School.
	Hennagara ... ..	January ...	1	
	Honganur ... ..	November ...	1	
	Kebbal ... ..	February ...	1	At the Cattle Fair and Jatra.
	Kengeri ... ..	November ...	1	
	Krishnapurdoddi ... ..	October ...	1	
	Krishnarajapura ... ..	November ...	1	
	Madivala ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Magadi ... ..	January ...	1	
	Maiganahalli ... ..	November ...	1	
	Mallur ... ..	March ...	1	
	Mathikere ... ..	November ...	1	
	Matthur ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Patlu ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Sarabandepalya ... ..	January ...	1	
	Sivaganga ... ..	Do ...	1	At the Jatra.
	Thippagondanahalli ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Varthur ... ..	December ...	1	
	Yelahanka ... ..	March ...	2	During the Baby Week.
	Yadiyur ... ..	November ...	1	
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.				
2	Baboor ... ..	August ...	1	
	Bommagondanahalli ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Byrapura ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Challakere ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Chitaldrug ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Davangere ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Harihar ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Hiriyur ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Jagalur ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Molakalmuru ... ..	Do ...	3	At the Baby Show.
	Naikanhatti ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Rampur ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Thalask ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Thammenahalli ... ..	Do ...	1	
HASSAN DISTRICT.				
3	Arehalli ... ..	September ...	1	
	Belur ... ..	Do ...	1	
	Bukinbetta ... ..	January ...	1	At the Jatra.
	Halebid ... ..	September ...	1	
	Hassan ... ..	January ...	3	At the Cattle Show.
	Hole-Narsipur ... ..	March ...	2	1 at the Cattle Fair and Jatra and 1 at the Village Panchayet Conference.
	Madehalli ... ..	September ...	1	
	Sravanabelgola ... ..	July ...	1	
KOLAR DISTRICT.				
4	Devarayasamudram ... ..	July ...	1	For the Ashtagram Association Conference.
	Kolar ... ..	August and November.	3	During the Baby Week.
	Kolar Gold Fields ... ..	September ...	3	

No.	Place	Month	No. of shows held	Remarks
MYSORE DISTRICT.				
5	Alkere	November	1	At the Jatra. During the Baby Week.
	Attigodu	December	1	
	Bettadapura	Do	1	
	Bogadi	Do	1	
	Chunchangiri	March	3	
	French-Rocks	May	1	
	Gargeswari	December	1	
	Halaganahalli	Do	1	
	Hithane-Hebbagilu	Do	1	
	Hosur	November	1	
	Ichur	December	1	
	Kitturu	Do	1	
	Kodagahalli	Do	1	
	Koppa	Do	1	
	Mandya	July	3	
	Mugur	Do	1	
	Mysore City	January, May, June, August, and October.	24	
Panchavalli	December	1	Do At the Baby Show. 8 during the Swadeshi Exhibition, and 11 at the Dasara Exhibition.	
Tandya	Do	1		
Vajamangala	Do	1		
TUMKUR DISTRICT.				
6	Tumkur	August and December.	2	1 at the Christian Teachers' Association, and 1 at the Baby Show.

The cinema staff and equipment travelled as usual in the departmental van and covered a distance of 5,106 miles.

A film on 'Leprosy' prepared with local settings under the auspices of the State Leprosy Relief Committee was handed over to the department for demonstration in different parts of the State. It is proposed to purchase a new film on 'Maternity and Child Welfare' from the Public Health Department, Madras Presidency.

*Propaganda.*—Seven (7) articles in English and Kanarese were published in the local newspapers, the subjects dealt with being Tuberculosis and Cholera. Thirty thousand (30,000) copies of a tri-coloured poster on 'Consumption' were printed.

Posters and leaflets distributed during the year were:—

<i>Posters and Leaflets</i>	<i>No. distributed.</i>
(a) Posters on Plague, Smallpox, Soil-pollution and Bore-hole latrine	81
(b) Leaflets on Plague, Smallpox, Soil-pollution and Bore-hole latrine	17,268



<i>Posters and Leaflets</i>	<i>No. distributed.</i>
(c) Posters on House-fly, Water, Malaria, and Filth Diseases ...	3,999
(d) Leaflets on House-fly, Water, Malaria, and Filth Diseases ...	60,962
(e) Posters on Fruits and Vegetables ...	13,332
(f) Posters on Consumption ...	10,511
(g) Picture pamphlets on Hookworm disease ...	417

The December 1936 Issue of the "Mysore Arogya" on Tuberculosis was printed and published.

*Health Exhibitions.*—As in previous years a Health Stall was put up at Mysore in connection with the Annual Swadeshi Exhibition and the Dasara Exhibition. Similar stalls, on a smaller scale, were also put up at the Health and Baby Shows at Mandya and Mugur. In connection with the Health and Baby Week in Bangalore City in May, a Health Exhibition was organised representing the activities of the various sections of the Department.

*Health Lectures.*—During the summer vacation, a series of ten lectures were delivered by the Officers of the State Department of Health in the Government Central High School, Bangalore City, for the benefit of the school teachers. The subjects dealt with were :—(1) Personal and School Hygiene, (2) Vital Statistics and their Importance, (3) Malaria, Plague, Cholera and other Communicable Diseases, (4) Sanitation and Public Health, (5) Small-pox and Vaccination, (6) Hookworm and its Prevention and (7) Soil-pollution and its relation to health.

The Superintendent visited the Rural Scout Training Camp at Savige Mallappa Gudda near Bangalore City in April and addressed the scouts on matters relating to health and sanitation. Lectures on maternity and child welfare were also delivered during the Health and Baby Week in Bangalore City and Kolar.

## 6. BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

B. R. GARUDACHAR, B.A., C.E., M.I.M., & C.Y.E.,  
M.R.SAN.I.,

*Sanitary Engineer.*

The work in this Bureau is carried on in five sections under water-supply including original construction works

and maintenance of existing installations, drainage works, sanitary fittings, and bore-hole latrines, town-planning and bore-wells.

The Bureau was in charge, during the year, of maintenance of the 14 water-supplies in Mysore, Bethamangala, Shimoga, Malur, Kolar, Dodballapur, Madhugiri, Channapatna, Seringapatam, French-Rocks, Hosdurga, Hole-Narsipur, Konanur and Satnur, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 2,66,263.

The number of samples of water collected for analysis was 107 in the year under report.

Particulars of drainage works, sanitary fittings, etc., undertaken during the year are given in the following summary :—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Sanctioned Estimate.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
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**(i) Water Supply.**

<i>(a) Works under Maintenance—</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore ...	1,67,126	1,46,404
2. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works, Bethamangala ...	83,499	85,751
3. Water Works at Shimoga ...	19,740	19,085
4. Do Malur ...	...	...
5. Do Kolar ...	3,885	3,787
6. Do Dodballapur ...	2,500	2,437
7. Do Madhugiri ...	...	...
8. Do Channapatna ...	3,870	3,418
9. Do Seringapatam ...	3,150	217
10. Do French-Rocks ...	1,677	144
11. Do Hosdurga ...	...	...
12. Do Hole-Narsipur ...	3,900	3,949
13. Do Konanur ...	2,813	881
14. Do Satnur ...	600	190

**(b) Works Completed—**

Water-supply to Burujanhatti and Santhepet in Chitaldrug, water-supply to Satnur and Konanur, Chikmagalur, Kyamenhalli Jatra, Ghati Subrahmanya Jatra, Thornahalli Jatra.

**(c) Improvement effected—**

1. Davangere Water Works ...	1,99,000	16,493
2. Construction of new hard wash filter at Mysore—included in the big estimate of pipe connection from settling tanks to the new type filters, etc. ...	26,100	8,451
3. Construction of settling tanks, Nanjangud ...	8,000	4,152



	Rs.	Rs.
(d) <i>New Works under progress—</i>		
1. <i>Mandya</i> —Erection of overhead reservoir and the construction of engine house are complete. The mains and sub-mains have been laid. The impounding reservoir is also complete. Filters and other machinery are ordered and the same are awaited ...	61,875	31,313
2. <i>Arsikere</i> —Elevated tank has been erected. Trial pumping is being arranged. Supply is nearly complete and service will be given very soon ...	33,110	18,785
3. <i>Channapatna</i> —The extra taps were provided and supply given. Miscellaneous works are over. The remaining works are to be taken up during the current year and completed ...	1,405	1,246
	(For extra taps only).	
4. <i>Dodballapur</i> —Extra taps were given ...	3,894	376
5. <i>Ganjam</i> —Rising main and distributing works are over. Orders have been placed for a pressed steel tank of 7,200 gallons capacity and the supply of the same is awaited ...	19,988	11,426
6. <i>Kunigal</i> —Laying of the rising main, distribution pipe-line and the construction of the pump-shed are over. Pressed steel tank was received at the end of November and the erection of the same is taken up. The pumping machinery has not yet arrived ...	10,688	4,630
7. <i>Konanur</i> —The work has been completed and a revised estimate has been sent to the President for counter-signature. Service is given ...	24,800	14,315
8. <i>Davangere</i> —The pipe-line work and connections to storage reservoir are completed. Machinery has just arrived and the work for extending the pump house has been ordered to be started ...	1,99,000	19,493
9. <i>Closepet</i> —The distribution mains have been laid. The foundation and basement of the pump house are over. The erection of the elevated tank is in progress. The position of the rising main has been indicated and permission to start the work awaited from the Revenue Sub-Division Officer, who, as President of the Municipality has to arrange with the owners		

		Rs.	Rs.
	of the particular land for the work to be carried out ...	25,850	9,764
10.	<i>Nandi</i> —Water works on top of the hills are completed and tap connections have been given to all the bungalows ...	5,000	5,121
11.	<i>Dodballapur</i> —Additional ten taps were given ...	3,894	376
12.	<i>Chintamani</i> —Two bore-wells were put into service. The third one is being fitted up with pump, etc. The construction of the elevated reservoir and the two pump houses is over. Supply to the town was given from these borewells. The Municipality have not fully sent their contribution for which they are being reminded ...	24,806	18,369
13.	<i>Jagalur</i> —The well work that is being done by the Municipality is still incomplete and the machinery and tools which have been received will be fitted up as soon as the well work is completed ...	2,700	...
14.	<i>Chikballapur</i> —The work is practically complete except for the erection of air compressor, the supply of the same is awaited ...	3,930	1,328
15.	<i>Whitefield</i> —The laying of the rising main, pump house construction and erection of the elevated tank are over. The laying of the distribution pipes except for the length that has to pass through Mr. Norris's land is also completed. The acquisition of the said land by the Deputy Commissioner and handing over the same is awaited ...	19,824	10,282
16.	<i>Chitaldrug</i> —Improvement works. The estimate for Rs. 20,000 is just sanctioned, and arrangements are being made to start the work ...	20,000	...
17.	<i>Hoskote</i> —The work will be arranged to be started soon. A reference has been made to the Municipality for remitting their quota for the work ...	17,440	...
18.	<i>Attibele</i> —The estimate is just sanctioned and arrangements are being made to start the work ...	8,000	...

(e) *Estimates pending sanction—*

Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Krishnarajanagar, Tarikere, Saklespur, Shikarpur, Honnali, and Chennagiri.



## (ii) Drainage.

	Rs.	Rs.
(a) <i>Works under Progress—</i>		
1. <i>Bangalore City</i> —The work is progressing well. The laying of the 24" and 30" C.I. pipes is completed and the construction of reinforced concrete ovoid sewer is taken up and about 846' length of sewer is already completed ...	1,84,705	70,933
The sub-main No. 1 is laid and also the street sewer house connection work is in progress and nearing completion ...	76,680	39,709
2. <i>Chamarajanagar</i> —Last years' grant for carrying out drainage works has been fully worked out and the third stage of the works as per comprehensive scheme is in progress ...	10,500	6,531
		(2nd Stage, June to Aug.)
3. <i>Channapatna</i> —Drainage work in a small portion of the petta is completed. The comprehensive scheme is under preparation ...	1,000	1,296
		(Estimate to be revised)
4. <i>Banavar</i> —The work is in progress ...	4,028	...
5. <i>Tarikere</i> —The construction of the drain in Santhi Road and below and in Thaya Street bazaar is over. The work is progressing ...	20,000	10,865
		(April to December.)
6. <i>Kunigal</i> —The deviation work of the main outfall which was passing through the Stud Farm has been completed ...	1,300	1,600
		(Estimate to be revised.)
7. <i>Closepet</i> —Street drains and main outfall works for the year is completed and the comprehensive scheme which was taken up for preparation is completed ...	2,205	1,823
		(June to November.)
8. <i>Magadi</i> —Last year's work has been completed and the current year's work is estimated and tenders have been called for the work ...	4,000	3,550
		(June to August).

	Rs.	Rs.
9. <i>Sidlaghatta</i> —The Government grant was fully worked out by June 1936. An estimate for the current year's work has been prepared ...	2,025	1,963 (June to December.)
10. <i>Chintamani</i> —The drainage work was not started even though the estimate was sanctioned owing to lack of necessary funds from the Municipality ...	...	...
11. <i>Kankanhalli</i> —Government grant has been worked out ...	1,700	1,547 (June to August).
12. <i>Dodballapur</i> —Tenders were called for and the selected contractor has been ordered to collect materials to start the work ...	...	...
13. <i>Channarayapatna</i> —Work completed. Final bill has been prepared ...	2,243	2,277 (Estimate to be revised).

(b) *Projects Prepared*.—(1) Jagalur, (2) Robertsonpet, (3) Mandya, (4) Closepet, (5) Magadi, (6) Kankanhalli, 2 stage, (7) Chintamani, (8) Modified Estimate for Tumkur, providing C. I. half pipes for inverts, (9) Hole-Narsipur, (10) Padavarahalli Village, (11) Dodballapur, (12) Bogadi Extension, (13) Hiriyur Extension, (14) Chikballapur, (15) Estimate for laying sub-mains Nos. 3, 5 and 6 in Bangalore City.

(c) *Projects under Preparation*.—(1) Channapatna, (2) Maddur and (3) Mandya.

### (iii) Sanitary Installations.

*Additions to bath-rooms of the Government House, Mysore*.—Three new bath-rooms were equipped with sanitary fittings and one bath-room was completed with fittings removed from one abandoned bath-room besides improvements effected in some old bath-rooms.

### *Maintenance works of Hospitals and Government buildings in Mysore.*

#### *Bangalore and Mysore Cities.*—

1. Equipment of sanitary fittings to special wards Nos. 1 and 2 and Women's special wards in the 1st floor and drainage arrangements to several wards with sanitary fittings were done and completed (Maternity Hospital.) 22,697 97



2. Providing sanitary fittings and general drainage and flushing arrangements and improvements to :—		
(i) Jail Superintendent's Quarters	... 500	497
(ii) 'A' Station main building bath-room	... 192	190
(iii) Octagonal servants' quarters at Ballabrooie	1,240	1,247
(iv) Race View	... 1,429	1,429
(v) Visweswarapuram Middle School	... 1,720	529
(vi) Medical School and Laboratory	... 1,235	1,079
(vii) Engineering College Workshop	... 506	441
(viii) Medical College	... 625	625
(ix) Public Library	... 129	117
(x) Government House	... 49	49
(xi) Chamarajendra Technical Institute	... 4,000	..
3. Constructing public latrines at Tholasithottam with automatic flushing arrangements has been completed and given in service.		
	1,668	..
4. Installations completed :—		
(1) Children's Hospital	... 7,000	1,370
(2) New Boy Scouts' headquarters	... 190	189
(3) New District Board Offices	... 2,750	1,451
(4) Sajjan Rao Obstetric Hospital	... 6,258	784
(5) Women's Intermediate College, Bangalore.	400	375
(6) Locksley Hall	... 2,100	2,119
5. Providing sanitary fittings to :—		
(1) Exhibition Buildings	... 1,265	1,111
(2) Maharaja's College Cricket Pavilion	... 753	..
(3) Additional bath-rooms on the 1st floor of Lalitha Mahal.	1,252	593
(4) Staff Quarters	... 1,300	1,119
6. Effecting improvements and repairs to the existing drainage arrangements :—		
(1) Maharani's Women's High School	... 1,075	794
(2) Government Buildings and Lalitha Mahal.	1,540	935
7. Shimoga.—Providing sanitary fittings to MacGann Hospital including Administrative Block, Maternity and Out-Patients Block were completed and given in service.		
	14,500	3,729
8. Kolar.—The estimate for drainage and sanitary installations was taken up for execution. Inside work in the building has been done.		
	7,000	..

#### (iv) Surveys and Plans.

##### (a) Places surveyed.—

The following towns and villages were surveyed :—

1. Yelandur	... 300	307
2. Maiganahalli, Kailancha and Arkahalli of Closepet Taluk.	100	33

- |   |     |     |   |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| 3. Hiriyur Extension  | ... | 100 | 6 |
| 4. Malur town Extension.  |     |     |   |
| 5. Nandi Village.   |     |     |   |
| 6. Krishnarajpur Doddi, Aiyur Village,<br>Vaderahalli, Mattikere, Chennam-<br>manahalli, Kothipur, Byrapatna,<br>Domalur and Chickmalur of Closepet<br>Taluk. |     |     |   |
| 7. Padavarahalli of Mysore Taluk.   |     |     |   |
| 8. Nuggehalli.  |     |     |   |
| 9. Bogadi (Mysore Taluk).   |     |     |   |
| 10. Kyathamaranahalli (Bangalore Taluk).  |     |     |   |
| 11. Jewell Filters at Mysore.   |     |     |   |

(b) *Proposals.*—

Proposals in respect of improvements to extensions to towns were prepared, twenty in number, in addition to a few designs supplied to the Municipalities regarding miscellaneous buildings.

(c) *Plans Prepared.*—

- (1) Layout plans of the shandy grounds at Hassan and Malur towns.
- (2) Improvement plan of Sravanabelagola town.
- (3) Layout of Kyathamaranahalli Village.
- (4) Improvements to Market at Robertsonpet.
- (5) Improvements to the junction at Yelahanka Village.
- (6) Layout of an Adikarnataka Colony at Malur.
- (7) Preparation of type designs for Mahommedan Hotels in Hassan.

(v) **Bore-wells.**

Bore-wells completed during the year	...	29
Drills working on 31st December 1936	...	13
Bore-wells started at the end of the year	..	10

(vi) **Bore-hole Latrines.**

Number bored during the year	...	30
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## 7. BUREAU OF RURAL HEALTH.

(a) **Health Training Centre, Closepet.**

T. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.,

*Health Officer.*

The activities of the Health Training Centre at Closepet began in May with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation. During the year, the Centre worked with one Health Officer, one Assistant Health



Officer, five Sanitary Inspectors, five Vaccinators, two Public Health Nurses, Two Midwives, two clerks and ten servants.

The Health Officer was deputed to Ceylon for a month during November and December and in his absence Mr. S. Ramachandra Rao was in charge of the Centre.

*Area and Population.*—The area of the Centre comprises 113 square miles with a population of 50,673 distributed in 72 main and 63 dakle villages in the five divisions detailed below :—

Division	Headquarters	Number of Villages		Population as per Cen- sus 1931	Area in Square Miles
		Main	Dakle		
"A"	Closepet ... ..	13	8	10,461	22
"B"	Krishnapura ... ..	20	24	10,144	28
"C"	Honganur ... ..	12	17	10,832	24
"D"	Mathikere ... ..	14	8	9,751	17
"E"	Pattalur ... ..	13	11	9,435	22
	(Total) ... ..	72	63	50,673	113

*Activities.*—The Sanitary Inspectors, during the year, paid 1,909 visits to their villages at the rate of between 1 and 2 visits per village per month. The house survey was started in August and in the five divisions of the Centre, as many as 3,668 houses have so far been surveyed, the survey work having been completed in 68 of the 135 villages. Routine activities like collection of vital statistics, inspection of vaccinators' work, etc., and chlorination of wells necessarily occupied a good part of their time.

As part of public health propaganda, the Sanitary Inspectors gave 4,202 talks on various health topics to a total audience of 53,460 persons, the average attendance being 13. It was found difficult to get the people to attend these talks and the usual method of talking to the groups that collected around the staff during their visits to the villages had to be adopted. It will be possible to organise systematic lectures in future with the attraction afforded by the magic lantern.

Chlorination of all the wells in the area was started in October and all the 1,273 private and 177 public wells were treated with perchloron by the end of December. It is proposed to chlorinate the wells once every quarter.

The Sanitary Inspectors are expected to inspect at least 25 per cent of the work done by the Vaccinators. They have, however, been able to inspect only 20 per cent



of the cases done due to their being engaged in house survey work.

*Vital Statistics.*—The records of births and deaths for villages in Closepet taluk were available only from 1930. In Channapatna taluk the statistics have been compiled from 1926.

To collect whatever information was available and to see to what extent these figures were dependable were two of the problems that had to be attended by the staff at the outset. The procedure adopted is as follows: In order to estimate how many occurrences actually miss being reported, the Sanitary Inspectors undertake an intensive itineration of all the villages during the 2nd week of every month, collecting the detailed information regarding births and deaths through personal enquiry. After having thus collected the information independently, they check the Patels' registers and note down the number of occurrences that have escaped entry. This presumes, of course, that the Sanitary Inspectors' figures are as nearly 100 per cent as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances. In practice this assumption seems to be fairly reasonable. These figures are reported to the headquarters of the Centre at the end of every month for compilation and study. The Sanitary Inspectors note down the unregistered occurrences detected on the original reports which the Patels retain with themselves so that the latter may include them in the next month's reports.

The following statement shows how far the Patels' returns are accurate:—

Month	Brith and Death Registers checked	Reported by Patel		Detected by Sanitary Inspectors		Per cent Missing	
		Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
August ...	90	46	28	99	56	63	67
September ...	137	115	42	63	19	35	31
October ...	86	141	71	58	20	29	22
November ...	76	147	68	47	22	24	24
December ...	91	150	105	47	21	24	17
Total ...	480	599	314	314	138	34	30

It will be seen that in the last 5 months of 1936, 314 out of total of 913 births (or 34·4 per cent) and 138 out of a total of 452 deaths (or 30·5 per cent) were missed by the patels.



*Communicable Diseases :—*

*Typhoid.*—During the period under report, 44 attacks with 5 deaths from typhoid were reported in the Unit area.

In Hulikere village in 'B' Division, the disease prevailed in an epidemic form in the month of July and there were 11 attacks with one death in this epidemic. In all these instances the cases occurred sporadically. It was however not possible to trace the source of infection in any of these cases and it looked as if the disease spread from case to case through contact and through flies. In Hulikere village 120 of the contacts were immunized by antityphoid inoculation.

*Dysentery.*—There was a rise in the incidence of dysentery in the area, especially in the 'B' Division. The disease started in September and continued till almost the commencement of December. It prevailed in an epidemic form in Bannikuppe Village, from which place 44 attacks with 7 deaths were reported. The disease appeared to be of the bacillary type, although the Public Health Institute reported negative findings both for amœbic and bacillary types.

*Other Diseases.*—The Sanitary Inspectors reported 32 cases of Measles with one death, 14 cases of Chickenpox with nil death, 5 cases of Whooping-cough with nil death and 10 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with 3 deaths.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—Maternity and child welfare work was started in 'A' Division during the year and the progress made is satisfactory considering local conditions. A preliminary survey of the pre-natals, infants and pre-school children was completed, registering 288 pre-natals, 1,062 infants and 1,150 pre-school children. The nurses gave weekly, fortnightly and monthly visits to the pre-natals, infants and pre-school children.

It is yet too early to expect local women to come to a central village for examination and advice. The nurses are at present meeting their cases in their own villages during their visits and assembling them in a 'pial' in a convenient place, examine and give talks on maternity welfare and care of children. It looks as if this system has to continue for sometime longer until the people get sufficiently educated to appreciate that the work that is being done is in their own interest and, therefore, volunteer to attend the clinics in a central village.



In Closepet town two clinics functioned during the year. The Monday clinics were supervised by the lady doctor attached to the Government Hospital, Channapatna, and the other by the Health Officer. At these clinics 112 pre-natals, 330 infants and 435 pre-school children attended. The fact that the choultry where the clinics are being held is situated in the bazaar street, appears to be coming in the way of larger attendance at these clinics, since the women folk feel shy to walk through the busy street to the clinics. Arrangements are being made to shift these clinics.

The public health nurse investigated 49 infant deaths and 14 maternal deaths. She paid 3,550 house visits, visiting 541 pre-natals, 1,436 infants and 1,590 pre-school children. She collected 341 urine samples for analysis.

*Midwives.*—The work of the two midwives has been satisfactory. In 5 registered cases, the midwives could not conduct the deliveries, although their services were requisitioned, as they happened to be attending on other cases at that time. In the period under review, the midwives paid 364 visits to the villages and conducted 61 deliveries.

*Vaccination.*—At the start the Vaccinators made a rapid survey of their areas in order to list the number of children unprotected against small-pox. The number thus listed was 2,695 in the five divisions. It was also found that 3,314 children were found vaccinated and 1,932 had small-pox. Vaccination work was started after this survey and 2,874 primary and 10,580 re-vaccinations were done during the year. Of the primary cases, 2,547 were successful, giving a success rate of 92.3. Among the re-vaccinated in 3,153 or 35.9 per cent of cases the reaction went on to the stage of pustulation. This would probably represent the proportion of population in whom the immunity conferred by the primary vaccination had worn out sufficiently to make them susceptible to an attack of the disease.

*Village Survey.*—The surveyor attached to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering prepared plans for villages and estimates for village improvement were submitted in five cases.

*Spleen Survey.*—In order to determine the extent to which malaria exists in the area and to study its seasonal variation, a spleen survey of the area was started. It is proposed that three such surveys should be done every



year. The first survey was made in 71 villages and was completed in December. It may be noted that the villages giving a spleen rate of 10 and over are along the course of the river Arkavathi.

*School Medical Inspection.*—Medical inspection of schools was done during the year and 262 children had been examined by the end of the year. The form used by the medical department is being used at present. But as this is too elaborate and cumbersome, new forms on the Ceylon model are being introduced.

*Laboratory.*—The laboratory attached to the Centre has been fully equipped. The Public Health Institute examined 5 samples of blood for Wassermann reaction and 5 samples of stools for dysentery. At the laboratory, 11 samples of blood were examined for malarial parasites and 3 samples of stools for ova and 10 samples of urine for albumin and sugar.

*Conferences.*—The weekly conferences of the health personnel were held regularly on Saturdays, and 30 conferences were held during the year.

**(b) Rural Health Unit, Mandya.**

M. NARAYANA IYENGAR, L.M.P.,

*Officer-in-charge.*

*Area and Population.*—The area of the Unit is 197 square miles with a population of 82,580, Mandya and Maddur towns being included.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 7,362 (Establishment Rs. 6,748, Travelling Allowance Rs. 513, and Contingencies Rs. 101), giving an approximate per capita expenditure of 1 anna and 5 pies.

*Spleen Survey.*—A systematic monthly spleen survey of Doddabyadahalli, Nodekoppalu and Gejjalgere was continued during the year till November, when it was stopped on account of epidemic duties. Spleen survey of Mandya town by blocks was also conducted during the year before control work was started. The comparative spleen rates of Mandya town in 1934, 1935 and 1936 were 7.07, 25.8 and 25.2 respectively.

*Plague.*—Plague was prevalent in the Unit area all through the year except in the months of March, April and July. There were 55 attacks with 30 deaths reported from 7 villages. The infected villages were visited for



doing inoculation and other preventive work and 2,469 anti-plague inoculations were performed.

*Small-pox.*—A total of 149 attacks with 17 deaths were reported from 16 villages in the Unit area as against 368 attacks with 40 deaths during the previous year. As a preventive measure, 2,256 primary and 672 re-vaccinations were performed, the success rate among the primary vaccinations being 88.2.

*Cholera.*—Cholera broke out first in Mandya Taluk in Basral Hobli and it gradually spread in an epidemic form to Maddur Taluk also. All the 14 infected villages were visited for doing anti-cholera inoculations, chlorinating of water-supplies and disinfection of infected houses. Sixteen attacks and 10 deaths occurred, and 2,066 anti-cholera inoculations were done in the Unit area and 1,135 outside the area.

*Chlorination of water-supplies.*—A systematic chlorination of all drinking water-supplies in the Unit area once in three months was taken up in November, and by the end of the year 245 wells had been chlorinated.

*Dog Destruction.*—Dog destruction was continued during the year in Mandya and Maddur towns. In all 93 dogs in Mandya town and 34 in Maddur town were destroyed.

*Midwives.*—The two midwives of the Unit paid 609 visits to the villages under their jurisdiction and gave 1,696 pre-labour, 605 post-labour and 144 miscellaneous visits. In addition to propaganda work, the Unit midwives conducted 55 labour cases, of which 30 were conducted in villages and 25 in Mandya and Maddur Towns.

*Propaganda.*—The Unit arranged a Health Exhibition in connection with the Baby Show at French-Rocks in May and helped the Committee in making the show a success.

A Baby Show and Health Exhibition was arranged in Mandya town in July under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society, Mandya Branch. There were 138 entrants for judging of babies. The exhibition was very popular and at request the show was continued for another day, particularly for school children. Leaflets on health subjects were distributed. Three cinema shows were also arranged. During the judging of the babies, 27 children were found unprotected and 20 primary vaccinations were performed.



During their rounds in the villages the Unit staff distributed leaflets on epidemic diseases. The staff gave 2,953 talks on health subjects to about 17,800 persons.

Two cinema shows were arranged during the year at Alkere and Bilidegalu Hosur on November 26 and 27.

*Clinics.*—The Unit staff continued to examine patients both at clinics and at the office and suggested remedial measures. The number of clinics held during the year was 78.

*Laboratory.*—Forty-seven (47) blood smears for malaria, 9 samples of faeces for worms, 14 samples of urine for sugar and albumin, 13 smears from dead rats for plague, 10 samples of sputum for tuberculosis and 4 samples of urethral smears for gonococci were examined at the Unit laboratory. The Public Health Institute examined for the Unit 16 samples of blood for Wassermann, 2 samples of excreta for cholera vibrios, one sample of blood for widal and 2 samples of Hebbahalla water for chemical and bacteriological examination.

*Sanitation.*—The Unit continued to give consultations on health problems and as many as 60 papers referred to it from the Revenue and Engineering Departments were disposed of.

A sanitary survey of all the villages in the Unit area was made as per questionnaire. A list of villages which require wells badly for drinking purposes has been prepared.

During the last quarter of the year, Panchayet meetings were arranged in Honganahalli, Alkere, Danayakanapura, Echagere, Gowdagere and Hanakere villages. These were attended by the Sanitary staff and resolutions were passed for effecting improvements in these villages. Introduction of bore-hole latrines was also discussed at these meetings for preventing soil-pollution round about villages.

Two villages in the Unit area, namely, Halebudanur and Indavalu are being converted into model villages under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

Soak-pits are being put up in Indavalu, Halebudanur Sathnur, and Honganahalli to prevent sullage water flowing into the streets.

*Verification of Reporting.*—During the year 373 births and 135 deaths were verified and 141 births and 19 deaths were detected by the Unit Staff.



## 8. BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY.

B. ANANTHASWAMI RAO, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.,

*Superintendent.*

Dr. Pampana of the League Commission on Rural Health visited the Nagenhalli and Mandya Stations for the study of malaria and the Rural Health Unit, Mandya. He was specially interested in the experimental malaria control in villages in the Irwin Canal Area.

Dr. R. Adiseshan, Professor of Hygiene, Madras, visited the Office with a batch of students of the Health Officers' Class and made a study tour of the malaria stations and the anti-guineaworm unit at Chitaldrug. Consignments of the fish used in the control of malaria and guineaworm were supplied, on request, to the District Health Officer, Coimbatore, the Director of Fisheries, Madras, and the Manager, Gokak Mills, Gokak Falls.

A special course of lectures on Malariology was initiated for the 4th year students of the Medical College in Mysore and for the final year students of the Medical School, Bangalore, by the University. The Superintendent delivered the lectures and conducted the practical demonstrations.

### (i) Malaria Control Work.

*Bangalore City.*—The anti-mosquito work started last year was successfully continued during the year under report. The work was uniformly satisfactory except for about a fortnight when a part of the waste land in the Government Sewage Farm was flooded with sewage. This was a demonstration to the public that the disappearance of mosquitoes in the City was neither due to chance nor adverse seasonal conditions but to the systematic campaign of oiling recently started.

The control of *A. Stephensi* breeding in wells by gambusia fish continued to be generally satisfactory except in the case of wells which were grossly fouled by vegetation and debris. In such wells *Stephensi* larvæ were generally found in association with a large number of fish. In spite of regular attempts to get such wells cleaned, some wells have had to be paris-greened to keep down *A. Stephensi* in them. The routine inspections were maintained and 4,950 wells were restocked with fish.



Different types of oil balls and drip cans were experimented with during the year for continuous oiling of water flowing in some of the big drains in the city with varied results. The holding up of water in gully trap pits near the culverts under street crossings has become a very difficult problem for tackling, as these have been a fruitful source of culex breeding, and each one of them has to be attended to independently.

The draining of Sampangi tank and the Dharmambudi tank has considerably improved the situation round about these two tanks. The Maharaja Mill authorities were induced to clean up the Jakkariah tank and a piece of excellent permanent work has been done in the portion of the tank next to the mills. A considerable length of new earthen drains were dug for purposes of improving drainage in different parts of the city and this has resulted in large savings in the quantity of oil used.

The annual spleen survey of the city was done in July, as usual, and the spleen and parasite rates were 0·3 and 0·8 respectively, as compared with 0·3 and 3·3 in the previous year.

*Mysore City.*—The malaria work in the city continued to be unsatisfactory on account of the lack of adequate supervision. The two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors who were appointed were given training in the Malaria Station at Nagenhalli and they started working in August.

At the request of the Municipal Council, a scheme for general mosquito control in the city was prepared at an estimated recurring annual cost of Rs. 10,500. Government in their Order No. L. 1873-75—Ml 12-35-10, dated September 7, 1936, sanctioned the scheme limited to a maximum expenditure of Rs. 6,000. As it was impossible to do satisfactory mosquito control for the whole city with the sanctioned budget spread over the full year, the scheme as recommended was put in operation to be worked out during the latter half of the year using the full sanctioned budget.

The annual spleen and parasite survey was done in October and it was found that the average spleen rate was low while the parasite rate was very high in certain mohallas of the city. The work has been completely reorganised in view of starting general mosquito control and it is expected that there will be a continuity of policy and programme of work as in Bangalore City.



*Nagenhalli*.—The area under parisgreen control round Nagenhalli village and Farm was increased from a quarter to a half-mile zone. It is proposed to study the effect of control work with a half-mile and later see if it will still be necessary to give any drug treatment for completely removing the residual spleen and parasites.

The effect of the increase of the area of spraying was immediately noticed in lowering the adult collections both in the control and the peripheral zones. There was a small increase in both the spleen and parasite rates in the Nagenhalli control zone and an increase in the morbidity due to malaria. On investigation it was found that in spite of the low adult catches in the catching stations, there was evidence of a small amount of malaria transmission. This was accounted for by the recent arrival amongst the superior staff of the Nagenhalli Farm of a family with a few heavy gametocyte carriers. The importance of accidental importation of heavy gametocyte carriers in a community under malaria control by means of anti-larval measures is being investigated.

The study of the effect of parisgreen spraying on the paddy crops was completed during the year. The three year figures now available are being worked out and the whole study will be published in a separate paper.

The experiments with the biological methods of anopheline control, (*viz.*, herbage cover) are still in early stages. Different methods of packing and the behaviour of the foliage of different species of plants will be studied.

The spleen rate and parasite rate of Nagenhalli village and Farm for the year were 24.2 and 6.4 respectively, as against 24.3 and 5.6 in 1935.

*Hiriyur*.—Five per cent parisgreen mixture was continued to be used in the river bed with satisfactory results. The control of *A. fluviatilis* breeding in a large plot of paddy immediately behind the dispensary continued to give trouble. The paddy raised here is not under the usual terrace system, but the water is allowed to flow freely through the entire standing crop. The interior of the plot is difficult of approach and the blowers used for spraying could not completely keep down *A. fluviatilis* breeding.

The results of the experimental study of mass treatment carried out in the Government Agricultural Farm at Babbur were published during the year.



The problem of a considerable number of mature larvæ being washed down from outside the control zone in the channels at Hiriyr continued to give a lot of difficulty and the different measures tried have not so far been successful. The experiments tried with booms across the channel to arrest the larvæ from above were not successful. The problem is still under study.

The spleen and parasite rates for Hiriyr town were 26.4 and 7.4 respectively, as against 31.4 and 11.9 in the previous year. The corresponding figures for the peripheral villages for 1936 were 31.5 and 6.0 as against 40.7 and 18.2 for 1935.

*Mudgere.*—The control measures were in operation in this station only for the first half of the year as usual. The staff were engaged in general health work in addition to larval test dips and the weekly adult collections in the catching stations, during the latter half of the year.

The main activity for the latter half of the year was vaccination. The Officer-in-charge and the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors carried on a vaccination campaign in the villages and estates within a five-mile radius.

*Irwin Canal Area.*—The control work in this area has been sanctioned for a further period of one year. Judged by the adult catches and the bi-annual spleen and parasite rates, it may be stated that the work has been promising. The spleen and parasite rates in the four peripheral villages have been stationary.

The engineering aspect of the problem was discussed at a meeting of the Krishnaraj Sagar Sub-Committee and it was resolved that where the villagers were agreeable, the tanks may be kept drained during the summer months. In pursuance of this resolution, later accepted by the Krishnaraj Sagar Committee in resolution No. 962-34—K. R. S. of the proceedings of the 17th meeting of the Committee, no definite action has yet been taken.

*Mandya.*—Anti-malaria work was started in Mandya town during the year. Three villages in close proximity to Mandya have been selected for treating all the channels and water sources within a quarter mile of each of these villages by one of the three accepted methods of treatment and the estimates are under preparation. It is hoped that it will be possible to get these works completed during the course of the next year.

*Bhadravati.*—Anti-malaria work was started in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Colony at Bhadravati



town during the year. The work has been organised on the lines recommended in the original survey reports and is progressing satisfactorily.

Detailed plans for the sub-soil drainage of Bhadravati works colony were completed during the year and it is expected the scheme will be taken up shortly.

*Central Laboratory.*—During the year the central laboratory was further equipped for the artificial cage-rearing of anopheline mosquitoes. With the closure of the Gargeswari research station at the end of last year, it was decided to continue the work in the central laboratory. A well-qualified laboratory assistant was appointed from the budget of the Rockefeller Foundation and very interesting studies of anopheline eggs and larvæ have been made during the year. The details of the work done will be separately published.

*Spleen Surveys.*—During the year spleen surveys were made of Krishnarajendra Mill Colony and of the villages of Bangalore Taluk. Malaria surveys of Tarikere town, Bhadravati old town and Madhugiri town were made and suitable recommendations for the control of the disease in each of these places were sent to the respective municipalities.

#### (ii) Hookworm Campaign.

An anti-hookworm campaign was organised in the Periyapatna Sub-taluk in the second quarter of the year. A III Class Health Officer with two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, with the necessary equipment and drugs, formed the treatment party. By continuous touring from temporary base camps, the party completed, by the end of the year, two visits to each of the 130 villages having a total population of 46,068.

The Officer-in-charge, while in the village, gave demonstration talks to the villagers on hookworm disease and showed the worms and the ova under the microscope. Talks with cinema films were given in a number of villages which were accessible to the motor van. Faecal samples were examined before and after treatment.

The treatment was popular and a fairly large percentage of the population took the treatment at the first or the second visit. During the year a total of 18,762 persons were given treatment.



**(iii) Guineaworm Control in Chitaldrug District.**

As the special grant made for guineaworm studies expired on June 30, the work was temporarily suspended. A staff for continuing the field work was, however, sanctioned in the Government Order No. G. 1638-40—P.H. 131-35-2, dated September 5, 1936, the Chitaldrug District Board meeting 50 per cent of the cost.

The present staff consists of a Laboratory Assistant trained in the work and an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, with two peons. The District Board have lent one of their buildings for the location of the office and laboratory. The work of the staff consisted in visiting the nurseries already established, stocking fish in step-wells in villages already reported as infected, and making surveys in the other villages of the area for discovering infection, if any.

By the end of the year the unit had visited as many as 75 villages. Fish were re-introduced into 45 villages and 74 step-wells were treated with perchloron as a preliminary to stocking with fish. Nurseries in hobli head-quarter towns were newly established in 30 places.

The following papers by Mr. V. N. Moorthy and Dr. W. C. Sweet were published during the year :—

1. A Note on the Experimental Infection of dogs with *Dracontiasis*.
2. A Biological Method for the Control of *Dracontiasis*.
3. Guineaworm Infection of Cyclops in Nature.
4. A peculiar Type of Guineaworm Embryoe.

**(iv) Control of Epidemic Diseases.**

*Anti-cholera Measures.*—As compared with 1,407 deaths in the previous years 1,793 deaths were reported in the year under report. The incidence was confined practically to Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. As a preventive measure, an intensive inoculation campaign was organised for protecting the people in the infected localities and 1,22,500 inoculations were done.

The vaccine used for inoculation was prepared at the Public Health Institute for the first time and the heavy demand for vaccine was well met. The vaccine was prepared from a combination of local strains isolated from material collected from active cases in Davangere and Hiriur.



The Superintendent visited most of the infected villages in the districts of Chitaldrug and Shimoga and supervised the arrangements made for preventive work. The usual measures regarding chlorination of wells, disinfection of excreta of active cases, etc., were attended to by the Sanitary Inspectors of the respective areas.

*Anti-plague Measures.*—The incidence of plague during the year was somewhat sporadic and as a preventive measure 76,599 inoculations were done.

*Anti-smallpox Measures.*—As per Government Order No. G. 4977-97—P.H. 52-35-4, dated December 14—17, 1935, glycerine lymph was prepared and issued in place of lanoline lymph from January 1, 1936. During the first few weeks a number of failures were reported, and the causes for such failures were, on investigation, found to be due to the Vaccinator not having understood the new technique. Very soon however, they got used to the new practice and not only did vaccination become more popular, with the change from the scarificator to the rotary lancet, but the general case success rate improved considerably.

*Vaccination.* In the year under report 2,70,262 (1,52,858 m, 1,17,404 f) vaccinations were done as compared with 4,06,814 in the previous year. Of these 1,84,580 were primary and 85,682 re-vaccinations. In city areas 19,969 primary and 21,284 re-vaccinations were done.

Out of 2,70,262 vaccinations done 1,65,599 (or 61·3 per cent) were successful, 81,169 (or 30·0 per cent) were unsuccessful and in 23,494 (or 8·7 per cent) cases the results were unknown. In the case of cities, out of 41,253 vaccinations done 20,039 (or 48·6 per cent) were successful 17,333 (or 42·0 per cent) were unsuccessful, and in 3,881 (or 9·4 per cent) cases the results were unknown.

The following statement gives particulars of vaccinations done in the districts and cities.



Statistics of Primary and Re-vaccinations done in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in the Year 1936.

District	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Number Vaccinated				Average No. of Vaccinators employed during the year 1936	Average No. of Vaccinations per year	Primary vaccinations				
		Total	Male	Female	Total			Un- known successful	Successful			
									Under one year	Over one and under 6 years	Total of all ages	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bangalore	11,73,607	50,710	30,398	20,312	34	1,491	31,100	1,744	3,248	11,388	12,220	26,108
Chitaldrug	7,00,826	27,959	15,894	12,065	13	2,151	22,488	364	4,247	5,513	9,223	17,877
Hassan	6,03,909	19,872	10,942	8,930	18	1,104	16,391	1,086	2,534	2,911	8,086	12,771
Kadur	3,55,328	12,087	7,271	4,816	15	806	7,520	560	1,046	1,162	3,276	5,914
Kolar	8,79,494	29,016	15,394	13,622	24	1,209	17,981	928	1,755	6,238	6,505	15,303
Mysore	16,69,039	59,225	33,631	25,594	52	1,189	41,078	1,859	4,391	9,927	11,202	34,828
Shimoga	5,34,722	35,916	19,511	16,405	21	1,710	23,839	1,904	2,347	8,371	5,712	19,088
Tumkur	9,08,830	35,477	19,817	15,660	22	1,613	24,683	1,719	4,834	6,562	9,535	18,130
Total (Mysore State)	67,25,755	2,70,262	1,52,858	1,17,404	199	1,358	1,84,560	10,159	24,402	52,072	65,759	1,50,019
Total (Cities)	4,04,580	41,253	23,034	18,219	21	1,964	19,969	1,244	2,692	11,497	4,203	16,033
Bangalore City	2,01,260	11,551	6,995	4,556	6	1,925	7,755	344	933	4,448	1,785	6,478
Mysore City	1,19,601	17,680	9,996	7,684	8	2,210	8,287	833	1,187	4,552	1,641	6,267
Kolar Gold Field	83,719	12,022	6,043	5,979	7	1,717	3,927	67	572	2,497	777	3,288

Statistics of Re-vaccination—concd.

District	Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations					Re-vaccinations		Total No. of Successful Vaccinations	Successful Vaccinations per 1,000 of population	
	Success rate per cent excluding unknown		Total	Unknown		Unsuccessful	Successful	Success rate per cent excluding unknown			1936	1935
	1936	1935		1936	1935							
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Bangalore	88.9	92.1	19,610	2,760	12,833	4,017	23.8	12.7	33,125	25.67	28.77	
Chitaldrug	80.8	97.0	5,471	2,637	1,477	1,357	47.9	52.8	19,234	27.44	26.86	
Hassan	83.4	92.5	3,481	356	2,330	795	25.4	43.0	13,566	22.46	39.68	
Kadur	85.0	88.8	4,567	791	2,762	1,014	26.9	46.6	6,928	19.50	62.92	
Kolar	89.7	95.8	11,035	1,949	6,296	2,790	30.7	42.8	18,098	20.57	42.04	
Mysore	88.8	92.4	18,147	1,118	14,561	2,468	14.5	13.4	37,296	23.77	31.12	
Shimoga	89.0	92.5	12,577	1,836	8,868	1,873	17.4	16.6	20,961	39.20	48.08	
Tumkur	78.9	95.9	10,794	1,888	7,640	1,266	14.2	14.2	19,396	21.34	28.74	
Total (Mysore State) ...	86.0	93.4	85,682	13,335	56,767	15,580	21.5	22.9	1,65,699	24.62	35.19	
Total (Cities) ...	85.6	89.9	21,284	2,637	14,641	4,006	21.5	18.1	20,039	49.53	76.40	
Bangalore City	87.4	88.3	3,796	67	3,437	242	6.5	6.3	6,720	33.89	35.08	
Mysore City	84.1	90.7	9,393	788	7,271	1,334	15.5	13.2	7,601	63.55	95.59	
Kolar Gold Field	85.2	91.0	8,095	1,782	3,883	2,430	38.5	48.8	5,718	68.80	145.97	



A total of 199 vaccinators worked during the year as compared with 184 in the preceding year. The excess in the number is due to the inclusion in the list of 5 vaccinators of the Health Training Centre, Closepet and 5 vaccinators of the Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

The average number of vaccinations done by each vaccinator was 1,358 per year, as compared with 1,964 in city areas. The average varied from 2,151 in Chitaldrug District to 806 in Kadur District, the city averages being : Bangalore City, 1,925, Mysore City 2,210 and Kolar Gold Fields 1,717.

The average success rates (excluding unknowns) in primary and re-vaccinations were 86.0 and 21.5 respectively, as compared with 93.4 and 22.9 in the preceding year. As explained previously, the fall in the success rate is due to the change in the technique which the vaccinators took some time to master. The primary success rates in the districts and cities were in order : Kolar (89.7), Shimoga (89.0), Bangalore (88.9), Mysore (88.8), Bangalore City (87.4), Kolar Gold Fields (85.2), Kadur (85.0), Mysore City (84.1), Hassan (83.4), Chitaldrug (80.8) and Tumkur (78.9).

In the case of re-vaccinations, the figures furnished appear to be somewhat inaccurate and the computed success rates in districts and cities were in order : Chitaldrug (47.9), Kolar Gold Fields (38.5), Kolar (30.7), Kadur (26.9), Hassan (25.4), Bangalore (23.8), Shimoga (17.4), Mysore City (15.5), Mysore (14.5), Tumkur (14.2) and Bangalore City (6.5).

In the year under report 24.62 persons out of every thousand of the population had successful vaccination, as compared with 35.19 in the previous year. The rate in city areas was 49.53 as against 76.40 in the preceding year.

The cost of the vaccination establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 62,232 as compared with Rs. 64,840 in the previous year. The cost per vaccination was Re. 0-3-8, and for every successful vaccination Re. 0-6-0, as against Re. 0-2-7 and Re. 0-4-5 in the preceding year.





TABLE 2.—Spleen and Blood Examinations made during the year 1936.  
Peripheral Zones.

	Nagenhalli				Mudgere				Hiriyur				Palhalli			
	0-9	10-19	20 and Over	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20 and Over	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20 and Over	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20 and Over	All Ages
Spleen not Examined.	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
Spleen Negative.	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
P	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
1	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
2	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
3	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
4	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
5	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
All Persons with Palpable Spleens.	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
Total No. of persons examined.	No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected		No. Examined	No. Infected	Per cent Infected	
Spleen Rate...	Per Cent Infected				Per Cent Infected				Per Cent Infected				Per Cent Infected			
	102	44	43	147	50	16	32	66	111	16	14	12	59	24	83	83
	22	7	32	29	2	2	67	4	11	1	1	12	10	6	16	16
	21.6	15.9	19.7	19.7	4.0	12.5	6.1	6.1	9.9	6.3	3.3	9.4	16.9	25.0	19.2	19.2
	133	54	40	188	138	29	21	167	364	39	1	403	92	36	128	128
	28	10	35	38	8	2	21	10	23	1	1	24	16	6	22	22
	21.1	18.5	2.2	2.2	5.8	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.3	2.6	2.6	6.0	17.4	16.7	17.2	17.2
	76.7	18.5	100.0	78.1	36.2	55.2	3.9	3.9	30.5	41.0	...	31.5	64.1	66.7	...	64.2

TABLE 3.—Species of Malaria Parasites—1936.

## Protected Zone.

	Nagenballi				Madgere				Hiriyur				Nagoonhalli			
	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan
0-9—																
No. Infected ...	17	1	16	...	5	1	4	...	21	3	3	15	16	...	12	4
Per cent Infected ...	...	5.9	94.1	...	...	20.0	80.0	...	...	14.3	14.3	71.4	...	...	75.0	25.0
10-19—																
No. Infected ...	2	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Per cent Infected ...	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	20.0	20.0	60.0	...	...	...	...
20 and Over—																
No. Infected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per cent Infected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Ages—																
No. Infected ...	19	1	17	1	8	4	4	...	26	4	4	18	16	...	12	4
Per cent Infected ...	...	5.3	90.1	5.3	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	15.4	15.4	69.2	...	75.0	25.0



TABLE 4.—Species of Malaria Parasites 1936.

## Peripheral Zone.

	Nagenhalli				Mudgere				Hiriyur				Palahalli			
	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan	Total No. Infected	Benign Tertian	Malignant Tertian	Quartan
0-9—																
No. Infected ...	28	5	20	3	8	1	7	...	23	3	6	14	13	3	8	2
Per cent Infected ...	...	17.9	71.4	10.7	...	12.5	87.5	60.9	...	13.0	26.0	60.9	...	23.1	61.5	15.4
10-19—																
No. Infected ...	10	2	7	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	10	1	6	3
Per cent Infected ...	...	20.0	70.0	10.0	...	50.0	50.0	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	10.0	60.0	30.0
20 and Over—																
No. Infected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per cent Infected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Ages—																
No. Infected ...	38	7	27	4	10	2	8	15	24	3	6	15	23	4	14	5
Per cent Infected ...	...	18.4	71.1	10.5	...	20.0	80.0	62.5	...	12.5	25.0	62.5	...	17.4	60.3	21.7

TABLE 5.—Adult Catches in Control Areas.

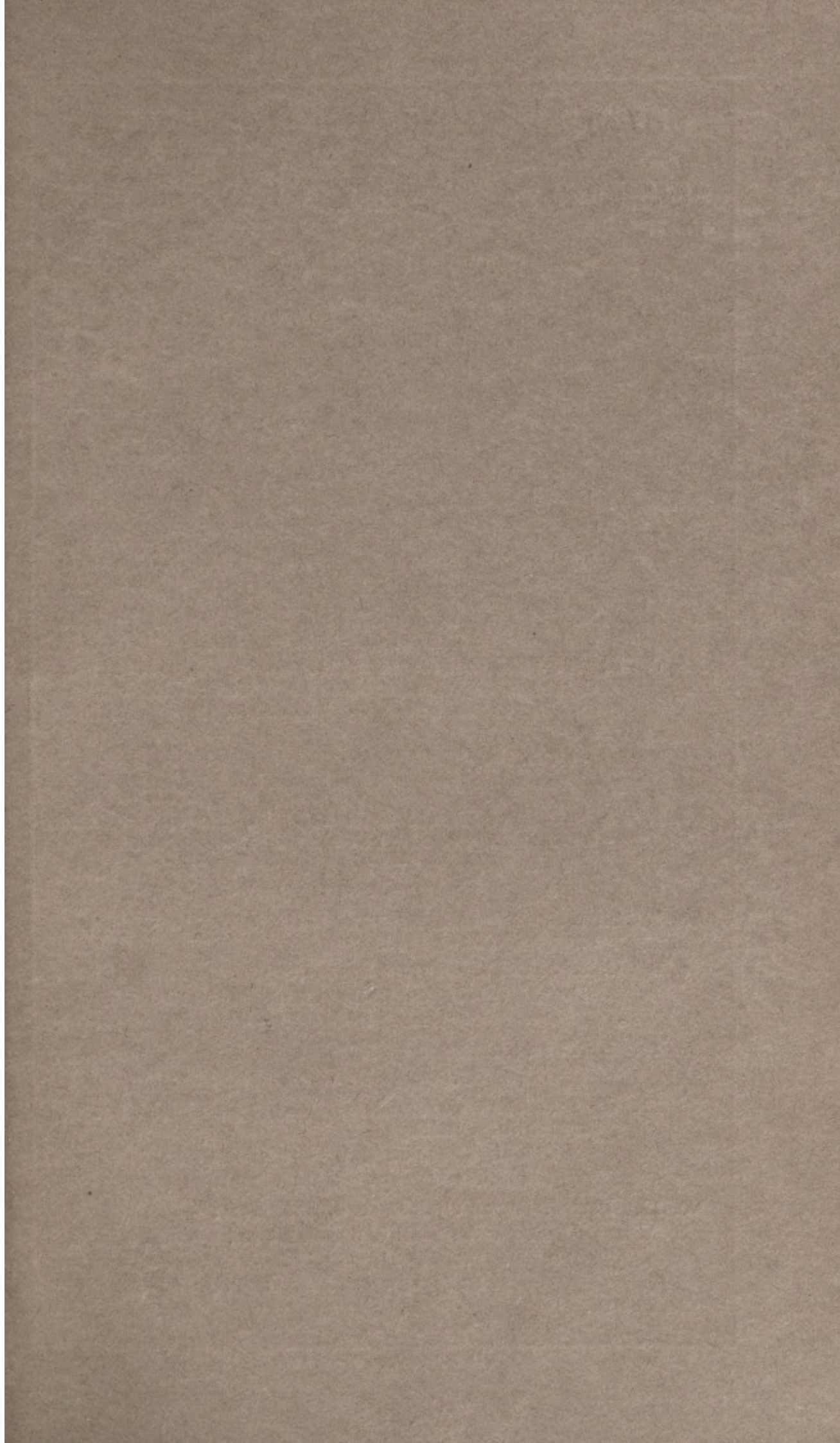
Species	Nagenhalli				Mudgere				Hiriyur				Nagoonhalli				Bangalore City	
	1935		1936		1935		1936		1935		1936		1935		1936		1935	1936
	Ptd. Zone	Pl. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pl. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pl. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pl. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pl. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pl. Zone	Ptd. Zone	Pl. Zone				
1 A. Aconitus	12	76	11	93	...	...	14	159	111	129	155	16	41	...	...	...	...	...
2 A. Aitkenii	157	604	113	601	43	386	142	21	34	15	17	134	243	...	...	...	107	72
3 A. Annularis	3	...	3	...	4	23	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4
4 A. Barbirostris	552	2,765	218	1604	109	164	106	299	503	215	398	244	888	...	...	...	15	...
5 A. Culicifacies	54	584	44	526	7	45	39	234	557	189	430	61	113	...	...	...	4	...
6 A. Fluvialis	163	145	203	148	8	38	21	4	12	6	4	91	9	...	...	...	...	...
7 A. Hyrcanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 A. Insuleforam	10	70	9	68	14	120	127	4	2	1	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...
9 A. Jamesii	4	30	3	25	513	3,304	3,973	...	...	2	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
10 A. Jeyporiensis	...	...	...	...	1	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 A. Karwari	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 A. Leucosphyrus	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 A. Maculatus	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 A. Majidi	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 A. Pallidus	8	22	10	13	5	54	37	3	6	4	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
16 A. Splendidus	7	26	11	40	1	16	5	2	3	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
17 A. Philippinensis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 A. Stephensii	9	80	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 A. Subpictus	940	1,957	741	1736	112	272	112	1,342	679	1,154	428	1	34	...	...	...	70	22
20 A. Tessellatus	3	2	4	6	5	57	7	6	1,374	7	1,373	468	774	...	...	...	1,117	521
21 A. Turkhundi	3	2	2	8	...	...	37	...	4	55	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 A. Vagus	297	473	213	449	76	290	264	59	93	53	72	111	177	...	...	...	157	110
23 A. Varuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE 6.—Spleen Surveys in Bangalore City in 1927, 1933 and 1936.

Areas	1927			1933			1934			1935			1936		
	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate	No. Ex.	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate
<i>Bangalore City—</i>															
(i) Lal-Bagh Area	152	37.5	...	290	2.4	12.9	304	1.9	...	341	0.3	5.2	234	0.0	0.0
(ii) Malleswaram Area	221	31.2	...	439	1.1	5.0	551	1.3	...	499	0.0	0.0	517	0.4	0.8
(iii) Chamarajpet Area	156	21.8	...	274	0.7	2.3	287	2.0	...	357	0.6	4.2	367	0.0	0.0
(iv) Basavangudi Area	161	15.2	...	345	0.8	3.3	375	0.8	...	382	0.3	5.2	369	0.8	1.5
(v) City Area	166	8.4	...	526	1.3	6.5	512	1.4	...	551	0.4	4.7	614	0.3	1.8
Total	859	23.2	...	1,874	1.2	5.6	2,029	1.4	...	2,130	0.8	3.3	2,201	0.3	0.8

TABLE 6.—Spleen Surveys in Bangalore City





## MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The following Bulletins are published by Government:—

- No. 1. **Report on a Health Survey of Mysore—**  
By W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., Dr.P.H., Consultant in Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1928.
- No. 2.\* **Report on Tuberculosis in Mysore State—**  
By P. S. CHANDRASEKHAR, M.D., sometime Officer-in-charge of Tuberculosis Survey in Mysore, 1928.
- No. 3.\* **Report on a Sanitary Survey of the City of Bangalore for the Year 1927—**  
By MOHAMED USMAN, L.M.S., (Retired) Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Bangalore, 1928.
- No. 4.\* **Guineaworm Disease in Mysore State—**  
By J. V. KARVE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Retired) Director of Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1929.
- No. 5 **Report of the Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council (Inc.), to the Government of Mysore, 1929.**
- No. 6. **Report on the Present Status of Birth, Death and Epidemic Diseases Reports in Mysore District, Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields, with Suggestions for Improvement—**  
By E. R. SUNDARARAJAN, M.A. (Hons.), Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Bangalore, 1929.
- No. 7. **A Survey of Mysore State for Enlarged Spleens and for Hook-worm and other Helminthic Infections—**  
By W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., Dr.P.H., Consultant in Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1929.
- No. 8. **Physician's Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death, 1932.**
- No. 9. **Handbook of the Mysore State Department of Health—**  
By J. V. KARVE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Retired) Director of Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1933.
- No. 10. **Notes on Malaria in Mysore State—**  
By W. C. SWEET, B. A. RAO and D. NURSING, 1934.
- No. 11. **Organic Manure from Street Refuse and Night Soil at Mysore City, India—**  
By J. J. MIELDAZIS, B.Sc., C.E., M.A.S.C.E., Former Honorary Sanitary Engineer, 1936.
- No. 12. **Periodicity of Cholera in Mysore State—**  
By P. Parthasarathy, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H., Director of Public Health and E. R. Sundararajar, M.A. (Hons.), 1937.

\* Not available.



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can Determine its own Death-rate.

No. 31]

[1936.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
FOR 1936

Vol. II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

P. PARTHASARATHY, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P.,  
L.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H.,  
*Director of Public Health.*



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1937



**"Search for the Truth is the noblest occupation  
of Mankind, its publication a Duty."**



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MUNICIPALITY OF	
1910	
Population	Area
1,000	100
2,000	200
3,000	300
4,000	400
5,000	500
6,000	600
7,000	700
8,000	800
9,000	900
10,000	1,000



VOLUME II

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

VOL. II.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

E. R. SUNDARARAJAN, M.A. (HONS.),

*Superintendent.*

## (i) General.

During the year, a special Committee was appointed by Government for examining the question of improving the registration and compilation of vital statistics in Mysore State. The Committee considered the various aspects of the problem and have submitted their report to Government for orders.

As indicated in the previous report, the figures returned under the following causes, for the second year of reporting, show definitely that the registration of vital occurrences by the agency of the Patels is not unacceptable:—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Deaths in 2nd year of reporting (1936).</i>	<i>Deaths in 1st year of reporting (1935).</i>
Malaria ...	29,995	24,643
Typhoid ...	4,856	4,071
Consumption ...	4,892	4,510
Leprosy ...	870	714
Child-birth ...	2,128	2,205
Drowning ...	865	779
Snake-bite ...	163	154
Rabies ...	68	54

Although somewhat incomplete, these figures may be taken to indicate their relative magnitudes so far as the State is concerned. The fact that so few deaths have



been reported as due to leprosy and rabies, both in 1935 and in 1936, shows beyond doubt that the statistics reported by the Patels are, and can be proved to be, not untrue.

Figures separately for males and females are given in all the statistical tables 1 to 26 at the end of this report.

### (ii) Population.

As compared with the Census figure of 64,23,189 on February 26, 1931, the estimated population for the State as on July 1, 1936, was 67,25,755. The increase in births over deaths during the year was 40,291 as compared with the estimated increase of 56,634. The estimated populations of the districts and cities were :—

<i>Districts and Cities.</i>		<i>Estimated population as on July 1, 1936.</i>
Bangalore	...	11,73,607
Chitaldrug	...	7,00,826
Hassan	...	6,03,909
Kadur	...	3,55,328
Kolar	...	8,79,494
Mysore	...	15,69,039
Shimoga	...	5,34,722
Tumkur	...	9,08,830
Total (Mysore State)		67,25,755
Bangalore City	...	2,01,260
Mysore City	...	1,19,601
Kolar Gold Field	...	83,719

### (iii) Births.

The number of births (Table 1) reported during the the year was 1,36,569 (70,562 male, 66,007 female) giving a birth-rate per mille of population of 20·31 as against 20·45 in the preceding year. The rate in city areas was 37·92, and in urban areas (including cities) it was 30·06 as compared with 18·60 in rural areas. The ratio of male to female births was 107 to 100.

The rates in the districts and cities (Table 6) were in order : Kolar Gold Field 55·09, Bangalore City 34·63, Mysore City 31·44, Kolar 23·93, Chitaldrug 22·91, Shimoga 21·77, Tumkur 21·12, Bangalore 20·48, Hassan 18·88, Mysore 17·42 and Kadur 16·47.



In urban areas (Table 7), the rates varied from 39.19 in Kolar District to 25.07 in Mysore District. The rural birth-rates varied from 22.57 in Chitaldrug District to 14.59 in Kadur District.

As in the previous year, the maximum number of births occurred in the month of October and the minimum in April.

#### (iv) Still-Births.

During the year 2,059 still-births (Table 2) were reported as against 2,110 in the preceding year. The still-births rate per 1,000 births (including still-births) was 14.85 as compared with 15.24 in the previous year. The rates varied in the districts and cities as under: Mysore City 38.12, Bangalore City 35.70, Kadur 24.02, Hassan 21.45, Shimoga 18.88, Chitaldrug 17.44, Bangalore 14.47, Mysore 14.10, Kolar 10.39, Tumkur 9.85 and Kolar Gold Field 7.96.

#### (v) Deaths.

The number of deaths (Table 3) reported during the year was 96,278 (49,405 male, 46,873 female) giving a general death-rate of 14.31 per mille of population as compared with 14.54 in the preceding year. The urban death-rate was 17.97 as compared with the rural death-rate of 13.68. The reported rate in city areas was 26.13. The ratio of male to female deaths was 105 to 100.

Death-rates in the districts and cities (Table 6) varied in order thus: Kolar Gold Field 32.16, Bangalore City 26.47, Shimoga 22.96, Mysore City 21.35, Kadur 15.57, Hassan 15.36, Kolar 14.73, Chitaldrug 13.61, Bangalore 12.91, Mysore 12.82 and Tumkur 12.58.

The urban rates (Table 7) varied from 22.82 in Kolar District to 9.25 in Chitaldrug District. On the other hand, the rural death-rates were highest (23.79) in Shimoga District and lowest (10.10) in Bangalore District.

The maximum number of deaths occurred in December and the minimum in February, the corresponding figures in the previous year occurring in November and June respectively.

The number of deaths reported under the communities (Table 4) listed below may be of general interest



especially as these figures are available only for two years :—

<i>Community.</i>		<i>Deaths in 1936.</i>	<i>Deaths in 1935.</i>
Lingayet ...	...	12,730	13,067
Vokkaliga ...	...	20,407	20,465
Vaisya ...	...	849	2,392
Kshatriya ...	...	453	474
Brahmin ...	...	3,860	3,632
Adikarnataka ...	...	10,917	10,171
Mussalman ...	...	5,687	5,343
Jain ...	...	319	302
Christian ...	...	904	813
European ...	...	70	57
Others ...	...	39,894	38,309
Unclassified ...	...	188	1,939

Deaths classified according to the conjugal conditions (Table 5) of the persons at the time of death are as follows :—

<i>Conjugal Condition.</i>		<i>Deaths in 1936.</i>	<i>Deaths in 1935.</i>
Single ...	...	39,877	39,307
Married ...	...	46,681	42,322
Widowed ...	...	5,569	4,971
Divorced ...	...	135	388
Unclassified ...	...	4,016	9,986

Classified as to age (Table 5), the deaths may be grouped as under.—

### Age Distribution at the time of Death.

Age group	Estimated population as on July 1, 1936	No. of deaths reported	Mortality rate	
			1936	1935
Under 1 year ...	1,81,050	15,895	87.79	87.75
1—5 ...	8,35,425	12,695	15.20	17.84
5—10 ...	8,88,469	5,100	5.74	6.63
10—15 ...	8,49,602	3,273	3.85	4.22
15—20 ...	6,49,453	4,659	7.17	7.50
20—30 ...	11,97,681	10,272	8.58	8.29
30—40 ...	9,35,711	9,525	10.18	9.50
40—50 ...	6,04,232	8,188	13.55	12.42
50—60 ...	3,23,536	7,222	22.32	21.79
60 and over ...	2,60,595	19,449	74.63	68.99
Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...

**(vi) Infant Mortality.**

During the year 15,895 (8,752 male, 7,143 female) infants under one year of age died, out of 1,36,569 infants born alive, giving an infant mortality rate of 116·57 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 115·64 in the previous year. The ratio of male infant to female infant deaths was 122 to 100, against 119 to 100 in the preceding year.

The mortality was the largest in December and the smallest in April (Table 8).

The infant mortality rates in the districts and cities varied in order as follows: Kolar Gold Field 167·61, Shimoga 165·03, Bangalore City 157·55, Mysore City 132·18, Hassan 128·81, Kolar 128·03, Kadur 118·42, Tumkur 117·53, Chitaldrug 113·93, Bangalore 106·87 and Mysore 90·11. These rates indicate that, so far as Mysore District is concerned, the returns of infant deaths are most unreliable, that of Shimoga District being comparatively acceptable. The urban rate during the year was 117·85 as against the rural rate of 115·97. Both these rates are too low to be true. The defects inherent in these returns will get corrected only under centralized compilation.

**(vii) Statistical History of Chief Diseases.**

The deaths reported during the year are classified under the 18 chief causes as shown below :—

<i>Chief Causes.</i>		<i>Reported Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,00,000 of population.</i>	
			<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
1.	Plague ...	1,404	21	27
2.	Smallpox ...	4,973	74	151
3.	Cholera ...	1,793	27	21
4.	Malaria ...	29,995	446	369
5.	Typhoid ...	4,856	72	61
6.	Fevers (excluding Malaria and Typhoid) ...	11,661	173	215
7.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	6,552	97	87
8.	Respiratory Diseases ...	4,651	69	62
9.	Consumption ...	4,892	73	68
10.	Leprosy ...	870	13	11
11.	Child-birth ...	2,128	32	33
12.	Suicide ...	246	4	3
13.	Drowning ...	865	13	12
14.	Wounds and Accidents ...	752	11	11
15.	Killed by Wild Beasts ...	51	1	1
16.	Snake-bite ...	163	2	2
17.	Rabies ...	68	1	1
18.	All Other Causes ...	20,358	302	319
Total ...		96,278	1,431	1,454



From the above statement, it would appear that the incidence of malaria had increased during the year considerably and that smallpox had declined by over 50 per cent. The reduction in the incidence of "Fevers (excluding Malaria and Typhoid)" and "All Other Causes" is a further indication that with the revised registers supplied to the reporting agency, the registration under the listed causes is continuously improving.

Statistics of deaths from these 18 causes are given in Tables 9—26 and the data in respect of taluks and municipalities are given in Tables 27 and 28 respectively. In Tables 29—31 are listed the names of places where plague, smallpox and cholera were reported during the year.

### Plague.

The number of deaths reported under plague was 1,404 (659 male, 745 female) as compared with 1,822 in the preceding year. Of these 197 occurred in urban areas, 1,207 in rural areas. The incidence was confined to the Districts of Mysore, Kolar and Hassan, and practically to the nine taluks named below:—

<i>Taluk.</i>				<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
Chintamani	...	...	...	155
Arkalgud	...	...	..	147
Krishnarajnagar	...	...	...	141
Periyapatna (Sub)	...	...	...	119
Anekal	...	...	...	106
Hole-Narsipur	...	...	...	92
Hunsur	...	...	...	73
Sidlaghatta	...	...	...	72
Chikballapur	...	...	...	71

In these nine taluks, 976 out of 1,404 deaths were reported (see Map 1).

The incidence was maximum in August and minimum in April.

Of 32 deaths reported from city areas, Bangalore City registered 22 deaths, Mysore City 9 and Kolar Gold Field 1.

### Smallpox.

During the year 4,973 (2,486 male, 2,487 female) deaths were reported under smallpox as compared with 10,067 in the preceding year. Of these 213 occurred in urban areas and 4,760 in rural areas. Of 35 deaths reported in city areas, 27 occurred in Kolar Gold Field, 6 in Mysore City and 2 in Bangalore City.

The incidence was heavy in Mysore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The taluks that reported more than 100 deaths were : —

<i>Taluk.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
Kankanhalli	162
Challakere	253
Chitaldrug	155
Hiriyur	210
Holalkere	101
Jagalur	136
Channarayapatna	189
Hassan	109
Chamarajnagar	333
Nagamangala	108
Nanjangud	111
Yelandur	175
Chiknaikanhalli	204
Gubbi	223
Sira	152

In these 15 taluks, 2,621 deaths, or more than 50 per cent of the total mortality, occurred (see Map 2).

The month of the lowest incidence was November and that of the highest was February.

### Cholera.

In the year under report, 1,793 (980 male, 813 female) deaths were reported under cholera. The incidence was low till October when a rise occurred, the incidence remaining fairly high till the close of the year. This rise had been forecasted several months before and as a result, preventive measures being adequate, the epidemic was kept under control.

Of 1,793 deaths reported, 218 occurred in urban areas and 1,575 in rural areas. In city areas, 14 deaths were registered, of which 11 occurred in Bangalore City and 3 in Mysore City, Kolar Gold Field being free.

The taluks chiefly affected were :—

<i>Taluk.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
Shimoga	235
Jagalur	173
Honnali	168
Davangere	144
Chitaldrug	80
Harihar (Sub)	79
Chamarajnagar	67
Seringapatam	53



More than 50 per cent of deaths reported occurred in these 8 taluks (See Map 3).

### Malaria.

During the year 29,995 (15,383 male, 14,612 female) deaths occurred as a result of malaria as compared with 24,623 in the previous year. Of these 987 occurred in urban areas and 29,008 in rural areas. The incidence per 1,00,000 of population varied in the districts as follows :—

District	Total number of deaths	Deaths from malaria	Mortality per 1,00,000 of population	Per cent of total deaths
Shimoga ...	12,279	4,749	888	38.7
Kadur ...	5,533	3,042	856	55.0
Hassan ...	9,277	4,251	704	45.8
Chitaldrug ...	9,538	3,148	449	33.0
Mysore ...	20,121	6,645	424	33.0
Tumkur ...	11,430	3,436	378	30.0
Kolar ...	12,951	2,353	268	18.2
Bangalore ...	15,149	2,371	202	15.6

The incidence was over 700 per 1,00,000 of population in Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts and between 350 and 500 in Chitaldrug, Mysore and Tumkur Districts. Kolar and Bangalore Districts had a rate of incidence well below 300.

Another important inference in regard to the incidence of malaria in the different districts is obtained by comparing the percentages the malaria deaths bear to the total deaths. It will be seen that 55 per cent of deaths in Kadur District was due to malaria, 45.8 per cent in Hassan District and 38.7 in Shimoga District. Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts had each 33.0 per cent and Tumkur 30.0. Kolar and Bangalore Districts had less than 20.0 per cent. In other words, about half of the deaths were due to malaria in Kadur and Hassan Districts, about a third in Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Mysore and Tumkur Districts and less than a fifth in Kolar and Bangalore Districts.



In city areas, only 126 deaths occurred, of which 65 were registered in Mysore City, 39 in Kolar Gold Field and 7 in Bangalore City.

The following 21 taluks reported more than 500 deaths in the year under report: Kankanhalli (598), Chitaldrug (531), Holalkere (521), Arkalgud (651), Belur (804), Channarayapatna (731), Hassan (563), Manjarabad (634), Chikmagalur (935), Mudigere (677), Hunsur (527), Krishnarajpete (708), Maddur (595), Nagamangala (520), Seringapatam (568), Channagiri (554), Nagar (515), Sagar (572), Sorab (978), Tirthahalli (570) and Madhugiri (505).

The incidence was highest in December and lowest in February.

### **Typhoid.**

Under typhoid, 4,856 (2,553 male, 2,303 female) deaths were reported during the year as against 4,071 in the preceding year. Of these 448 occurred in urban areas and 4,408 in rural areas. The incidence reached a maximum in December and touched a minimum in August.

Of 120 deaths reported in city areas, 61 occurred in Bangalore City, 51 in Mysore City and 8 in Kolar Gold Field.

The following taluks reported more than 100 deaths: Channarayapatna (111), Chamarajnagar (144), Maddur (124), Nanjangud (118), Seringapatam (122), Channagiri (135), Shimoga (102), Sorab (146), and Tirthahalli (124).

### **FEVERS (EXCLUDING MALARIA AND TYPHOID).**

During the year 11,661 (6,078 male, 5,583 female) deaths occurred as a result of fevers excluding malaria and typhoid as compared with 14,352 in the previous year. Of these 1,483 occurred in urban areas and 10,178 in rural areas. The incidence was highest in November and lowest in June. Of 368 deaths reported in city areas, 165 occurred in Kolar Gold Field, 143 in Bangalore City and 60 in Mysore City.

### **Dysentery and Diarrhoea.**

A total of 6,552 (3,636 male, 2,916 female) deaths were reported under dysentery and diarrhoea in the year under report. Of these 1,880 occurred in urban areas and 4,672 in rural areas. In the three city areas, a total of 1,401 deaths occurred under this cause, *viz.*, 700 in



Bangalore City, 376 in Kolar Gold Field and 325 in Mysore City. The incidence reached a maximum in August and a minimum in February.

The following taluks reported more than 100 deaths during the year: Bangalore (101), Channapatna (149), Nelamangala (126), Davangere (106), Chamarajnagar (199), Malvalli (126), Channagiri (124), Honnali (125), Sagar (164), Sorab (126), Kunigal (140) and Tumkur (114).

### **Respiratory Diseases.**

During the year 4,651 (2,719 male, 1,932 female) deaths occurred as a result of respiratory diseases, excluding consumption as compared with 4,131 in the preceding year. Of these 2,079 occurred in urban areas and 2,572 in rural areas, showing that the incidence of respiratory diseases is very heavy under the urban conditions of life. Out of 2,079 urban deaths 1,621 occurred in the three city areas alone. Bangalore City reported 760 deaths, Kolar Gold Field 469 and Mysore City 392.

The incidence was highest in December and lowest in May.

### **Consumption.**

A total of 4,892 (2,397 male, 2,495 female) deaths from consumption were reported during the year as against 4,510 in the preceding year. Of these 1,086 occurred in urban areas and 3,806 in rural areas. Of 1,086 urban deaths 753 occurred in the three cities. Bangalore City had 433 deaths, Mysore City 263 and Kolar Gold Field 57. The specific death-rate varied from 112 in Tumkur District to 25 in Kadur District. The incidence was highest in December and lowest in February.

The following taluks reported more than 100 deaths during the year: Magadi (118), Nelamangala (140), Kolar (106), Gubbi (118), Kunigal (104), Madhugiri (142), Sira (111) and Tumkur (150).

### **Leprosy.**

In the year under report, 870 (466 male, 404 female) deaths among lepers (including probably leucoderma also) were reported, as compared with 714 in the preceding year. Of these 75 occurred in urban areas and 795 in rural areas. Of 75 urban deaths, 16 occurred in Bangalore City.



The incidence in the districts varied as follows: Mysore (175), Kolar (128), Tumkur (128), Shimoga (118), Chitaldrug (104), Bangalore (101), Hassan (74), and Kadur (42).

More than 20 deaths occurred in the following taluks: Challakere (28), Bagepalli (23), Chintamani (21), Gori-bidnur (21), Krishnarajpete (21), Krishnarajnagar (22) and Pavagada (39).

### **Maternal Mortality (Child-Birth).**

During the year 2,128 deaths were reported as due to child-birth, at or during 14 days of labour, as compared with 2,205 in the previous year. Of these 276 occurred in urban areas and 1,852 in rural areas. Of 276 urban deaths, 94 occurred in city areas, Bangalore City reporting 56 deaths, Mysore City 37 and Kolar Gold Field 1.

The maternal mortality rate computed from these reported figures stands at 15·35 per 1,000 births (including still-births), as compared with 15·92 in the preceding year. The rates in the districts and cities varied in order as follows: Shimoga (38·77), Kadur (27·35), Hassan (25·83), Tumkur (13·72), Mysore (12·62), Chitaldrug (10·59), Kolar (9·21), Mysore City (9·47), Bangalore (8·94), Bangalore City (7·75) and Kolar Gold Field (0·22).

### **Suicide.**

A total of 246 (118 male, 128 female) suicides were reported during the year as against 191 in the previous year. Of these 40 occurred in urban areas and 206 in rural areas. Of 40 urban suicides, 22 occurred in city areas alone, *viz.*, 11 in Bangalore City, 6 in Mysore City and five in Kolar Gold Field. The incidence was maximum (31) in November and minimum (11) in July.

### **Drowning.**

Under this cause, 865 (390 male, 475 female) deaths were reported as compared with 779 in the preceding year, it being probable that some of these deaths may be suicides. Of these deaths, 98 occurred in urban areas and 767 in rural areas. Of 98 urban deaths, 27 occurred in city areas, *viz.*, 13 in Kolar Gold Field, 12 in Bangalore City and 2 in Mysore City. The incidence was highest (99) in October and lowest (58) in July.



### **Wounds and Accidents.**

During the year 752 (469 male, 283 female) deaths were reported under this group, as against 745 in the previous year. Of these 218 occurred in urban areas and 534 in rural areas. Of 218 urban deaths, as many as 149 occurred in the three cities alone, *viz.*, 83 in Kolar Gold Field, 37 in Bangalore City and 29 in Mysore City. The incidence was highest in December and lowest in July.

### **Killed by wild Beasts.**

Although the incidence of deaths under this cause is low, it is important to have an idea of the prevalence in different areas, especially in connection with the preservation of forests in Mysore State. During the year 51 persons were killed by wild beasts, as against 57 in the previous year. Of these 5 deaths occurred in urban areas and 46 in rural areas.

### **Snake-bite.**

During the year 163 (101 male, 62 female) deaths occurred as a result of snake-bites, as compared with 154 in the preceding year. Of these 10 occurred in urban areas and 153 in rural areas. Of ten urban deaths 2 occurred in city areas, *viz.*, one in Bangalore City and one in Kolar Gold Field.

### **Rabies.**

A total of 68 (48 male, 20 female) deaths were reported during the year from rabies, as against 54 in the previous year. Of these 14 occurred in urban areas and 54 in rural areas. Of 14 urban deaths, 10 occurred in cities alone, *viz.*, five in Kolar Gold Field, four in Bangalore City and one in Mysore City.

### **All Other Causes.**

During the year 20,358 (10,883 male, 9,475 female) deaths were classified under this head as compared with 21,260 in the previous year. It is necessary that as far as possible all the deaths have to be classified under one or other of the causes of death. This will be possible when the column head "All Other Causes" is replaced by "If other cause, state the cause" in the death registers.

In the case of cities, however, arrangements will be made next year for classifying the deaths according to the International List of Causes of Death.



TABLE 1.  
Reported *Live Births* in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	964	956	800	886	1,036	941	915	1,041	1,274	1,256	1,201	1,130	12,400
	Females	871	918	741	813	974	933	963	963	1,223	1,227	1,044	969	11,639
Chitaldrug	Males	693	632	662	650	677	771	690	764	738	684	700	690	8,351
	Females	618	538	624	564	639	647	708	689	704	647	625	700	7,703
Hassan	Males	432	469	455	450	507	529	485	490	522	603	481	504	5,927
	Females	464	407	400	392	477	540	518	461	447	519	411	441	5,477
Kadur	Males	238	276	244	317	272	242	246	227	205	259	263	225	3,014
	Females	203	247	239	328	230	222	253	235	235	259	194	203	2,838
Kolar	Males	802	712	729	680	849	847	1,043	1,051	1,198	1,135	964	865	10,805
	Females	736	650	700	619	799	855	909	1,014	1,046	1,083	904	930	10,245
Mysore	Males	1,073	984	1,163	1,070	1,228	1,054	1,182	1,071	1,174	1,358	1,471	1,252	14,080
	Females	939	939	1,080	1,007	1,157	1,008	1,057	1,023	1,140	1,253	1,303	1,263	13,255
Shimoga	Males	586	565	547	532	522	552	507	466	468	430	469	496	6,080
	Females	568	525	511	423	483	499	465	445	418	413	404	405	5,560
Tumkur	Males	827	750	724	704	783	828	837	945	941	913	819	834	9,905
	Females	765	697	766	643	753	775	722	843	858	888	759	820	9,290
Total (Mysore State).	Males	5,615	5,344	5,324	5,289	5,874	5,764	5,905	6,055	6,450	6,638	6,368	5,936	70,562
	Females	5,221	4,921	5,061	4,789	5,532	5,479	5,595	5,673	6,071	6,289	5,644	5,732	66,007
	Total	10,836	10,265	10,385	10,078	11,406	11,243	11,500	11,728	12,521	12,927	11,668	12,668	136,569
Total (Cities)	Males	671	680	642	644	691	579	558	547	631	775	701	726	7,905
	Females	643	620	644	590	618	602	557	495	632	720	605	700	7,436
	Total	1,314	1,300	1,286	1,234	1,309	1,181	1,125	1,042	1,323	1,495	1,306	1,426	15,341
Bangalore City	Males	290	353	268	305	314	263	261	289	296	344	316	295	3,594
	Females	285	321	280	273	293	255	296	258	284	317	255	258	3,375
Mysore City	Males	163	169	200	201	199	165	79	50	190	152	177	189	1,934
	Females	162	150	193	181	156	171	93	55	172	155	143	195	1,826
KolarGold Field	Males	218	158	174	138	178	151	218	208	205	279	208	242	2,377
	Females	196	149	171	136	169	176	178	182	176	248	207	247	2,235



TABLE 2.  
Reported Still-births (Born Dead) in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month  
of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	16	15	21	11	7	13	22	17	24	21	12	21	200
	Females	23	21	18	9	3	11	19	10	7	16	12	9	153
Chitaldrug	Males	18	19	18	13	17	15	13	17	18	17	12	21	192
	Females	11	7	15	8	6	6	9	2	6	3	6	9	93
Hassan	Males	9	16	15	16	9	7	4	16	6	14	13	8	133
	Females	5	14	7	13	8	7	10	14	5	6	18	10	117
Kadur	Males	5	1	10	7	8	6	10	3	5	8	5	3	71
	Females	10	2	6	9	9	5	10	6	8	2	6	3	73
Kolar	Males	4	2	2	9	16	14	14	16	8	13	9	13	120
	Females	5	8	5	8	7	5	14	13	5	8	7	16	101
Mysore	Males	11	16	18	11	28	14	21	10	20	22	23	23	217
	Females	15	11	13	10	21	9	15	14	21	19	9	17	174
Shimoga	Males	10	16	12	10	7	12	12	2	6	12	9	5	113
	Females	12	9	12	7	8	13	10	11	8	7	5	9	111
Tumkur	Males	4	9	7	8	8	8	2	12	10	11	10	12	101
	Females	6	7	8	7	10	12	9	9	9	3	4	6	90
Total (Mysore State).	Males	77	94	103	85	100	89	98	93	97	118	87	106	1,147
	Females	87	79	79	68	72	67	96	79	68	64	74	79	912
	Total	164	173	182	153	172	156	194	172	165	182	161	185	2,059
Total (Cities)	Males	14	19	20	18	16	20	27	22	27	27	17	27	254
	Females	22	22	19	12	7	11	18	13	17	19	11	19	190
	Total	36	41	39	30	23	31	45	35	44	46	28	46	444
Bangalore City	Males	10	12	16	11	1	11	18	15	17	14	9	12	146
	Females	18	19	12	6	1	8	15	6	5	8	8	6	112
Mysore City	Males	4	7	4	7	15	9	7	2	8	5	7	11	86
	Females	4	3	7	6	6	3	3	4	10	7	2	8	63
Kolar Gold Fields	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	8	1	4	22
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	2	4	1	5	15

TABLE 3.  
Reported Deaths (excluding Still-Births) in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month  
of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	655	539	561	510	554	583	720	784	634	668	703	711	7,622
	Females	688	578	539	530	527	542	672	762	605	643	714	727	7,527
Chitaldrug	Males	429	385	478	463	370	357	408	373	383	361	497	503	4,997
	Females	374	358	440	432	357	342	334	387	344	338	422	403	4,541
Hassan	Males	397	309	374	364	388	361	368	377	352	441	439	479	4,649
	Females	313	315	315	343	389	386	452	387	393	475	425	437	4,628
Kadur	Males	195	201	220	204	250	275	252	243	225	250	260	285	2,860
	Females	204	191	206	205	245	233	248	227	216	252	223	223	2,673
Kolar	Males	570	480	523	482	499	505	521	545	512	562	659	797	6,655
	Females	507	395	432	447	465	431	570	605	507	535	607	775	6,296
Mysore	Males	949	770	1,015	810	921	755	766	819	795	876	1,015	1,035	10,526
	Females	820	685	883	751	763	720	772	732	786	900	989	945	9,595
Shimoga	Males	550	488	484	454	391	479	489	452	432	525	734	820	6,288
	Females	615	489	436	425	374	405	455	380	428	512	734	738	5,991
Tumkur	Males	526	463	502	423	494	484	459	478	440	456	473	610	5,808
	Females	498	416	496	466	489	467	487	466	421	463	415	538	5,622
<b>Total (Mysore State)</b>	Males	4,271	3,635	4,157	3,700	3,867	3,799	3,983	4,071	3,773	4,139	4,770	5,240	49,405
	Females	4,019	3,425	3,767	3,608	3,609	3,526	3,990	3,946	3,700	4,018	4,479	4,786	46,873
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,290</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>7,924</b>	<b>7,308</b>	<b>7,476</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>8,017</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>8,157</b>	<b>9,249</b>	<b>10,026</b>	<b>96,278</b>
<b>Total (Cities)</b>	Males	480	424	422	364	375	423	428	475	483	440	534	573	5,421
	Females	499	391	413	382	358	363	399	439	483	433	475	516	5,151
	<b>Total</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>10,572</b>
Bangalore City	Males	236	201	192	151	144	210	264	303	236	208	225	254	2,624
	Females	260	214	223	192	158	172	254	277	241	214	242	256	2,703
Mysore City	Males	127	116	108	99	113	97	47	50	134	103	150	177	1,321
	Females	123	98	121	110	103	103	41	44	130	107	111	141	1,232
Kolar Gold Field	Males	117	107	122	114	118	116	117	122	113	129	159	142	1,476
	Females	116	79	69	80	97	88	104	118	112	112	122	119	1,216



TABLE 4.  
Reported Deaths in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State classified according to Communities  
in the Year 1936.

District	Sex	Lingayat	Vokkaligar	Vaisya	Kshatriya	Brahmin	Adikarnataka	Mussalman	Jain	Christian	European	Others	Unclassified	Total
Bangalore	Males ... Females ...	486 481	1,768 1,631	111 122	88 100	494 521	854 846	638 726	16 8	96 113	7 16	3,069 2,964	...	7,622 7,527
Chitaldrug	Males ... Females ...	1,109 1,021	173 184	38 34	3 4	54 57	520 453	199 209	9 8	1 2	...	2,891 2,569	...	4,997 4,541
Hassan	Males ... Females ...	734 764	1,546 1,530	42 26	5 9	176 207	698 654	198 161	17 17	20 21	1 0	1,212 1,239	...	4,649 4,628
Kadur	Males ... Females ...	529 514	532 517	28 14	7 8	169 158	441 397	166 170	21 28	28 28	0 1	935 834	4	2,860 2,673
Kolar	Males ... Females ...	76 73	1,462 1,459	87 97	29 23	214 191	691 617	532 430	13 12	232 208	11 12	3,227 3,065	81	6,655 6,296
Mysore	Males ... Females ...	1,424 1,224	2,996 2,675	61 35	49 46	345 325	1,320 1,164	515 531	29 44	45 47	2 5	3,740 3,499	99	10,526 9,595
Shimoga	Males ... Females ...	1,344 1,282	338 294	15 13	26 39	357 336	490 486	395 395	37 31	28 29	2 0	3,256 3,086	...	6,288 5,991
Tumkur	Males ... Females ...	567 802	1,634 1,668	70 56	4 3	127 129	648 639	218 209	14 15	5 1	9 4	2,212 2,095	...	5,808 5,622
Total (Mysore State)	Males ... Females ... Total ...	6,569 6,161 12,730	10,449 9,958 20,407	452 397 849	211 242 453	1,936 1,924 3,860	5,662 5,255 10,917	2,856 2,831 5,687	156 163 319	455 449 904	32 38 70	20,542 19,352 39,894	85 103 188	49,405 46,873 96,278
Total (Cities)...	Males ... Females ... Total ...	77 67 144	153 134 287	73 68 141	80 97 177	437 477 914	263 268 531	714 797 1,511	16 9 25	327 308 635	10 8 18	3,271 2,918 6,189	...	5,421 5,151 10,572
Bangalore City	Males ... Females ...	58 45	109 89	73 68	76 88	310 360	187 178	360 451	9 2	77 97	3 5	1,362 1,320	...	2,624 2,703
Mysore City	Males ... Females ...	19 22	42 45	...	4 9	127 117	76 90	259 279	6 4	36 33	2 0	750 633	...	1,321 1,282
Kolar, Gold Field.	Males ... Females ...	...	2 0	...	...	...	...	95 67	1 3	214 178	5 3	1,159 965	...	1,476 1,216



TABLE 5.

Reported Deaths in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State classified according to Age and Conjugal Conditions at the time of Death in the Year 1936.

District	Sex	Under one year	One year to five years	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and over	Unclassified	Total all ages	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unclassified
Bangalore	Males ...	1,387	1,222	323	234	327	564	560	622	570	1,813	...	7,622	3,670	3,179	522	...	221
	Females...	1,182	1,204	381	225	460	786	613	526	478	1,722	...	7,527	3,253	3,214	729	...	301
Chitaldrug	Males ...	1,010	672	340	137	170	430	490	457	373	918	...	4,997	2,587	2,275	121	14	...
	Females...	819	569	333	147	253	695	503	308	252	662	...	4,541	1,990	2,285	255	11	...
Hassan	Males ...	794	570	241	153	201	475	555	480	414	766	...	4,628	2,082	2,064	502	1	...
	Females...	675	582	210	198	265	735	537	377	347	702	...	4,628	1,775	2,178	669	6	...
Kadur	Males ...	381	279	128	152	138	343	498	369	240	332	...	2,890	1,275	1,490	82	9	4
	Females...	312	258	148	121	180	464	406	270	198	316	...	2,673	1,511	1,511	222	0	4
Kolar	Males ...	1,438	946	291	196	202	440	485	484	491	1,682	...	6,655	2,278	2,517	189	10	1,661
	Females...	1,257	959	313	186	287	612	500	354	354	1,474	...	6,296	1,937	2,636	317	8	1,398
Mysore	Males ...	1,411	1,382	663	393	450	866	1,042	1,051	923	2,355	...	10,526	4,534	5,634	124	21	213
	Females...	1,052	1,269	632	384	573	1,095	930	771	672	2,217	...	9,595	3,451	5,400	543	10	191
Shimoga	Males ...	1,059	640	247	200	238	685	844	814	676	885	...	6,288	2,883	3,270	126	9	...
	Females...	862	625	275	221	434	1,053	682	523	524	792	...	5,991	2,137	3,304	540	10	...
Tumkur	Males ...	1,272	783	276	158	147	390	432	437	404	1,509	...	5,808	2,600	2,840	144	14	10
	Females...	984	735	299	168	334	699	448	345	306	1,304	...	5,622	2,289	2,854	454	12	13
Mysore State	Males ...	9,752	6,494	2,509	1,623	1,873	4,183	4,906	4,714	4,091	10,260	...	49,405	22,109	23,269	1,840	78	2,109
	Females...	7,143	6,201	2,591	1,650	2,786	6,089	4,619	3,474	3,131	9,189	...	46,873	17,768	23,412	3,729	57	1,907
	Total ...	15,895	12,695	5,100	3,273	4,659	10,272	9,525	8,188	7,222	19,449	...	96,278	39,877	46,681	5,569	135	4,016
Total (Cities)...	Males ...	1,304	1,088	176	116	150	436	451	422	378	920	...	5,421	2,277	1,316	304	1	1,523
	Females...	1,064	1,086	176	118	280	512	392	330	257	936	...	5,151	2,016	1,284	505	0	1,346
	Total ...	2,368	2,154	352	234	430	948	843	752	635	1,856	...	10,572	4,293	2,600	809	1	2,869
Bangalore City	Males ...	578	555	73	57	97	210	191	201	179	483	...	2,624	1,525	600	278	...	221
	Females...	520	561	85	50	166	227	205	191	163	535	...	2,703	1,446	613	343	...	301
Mysore City	Males ...	300	187	49	33	36	112	131	113	107	253	...	1,321	645	653	22	1	...
	Females...	197	184	42	39	89	176	123	95	56	231	...	1,232	478	596	158	...	...
Kolar Gold Field.	Males ...	426	326	54	26	17	114	129	108	92	184	...	1,476	107	63	4	...	1,302
	Females...	347	341	49	29	25	109	64	44	38	170	...	1,216	92	75	4	...	1,045



TABLE 6.  
Statistics of Births and of Deaths from different Diseases among Males and Females in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in the Year 1936.

District	Estimated Population in 1936	Sex	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age			Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea
			Births		Rate per mille of population	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate									
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1936	1935								
Bangalore	601,828	Males	12,400	200	20.60	21.53	1,387	111.85	130.26	81	169	35	1,197	321	889	766
	571,779	Females	11,639	153	20.36	21.63	1,182	101.55	128.19	82	161	46	1,174	267	887	646
	11,73,607	Total	24,039	353	20.48	21.60	2,569	106.87	129.25	163	330	81	2,371	588	1,776	1,412
Chitaldrug	359,256	Males	8,351	192	23.25	22.97	1,010	120.94	110.61	4	490	292	1,640	209	730	234
	341,570	Females	7,703	93	22.55	22.91	819	106.32	87.43	10	498	214	1,508	202	588	180
	700,826	Total	16,054	285	22.91	22.94	1,829	113.93	99.33	14	988	506	3,148	411	1,318	414
Hassan	305,308	Males	5,927	113	19.41	20.18	794	133.96	129.56	127	245	47	2,169	212	555	208
	298,595	Females	5,477	117	18.34	18.99	675	123.24	112.86	147	237	51	2,082	239	557	172
	603,903	Total	11,404	230	18.88	19.59	1,469	128.81	121.55	274	482	98	4,251	451	1,112	380
Kadur	189,641	Males	3,014	71	15.89	16.20	381	126.41	114.82	3	28	45	1,568	137	249	192
	165,693	Females	2,838	73	17.13	16.91	312	109.94	111.63	4	20	35	1,474	126	215	122
	255,334	Total	5,852	144	16.47	16.54	693	118.42	113.29	7	48	80	3,042	263	464	314
Kolar	450,079	Males	10,805	120	24.01	20.96	1,438	133.99	149.05	185	225	56	1,173	240	1,063	456
	429,416	Females	10,245	101	23.86	20.98	1,257	122.69	119.18	190	239	49	1,180	250	933	448
	879,495	Total	21,050	221	23.93	20.97	2,695	128.03	134.45	375	464	105	2,353	490	1,996	904
Mysore	791,596	Males	14,080	217	17.79	18.36	1,411	100.21	92.33	246	644	182	3,494	669	962	864
	777,442	Females	13,255	174	17.05	17.55	1,052	79.37	86.91	298	605	138	3,151	560	843	639
	1,569,038	Total	27,335	391	17.42	17.96	2,463	90.11	89.70	544	1,249	320	6,645	1,229	1,805	1,563



TABLE 6—contd.

District	Estimated Population in 1936	Sex	Reported Deaths													
			Rate per mille of population													
			Deaths													
All Other Causes													1936		1935	
Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies							
Bangalore	6,01,828	Males ...	606	493	58	...	29	65	73	7	21	8	2,804	7,622	12.66	15.38
	5,71,779	Females...	551	642	43	218	26	69	50	0	9	0	2,656	7,527	13.15	16.29
	11,73,607	Total ...	1,157	1,135	101	218	55	134	123	7	30	8	5,460	15,149	12.91	15.82
Chitaldrug	8,59,256	Males ...	188	170	57	...	8	41	36	1	16	7	874	4,997	13.91	15.10
	3,41,570	Females...	128	172	47	173	10	60	22	1	8	2	718	4,541	13.29	14.40
	7,00,826	Total ...	316	342	104	173	18	101	58	2	24	9	1,592	9,538	13.61	14.76
Hassan	3,05,308	Males ...	163	154	36	...	8	19	32	4	5	3	662	4,649	15.23	14.79
	2,98,595	Females...	93	144	38	391	6	25	14	1	4	2	515	4,628	15.50	14.43
	6,03,903	Total ...	256	298	74	301	14	44	46	5	9	5	1,177	9,277	15.36	14.61
Kadur	1,89,641	Males ...	127	47	19	...	6	10	22	2	5	3	397	2,860	15.08	12.99
	1,65,693	Females...	46	41	23	164	9	19	8	0	5	2	360	2,673	16.13	13.53
	3,55,334	Total ...	173	88	42	164	15	29	30	2	10	5	757	5,533	15.57	13.24
Kolar	4,50,079	Males ...	517	351	71	...	19	80	115	2	14	10	2,078	6,655	14.79	14.85
	4,29,416	Females...	389	322	57	196	15	105	62	1	9	3	1,848	6,296	14.66	13.74
	8,79,495	Total ...	906	673	128	196	34	185	177	3	23	13	3,926	12,951	14.73	14.31
Mysore	7,91,596	Males ...	680	482	98	...	28	72	91	9	14	9	1,982	10,526	13.30	14.00
	7,77,442	Females...	441	589	77	350	43	65	65	6	11	2	1,682	9,595	12.34	14.41
	15,69,038	Total ...	1,121	1,071	175	350	71	137	146	15	25	11	3,644	20,121	12.82	14.21



TABLE 6—*contd.*

District	Estimated Population in 1936	Sex	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age			Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea
			Births		Rate per mille of population	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate									
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1936	1935								
Shimoga	2,84,560	Males ...	6,080	113	21·37	23·52	1,059	174·18	139·25	12	159	302	2,418	447	820	514
	2,50,161	Females ...	5,560	111	22·22	25·81	862	155·04	125·80	11	149	260	2,831	369	782	360
	5,34,721	Total ...	11,640	224	21·77	24·59	1,921	165·03	132·64	23	308	562	4,749	816	1,602	874
Tumkur	4,62,913	Males ...	9,905	101	21·40	20·97	1,272	128·42	123·88	1	526	21	1,724	318	810	402
	4,45,917	Females ...	9,290	90	20·83	20·02	984	105·92	109·20	3	578	20	1,712	290	773	289
	9,08,830	Total ...	19,195	191	21·12	20·50	2,256	117·53	116·85	4	1,104	41	3,436	608	1,588	691
Mysore State	34,45,181	Males ...	70,562	1,147	20·12	20·56	8,752	124·03	121·94	659	2,486	980	15,383	2,553	6,078	3,636
	32,80,574	Females ...	66,007	912	20·12	20·33	7,143	108·29	108·96	745	2,487	813	14,612	2,303	5,583	2,916
	67,25,755	Total ...	136,569	2,059	20·31	20·45	15,895	116·57	115·64	1,404	4,973	1,793	29,995	4,856	11,661	6,552
Total (Cities)	2,14,113	Males ...	7,905	254	36·92	36·45	1,304	164·96	170·67	20	22	10	66	71	200	676
	1,90,486	Females ...	7,436	190	39·04	39·03	1,064	143·09	160·29	12	13	4	60	49	168	725
	4,04,599	Total ...	15,341	444	37·92	37·67	2,368	154·96	165·61	32	35	14	126	120	368	1,401
Bangalore City	1,06,607	Males ...	3,594	146	33·71	35·11	578	160·82	186·28	14	2	8	6	33	69	345
	94,658	Females ...	3,375	112	35·65	37·84	520	151·07	173·41	8	...	3	9	28	74	355
	2,01,265	Total ...	6,969	258	34·63	36·40	1,098	157·55	179·99	22	2	11	15	61	143	700
Mysore City	63,750	Males ...	1,984	86	30·33	29·77	300	155·12	131·25	5	3	2	49	31	34	156
	55,851	Females ...	1,826	63	32·69	31·55	197	107·88	141·62	4	3	1	29	20	26	169
	1,19,609	Total ...	3,760	149	31·44	30·60	497	132·18	136·25	9	6	3	78	51	60	325
Kolar Gold Fields	43,748	Males ...	2,377	22	54·33	49·11	426	179·22	178·24	1	17	...	11	7	97	175
	39,977	Females ...	2,235	15	55·91	52·01	347	155·26	153·85	0	10	...	22	1	68	201
	83,725	Total ...	4,612	37	55·09	50·49	773	167·61	166·27	1	27	...	33	8	165	376



TABLE 6—concl'd.

District	Estimated Population in 1935	Sex	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Reported Deaths		
														Deaths	Rate per mille of population	1935
Shimoga	2,84,560	Males ...	252	158	52	...	7	14	32	10	12	2	1,077	6,286	22.10	15.98
	2,50,161	Females...	185	110	66	460	12	27	20	8	8	4	834	5,991	23.95	18.42
	5,34,721	Total ...	437	268	118	430	19	41	52	18	20	6	1,911	12,279	22.96	17.12
Tumkur	4,62,913	Males ...	186	542	75	...	13	89	68	4	14	6	1,009	5,808	12.55	12.67
	4,45,917	Females...	99	475	53	266	7	105	52	0	8	5	882	5,622	12.61	12.25
	9,08,830	Total ...	285	1,017	128	266	20	194	120	4	22	11	1,891	11,430	12.58	12.46
Mysore State ...	34,45,181	Males ...	2,719	2,397	466	...	118	390	469	39	101	48	10,883	49,405	14.34	14.47
	32,80,574	Females...	1,932	2,495	404	2,128	128	475	283	12	62	20	9,475	46,873	14.29	14.62
	67,25,755	Total ...	4,651	4,892	870	2,128	246	865	752	51	163	68	20,358	96,278	14.31	14.54
Total (Cities) ...	2,14,113	Males ...	886	278	9	...	12	14	111	1	1	9	3,035	5,421	25.32	28.03
	1,90,486	Females...	735	475	7	94	10	13	38	2	1	1	2,744	5,115	27.04	30.23
	4,04,599	Total ...	1,621	753	16	94	22	27	149	3	2	10	5,779	10,572	26.13	29.06
Bangalore City ...	1,06,607	Males ...	380	158	9	...	6	6	22	...	1	4	1,561	2,624	21.61	28.88
	94,658	Females...	380	275	7	56	5	6	15	...	...	...	1,482	2,703	28.56	32.65
	2,01,265	Total ...	760	433	16	56	11	12	37	...	1	4	3,043	5,327	26.47	30.65
Mysore City ...	63,750	Males ...	234	88	...	...	3	2	20	...	...	1	693	1,321	20.72	21.91
	55,851	Females...	158	175	...	37	3	...	9	2	...	...	596	1,232	22.06	26.70
	1,19,609	Total ...	392	263	...	37	6	2	29	2	...	1	1,289	2,553	21.35	24.15
Kolar Gold Field	43,748	Males ...	272	32	...	...	3	6	96	1	...	4	781	1,476	33.74	34.69
	39,977	Females...	197	25	...	1	2	7	14	...	1	1	666	1,216	30.42	29.48
	83,725	Total ...	469	57	...	1	5	13	83	1	1	5	1,447	2,692	32.16	32.21



TABLE 7.  
Statistics of Births and of Deaths from different Diseases in Urban and Rural Areas of the  
Mysore State in the Year 1936.

District	Area	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age				Plague				Smallpox	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	
		Births		Birth-Rate		Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate													
		Born Alive	Born Dead	1936	1935															
Bangalore	Urban ... Rural ...	9,024 15,015	320 33	31.80 16.87	33.06 17.98	1,200 1,369	132.98 91.18	151.19 116.51	40 123	8 322	26 55	91 2,280	102 486	247 1,529	775 637					
Chitaldrug	Urban ... Rural ...	1,872 14,182	136 149	25.84 22.57	23.39 22.89	107 1,722	57.16 121.42	85.73 100.92	... 14	9 979	42 464	55 3,093	25 386	68 1,250	24 890					
Hassan	Urban ... Rural ...	1,567 9,857	88 162	26.01 18.18	30.74 18.39	159 1,310	101.47 132.90	89.60 127.83	16 258	18 464	8 90	162 4,089	35 416	149 963	49 331					
Kadur	Urban ... Rural ...	1,283 4,569	73 71	30.47 14.59	28.73 14.91	122 571	95.09 124.97	87.65 119.90	... 7	3 45	4 76	51 2,991	28 235	143 321	54 260					
Kolar	Urban ... Rural ...	6,277 14,773	83 138	39.19 20.54	38.58 17.05	914 1,781	145.61 120.56	138.39 132.47	45 380	34 480	1 104	43 2,310	23 467	392 1,604	445 459					
Mysore	Urban ... Rural ...	6,147 21,188	182 209	25.07 16.00	26.51 16.39	704 1,759	114.53 83.02	107.09 84.56	79 465	68 1,181	52 268	325 6,320	173 1,056	199 1,606	431 1,132					
Shimoga	Urban ... Rural ...	2,040 9,600	34 190	29.21 20.65	28.99 23.94	199 1,722	97.55 179.38	94.16 139.52	17 6	37 271	84 478	174 4,575	29 787	155 1,447	66 808					
Tumkur	Urban ... Rural ...	1,878 17,317	34 157	28.04 20.57	27.71 19.93	141 2,115	75.08 122.13	68.93 122.12	... 4	36 1,068	1 40	86 3,350	33 575	130 1,458	36 655					
Total Mysore State.	Urban ... Rural ...	30,088 1,06,481	950 1,109	30.06 18.60	30.68 18.67	3,546 12,349	117.85 115.97	120.70 114.21	197 1,207	213 4,760	218 1,575	987 29,008	448 4,408	1,483 10,178	1,880 4,672					

TABLE 7—*concl.*

District	Area	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Reported Deaths		
														Deaths	Death-Rate	
																1936
Bangalore	Urban	2,83,796	801	499	20	72	11	29	40	...	1	4	3,400	6,166	21.73	24.79
	Rural	889,811	356	636	81	146	44	105	83	7	29	4	2,060	8,988	10.10	12.99
Chitaldrug	Urban	72,440	33	45	5	19	2	6	9	...	3	...	325	670	9.25	11.19
	Rural	6,26,391	283	297	99	154	16	95	49	2	21	9	1,267	8,868	14.11	15.17
Hassan	Urban	60,249	80	34	10	17	1	6	7	...	...	...	250	342	13.98	16.88
	Rural	543,660	276	264	64	284	13	38	39	5	9	5	327	8,435	15.52	14.37
Kadur	Urban	42,107	72	13	7	25	1	5	13	1	...	1	304	725	17.22	15.06
	Rural	3,13,221	101	75	35	139	14	24	17	1	10	4	453	4,808	15.35	13.00
Kolar	Urban	1,60,159	561	113	1	28	6	19	91	1	3	5	1,844	3,655	22.82	22.50
	Rural	7,19,335	345	560	127	168	28	166	86	2	20	8	2,082	9,296	12.92	12.49
Mysore	Urban	2,45,197	478	329	21	72	11	19	41	2	1	2	1,664	3,967	16.18	17.99
	Rural	12,23,841	643	742	154	278	60	118	105	13	24	9	1,980	16,154	12.20	13.51
Shimoga	Urban	69,837	41	25	9	31	2	8	3	1	2	1	536	1,221	17.48	15.25
	Rural	4,64,879	396	243	109	429	17	33	49	12	18	5	1,375	11,058	23.79	17.40
Tumkur	Urban	66,987	13	28	2	12	6	6	14	...	...	1	332	786	10.99	12.20
	Rural	8,41,843	272	929	126	254	14	188	106	4	22	10	1,559	10,694	12.70	12.48
Total Mysore State.	Urban	10,00,768	2,079	1,086	75	276	40	98	218	5	10	14	8,655	17,982	17.97	19.38
	Rural	57,24,986	2,572	3,806	795	1,852	206	767	534	46	153	54	11,703	78,296	13.68	13.70



TABLE 8.  
Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	132	106	95	89	86	84	145	153	110	111	126	150	1,387
	Females	95	104	75	84	69	71	113	151	77	92	132	119	1,182
Chitaldrug	Males	88	83	80	85	83	90	106	68	74	72	74	107	1,010
	Females	76	60	66	53	71	75	79	75	78	64	52	70	819
Hassan	Males	69	56	72	67	63	87	65	57	53	73	70	62	794
	Females	64	42	34	47	53	92	64	55	48	66	57	53	675
Kadur	Males	16	33	22	24	38	48	39	31	24	41	25	40	381
	Females	25	22	21	25	33	40	40	14	22	28	20	22	312
Kolar	Males	121	85	91	106	104	113	136	104	114	151	142	171	1,438
	Females	107	77	88	100	80	86	117	105	88	115	143	151	1,257
Mysore	Males	121	89	134	92	127	100	100	122	119	120	155	132	1,411
	Females	81	81	97	81	80	78	72	80	90	83	106	123	1,052
Shimoga	Males	115	106	96	72	58	82	109	84	84	75	80	98	1,059
	Females	112	83	63	52	55	62	82	59	72	72	61	99	862
Tumkur	Males	132	122	97	91	97	97	118	91	84	82	106	155	1,272
	Females	100	74	77	80	83	80	93	77	70	71	66	113	984
Total (Mysore State).	Males	794	680	687	626	656	701	818	710	662	725	778	915	8,752
	Females	660	543	521	522	524	584	660	616	545	591	637	740	7,143
	Total	1,454	1,223	1,208	1,148	1,180	1,285	1,478	1,326	1,207	1,316	1,415	1,655	15,895
Total (Cities).	Males	146	100	106	101	75	69	105	116	105	94	145	142	1,304
	Females	102	86	88	78	68	62	82	101	85	70	116	126	1,064
	Total	248	186	194	179	143	131	187	217	190	164	261	268	2,368
Bangalore City	Males	69	51	44	38	29	30	59	76	42	30	52	58	578
	Females	44	42	51	39	31	28	48	61	39	27	60	50	520
Mysore City	Males	32	21	38	26	22	11	13	13	29	16	39	40	300
	Females	17	18	20	12	13	16	7	10	20	14	15	35	197
Kolar Gold Field.	Males	45	28	24	37	24	28	33	27	34	48	54	44	426
	Females	41	26	17	27	24	18	27	30	26	29	41	41	347





TABLE 10.  
Reported Deaths from Smallpox in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each  
Month of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	34	44	37	8	15	9	3	10	1	4	2	2	169
	Females	43	55	24	12	8	6	5	5	3	0	4	1	161
Chitaldrug	Males	52	54	51	45	55	38	57	35	31	18	20	38	490
	Females	64	48	52	44	46	44	54	45	33	16	21	32	498
Hassan	Males	52	48	34	32	25	21	10	8	7	3	3	2	245
	Females	31	42	39	39	22	29	23	2	2	2	4	2	237
Kadur	Males	2	1	7	1	1	3	5	3	2	1	...	2	28
	Females	1	1	2	1	6	0	6	3	0	...	...	0	20
Kolar	Males	47	28	32	13	23	19	16	12	6	17	7	5	225
	Females	54	29	32	30	10	20	19	6	8	12	9	10	239
Mysore	Males	77	61	115	75	78	48	64	36	37	27	15	11	644
	Females	54	90	82	73	73	59	74	23	25	24	13	15	604
Shimoga	Males	15	10	16	15	26	24	28	14	7	4	...	...	159
	Females	9	23	21	8	17	26	28	9	5	3	...	...	149
Tumkur	Males	68	91	61	46	46	65	63	34	23	13	6	10	526
	Females	92	72	72	68	71	65	63	34	19	10	5	7	578
Total (Mysore State)	Males	347	337	353	235	269	227	246	152	114	87	54	65	2,486
	Females	348	360	324	275	248	249	272	127	95	67	55	67	2,487
	Total	695	697	677	510	517	476	518	279	209	154	109	132	4,973
Total (Cities)	Males	5	4	6	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	0	...	22
	Females	4	1	3	2	2	0	0	...	0	...	1	...	13
	Total	9	5	9	3	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	35
Bangalore City	Males	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Females	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mysore City	Males	1	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Females	1	...	1	1	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	8
Kolar Gold Field	Males	4	4	6	0	1	1	1	...	...	...	0	...	17
	Females	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	...	...	...	1	...	10





**TABLE 12.**  
**Reported Deaths from Malaria in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1936.**

District	Sex	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bangalore	Males	94	50	73	113	124	98	121	135	73	98	95	123	1,197
	Females	102	49	60	91	121	116	114	144	68	93	106	120	1,174
Chitaldrug	Males	148	127	184	168	116	119	110	124	131	110	182	171	1,640
	Females	121	113	184	162	114	117	100	117	119	100	118	143	1,508
Hassan	Males	201	155	143	157	191	178	125	139	169	209	227	275	2,169
	Females	125	143	122	133	188	172	167	150	178	247	217	240	2,082
Kadur	Males	122	105	106	103	139	149	141	138	131	143	142	149	1,568
	Females	123	89	122	96	156	147	125	132	127	139	101	117	1,474
Kolar	Males	73	59	57	61	112	80	96	104	88	99	148	196	1,173
	Females	66	46	62	59	107	72	97	127	119	99	129	177	1,180
Mysore	Males	302	248	340	291	307	274	247	275	289	284	320	337	3,494
	Females	268	214	279	302	231	232	243	246	262	274	290	310	3,151
Shimoga	Males	206	183	162	183	151	182	194	192	174	211	262	318	2,418
	Females	243	190	141	147	142	164	193	138	163	213	281	311	2,331
Tumkur	Males	129	88	146	136	172	119	129	140	172	152	141	200	1,724
	Females	105	90	125	145	152	141	143	144	162	167	140	198	1,712
<b>Total (Mysore State)</b>	Males	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>15,383</b>
	Females	<b>1,153</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>14,612</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>29,995</b>
<b>Total (Cities)</b>	Males	2	6	3	2	7	6	4	2	4	5	14	11	66
	Females	3	2	4	5	4	4	6	7	6	7	7	5	60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>126</b>
Bangalore City	Males	1	1	1	...	1	0	0	0	0	...	1	1	6
	Females	1	0	0	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	0	1	9
Mysore City	Males	1	5	2	2	3	6	3	...	4	4	11	8	49
	Females	2	2	3	5	1	2	0	...	2	1	7	4	29
Kolar Gold Field	Males	...	...	0	...	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	11
	Females	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	5	3	6	0	0	22

TABLE 13.  
Reported Deaths from Typhoid in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State  
in each Month of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bangalore	Males	21	24	15	29	29	36	30	25	26	25	26	35	321
	Females	14	17	18	20	26	20	23	21	37	22	24	25	267
Chitaldrug	Males	18	14	22	25	21	13	16	18	19	6	15	22	209
	Females	22	13	19	19	24	13	10	17	16	16	18	15	202
Hassan	Males	12	7	13	15	18	15	15	15	13	49	23	22	212
	Females	15	12	20	18	15	12	22	15	14	44	28	24	239
Kadur	Males	8	10	10	14	8	13	16	10	9	12	10	17	137
	Females	11	10	9	12	6	11	11	10	12	18	6	10	156
Kolar	Males	11	23	15	13	21	25	16	12	15	21	30	38	240
	Females	9	16	12	17	35	10	19	23	13	30	24	42	250
Mysore	Males	52	53	74	78	69	32	42	44	44	65	58	63	669
	Females	50	40	51	33	57	42	44	41	38	47	75	42	560
Shimoga	Males	56	39	46	29	28	43	27	21	25	35	42	56	447
	Females	35	34	34	28	17	25	26	20	31	34	87	48	369
Tumkur	Males	39	22	34	14	25	27	34	14	26	25	27	31	318
	Females	23	26	37	18	24	16	27	21	16	27	24	31	290
Total (Mysore State)	Males	217	192	229	212	214	204	196	159	177	238	231	284	2,553
	Females	179	168	200	165	204	149	182	168	177	238	236	237	2,303
	Total	396	360	429	377	418	353	378	327	354	476	467	521	4,856
Total (Cities)	Males	4	5	3	2	5	6	4	6	8	16	7	5	71
	Females	1	2	1	3	4	5	4	9	7	2	8	3	49
	Total	5	7	4	5	9	11	8	15	15	18	15	8	120
Bangalore City	Males	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	5	2	6	3	2	33
	Females	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	8	4	2	5	2	28
Mysore City	Males	3	4	1	1	3	1	0	1	5	8	3	1	31
	Females	0	1	0	2	4	5	1	0	3	0	3	1	20
Kolar Gold Field	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	2	1	2	7
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	1



TABLE 14.

Reported Deaths from Fevers excluding Malaria and Typhoid in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bangalore	Males	60	82	45	69	58	59	66	48	97	98	132	75	889
	Females	62	82	33	51	74	44	57	65	90	95	137	97	887
Chitaldrug	Males	56	57	85	75	60	77	66	28	47	73	72	34	730
	Females	46	50	54	66	50	42	51	33	41	63	51	41	588
Hassan	Males	17	13	58	49	45	42	94	75	49	30	45	38	555
	Females	15	20	44	49	50	35	93	82	72	24	33	40	557
Kadur	Males	9	27	21	13	27	21	16	18	24	11	33	29	249
	Females	11	26	18	14	22	10	15	8	16	9	38	28	215
Kolar	Males	116	103	112	112	57	76	73	92	65	93	80	84	1,063
	Females	90	82	96	105	70	63	72	71	58	71	76	79	933
Mysore	Males	107	68	107	68	84	65	84	93	61	57	95	73	962
	Females	77	52	106	53	71	63	87	75	61	44	96	58	843
Shimoga	Males	74	74	73	57	98	50	58	55	54	82	96	106	820
	Females	97	69	71	46	43	41	52	60	53	72	104	74	782
Tumkur	Males	88	93	80	80	74	55	62	67	38	46	54	73	810
	Females	97	80	82	64	68	54	62	67	30	51	52	71	778
Total (Mysore State).	Males	530	517	581	523	443	445	519	476	435	490	607	512	6,078
	Females	495	461	504	448	448	352	489	461	421	429	587	488	5,583
	Total	1,025	978	1,085	971	891	797	1,008	937	856	919	1,194	1,000	11,661
Total (Cities)	Males	32	21	10	12	4	18	9	16	11	19	21	27	200
	Females	21	11	10	12	12	17	8	11	18	15	16	17	168
	Total	53	32	20	24	16	35	17	27	29	34	37	44	368
Bangalore City	Males	5	8	3	6	1	9	5	8	3	5	6	10	69
	Females	7	5	4	8	7	4	8	6	5	7	7	6	74
Mysore City	Males	5	3	2	4	...	4	1	...	2	2	5	6	34
	Females	1	1	4	3	2	7	...	...	1	1	2	4	26
Kolar Gold Field	Males	22	10	5	2	3	5	3	8	6	12	10	11	97
	Females	13	5	2	1	3	6	...	5	12	7	7	7	68

TABLE 15.

Reported Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each Month of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	52	40	49	33	44	56	94	108	78	74	71	72	766
	Females	52	44	47	46	33	41	71	94	58	63	45	52	646
Chitaldrug	Males	14	13	18	17	15	11	26	28	24	21	22	25	234
	Females	19	14	12	16	14	17	11	25	14	16	17	5	180
Hassan	Males	10	10	10	12	14	14	26	16	20	25	29	26	208
	Females	5	9	10	14	10	9	22	15	25	18	17	23	172
Kadur	Males	5	7	6	8	18	22	24	25	20	17	19	16	192
	Females	3	8	2	4	10	6	20	16	10	21	10	12	122
Kolar	Males	24	26	31	20	87	28	57	60	33	40	48	52	456
	Females	28	18	22	22	29	32	52	53	38	42	51	61	448
Mysore	Males	63	35	46	55	64	61	76	85	88	77	100	111	864
	Females	52	35	37	42	44	67	63	84	67	67	59	82	699
Shimoga	Males	42	30	39	41	36	44	55	47	53	44	39	44	514
	Females	29	16	31	34	28	25	30	26	54	34	23	30	260
Tumkur	Males	25	26	22	18	18	36	30	48	29	41	47	62	402
	Females	22	16	9	22	21	23	38	35	23	26	18	36	289
Total (Mysore State)	Males	235	190	221	204	246	272	388	417	341	339	375	408	3,636
	Females	210	160	170	200	189	220	307	348	284	287	240	301	2,916
	Total	445	350	391	404	435	492	695	765	625	626	615	709	6,552
Total (Cities)	Males	45	42	41	47	52	55	73	70	61	49	64	77	676
	Females	59	47	40	54	44	45	72	82	73	66	63	80	725
	Total	104	89	81	101	96	100	145	152	134	115	127	157	1,401
Bangalore City	Males	25	25	21	22	22	32	39	41	33	26	28	31	345
	Females	32	27	23	29	22	17	36	44	36	29	32	28	355
Mysore City	Males	17	8	13	11	13	10	7	5	15	8	18	31	156
	Females	18	13	8	12	9	13	9	12	14	18	13	30	169
Kolar Gold Field	Males	8	9	7	14	17	13	27	24	13	15	18	15	175
	Females	9	7	9	13	13	15	27	26	23	19	18	22	201



TABLE 16.  
Reported Deaths from Respiratory Diseases in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each  
Month of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	64	44	53	35	31	46	54	64	49	54	49	63	606
	Females	44	38	52	38	41	36	26	70	47	50	47	52	551
Chitaldrug	Males	17	17	9	20	14	10	16	17	18	11	18	21	188
	Females	12	15	15	13	6	6	8	21	10	9	7	9	128
Hassan	Males	16	9	15	13	12	11	15	19	9	13	12	19	163
	Females	10	6	7	9	6	12	6	4	11	6	9	7	93
Kadur	Males	8	10	17	11	17	15	7	9	4	11	9	9	127
	Females	3	5	4	2	7	1	2	1	6	4	8	3	46
Kolar	Males	44	25	36	31	28	45	43	46	40	48	53	78	517
	Females	24	28	27	20	22	26	39	31	37	44	41	50	389
Mysore	Males	46	45	70	57	63	50	52	43	52	63	66	73	680
	Females	35	31	41	33	25	23	32	28	59	37	53	43	441
Shimoga	Males	19	17	29	22	18	17	22	23	19	22	25	22	252
	Females	24	13	16	14	16	18	15	17	12	9	16	15	185
Tumkur	Males	22	19	12	8	11	19	10	20	14	12	19	20	186
	Females	3	6	12	9	4	6	11	12	9	11	7	9	99
Total (Mysore State).	Males	236	186	241	197	194	213	219	238	205	234	251	305	2,719
	Females	156	142	174	138	124	128	149	184	191	170	188	188	1,932
	Total	392	328	415	335	318	341	368	422	396	404	439	493	4,651
Total (Cities)	Males	61	63	71	55	50	75	72	82	82	82	91	102	886
	Females	53	55	56	50	53	48	59	64	83	76	75	63	735
	Total	114	118	127	105	103	123	131	146	165	158	166	165	1,621
Bangalore City	Males	35	29	33	20	16	31	36	44	37	36	29	34	380
	Females	27	31	37	30	28	25	30	42	33	38	30	29	380
Mysore City	Males	13	23	22	20	24	17	14	9	19	21	25	27	234
	Females	14	10	15	12	13	7	6	7	29	13	18	14	158
Kolar Gold Field	Males	13	11	16	15	10	27	22	29	26	25	37	41	272
	Females	12	14	4	8	12	16	23	15	21	25	27	20	197

TABLE 17.  
Reported Deaths from Consumption in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each  
Month of the Year 1936.

District	Sex	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bangalore	Males	43	27	43	40	39	31	47	52	46	42	41	42	493
	Females	62	46	46	50	45	54	47	57	56	61	52	66	642
Chitaldrug	Males	16	13	13	12	21	12	15	13	14	11	15	15	172
	Females	11	16	11	24	12	13	9	13	14	15	18	16	172
Hassan	Males	9	9	11	16	12	13	11	18	9	16	13	18	154
	Females	16	10	10	12	12	14	8	14	13	15	10	10	144
Kadur	Males	4	4	6	3	3	2	8	7	1	2	4	3	47
	Females	5	...	6	3	3	6	4	7	1	3	3	...	41
Kolar	Males	29	19	18	35	21	38	31	25	40	26	31	38	351
	Females	25	16	17	14	32	22	38	36	20	28	33	41	322
Mysore	Males	40	39	46	34	46	31	28	36	41	44	38	59	482
	Females	47	39	52	41	43	33	50	42	48	56	57	61	589
Shimoga	Males	9	11	17	10	8	20	7	18	18	11	15	14	158
	Females	8	9	10	11	2	12	15	12	4	6	9	12	110
Tumkur	Males	48	37	51	37	44	53	42	43	34	47	46	60	542
	Females	36	33	41	26	48	43	34	35	40	55	46	38	475
Total (Mysore State).	Males	198	159	205	186	194	200	189	212	203	199	203	249	2,397
	Females	210	169	193	181	197	217	205	216	196	239	228	244	2,495
	Total	408	328	398	367	391	417	394	428	399	438	431	493	4,892
Total (Cities)	Males	21	20	23	32	17	19	11	22	27	27	21	38	278
	Females	44	37	43	39	36	43	25	26	46	47	38	51	475
	Total	65	57	66	71	53	62	36	48	73	74	59	89	753
Bangalore City	Males	14	14	14	15	7	12	10	15	15	17	11	14	158
	Females	28	23	28	22	18	23	17	20	25	29	19	23	275
Mysore City	Males	5	4	8	6	7	2	1	6	11	8	9	21	88
	Females	14	12	15	15	13	19	7	4	19	16	16	24	175
Kolar Gold Field	Males	2	2	1	11	3	5	...	1	1	2	1	3	32
	Females	2	2	...	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	25





TABLE 19.  
Reported Deaths from Child-Birth in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State  
in each Month of the Year 1936.

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births (including still-births)	
														1936	1935
Bangalore	21	10	12	24	19	20	12	18	11	28	15	28	218	8.94	9.17
Chitaldrug	9	11	23	15	15	12	13	15	18	16	9	17	173	10.59	14.05
Hassan	21	24	15	26	25	27	39	27	19	26	28	24	301	25.83	20.58
Kadur	8	14	14	18	11	15	19	14	9	14	16	12	164	27.35	27.44
Kolar	16	10	10	14	10	17	21	21	21	15	13	28	196	9.21	4.83
Mysore	28	19	38	23	26	29	25	30	31	29	28	44	350	12.62	18.72
Shimoga	63	38	40	48	33	31	33	24	20	36	44	50	460	38.77	30.71
Tumkur	20	26	13	30	23	22	20	25	28	18	17	29	266	13.72	16.20
Total (Mysore State).	186	152	165	198	162	173	182	174	152	182	170	232	2,128	15.35	15.92
Total (Cities) ...	11	4	6	3	8	12	5	1	15	14	3	12	94	5.95	10.67
Bangalore City...	10	4	6	3	3	7	3	...	3	6	2	9	56	7.75	9.40
Mysore City ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	1	12	8	1	3	37	9.47	22.14
Kolar Gold Field	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.22	3.04





TABLE 21.

Reported Deaths from Drowning in the Districts and Cities of the  
Mysore State in each Month of the year 1936.

District	Sex	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bangalore	Males	1	6	8	5	6	3	4	8	5	9	4	6	65
	Females	5	6	5	7	2	5	10	5	5	10	4	5	69
Chitaldrug	Males	1	4	6	5	1	4	3	5	6	1	4	1	41
	Females	3	4	3	8	5	6	4	5	6	3	4	7	60
Hassan	Males	4	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	4	4	2	19
	Females	2	2	2	1	6	...	...	1	1	4	4	2	25
Kadur	Males	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	13
	Females	1	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	19
Kolar	Males	2	7	4	12	9	7	4	9	7	6	6	6	80
	Females	9	7	8	13	10	14	8	9	4	9	8	6	105
Mysore	Males	6	5	4	6	6	6	6	2	4	13	8	6	72
	Females	7	5	3	3	7	4	6	7	3	5	9	6	65
Shimoga	Males	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	5	2	...	14
	Females	1	...	1	4	5	1	...	3	...	6	4	3	27
Tumkur	Males	8	9	4	5	13	8	2	4	15	10	4	7	89
	Females	10	3	11	8	5	8	8	13	9	8	9	13	105
Total (Mysore State).	Males	22	33	29	37	36	32	21	28	39	50	31	32	390
	Females	38	27	33	48	40	41	37	45	29	49	43	45	475
	Total	60	60	62	85	76	73	58	73	68	99	74	77	865
Total (Cities)	Males	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	14
	Females	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	13
	Total	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	27
Bangalore City	Males	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Females	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Mysore City	Males	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	Males	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6
	Females	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7



TABLE 22.  
Reported Deaths from Wounds and Accidents in the Districts and Cities of the  
Mysore State in each month of the year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	6	8	6	6	9	4	5	9	2	5	8	5	73
	Females	3	12	3	7	1	2	3	3	1	6	4	5	50
Chitaldrug	Males	2	3	3	3	0	3	2	2	3	4	4	7	36
	Females	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	3	4	2	4	2	22
Hassan	Males	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	4	2	5	1	4	32
	Females	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	14
Kadur	Males	3	3	2	2	3	3	...	1	...	2	0	3	22
	Females	0	1	1	3	0	0	...	1	...	0	1	1	8
Kolar	Males	8	5	11	8	11	14	10	6	13	5	15	9	115
	Females	3	4	4	9	7	5	3	13	4	0	3	7	62
Mysore	Males	7	10	9	6	8	9	10	7	4	5	6	10	91
	Females	6	1	4	0	7	6	4	4	10	3	4	7	55
Shimoga	Males	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	3	32
	Females	2	4	1	3	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	3	20
Tumkur	Males	5	4	4	6	8	7	8	8	2	7	4	5	68
	Females	8	4	5	1	3	5	3	6	3	8	4	7	52
Total (Mysore State).	Males	29	38	40	37	43	43	37	38	29	36	43	46	469
	Females	25	28	21	25	22	21	14	31	27	16	22	31	283
	Total	64	66	61	62	65	64	51	69	56	52	65	77	752
Total (Cities)	Males	11	3	10	9	18	15	6	5	9	6	16	8	111
	Females	5	4	3	3	6	5	0	2	4	2	2	2	38
	Total	16	7	13	12	19	20	6	7	13	8	18	10	149
Bangalore City	Males	3	2	3	1	...	4	2	3	...	1	3	...	22
	Females	3	4	2	1	...	1	0	1	...	1	2	...	15
Mysore City	Males	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	3	...	20
	Females	0	...	...	0	...	2	...	1	...	1	0	...	9
Kolar Gold Field	Males	7	1	7	5	10	9	4	1	7	3	10	5	69
	Females	2	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	14

TABLE 23.

Reported Deaths from Wild Beasts in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each month of the year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7
	Females	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0
Chitaldrug	Males	...	...	...	...	0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hassan	Males	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
	Females	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kadur	Males	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Females	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0
Kolar	Males	1	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Females	0	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	1
Mysore	Males	...	...	1	...	3	...	0	2	...	1	2	...	9
	Females	...	...	0	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	0	...	6
Shimoga	Males	...	1	0	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	10
	Females	...	0	1	2	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	3
Tumkur	Males	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Females	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total (Mysore State).	Males	3	3	3	7	6	...	3	3	3	3	3	2	39
	Females	0	0	1	2	5	...	1	2	0	1	0	0	12
	Total	3	3	4	9	11	...	4	5	3	4	3	2	51
Total (Cities)	Males	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	2
	Total	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Bangalore City	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore City	Males	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Females	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kolar Gold Field	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0



TABLE 24.  
Reported Deaths from Snake-bite in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State  
in each month of the year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	...	1	0	2	4	1	...	...	4	1	3	5	21
	Females	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	0	0	1	1	9
Chitaldrug	Males	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	16
	Females	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	8
Hassan	Males	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	2	...	5
	Females	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
Kadur	Males	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
	Females	...	...	1	...	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
Kolar	Males	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	14
	Females	...	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9
Mysore	Males	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14
	Females	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	11
Shimoga	Males	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
	Females	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	8
Tumkur	Males	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14
	Females	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	8
Total (Mysore State)	Males	9	3	4	10	13	5	5	4	8	12	15	13	101
	Females	7	2	6	6	4	6	4	7	6	5	6	3	62
	Total	16	5	10	16	17	11	9	11	14	17	21	16	163
Total (Cities)	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0
Bangalore City	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Mysore City	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

TABLE 25.

Reported Deaths from Rabies in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State  
in each month of the year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	8
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0
Chitaldrug	Males	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hassan	Males	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kadur	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Females	1	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kolar	Males	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	0	1	...	...	...	10
	Females	0	1	0	0	...	...	0	1	1	...	...	...	3
Mysore	Males	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	0	...	...	...	9
	Females	0	0	...	1	...	...	0	...	1	...	...	...	2
Shimoga	Males	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Females	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	4
Tumkur	Males	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	...	...	6
	Females	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Total (Mysore State).	Males	6	2	4	2	2	7	7	2	5	2	5	4	48
	Females	3	2	0	4	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	20
	Total	9	4	4	6	3	9	8	4	7	2	7	5	68
Total (Cities)	Males	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	0	1	1	...	2	9
	Females	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	1
	Total	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	10
Bangalore City	Males	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	4
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0
Mysore City	Males	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Kolar Gold Field	Males	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Females	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	0	1



TABLE 26.

Reported Deaths from All Other Causes in the Districts and Cities of the Mysore State in each month of the year 1936.

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bangalore	Males	271	201	207	162	186	219	272	289	241	246	256	254	2,804
	Females	270	206	217	172	151	190	266	248	226	203	251	257	2,656
Chitaldrug	Males	81	75	77	58	53	59	68	75	73	74	60	121	874
	Females	45	64	56	59	60	59	62	62	61	49	61	79	718
Hassan	Males	57	44	77	62	53	40	59	42	56	57	57	58	662
	Females	65	42	33	32	41	44	43	41	39	58	49	38	515
Kadur	Males	26	31	34	35	29	41	29	28	26	43	29	46	397
	Females	30	31	21	38	19	31	39	27	38	34	29	33	360
Kolar	Males	188	167	177	165	169	164	156	147	166	164	190	225	2,072
	Females	157	141	136	135	128	124	175	166	141	151	177	217	1,848
Mysore	Males	195	179	168	125	162	157	127	146	153	173	207	189	1,982
	Females	152	132	163	125	142	123	103	117	132	144	161	163	1,662
Shimoga	Males	111	111	88	84	80	95	70	78	66	81	92	101	1,077
	Females	90	81	62	77	69	53	55	57	67	71	75	77	834
Tumkur	Males	81	66	79	63	67	85	71	86	78	91	114	128	1,009
	Females	77	51	79	67	65	74	66	67	81	73	87	95	882
Total (Mysore State)	Males	1,010	874	907	755	799	860	872	891	859	929	1,005	1,122	10,883
	Females	886	748	767	705	675	698	809	786	775	773	890	963	9,475
	Total	1,896	1,622	1,674	1,460	1,474	1,558	1,681	1,677	1,634	1,702	1,895	2,085	20,358
Total (Cities)	Males	296	256	251	199	222	216	243	266	271	228	298	289	3,035
	Females	291	224	245	208	182	183	219	234	224	195	258	276	2,744
	Total	590	480	496	407	404	399	462	500	495	423	556	567	5,779
Bangalore City	Males	152	119	113	82	93	108	165	182	140	116	143	148	1,561
	Females	149	115	121	97	76	94	154	152	128	97	144	155	1,482
Mysore City	Males	79	69	60	52	58	52	21	27	73	47	75	80	693
	Females	73	59	75	60	60	43	16	19	48	45	49	59	596
Kolar Gold Field	Males	65	68	78	65	71	56	57	57	58	65	80	61	781
	Females	72	50	49	51	56	46	49	63	48	53	65	64	666

TABLE 27.

Alphabetical List of Taluks in Mysore State, giving Statistics of Births and of Deaths from different Diseases in the year 1936.

No.	Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year			Cause of Death		
			Births		Birth-Rate		No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera
			Born Alive	Born Dead	1936	1935		1936	1935			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Alur (Sub), Hassan	22,622	529	6	23.38	22.47	95	179.58	118.45	...	19	..
2	Anekal, Bangalore	71,075	1,602	3	22.54	23.69	178	111.11	162.67	106	37	4
3	Arkalrud, Hassan	71,495	1,401	25	19.60	19.54	152	108.49	108.03	147	30	4
4	Arsikere, Hassan	115,604	1,927	11	16.67	17.22	183	94.97	121.57	8	54	17
5	Bagepalli, Kolar	58,855	1,504	22	25.55	24.74	191	127.00	155.75	1	59	...
6	Bangalore, Bangalore	164,630	1,372	7	10.16	11.02	164	98.09	132.77	5	7	19
7	Behur, Hassan	66,187	1,081	38	16.33	20.24	229	211.84	170.13	1	29	15
8	Bowringpet, Kolar	73,897	1,594	32	21.57	...	288	180.68	176.77	22	56	1
9	Challakere, Chitaldrug	99,467	1,991	22	20.02	19.82	213	106.98	79.37	...	253	8
10	Chamarajnagar, Mysore	137,841	2,309	...	16.75	18.03	274	118.67	78.26	8	333	67
11	Channagiri, Shimoga	91,653	2,806	22	30.62	22.18	247	88.03	114.87	4	29	38
12	Channapatha, Bangalore	100,887	1,914	39	18.97	18.81	162	84.64	101.81	1	17	14
13	Channarayapatna, Hassan	104,561	2,354	63	22.51	25.66	322	186.79	104.95	26	189	18
14	Chikballapur, Kolar	64,099	1,325	21	20.67	19.17	135	101.89	100.65	71	28	...
15	Chikmagalur, Kadur	79,964	1,400	58	17.51	14.89	139	99.29	98.24	...	11	...
16	Chiknaikanhalli, Tumkur	73,157	1,898	16	25.94	28.84	306	161.22	106.42	...	204	12
17	Chintamani, Kolar	85,787	1,858	13	21.66	12.49	174	93.65	174.57	155	34	...
18	Chitaldrug, Chitaldrug	113,643	2,550	109	22.44	22.99	248	97.25	103.47	1	155	80



TABLE 27—contd.

No.	Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths			
		Cause of Death														Deaths	Death-Rate		
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies		All Other Causes	1936	1935
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Alur (Sub), Hassan	334	26	22	36	19	12	7	25	1	...	2	...	1	...	58	562	24·84	17·84
2	Anekal, Bangalore	174	47	89	66	52	67	7	18	2	13	11	1	5	...	266	965	13·58	19·50
3	Arkalgud, Hassan	651	52	67	42	29	61	7	40	2	8	3	...	1	...	123	1,267	17·72	16·27
4	Arsikere, Hassan	159	99	487	66	48	41	12	40	2	11	13	1	...	1	96	1,123	9·71	12·60
5	Bagepalli, Kolar	211	56	236	39	35	47	23	16	1	17	7	...	4	...	138	890	15·12	16·52
6	Bangalore, Bangalore	240	89	123	101	53	56	14	20	12	14	14	2	1	...	213	983	5·97	8·52
7	Belur, Hassan	804	75	158	45	23	26	10	62	3	5	4	1	2	4	117	1,380	20·85	19·24
8	Bowringpet, Kolar	222	23	214	81	66	66	13	31	2	18	12	...	2	2	327	1,164	15·75	...
9	Challakere, Chitaldrug	361	38	197	38	48	53	28	35	2	26	5	...	3	2	157	1,248	12·55	13·24
10	Chamarajnagar, Mysore	425	144	210	199	97	59	18	15	9	14	8	8	2	1	320	1,932	14·02	12·83
11	Channagiri, Shimoga	554	135	124	124	62	31	13	44	3	10	9	5	7	...	240	1,432	15·62	14·42
12	Channapatna, Bangalore	256	81	162	149	63	88	10	20	8	18	16	2	2	1	382	1,240	12·29	14·94
13	Channarayana, Hassan	731	111	86	85	44	81	18	59	1	10	5	1	4	...	341	1,803	17·24	16·91
14	Chikballapur, Kolar	219	53	64	35	39	52	3	17	1	15	2	...	3	...	180	782	12·20	11·22
15	Chikmagalur, Kadir	935	11	21	36	66	11	9	15	...	...	12	1	...	...	232	1,362	17·03	13·10
16	Chiknaikanhalli, Tumkur	461	75	107	76	28	59	10	28	...	17	4	...	...	1	178	1,270	17·36	15·19
17	Chintamani, Kolar	304	39	178	63	42	64	21	16	5	16	16	1	1	1	250	1,206	14·06	8·79
18	Chitaldrug, Chitaldrug	531	49	175	71	36	88	16	25	4	20	8	...	1	1	175	1,886	12·20	15·72

TABLE 27—contd.

No.	Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year			Cause of Death		
			Births		Birth-Rate		Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera
			Born Alive	Born Dead	1936	1935		1936	1935			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Closepet (Sub), Bangalore	67,552	1,392	2	20.61	25.31	157	112.79	136.82	1	...	6
20	Davangere, Chitaldrug	103,373	2,735	82	26.46	26.56	229	83.73	105.97	...	59	144
21	Devanahalli, Bangalore	69,634	1,922	6	17.55	16.91	110	90.02	101.88	...	22	3
22	Dodballapur, Bangalore	87,420	1,963	27	22.44	23.26	162	82.57	94.84	20	15	15
23	Goribidnur, Kolar	105,847	2,560	6	24.19	25.87	323	126.17	148.97	...	39	48
24	Gubbi, Tumkur	117,401	2,502	19	21.31	22.54	287	114.71	224.38	...	223	12
25	Gudibanda (Sub), Kolar	18,669	438	9	23.46	25.13	57	130.14	117.77	6	26	...
26	Gundlupet, Mysore	83,512	1,365	6	16.36	18.01	93	68.08	57.37	27	61	...
27	Harihara (Sub), Chitaldrug	46,044	1,539	23	33.42	29.07	180	116.96	92.14	...	29	79
28	Hassan, Hassan	106,037	1,564	34	17.75	18.27	195	104.61	102.35	4	109	2
29	Heggaddevankote, Mysore	58,444	1,186	17	20.29	18.29	152	128.16	117.87	4	54	1
30	Hiriyur, Chitaldrug	79,405	1,998	5	25.16	25.80	210	105.11	121.50	...	210	5
31	Holkere, Chitaldrug	80,578	1,787	14	22.18	21.80	223	124.79	87.33	5	101	6
32	Hole-Narsipur, Hassan	67,809	1,298	40	19.14	17.11	122	93.99	108.13	92	27	11
33	Honnali, Shimoga	73,847	2,224	10	30.12	27.33	302	135.79	104.95	...	86	163
34	Hosdurga, Chitaldrug	76,880	1,110	13	14.44	14.75	98	88.29	93.36	...	38	6
35	Hoskote, Bangalore	85,513	1,588	2	18.57	19.51	97	61.08	93.05	4	45	7
36	Hunsur, Mysore	67,004	1,359	23	20.28	21.03	161	118.47	107.14	73	1	4
37	Jagalur, Chitaldrug	60,201	1,317	7	21.88	24.55	215	163.25	106.56	8	186	173
38	Kadur, Kadur	96,133	1,481	20	15.40	14.68	121	81.70	103.00	1	17	11
39	Kankanhalli, Bangalore	131,006	1,946	5	14.85	17.28	170	87.56	79.26	3	162	...



TABLE 27—*contd.*

No.	Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths			
		Cause of Death														Deaths	Death-Rate		
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies		All Other Causes	1936	1935
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
19	Closepet (Sub), Bangalore	123	72	258	81	25	30	11	13	4	6	4	1	3	..	281	919	13.60	17.60
20	Davangere, Chitaldrug	259	89	215	106	65	64	13	13	5	10	17	..	6	1	342	1,408	13.62	13.70
21	Devanahalli, Bangalore	182	47	30	34	29	49	6	20	4	8	1	..	1	..	213	649	9.32	9.96
22	Dodballapur, Bangalore	239	52	99	61	36	97	11	11	4	16	8	..	4	..	224	900	10.30	13.31
23	Goribidnur, Kolar	352	87	307	56	38	63	21	21	5	11	4	..	..	1	378	1,431	13.52	18.63
24	Gubbi, Tumkur	374	80	251	91	34	118	4	33	2	18	25	1	3	..	134	1,603	13.65	15.25
25	Gudibanda (Sub), Kolar	69	24	31	11	27	21	2	6	..	9	1	..	1	..	70	304	16.28	15.44
26	Gundlupet, Mysore	411	82	124	29	50	27	6	5	2	7	5	3	3	3	140	1,085	12.99	15.15
27	Harihar (Sub), Chitaldrug	155	36	83	36	27	28	4	7	1	5	3	..	2	2	255	782	16.98	14.62
28	Hassan, Hassan	563	31	202	39	37	32	5	25	2	4	8	1	1	..	208	1,273	12.12	11.05
29	Heggaddevankote, Mysore	335	19	67	51	19	28	9	31	..	4	5	1	1	..	96	725	12.41	14.95
30	Hiriyur, Chitaldrug	458	68	111	53	40	41	14	24	2	11	6	2	2	3	155	1,305	16.44	19.65
31	Holkere, Chitaldrug	521	40	86	88	33	39	12	23	2	1	6	2	0	..	161	1,078	13.38	13.40
32	Hole-Narsipur, Hassan	379	24	40	30	24	37	11	27	1	3	6	1	0	..	124	837	12.34	12.95
33	Honnali, Shimoga	466	67	326	125	75	33	19	30	2	4	8	1	6	..	269	1,685	22.82	15.65
34	Hosdurga, Chitaldrug	353	27	41	24	17	17	7	20	1	10	6	..	2	..	86	655	8.52	9.46
35	Hoskote, Bangalore	190	34	95	54	25	45	4	8	8	18	2	..	2	..	223	754	8.82	11.23
36	Hunsur, Mysore	527	29	68	51	26	49	6	15	7	7	7	..	2	1	55	918	13.70	16.53
37	Jagalur, Chitaldrug	329	47	184	33	34	32	6	10	..	10	4	..	3	..	144	1,153	19.15	18.62
38	Kadur, Kadur	429	46	175	64	25	24	12	19	2	9	4	..	3	..	122	963	10.02	16.14
39	Kankanhalli, Bangalore	598	9	391	10	5	12	2	6	3	1	3	..	8	..	65	1,275	9.73	12.98

TABLE 27—contd.

No.	Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year			Cause of Death		
			Births		Birth-Rate		No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera
			Born Alive	Born Dead	1936	1935		1936	1935			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
40	Kolar, Kolar	98,675	1,890	26	19.15	22.56	201	106.35	100.95	15	36	20
41	Koppa, Kadur	32,101	395	13	12.30	14.04	85	215.19	105.73	...	11	12
42	Koratagere (Sub), Tumkur	74,319	947	18	12.74	17.02	73	77.09	97.64	...	21	6
43	Krishnarajapete, Mysore	119,109	2,042	31	17.14	14.98	136	68.60	93.66	...	52	...
44	Kumsi (Sub), Shimoga	19,400	2,277	19	14.28	22.41	71	256.32	185.61	...	4	3
45	Kunigal, Tumkur	107,802	2,466	36	22.88	22.27	220	89.21	96.92	...	26	...
46	Maddur, Mysore	95,249	1,346	25	14.13	12.65	93	69.09	100.68	45	80	27
47	Madhugiri, Tumkur	99,028	2,192	1	22.14	20.76	227	126.37	100.68	3	98	5
48	Magadi, Bangalore	111,779	1,860	1	16.64	18.23	103	55.38	86.70	1	16	...
49	Malavalli, Mysore	111,121	1,885	15	16.96	13.50	139	73.74	92.01	10	72	12
50	Matur, Kolar	77,179	1,544	23	20.01	18.61	142	91.97	107.87	...	13	...
51	Mandya, Mysore	97,919	1,322	17	13.50	13.35	76	57.49	73.64	2	66	...
52	Manjarabad, Hassan	50,595	1,027	10	15.22	16.45	171	222.08	183.67	1	25	31
53	Molakalmuru, Chitaldrug	47,021	1,745	33	37.11	23.97	118	110.03	90.72	...	7	5
54	Mudgere, Kadur	78,599	1,047	12	13.32	18.16	196	112.32	202.35	...	2	18
55	Mulbagal, Kolar	81,344	1,212	5	14.90	9.66	94	89.78	74.47	6	81	6
56	Mysore, Mysore	86,491	1,714	22	19.82	14.65	60	49.51	40.71	47	22	44
57	Nagamangala, Mysore	33,912	610	28	18.37	19.39	190	110.85	82.03	...	108	17
58	Nagar, Shimoga	131,824	1,725	23	13.09	16.62	106	173.77	122.02	...	14	...
59	Nanjangud, Mysore	18,106	262	6	14.47	17.13	34	52.75	78.57	34	111	34
60	Narasimharajapur (Sub), Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	129.77	184.47	...	4	2



TABLE 27—*contd.*

No.	Taluk	Cause of Death													Total Reported Deaths				
															Deaths	Death-Rate			
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite		Rabies	All Other Causes	1936	1935
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
40	Kolar, Kolar	213	32	215	85	80	106	10	36	4	22	18	...	1	...	367	1,260	12.77	14.17
41	Koppa, Kadur	253	73	37	64	19	7	1	28	5	2	5	...	...	...	52	569	17.73	14.07
42	Kottagere (Sub), Tumkur	254	38	31	35	16	94	15	17	1	9	7	...	...	...	78	622	8.37	10.89
43	Krishnarajpete, Mysore	708	73	29	85	53	97	21	27	6	7	7	...	1	1	225	1,392	11.69	10.73
44	Kumsi (Sub), Shimoga	150	42	66	45	30	24	4	18	...	1	3	...	1	...	103	495	25.52	22.21
45	Kunigal, Tumkur	410	93	117	140	37	104	12	23	2	17	16	2	6	1	272	1,278	11.85	13.69
46	Madhur, Mysore	595	124	99	87	37	39	7	15	3	7	5	...	...	1	131	1,252	13.14	11.76
47	Madhugiri, Tumkur	505	89	93	47	27	142	15	41	4	34	15	...	3	3	176	1,250	12.62	12.65
48	Magadi, Bangalore	104	51	305	42	43	118	12	21	...	9	15	...	5	...	334	1,076	9.63	12.23
49	Malvalli, Mysore	311	88	201	126	66	47	7	15	10	13	14	1	3	...	214	1,218	10.96	10.12
50	Matur, Kolar	230	21	72	41	19	40	7	13	2	18	11	...	2	1	224	714	9.25	14.15
51	Mandya, Mysore	459	53	110	30	32	31	14	16	14	12	9	...	1	...	159	1,009	10.29	11.82
52	Manjarabad, Hassan	634	33	50	37	32	8	4	23	1	3	5	...	...	...	118	1,005	19.86	14.10
53	Molakalmuru, Chitaldrug	151	17	126	15	16	30	4	16	1	8	3	...	1	...	117	517	12.54	15.95
54	Mudgere, Kadur	677	34	53	40	15	8	2	41	1	7	...	...	4	1	115	1,008	21.44	14.48
55	Mulbagal, Kolar	73	42	152	32	32	36	9	14	3	20	9	...	5	1	165	786	9.36	6.00
56	Mysore, Mysore	240	46	105	74	55	43	4	14	4	7	6	2	2	1	102	798	9.81	11.74
57	Nagamangala, Mysore	520	98	136	54	28	54	7	18	1	7	5	...	...	...	179	1,232	14.24	14.17
58	Nagar, Shimoga	515	51	71	58	20	18	13	54	1	3	...	...	...	...	89	908	27.34	16.73
59	Nanjangud, Mysore	313	118	172	80	68	52	7	14	1	8	6	2	...	1	161	1,182	8.97	15.03
60	Narasimharajpur (Sub), Kadur	178	8	16	11	8	5	4	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	32	292	16.13	21.28

TABLE 27—concl'd.

No.	Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	
			Born Alive	Born Dead	1936		1935	1936				1935
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3										
61	Nelamangala, Bangalore	82,851	1,912	3	23.08	21.48	168	87.87	114.07	...	7	2
62	Pavagada, Tumkur	76,655	1,989	28	25.95	24.39	250	125.69	115.55	...	93	...
63	Periyapatna (Sub), Mysore	44,567	756	18	16.96	21.41	70	92.59	118.54	119	1	11
64	Sagar, Shimoga	55,951	1,157	38	20.68	27.77	264	228.18	141.01	...	83	9
65	Seringapatam, Mysore	97,574	1,694	28	17.36	19.76	165	97.40	92.94	...	7	53
66	Shikarpur, Shimoga	54,891	1,262	7	22.99	30.78	218	172.74	147.25	19	38	67
67	Shimoga, Shimoga	92,774	1,837	26	19.80	21.99	233	126.84	115.69	...	30	235
68	Sidlaghatta, Kolar	59,368	1,074	4	18.09	19.21	132	122.90	97.31	72	36	10
69	Sira, Tumkur	104,288	1,487	26	14.26	18.79	184	123.74	70.91	...	152	...
70	Sorab, Shimoga	58,976	1,267	36	21.48	31.54	319	251.78	180.65	...	7	40
71	Stringeri (Jahgir), Kadur	8,888	166	2	18.68	27.36	25	150.60	94.26	...	3	1
72	Srinivaspur, Kolar	74,810	1,584	16	21.17	20.17	185	116.79	130.61	26	79	20
73	Tarikere, Kadur	73,095	1,403	12	19.19	19.87	83	59.15	72.55	6	...	41
74	Tiptur, Tumkur	80,499	2,040	23	25.34	26.29	230	142.16	105.94	...	66	...
75	Tirthahalli, Shimoga	54,024	920	38	17.03	15.02	161	175.00	111.79	...	17	2
76	T. Narasipur Mysore	107,864	1,155	1	10.71	16.13	133	115.15	85.75	3	84	25
77	Tumkur, Tumkur	129,371	2,455	13	18.98	8.72	242	98.57	96.80	1	57	6
78	Turuvekere (Sub), Tumkur	46,308	1,219	11	26.32	23.59	127	104.18	98.89	...	64	...
79	Krishnarajnagar, Mysore	96,136	1,863	10	19.28	20.71	107	57.43	88.34	141	15	2
80	Yelandur (Jahgir), Mysore	33,439	641	...	19.17	19.40	26	40.56	71.10	15	176	10



TABLE 27—concl'd.

No.	Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths			
																Deaths		Death-Rate	
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	1936	1935	
61	Nelamangala, Bangalore	250	45	81	126	64	140	8	25	3	15	12	1	3	3	266	1,051	12.69	12.96
62	Pavagada, Tumkur	326	44	134	17	21	46	39	18	...	23	6	...	2	...	147	916	11.95	13.76
63	Periyapatna (Sub), Mysore	348	17	15	33	36	50	10	18	1	5	3	...	2	...	55	724	16.25	16.23
64	Sagar, Shimoga	572	88	123	164	56	34	16	81	1	10	7	...	2	...	186	1,432	25.59	18.34
65	Seringapatam, Mysore	568	122	163	88	44	57	15	68	...	16	13	...	5	1	178	1,458	14.94	15.77
66	Shikarpur, Shimoga	476	61	328	60	38	42	15	45	5	3	7	...	1	...	289	1,494	27.22	23.87
67	Shimoga, Shimoga	468	102	156	81	71	86	16	57	2	3	7	2	...	4	889	1,659	17.88	15.52
68	Sidlaghatta, Kolar	222	39	87	35	28	45	4	13	1	4	4	...	...	...	121	721	12.15	13.52
69	Sira, Tumkur	419	67	87	33	20	111	10	85	1	22	3	...	2	...	100	1,065	10.21	11.96
70	Sorab, Shimoga	978	146	261	126	47	29	10	68	2	6	4	1	2	...	258	1,985	83.66	21.40
71	Stringeri (Jahgir), Kadir	101	13	49	21	1	...	...	7	3	2	...	...	1	2	12	216	24.30	19.63
72	Srinivaspur, Kolar	205	60	175	50	31	76	15	12	5	22	10	1	3	1	260	1,051	14.06	17.20
73	Tarikere, Kadir	469	78	103	78	39	33	14	42	4	7	9	...	2	1	192	1,108	15.16	13.50
74	Tiptur, Tumkur	204	49	446	80	39	62	12	27	8	21	10	...	3	5	262	1,189	14.77	15.13
75	Tirthahalli, Shimoga	570	124	128	90	38	21	12	63	3	1	7	2	1	2	88	1,189	22.01	12.03
76	T.Narasipur, Mysore	273	96	91	94	48	57	15	12	4	7	9	...	...	...	123	951	8.81	12.83
77	Tumkur, Tumkur	164	74	282	114	34	150	9	33	7	20	24	1	1	...	835	1,303	10.07	5.57
78	Turvekere (Sub), Tumkur	319	49	40	58	29	31	2	11	...	13	10	...	2	1	99	728	15.72	14.08
79	Krishnarajnagar, Mysore	402	47	98	76	45	74	22	25	1	12	8	...	3	...	123	1,094	11.88	14.75
80	Yelandur (Jahgir), Mysore	152	22	49	81	24	41	7	4	2	2	7	1	...	...	106	698	20.87	14.66

TABLE 28.

Alphabetical List of Towns in Mysore, giving Statistics of Births and of Deaths from different Diseases in the year 1936.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death					
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera			
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1936	1935						
					4							5	6	7
1	2	3												
1	Agaramamballi, Yelandur ...	3,450	55	...	15.94	17.10	5	90.91	118.64	...	15	1		
2	Ajjampur, Tarikere ...	3,255	101	1	31.03	34.10	7	69.31	81.08	...	...	...		
3	Alur, Hassan ...	3,278	67	1	20.44	20.44	17	253.73	238.81	...	...	...		
4	Anekal, Anekal ...	6,307	160	...	25.37	31.24	3	18.75	50.76	17	...	...		
5	Arkalgud, Arkalgud ...	4,908	135	5	27.51	25.06	22	162.96	138.21	11	...	...		
6	Arsikere, Arsikere ...	6,611	109	5	16.49	26.92	15	137.61	157.30	...	1	...		
7	Bagepalli, Bagepalli ...	2,228	57	9	25.58	30.52	11	192.98	73.53	...	...	...		
8	Banavar, Hassan ...	3,127	106	...	33.90	35.82	9	84.91	116.07	...	1	2		
9	Bangalore City ...	2,01,260	6,969	258	34.63	36.40	1,098	157.55	179.99	22	2	11		
10	Bannur, T. Narasipur*	4,906	25	1	5.10	18.96	5	200.00	129.03	...	...	...		
11	Belakavadi, T. Narasipur*	4,001	25	...	6.25	15.50	2	80.00	80.65	...	...	...		
12	Belur, Belur ...	3,278	59	...	18.00	27.76	7	118.64	142.86	...	...	3		
13	Bhadravathi, Shimoga ...	9,137	269	1	29.44	19.70	30	111.52	155.56	...	2	47		
14	Birur, Kadur ...	5,109	180	7	25.45	18.20	9	69.23	75.27	...	...	...		
15	Bowringpet, Bowringpet ...	6,405	185	...	28.88	30.91	28	151.35	176.77	12	...	...		
16	Challakere, Challakere ...	3,846	94	1	24.44	16.38	4	42.55	79.37	...	...	...		
17	*Chamarajunagar, Chamarajunagar*	9,538	159	...	16.67	25.48	8	50.31	90.53	...	...	...		
18	Channagiri, Channagiri ...	3,739	113	1	30.22	24.07	11	97.84	44.44	...	...	...		



TABLE 28—*contd.*  
 Alphabetical List of Towns in Mysore, giving Statistics of Births and of Deaths  
 from different Diseases, in the year 1936.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths				
																Deaths		Death-Rate		
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	SNAKE-BITE	Rabies	All Other Causes	1936	1935		
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1	Agaramamballi, Yelandur ..	10	2		1	10	4	2	1			1					14	67	19.42	15.81
2	Ajampur, Tarikere ..	4	...	10	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	32	9.83	10.75
3	Alur, Hassan ..	17	3	3	8	10	...	...	1			...	...	...	...	...	13	55	16.78	15.56
4	Anekal, Anekal ..	7	4	10	10	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	83	13.16	20.33
5	Arkalgud, Arkalgud ..	16	...	23	2	9	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	95	19.36	21.39
6	Arsikere, Arsikere ..	6	11	31	3	7	1	...	1		1	1	...	...	...	19	82	12.40	20.57	
7	Bagepalli, Bagepalli ..	...	...	9	...	3	4	3	1		...	...	...	...	...	14	31	13.91	16.61	
8	Banavar, Hassan ..	10	...	8	3	3	...	...	1		...	1	...	...	...	12	41	13.11	16.81	
9	Bangalore City ..	15	61	143	700	760	433	16	56	11	12	37	...	1	4	3,043	5,327	26.47	30.65	
10	Bannur, T.-Narsipur*	6	4	1	6	1	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	5	24	4.89	15.49	
11	Belakavadi, T.-Narsipur*	5	7	6	1	1	4	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	1	26	6.50	14.25	
12	Belur, Belur ..	40	1	4	5	...	1	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	77	23.49	18.80	
13	Bhadravathi, Shimoga ..	41	1	11	10	15	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	176	19.26	13.57	
14	Birur, Kadur ..	3	5	17	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	49	9.59	9.98	
15	Bowringpet, Bowringpet ..	...	1	28	12	19	6	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	47	132	20.61	17.17	
16	Challakere, Challakere ..	1	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	17	4.42	10.92	
17	*Chamarajnagar, Chamarajnagar*	3	8	9	5	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	64	6.71	11.64	
18	Channagiri, Channagiri ..	3	...	3	13	1	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	47	68	18.19	11.23	

TABLE 28—contd.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1936	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Plague	Smallpox	Cholera		
			Born Alive	Born Dead								
					4		5				6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Channapatna, Channapatna	14,937	225	34	15.06	16.56	13	57.78	32.79	..	..	..
20	Channarayapatna, Channarayapatna	3,473	136	6	39.16	41.46	16	117.65	111.11	2	13	2
21	Chikballapur, Chikballapur	12,085	327	21	27.06	19.37	18	55.05	68.97	..	1	..
22	Chikmagalur, Chikmagalur	13,309	381	49	28.63	24.27	49	128.61	114.20	..	3	..
23	Chiknaikanhalli, Chiknaikanhalli	6,612	227	2	34.33	36.15	31	136.56	125.52	..	2	1
24	*Chintamani, Chintamani†	4,958	73	..	14.72	35.70	7	95.89	39.55	6	..	..
25	Chitaldrug, Chitaldrug	11,918	327	45	27.44	24.45	6	18.35	48.95	..	1	1
26	Closepet, Closepet	6,571	104	1	15.83	19.94	6	57.69	22.90	..	..	..
27	Davangere, Davangere	26,478	699	71	26.40	27.50	45	64.38	116.74	..	1	..
28	Devanahalli, Devanahalli	6,152	145	1	23.57	18.86	18	124.14	86.21	..	..	13
29	Dodballapur, Dodballapur	8,553	526	18	59.41	45.86	5	9.51	24.63	1	..	..
30	French-Rocks, Seringapatam	3,016	114	1	37.80	36.14	7	61.40	45.87	..	..	..
31	Goribidnur, Goribidnur	4,606	144	..	31.26	33.00	7	48.61	105.26	..	2	1
32	Gubbi, Gubbi	5,663	124	4	21.90	26.84	12	96.77	72.37	..	1	..
33	*Gudibanda, Gudibanda	2,803	52	..	18.55	20.63	2	38.46	..	..	..	..
34	Gundlupet, Gundlupet	5,759	135	3	23.44	21.53	14	103.70	16.13	..	..	..
35	Haradahalli, Arsikere	2,415	25	1	10.35	19.46	1	40.00	42.55	..	..	..
36	Harihara, Harihara	6,884	199	3	28.91	32.66	18	90.45	76.92	..	..	5
37	Hassan, Hassan	11,858	482	24	40.65	35.83	39	80.91	62.50	..	..	..
38	Heggaddevankote, Heggaddevankote	1,250	61	..	48.80	37.60	21	344.26	127.66	2	18	..
39	Hiriyur, Hiriyur	2,748	104	4	37.85	30.20	8	76.92	120.48	..	5	..
40	Holalkere, Holalkere	3,243	106	2	32.69	25.29	4	37.74	..	..	1	..



TABLE 28—*contd.*

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Cause of Death															Total Reported Deaths		
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Deaths		Death-Rate
																	1936	1935	
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
19	Channapatna, Channapatna	...	3	21	30	17	16	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	59	153	10.24	8.48
20	Channarayapatna, Channarayapatna	16	1	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	74	21.31	18.43
21	Chikballapur, Chikballapur	...	7	13	8	10	9	...	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	72	132	10.92	10.94
22	Chikmagalur, Chikmagalur	30	8	16	28	64	8	5	9	...	1	12	1	...	1	124	310	23.29	16.25
23	Chiknaikanhalli, Chiknaikanhalli	...	4	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	71	96	14.52	17.39
24	*Chintamani, Chintamani	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	43	8.67	8.47
25	Chitaldrug, Chitaldrug	...	1	2	...	1	4	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	36	52	4.36	10.77
26	Closepet, Closepet	...	2	12	4	...	20	...	5	2	1	7	...	...	...	13	41	6.24	6.37
27	Davangere, Davangere	...	10	36	14	13	7	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	129	267	10.08	13.23
28	Devanahalli, Devanahalli	...	10	6	2	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	41	77	22.52	9.10
29	Dodballapur, Dodballapur	...	9	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	35	80	9.04	8.13
30	French-Rocks, Seringapatam	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	29	9.62	11.27
31	Goribidnur, Goribidnur	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	49	10.64	13.24
32	Gubbi, Gubbi	...	...	14	4	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	61	10.77	11.65
33	*Gudibanda, Gudibanda	...	...	9	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	52	18.55	12.84
34	Gundlupet, Gundlupet	...	...	7	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	28	63	10.94	8.68
35	Haranahalli, Arsikere	...	5	7	1	8	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	27	11.18	11.59
36	Haribhar, Haribhar	...	1	4	2	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	63	9.15	9.15
37	Hassan, Hassan	...	11	4	...	1	7	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	76	186	15.63	11.97
38	Heggaddevankote, Heggaddevankote	...	11	4	15	21	7	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	53	42.40	21.60
39	Hiriyur, Hiriyur	...	3	10	5	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	61	22.20	22.20
40	Holalkere, Holalkere	...	17	4	4	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	54	16.65	13.57

TABLE 28—contd.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1937	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death		
			Births		Birth-Rate		No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera
			Born Alive	Born Dead	1936	1935		1936	1935			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
41	Hole-Narsipur, Hole-Narsipur	8,238	241	28	29.25	31.08	11	45.64	49.36	1	1	...
42	Honnali, Honnali	3,968	134	...	33.77	48.09	21	156.72	111.11	...	...	...
43	Hosdurga, Hosdurga	3,512	126	6	35.88	35.88	10	79.37	63.49	...	1	...
44	Hoskote, Hoskote	4,960	110	1	22.18	29.64	4	36.36	61.22	...	...	...
45	Hunsur, Hunsur	6,777	74	...	10.92	18.89	1	13.51	54.69	...	...	...
46	Jagalur, Jagalur	3,707	54	4	14.57	16.99	3	55.56	79.37	...	...	...
47	Kadur, Kadur	3,822	96	2	25.12	24.86	17	177.08	157.89	...	...	...
48	Kankanhalli, Kankanhalli	7,208	139	5	19.30	22.63	15	107.91	42.94	...	1	...
49	Kolar, Kolar	17,662	502	12	28.42	37.63	63	125.50	73.39	4	...	...
50	Kolar Gold Field, Bowringpet	83,978	4,612	37	55.09	50.49	773	167.61	166.27	1	27	...
51	Konanur, Arkalgud	2,635	62	...	23.53	25.05	8	129.03	45.45	1	...	...
52	Koppa, Koppa	871	40	4	45.92	60.85	6	150.00	37.74	...	...	...
53	Koratagere, Koratagere (Sub)	2,969	52	3	17.51	24.25	1	19.23	0.00	...	1	...
54	Krishnarajapet, Krishnarajapet	2,750	37	6	13.45	30.18	3	81.08	96.39	...	...	...
55	Kumsi, Kumsi (Sub)	2,160	34	1	15.74	18.98	7	205.88	195.12	...	8	...
56	Kunigal, Kunigal	5,341	178	4	33.32	27.90	7	39.33	13.42	...	...	...
57	Maddur, Maddur	3,093	70	1	22.63	26.51	1	14.29	12.20	13	...	...
58	Madhugiri, Madhugiri	5,865	196	1	33.42	29.16	13	66.33	99.42	...	...	...
59	Magadi, Magadi	6,335	135	...	21.31	21.94	1	7.41	14.39	...	...	...
60	Malvalli, Malvalli	8,348	189	7	22.64	24.32	40	212.64	98.52	7	...	4
61	Malur, Malur	4,770	146	4	30.61	22.64	1	6.85	9.26	...	8	...
62	Mandya, Mandya	5,958	165	7	27.69	28.03	6	36.36	0.00	...	...	...



TABLE 28—*contd.*

No	Town or City, Taluk	Cause of Death														Total Reported Deaths				
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes	Deaths		Death-Rate	
																	1936	1935		
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
41	Hole-Narsipur, Hole-Narsipur	3	...	8	2	10	6	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	26	62	7.53	15.54	
42	Honnali, Honnali	6	2	17	8	2	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	102	25.71	20.41	
43	Hosdurga, Hosdurga	16	3	1	2	9	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	44	12.53	11.39	
44	Hoskote, Hoskote	1	3	14	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	49	9.88	13.10	
45	Hunsur, Hunsur	14	3	4	3	...	3	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	40	5.91	10.92	
46	Jagalur, Jagalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	39	10.52	10.79	
47	Kadur, Kadur	...	2	32	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	15	62	16.22	16.75	
48	Kankanhalli, Kankanhalli	4	6	9	6	4	6	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	34	78	10.83	11.25	
49	Kolar, Kolar	7	6	97	36	32	28	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	124	351	19.87	14.04	
50	Kolar Gold Field, Bowringpet	33	8	165	376	469	57	...	3	5	13	83	1	1	5	1,447	2,692	32.16	32.21	
51	Konanur, Arkalgud	27	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	17	40	15.18	20.11	
52	Koppa, Koppa	1	3	7	1	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	33	37.89	43.63	
53	Koratagere, Koratagere (Sub)	8	...	1	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	9.77	14.82	
54	Krishnarajapet, Krishnarajapet	19	12	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	3.64	10.55	
55	Kumsi, Kumsi (Sub)	5	12	9	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	49	22.69	19.91	
56	Kunigal, Kunigal	...	7	7	8	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	10.86	12.54	
57	Maddur, Maddur	...	1	14	5	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	12.29	12.61	
58	Madhugiri, Madhugiri	...	...	9	...	2	8	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	34	64	10.91	11.59	
59	Magadi, Magadi	...	...	12	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	47	7.42	8.84	
60	Malvalli, Malvalli	13	10	13	17	22	7	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	55	152	18.21	11.50	
61	Malur, Malur	...	1	13	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	47	9.85	10.48	
62	Mandya, Mandya	6	8	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	23	60	10.07	11.58	

TABLE 28—contd.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1937	Reported Births				Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age				Cause of Death		
			Births		Birth-Rate		No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	
			Born Alive	Born Dead	1936	1935		1936	1935				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
63	Mayakonda, Davangere	2,391	79	...	33.04	...	...	37.97	...	...	...	10	
64	Melkote, Seringapatam	2,733	56	...	20.49	16.83	13	232.14	217.39	...	...	15	
65	Mirle, Yedatore	2,674	58	...	21.69	36.28	4	68.97	30.93	...	...	...	
66	Molakalmuru, Molakalmuru	3,331	84	...	25.22	23.42	6	71.43	61.22	...	...	...	
67	Mudgere, Mudgere	1,607	85	...	52.89	32.98	11	129.41	245.28	...	...	...	
68	Mugur, T.-Narsipur	3,941	19	...	4.82	27.15	2	105.25	56.07	...	...	20	
69	Mulbagal, Mulbagal	6,131	...	...	...	5.87	...	...	222.22	Not Received.	3	...	
70	Mysore City	119,601	3,760	149	31.44	30.60	497	132.18	136.25	9	6	3	
71	Nagamangala, Nagamangala	3,780	103	2	27.25	35.24	10	97.09	36.50	...	14	...	
72	Nagar, Nagar	1,077	53	1	49.21	47.35	6	113.21	117.65	...	...	...	
73	* Naikanhatti, Challakere	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Received.	3	...	
74	Nanjangud, Nanjangud	8,215	115	2	14.00	14.73	10	86.96	82.64	...	...	1	
75	Narasimharajapur, Narasimharajapur	2,232	61	2	27.33	26.88	4	65.57	83.33	...	...	1	
76	Nelamangala, Nelamangala	3,820	128	2	33.51	35.34	13	101.56	44.44	...	5	...	
77	Nyamathi, Honnali	3,362	129	4	38.37	40.45	11	85.27	51.47	...	...	...	
78	Pavagada, Pavagada	2,750	84	4	30.55	28.00	13	154.76	90.91	...	2	...	
79	Periyapatna, Periyapatna (Sub)	3,216	101	2	31.41	38.87	9	89.11	128.00	6	...	3	
80	Ramasamudra, Chamarajanagar	4,990	48	...	9.62	21.04	4	83.33	85.71	...	...	...	
81	Sagar, Sagar	5,696	235	...	41.26	62.85	30	127.66	47.49	...	14	6	
82	Saklespur, Saklespur	2,925	96	16	32.82	30.92	10	104.17	101.85	1	1	...	
83	Saligrama, Yedatore	4,163	81	...	19.46	27.14	2	24.69	26.55	22	...	...	
84	Sargur, Heggaddevankote	2,069	84	...	40.60	28.03	10	119.05	224.14	...	...	...	



TABLE 28—*contd.*

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Cause of Death															Total Reported Deaths		
																	Deaths	Death-Rate	
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite	Rabies	All Other Causes		1936	1935
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
63	Mayakonda, Davangere	6	1	2	3	1	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	39	16.31	...
64	Melkote, Srirangapatam	...	4	1	8	2	7	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	21	64	23.42	20.12
65	Mirle, Yedatore	11	...	1	2	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	30	11.22	13.84
66	Molakalmuru, Molakalmuru	1	1	5	1	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	34	10.21	12.01
67	Mudgere, Mudgere	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	42	26.14	27.38
68	Mugur, T. Narasipur	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29	7.36	...
69	*Mulbagal, Mulbagal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Received	Not Received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.69
70	Mysore City	...	...	60	325	392	263	...	37	6	2	29	2	...	1	1,289	2,553	21.35	24.15
71	Nagamangala, Nagamangala	78	51	4	5	2	4	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	14	57	15.08	16.14
72	Nagar, Nagar	5	4	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	35	32.50	83.43
73	*Naikanhatti, Challakere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Received	Not Received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Nanjangud, Nanjangud	...	10	2	2	6	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	80	9.74	14.85
75	Narasimharajapur, Narasimharajapur	3	9	13	1	2	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	44	19.71	19.71
76	Nelamangala, Nelamangala	9	2	7	6	5	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	69	18.06	8.12
77	Nyanthi, Honnali	5	3	11	9	2	4	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	67	19.93	17.25
78	Pavagada, Pavagada	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	27	9.82	9.45
79	Periyapatna, Periyapatna (Sub)	...	...	...	6	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	81	25.19	22.08
80	Ramasamudra, Chamarajanagar	40	1	10	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	26	5.21	19.84
81	Sagar, Sagar	...	...	10	7	9	3	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	68	141	24.75	30.90
82	Saklespur, Saklespur	16	4	18	3	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	70	23.93	21.88
83	Saligrama, Yedatore	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	39	9.37	8.65
84	Sargur, Heggaddevankote	14	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	31	14.98	20.78

TABLE 28—contd.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Estimated Population as on July 1, 1937	Reported Births			Reported Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age			Cause of Death			
			Births		Birth-Rate	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate		Plague	Smallpox	Cholera	
			Born Alive	Born Dead			1936	1935				
					4	5			6	7	8	9
1		3										
85	Sariapur, Anekal	2,973	122	...	41.04	46.42	15	122.95	181.16	...	...	1
86	Seringapatam, Seringapatam	6,300	170	...	26.98	12.86	12	70.59	12.35	...	...	3
87	Shikarpur, Shikarpur	4,872	116	3	23.81	27.71	6	51.72	81.48	17	1	...
88	Sidlaghatta, Sidlaghatta	6,368	68	...	10.68	20.57	...	...	15.27	7	1	...
89	Shimoga, Shimoga	23,653	573	14	24.22	22.17	44	76.79	76.17	...	17	3
90	Sira, Sira	6,894	310	8	44.97	48.59	15	48.39	44.78	...	18	...
91	Siralkoppa, Siralkoppa	2,855	133	...	46.58	44.13	27	203.01	158.73	...	...	...
92	Sorab, Sorab	1,661	71	2	42.75	34.92	1	14.08	155.17	...	...	...
93	Sringeri, Sringeri	2,579	85	...	32.96	44.59	12	141.18	78.26	...	...	...
94	Sravanabelgola, Channarayapatna	2,371	49	1	20.67	42.18	4	81.63	150.00	...	1	...
95	Srinivasapur, Srinivasapur	3,812	91	...	23.87	23.08	4	43.96	79.55	15	...	...
96	Talakad, T.-Narsipur	4,521	16	...	3.54	19.24	1	62.50	57.47	...	3	...
97	Tarikere, Tarikere	8,211	304	...	37.02	35.81	7	23.03	27.21	...	...	1
98	T.-Narsipur, T.-Narsipur	2,806	165	...	58.80	43.12	9	54.55	74.38	...	3	...
99	Tiptur, Tiptur	5,160	137	7	26.55	32.75	25	182.48	165.68	...	3	...
100	Tirthahalli, Tirthahalli	3,538	180	7	50.88	36.18	5	27.78	15.63	...	...	...
101	Tumkur, Tumkur	20,317	450	1	22.15	18.93	15	33.33	42.44	...	6	...
102	Turuvekere, Turuvekere (Sub)	2,130	120	...	56.34	40.85	9	75.00	...	...	3	...
103	Tyranagondlu, Nelamangala	3,623	134	...	35.05	29.30	3	22.39	26.79	...	...	...
104	Vadigenhalli, Devanahalli	3,820	42	...	10.99	8.12	4	95.24	...	...	...	...
105	Yedatore, Krishnarajanagar	3,349	204	1	60.91	42.40	6	29.41	49.30	20	...	1
106	Yelahanka, Bangalore	3,315	85	...	25.64	26.24	2	28.53	126.44	...	...	1
107	Yelandur, Yelandur	3,453	58	...	16.80	16.80	2	34.48	51.72	...	6	1



TABLE 28—concl'd.

No.	Town or City, Taluk	Cause of Death													Total Reported Deaths				
															Deaths	Death-Rate			
		Malaria	Typhoid	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Consumption	Leprosy	Child-birth	Suicide	Drowning	Wounds and Accidents	Killed by Wild Beasts	Snake-bite		Rabies	All Other Causes	1936	1935
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
85	Sariapur, Anekal	...	...	3	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	42	14.13	24.55
86	Seringapatam, Seringapatam	...	11	19	5	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	39	129	20.48	8.41
87	Shikarpur, Shikarpur	...	4	7	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	114	23.40	12.52
88	Sidlaghatta, Sidlaghatta	...	...	29	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	68	10.68	11.60
89	Shimoga, Shimoga	...	7	30	14	1	4	1	4	...	1	2	1	...	1	173	279	11.80	12.04
90	Sira, Sira	...	2	9	4	4	5	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	31	97	14.07	13.20
91	Shiralkoppa, Shiralkoppa	...	...	32	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	99	34.68	27.67
92	Sorab, Sorab	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	28	16.86	21.67
93	Sringeri, Sringeri	...	6	28	6	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	59	22.88	19.00
94	Sravanabelgola, Channarayana	...	6	5	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	33	13.92	22.78
95	Srinivasapur, Srinivasapur	...	...	9	7	2	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	58	15.22	14.17
96	Talakad, T. Narsipur	...	25	11	7	12	4	5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	12	90	19.91	9.29
97	Tarikere, Tarikere	...	4	17	4	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	53	94	11.45	10.96
98	T. Narsipur, T. Narsipur	...	25	11	7	12	4	5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	12	90	32.07	14.26
99	Tiptur, Tiptur	...	2	15	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	34	74	14.34	18.22
100	Tirthahalli, Tirthahalli	...	...	24	...	7	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	16	63	17.81	8.76
101	Tumkur, Tumkur	...	...	64	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	101	188	9.25	10.04
102	Turuvekere, Turuvekere (Sub)	...	6	7	3	3	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	4	42	19.72	20.66
103	Tyragondlu, Nelamangala	...	...	3	5	5	7	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	51	13.34	10.72
104	Vadigenahalli, Devanahalli	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	80	7.85	9.95
105	Yedatore, Krishnarajanagar	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	59	17.62	9.56
106	Yelabanka, Bangalore	...	2	3	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	39	11.76	16.29
107	Yelandur, Yelandur	...	4	10	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	26	62	17.96	11.58







TABLE 29—PLAGUE

[illegible]





TABLE 29—PLAGUE

[illegible]







TABLE 30—SMALL-POX

[illegible]







TABLE 30—SMALL-POX

[illegible]















TABLE 30--SMALL-POX

[illegible]





TABLE 30—SMALL-POX

[illegible]





TABLE 30--SMALL-POX

[illegible]





TABLE 30—SMALL-POX

[illegible]

























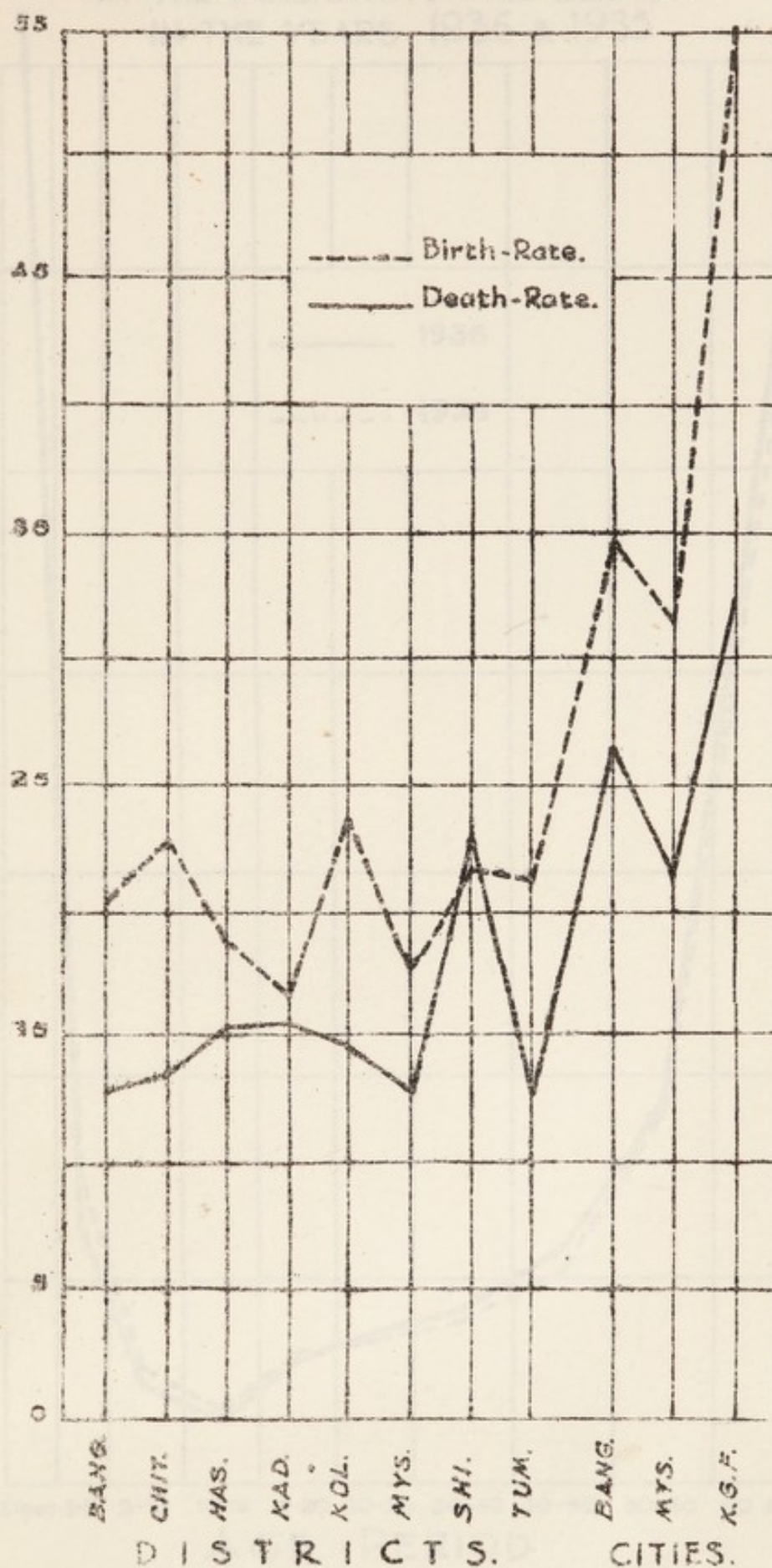
TABLE 31—CHOLERA

[illegible]





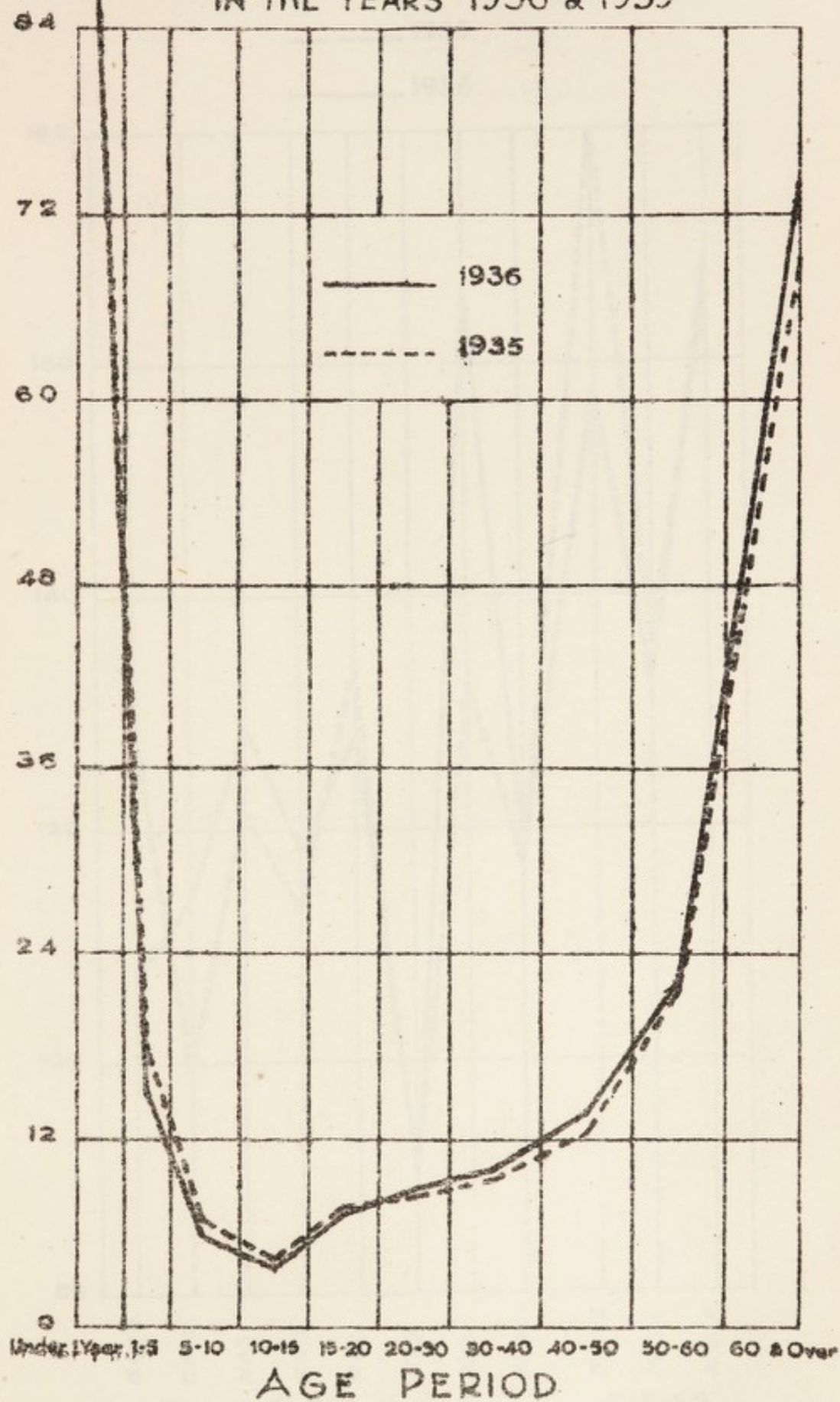
Graph 1.  
BIRTH-RATES & DEATH-RATES  
IN DISTRICTS & CITIES IN 1936.





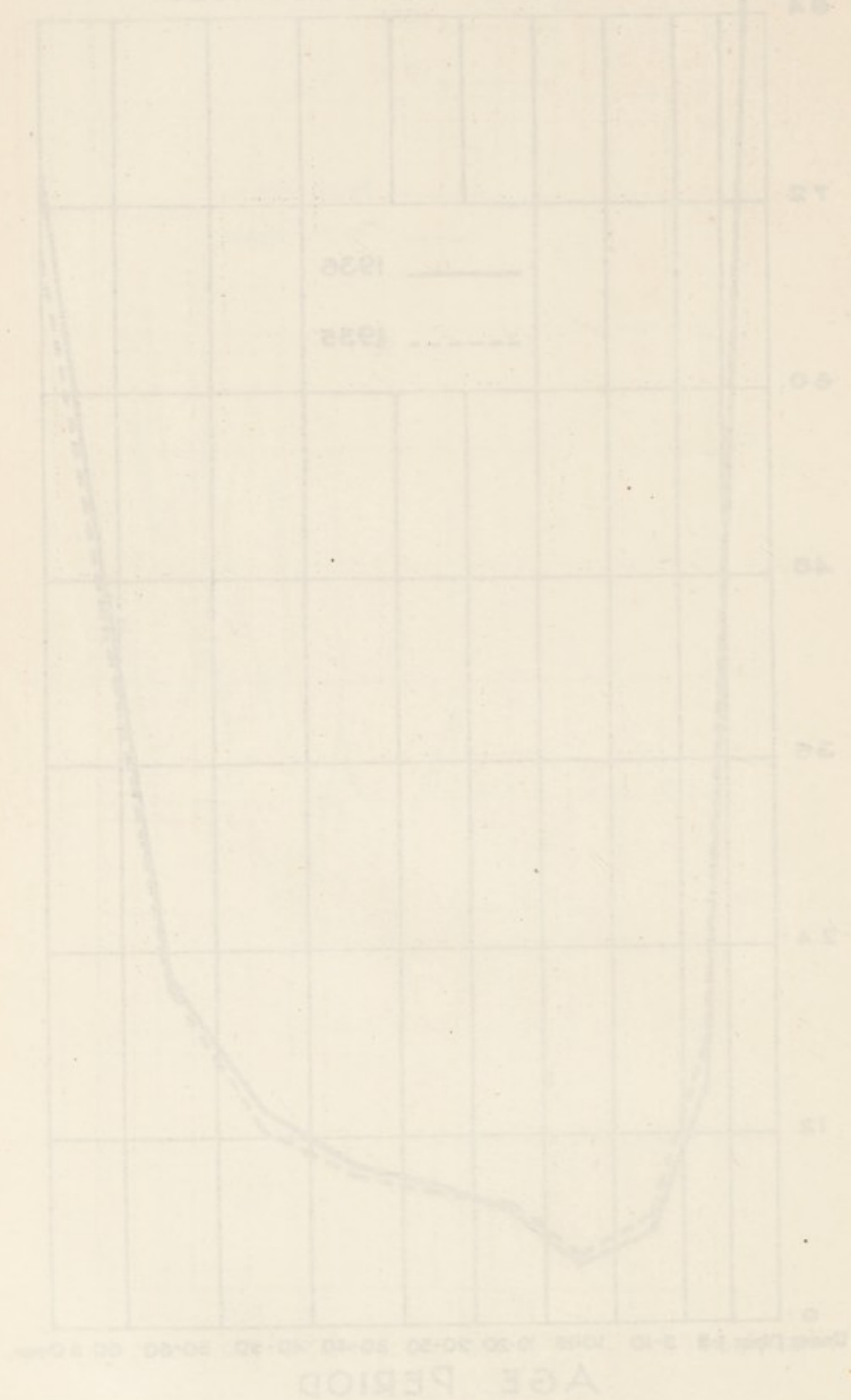


Graph 2.  
MORTALITY-RATES IN MYSORE STATE  
IN THE FOLLOWING AGE GROUPS  
IN THE YEARS 1936 & 1935

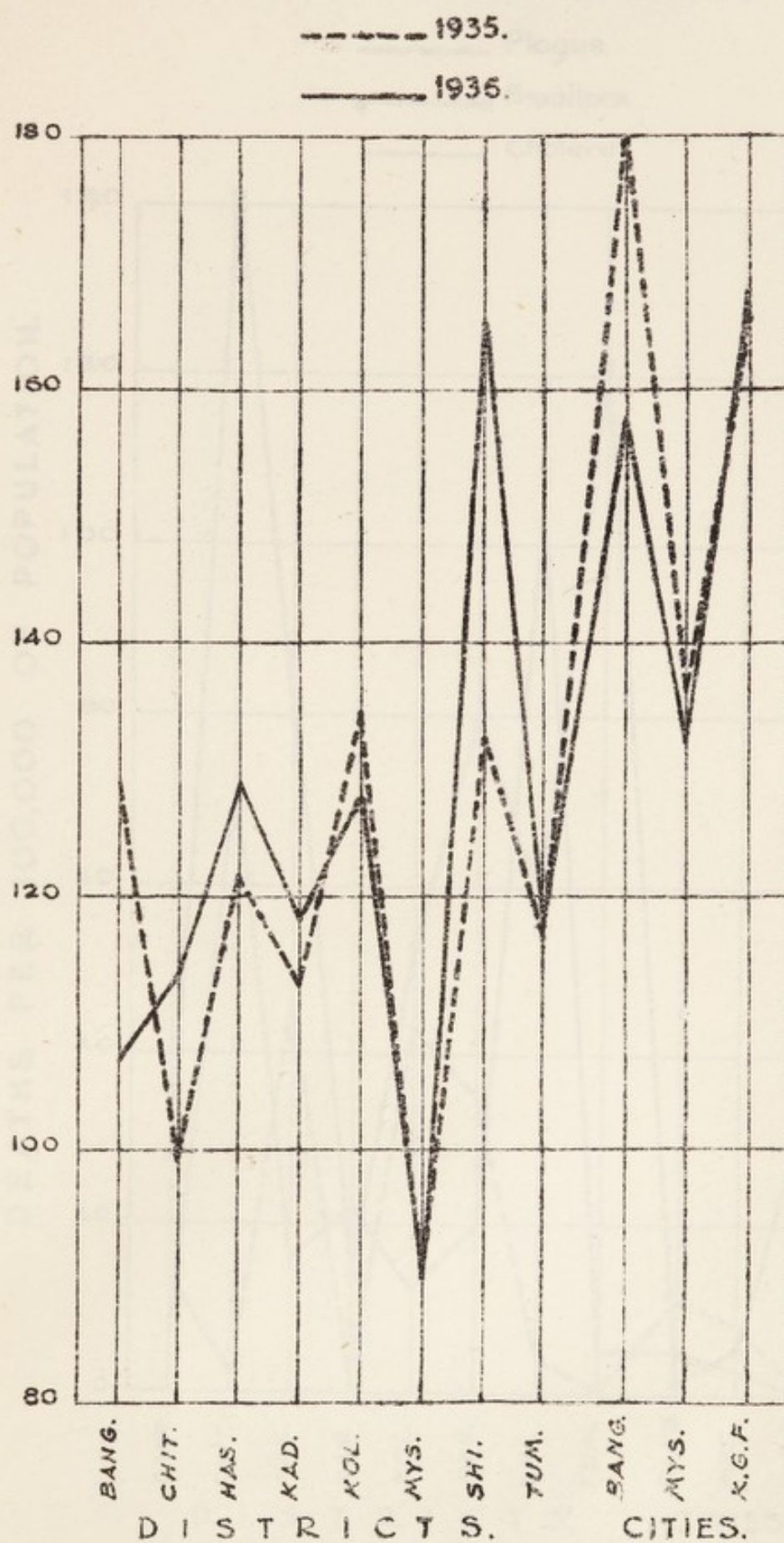




Graph 2  
MORTALITY-RATES IN MYSORE STATE  
IN THE FOLLOWING AGE-GROUPS  
IN THE YEARS 1935 & 1936

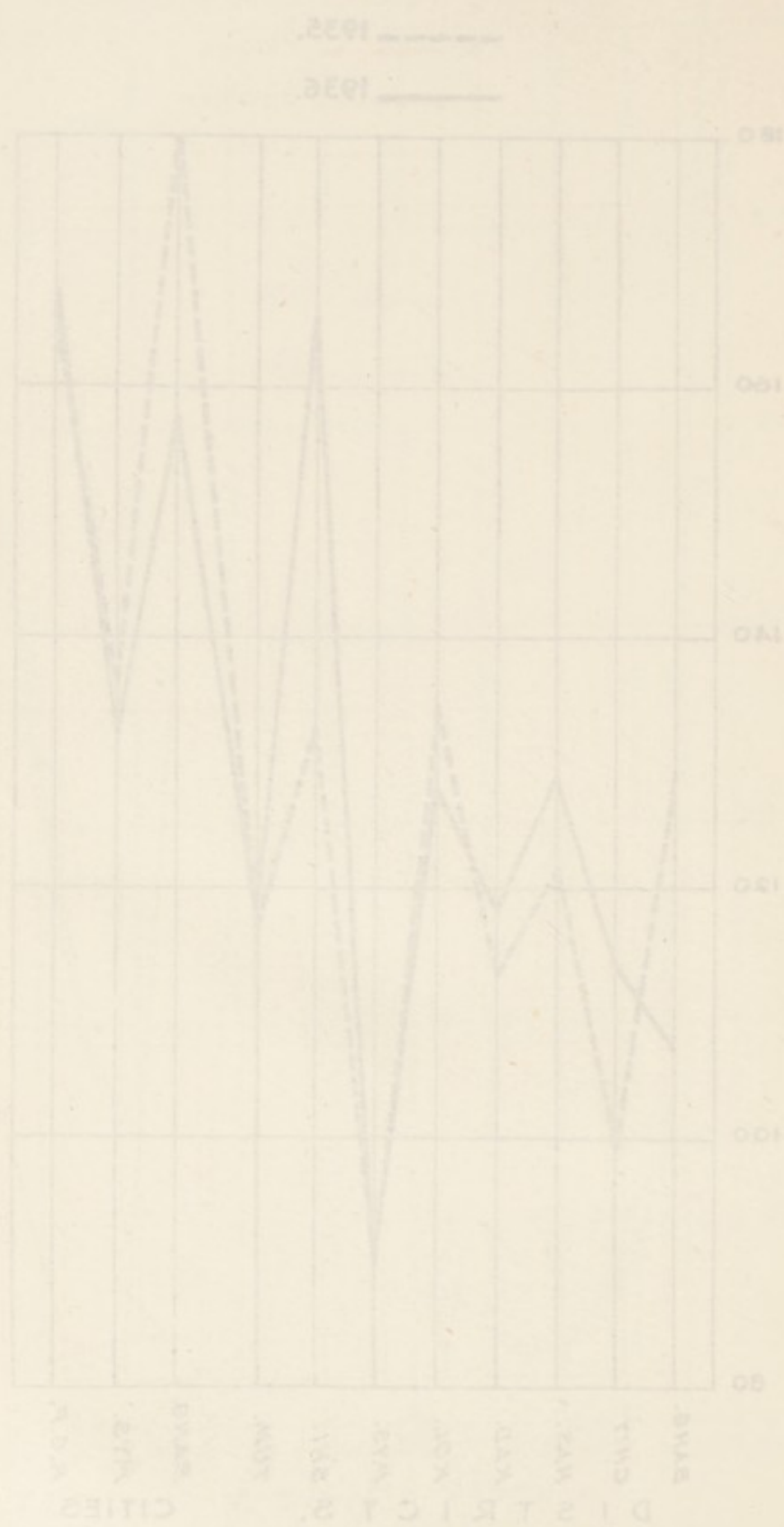


Graph 3.  
INFANT MORTALITY-RATES  
IN THE DISTRICTS & CITIES IN 1935 & 1936.

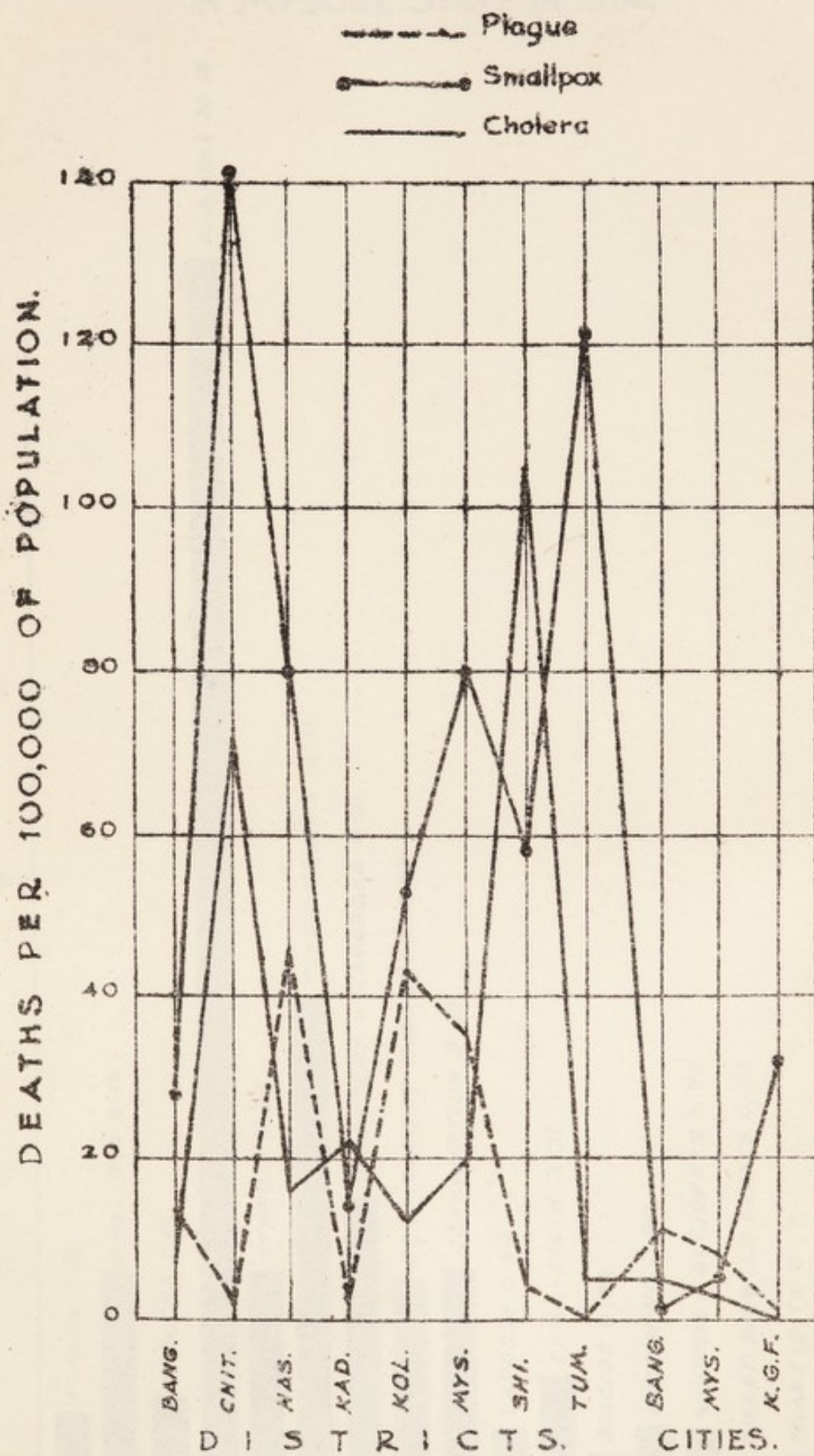




Graph 2.  
INFANT MORTALITY-RATES  
IN THE DISTRICTS & CITIES IN 1935 & 1936

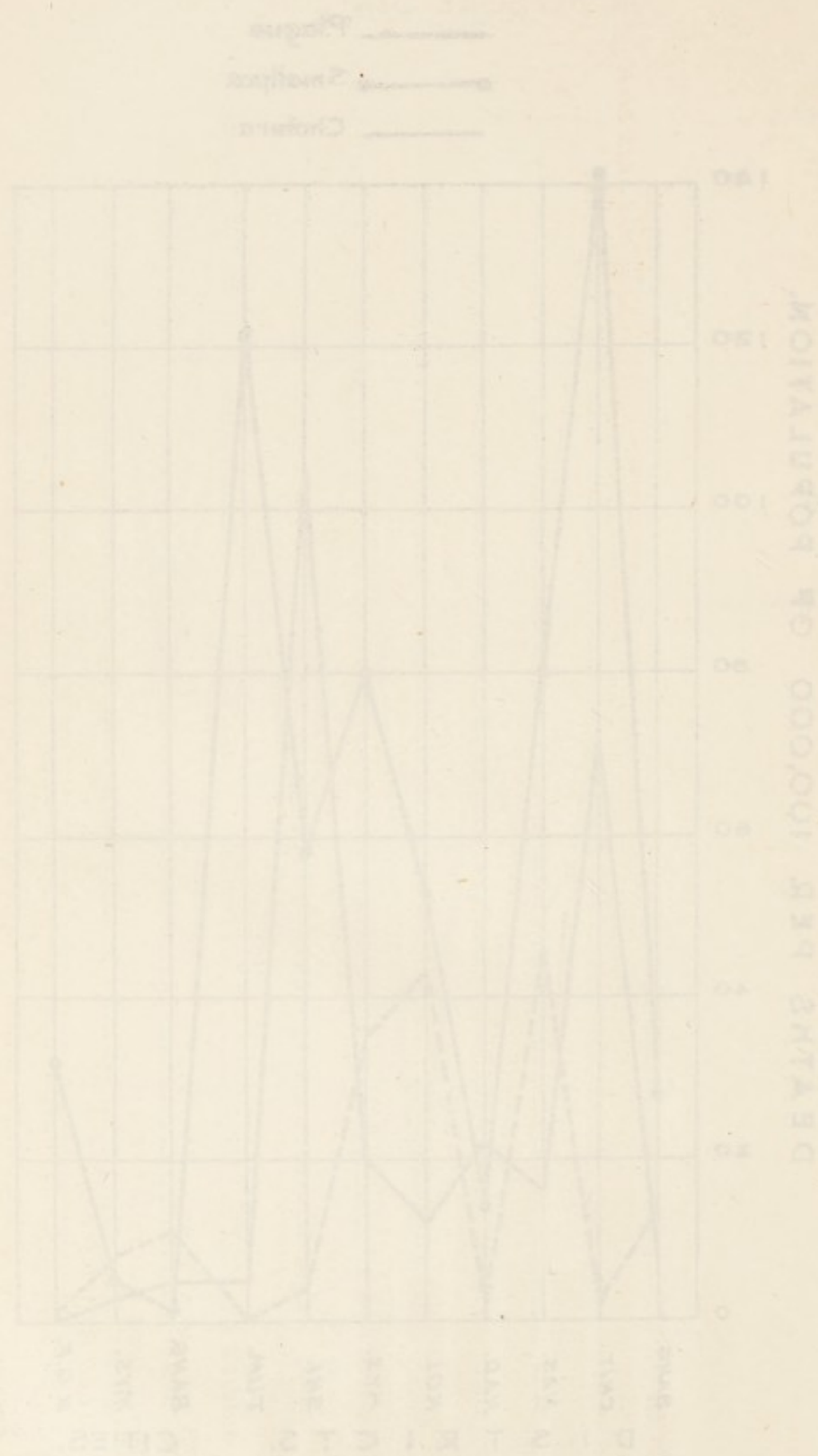


Graph 4.  
RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM  
PLAGUE SMALLPOX & CHOLERA  
IN DISTRICTS & CITIES IN 1936.

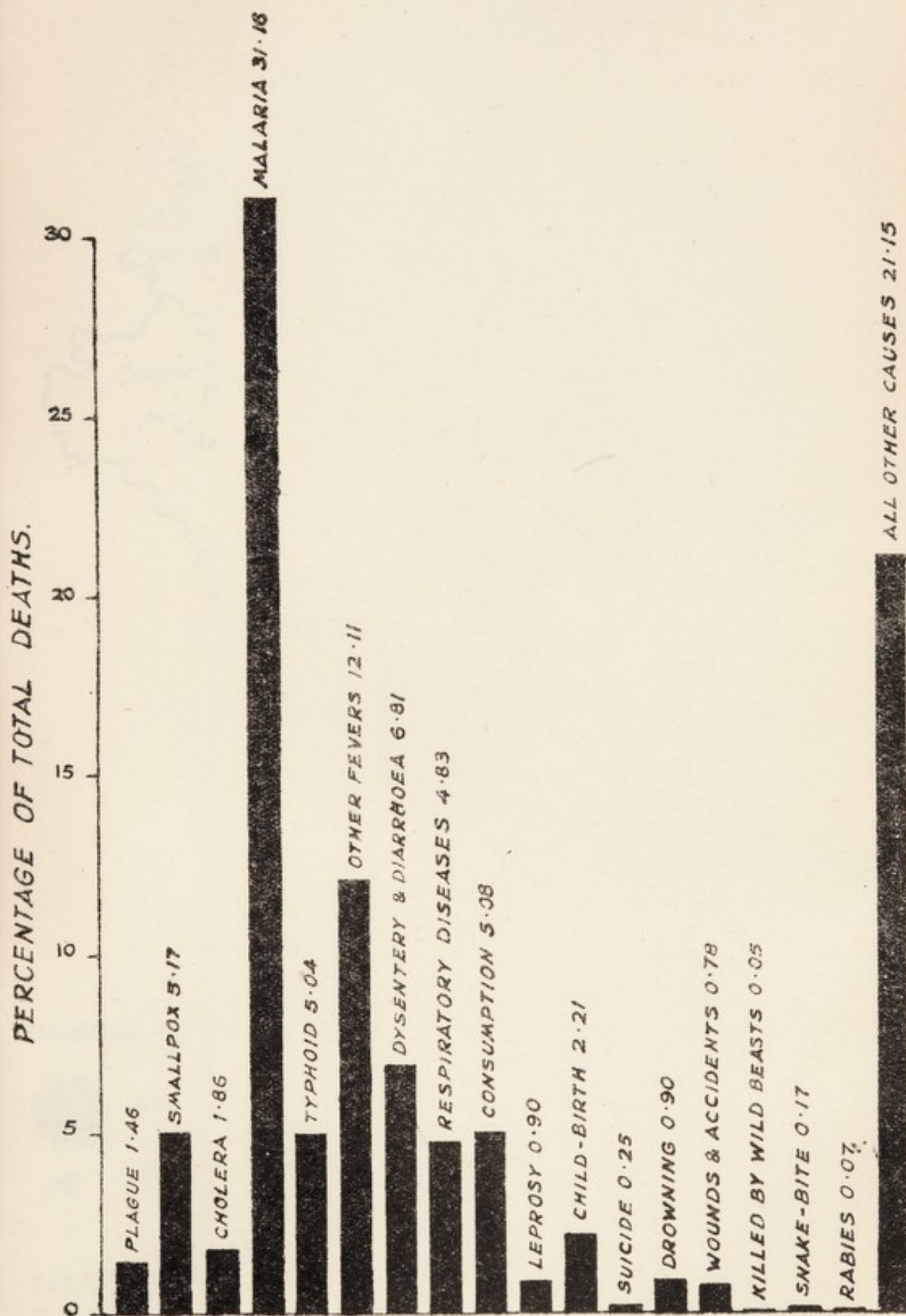




Graph 4.  
RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM  
PLAGUE, SMALLPOX & CHOLERA  
IN DISTRICTS & CITIES IN 1926

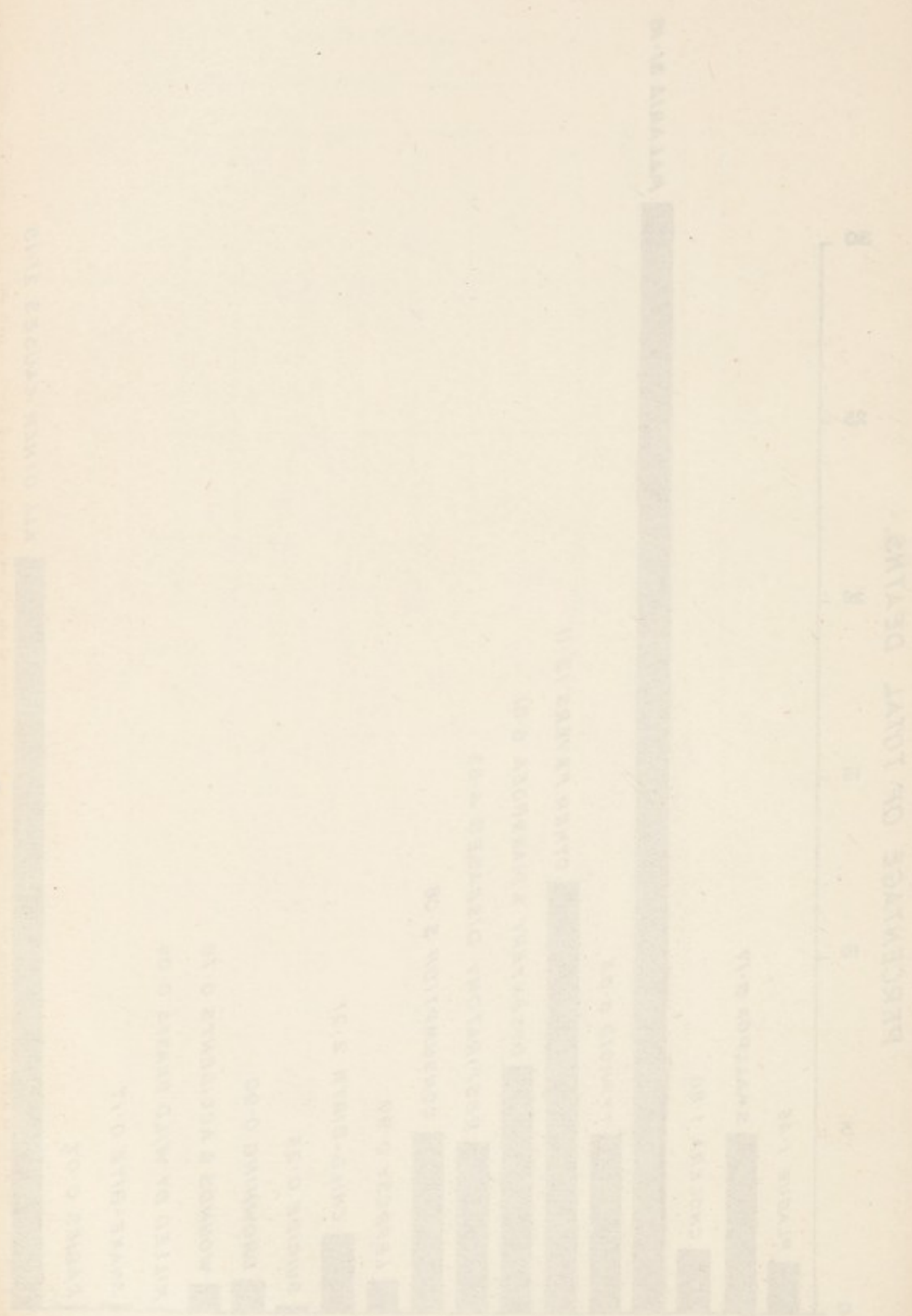


Graph 5.  
DEATHS FROM CHIEF DISEASES  
IN MYSORE STATE IN 1936.





DEATHS FROM CHIEF DISEASES  
IN MYSORE STATE IN 1935

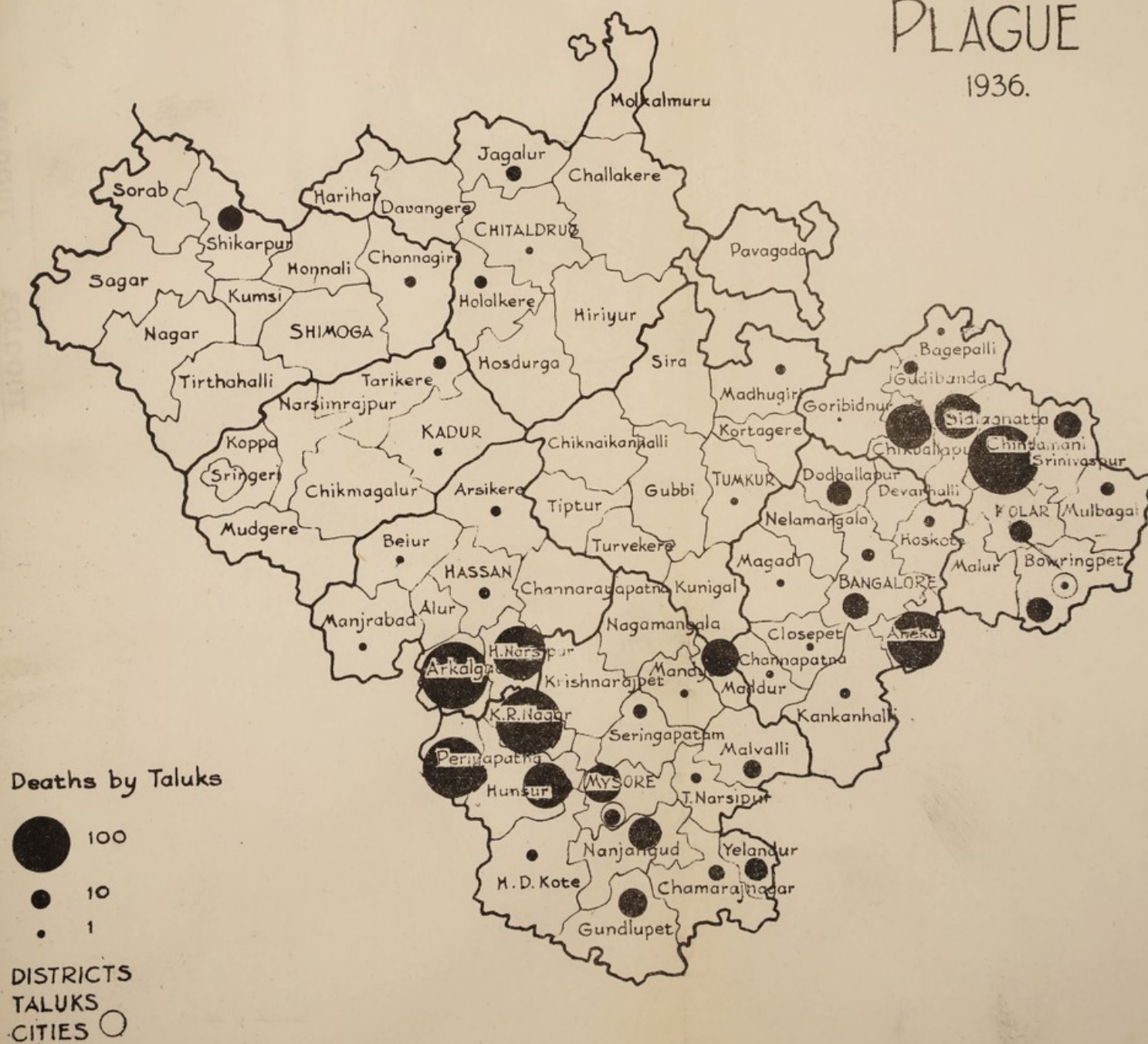


MYSORE STATE

Map 1.

# PLAGUE

1936.

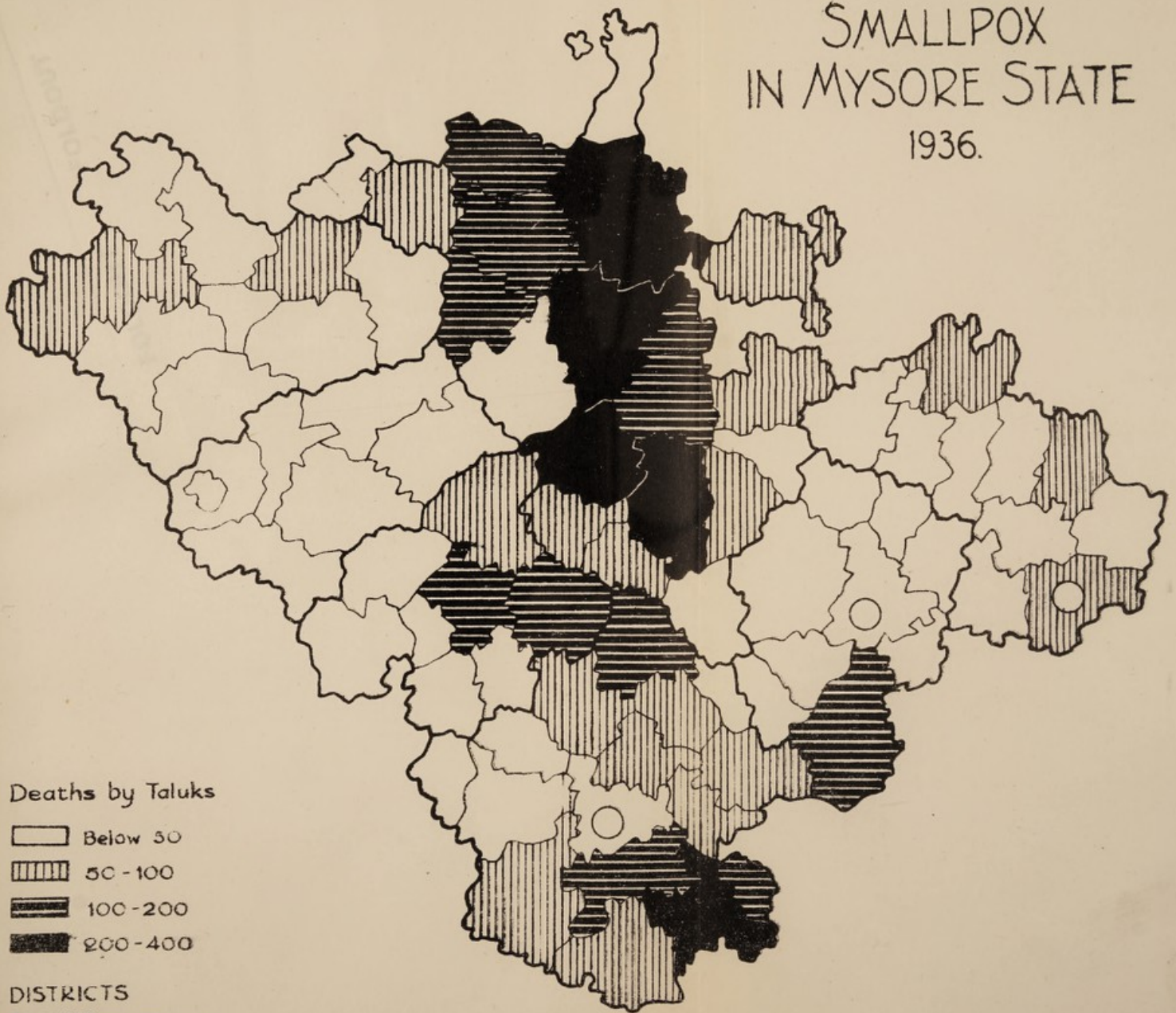






Map 2.

# SMALLPOX IN MYSORE STATE 1936.



Deaths by Taluks

- Below 50
- 50-100
- 100-200
- 200-400

DISTRICTS  
TALUKS  
CITIES

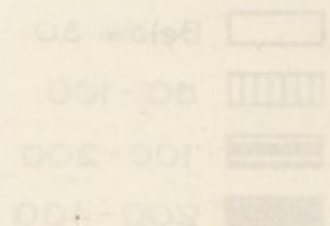


No. 2.

# SMALLPOX IN MYSORE STATE



Districts by Taluk

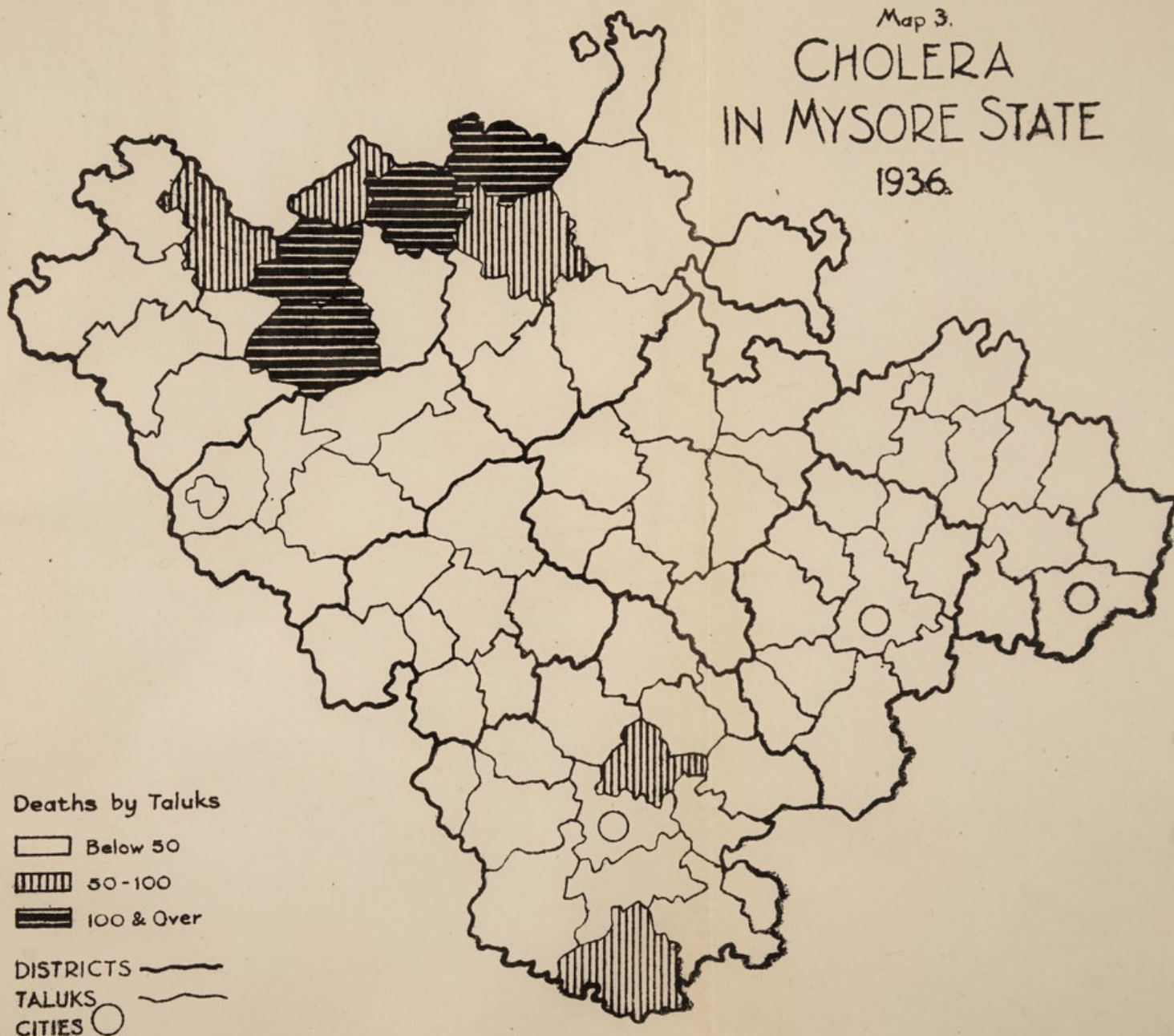


DISTRICTS

TALUKS

CITIES

Map 3.  
CHOLERA  
IN MYSORE STATE  
1936.





# CHOLERA IN MADRAS STATE



Deaths by Taluks

Below 50

50-100

100 & Over

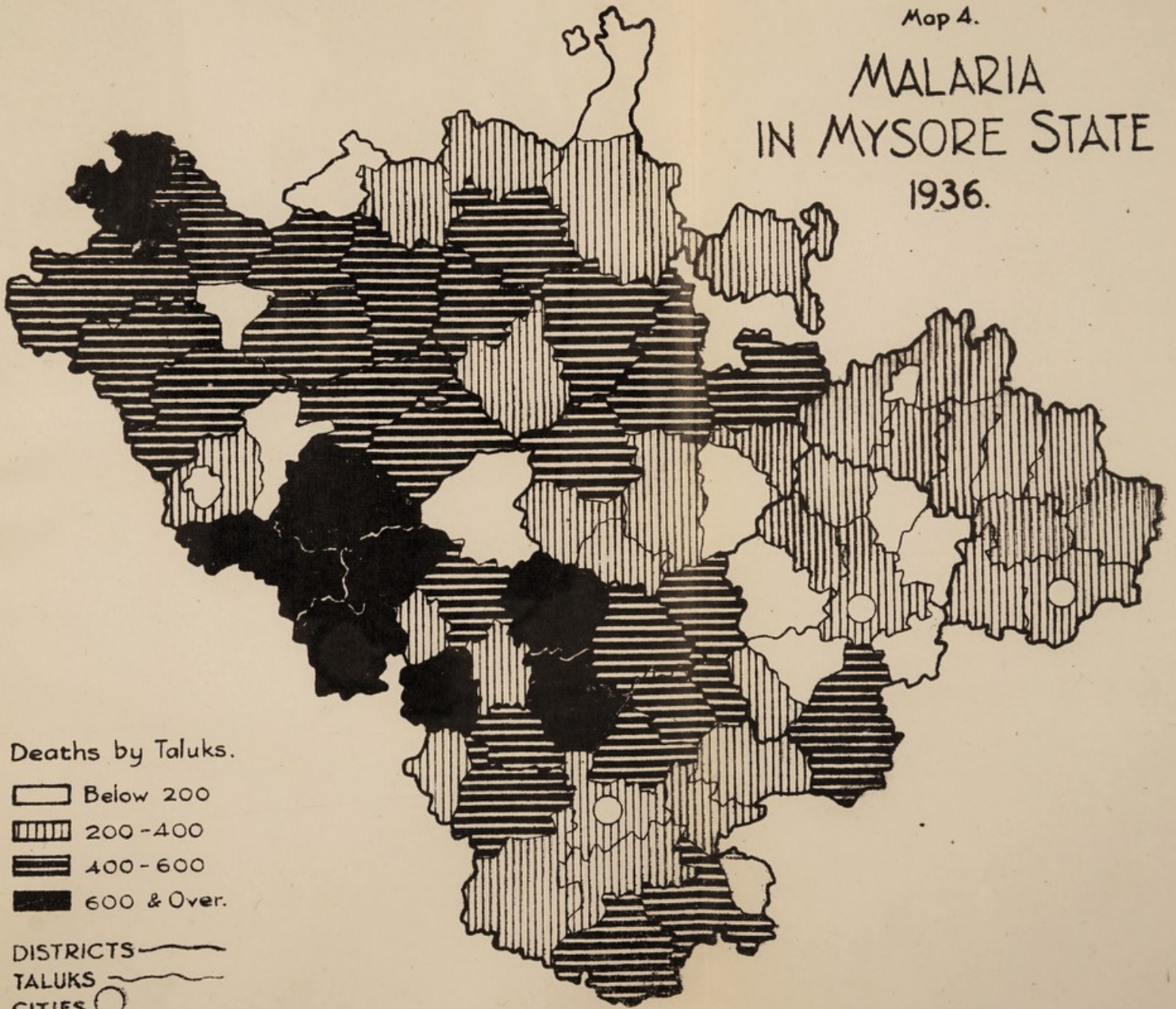
DISTRICTS

TALUKS

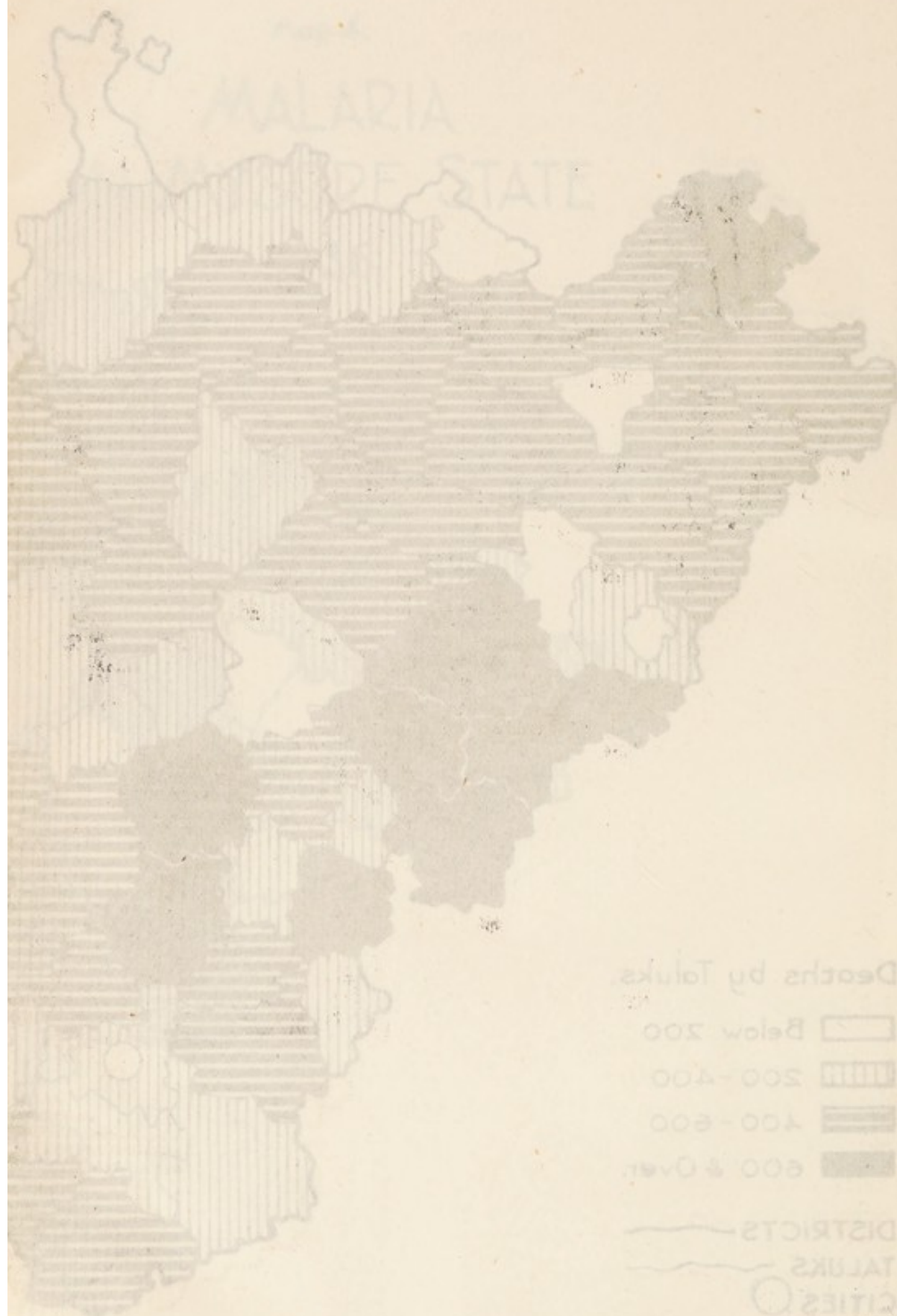
CITIES

Map 4.

# MALARIA IN MYSORE STATE 1936.

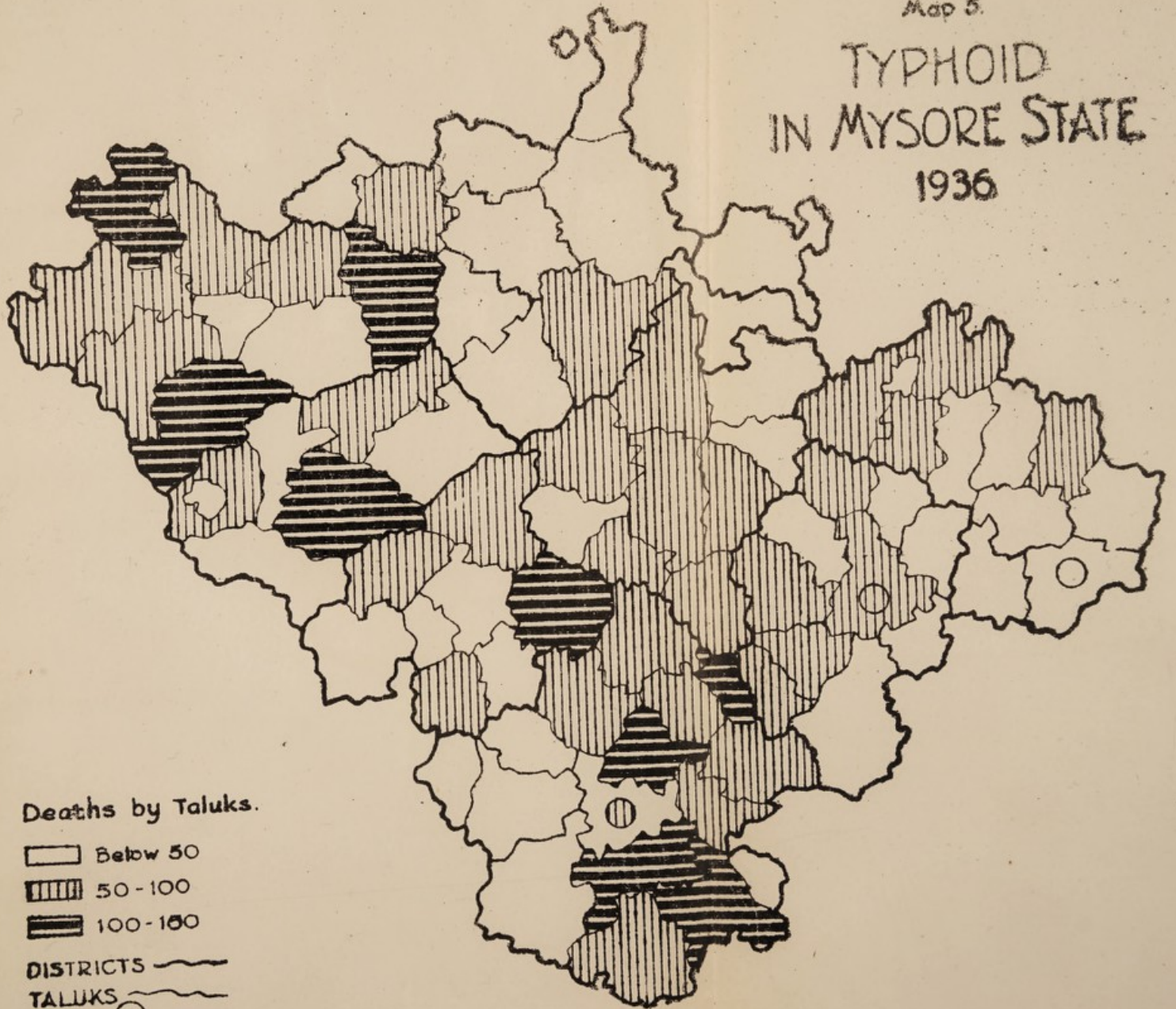






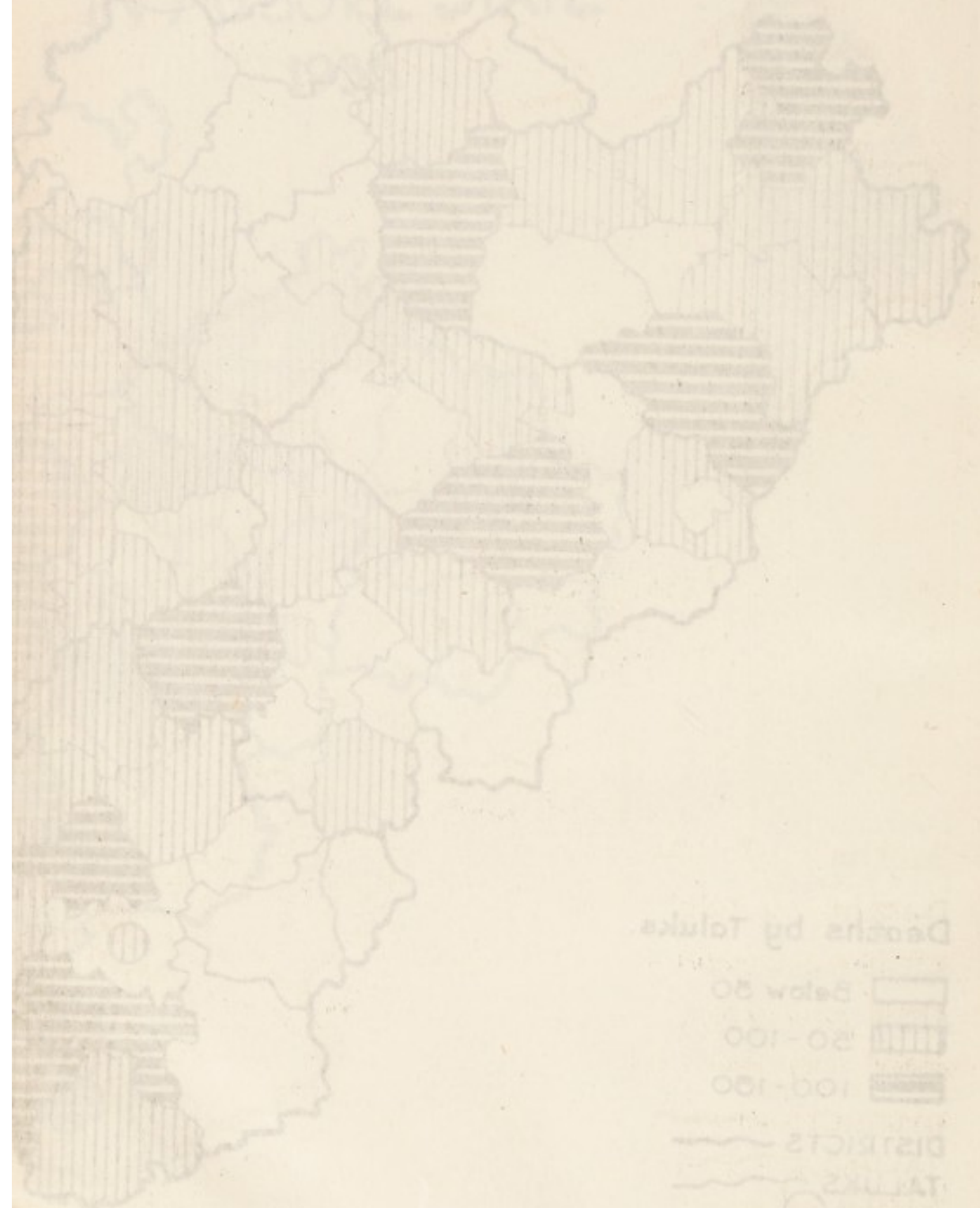
Map 5.

# TYPHOID IN MYSORE STATE 1936





# Map A TYPHOID MYSORE STATE 1934



Deaths by Taluka

Below 50

50-100

100-150

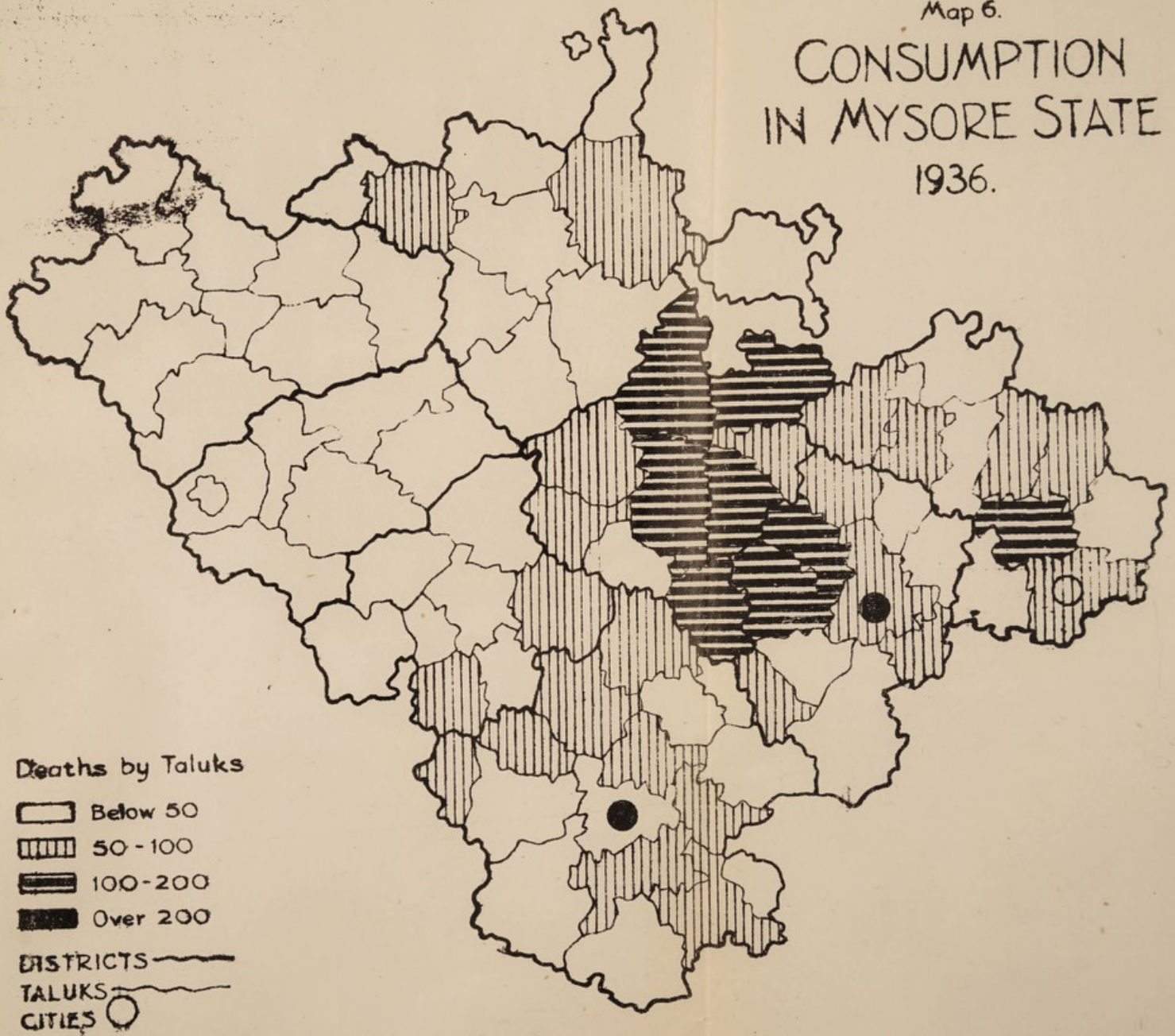
DISTRICTS

TALUKS

CITIES

Map 6.

# CONSUMPTION IN MYSORE STATE 1936.





Map 5

# CONSUMPTION IN MYSORE STATE

1930



Consumption by Taluks

- Below 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 200
- Over 200

TALUKS  
DISTRICTS  
CITIES





## MYSORE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The following Bulletins are published by Government:—

- No. 1. **Report on a Health Survey of Mysore—**  
By W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., Dr.P.H., Consultant in Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1928.
- No. 2.\* **Report on Tuberculosis in Mysore State—**  
By P. S. CHANDRASEKHAR, M.D., sometime Officer-in-charge of Tuberculosis Survey in Mysore, 1928.
- No. 3.\* **Report on a Sanitary Survey of the City of Bangalore for the Year 1927—**  
By MOHAMED USMAN, L.M.S., (Retired) Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Bangalore, 1928.
- No. 4.\* **Guineaworm Disease in Mysore State—**  
By J. V. KARVE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Retired) Director of Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1929.
- No. 5 **Report of the Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council (Inc.), to the Government of Mysore, 1929.**
- No. 6. **Report on the Present Status of Birth, Death and Epidemic Diseases Reports in Mysore District, Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields, with Suggestions for Improvement—**  
By E. R. SUNDARARAJAN, M.A. (Hons.), Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Bangalore, 1929.
- No. 7. **A Survey of Mysore State for Enlarged Spleens and for Hook-worm and other Helminthic Infections—**  
By W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., Dr.P.H., Consultant in Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1929.
- No. 8. **Physician's Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death, 1932.**
- No. 9. **Handbook of the Mysore State Department of Health—**  
By J. V. KARVE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Retired) Director of Health in Mysore, Bangalore, 1933.
- No. 10. **Notes on Malaria in Mysore State—**  
By W. C. SWEET, B. A. RAO and D. NURSING, 1934.
- No. 11. **Organic Manure from Street Refuse and Night Soil at Mysore City, India—**  
By J. J. MIELDAZIS, B.Sc., C.E., M.A.S.C.E., Former Honorary Sanitary Engineer, 1936.
- No. 12. **Periodicity of Cholera in Mysore State—**  
By P. Parthasarathy, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H., Director of Public Health and E. R. Sundararajan, M.A. (Hons.), 1937.

\* Not available.