

Annual public health report of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Contributors

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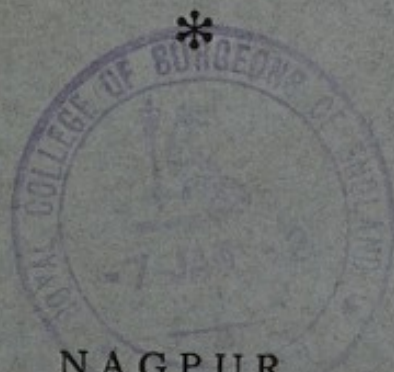
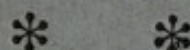
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Annual Public Health
Report of the Central
Provinces and Berar
for the calendar year
1930



NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.
1931

[Price—Re. 1-8-0.]

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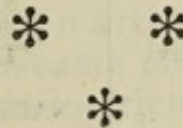
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GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 6th October 1931.

READ—

Public Health Report of the Central Provinces and Berar
for the year ending 31st December 1930, submitted
by the Director of Public Health, Central Provinces.

RESOLUTION

The year 1930 was not a healthy one in the province. The rabi harvest being again below normal in the northern divisions, particularly in the Saugor, Damoh and part of Jubbulpore districts, the scarcity relief measures started in these three districts in 1929 had to be continued up to the end of October 1930. The monsoon of 1930 was rather fitful and, although the rainfall met agricultural requirements, it was not enough for water supply in certain areas of the province. The economic depression became more pronounced towards the end of the year and agriculturists were generally hit hard by the slump in the prices of produce. Foodgrains were, however, sufficient and cheap; and labourers earned enough to maintain themselves. There was an outbreak of cholera on an extensive scale, and with small-pox, plague and fever, it levied a heavy toll in several districts. 664,217 births and 525,345 deaths were recorded during the year. The rate of mortality from all causes based on the census of 1921 rose from 34.13 per mille in the previous year to 37.76 and the excess of births over deaths was only 9.98 against 9.83 in the previous year.

2. **Infant mortality.**—The province continues to hold the unenviable position of having the highest rate of infant mortality which was 241.82 for 1,000 births

against 240·49 in 1929. The total number of infants who died under the age of one year was 160,620 against 147,078 in 1929 or 30·57 per cent of the total mortality of the year. Further progress was made during the year in the measures initiated by the Red Cross Society and the Government for combating this appalling wastage. Nine new child welfare centres, three in urban areas and six in rural areas, were opened. A model centre was opened in Sadar Bazar, Nagpur. Other activities were the training of health workers for rural areas, the opening of a nursery school at Pachmarhi and a crèche system at Khaparkheda in the Piparia circle as part of the rural uplift scheme. The Health School for training health workers did another year's successful work. Baby week celebrations were held in many places. 24 towns entertained or subsidised midwives for conducting labour cases and advising mothers in the proper care of babies. What has been done so far sufficiently proves that the wastage of infant lives is preventable; but it is obvious that, if the death rate is to be appreciably minimised within a reasonable time, provision for such preventive measures must be made on a much more organized and intensive scale. The resources of private charity, local bodies and the Government must therefore be pooled and harnessed to this end. Government hopes that all enlightened people will realize that, without such co-operation, these beneficent activities are bound to be restricted by the present financial stringency. Government appeals specially to those larger municipalities, where the incidence of death rate is particularly heavy, to shoulder a greater share of the responsibility for providing these measures.

3. **Fevers.**—As usual fevers were responsible for the largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 287,330. These figures are the highest since 1921. The Director reports that the practice of attributing to fever deaths due to indefinite causes continues and this is perhaps partly responsible for swelling the figures under this head. The incidence of these diseases was the heaviest in the Chhattisgarh division and lowest in the Berar division; Nimar, Drug, Hoshangabad and Damoh being the districts most affected. Most of these cases were of Malaria. Free distribution of quinine continued in four districts and quinine of the

value of Rs. 42,455 was issued to the various agencies for sale to the public.

The four Malaria dispensaries continued their experiments in selected hyperendemic tracts in the Amraoti, Balaghat, Chhindwara and Bilaspur districts. The anti-malarial operations carried out by them resulted in a noticeable fall in the spleen rate in 63 out of the 92 villages under the scheme. Government regrets that the experiments have had to be discontinued during the current year on account of financial stringency.

4. **Cholera.**—Cholera prevailed in the province throughout the year and the mortality from it was the highest since 1921 when 58,333 deaths were recorded. 23,250 deaths occurred during the year against 6,168 in 1929. The outbreak was most serious in Berar where 12,962 deaths were reported. Betul was the only district that remained immune and the disease was most widespread in the Yeotmal district where 632 villages were affected. Necessary measures for arresting the spread of the disease and affording medical relief to those afflicted with it were taken with commendable zeal and promptitude. Twelve additional epidemic dispensaries were sanctioned for three months. 253,043 inoculations were performed against 135,056 during the previous year. It is gratifying to note that no cases were reported from the scarcity camps in the Saugor district where the disease was rife. Government agrees with the Director that this is a remarkable object lesson of the value of anti-cholera inoculation and expects that the fullest use will be made of it for the purposes of propaganda. The system of administering anti-cholera inoculations to pilgrims at important railway junctions on their way to the Kumbha and Magh melas was continued.

5. **Small-pox.**—The incidence of small-pox was the highest since 1919 and there were 4,954 deaths during the year against 1,391 in 1929. Only the Bhandara district remained free and the largest number of deaths occurred in the Buldana, Akola, Chanda, Nimar, Hoshangabad and Yeotmal districts. In view of this it is extremely disappointing to note that the number of vaccinations fell by 22,281; 155,040 children were left unprotected and the minimum standard of vaccination to be performed by each vaccinator was not secured in

fourteen districts. Government hopes that all concerned will put a stop to this callous negligence in this important matter for which there is no justification. The Director points out that the progressive increase in the number of unprotected children and the lack of re-vaccination are creating a tendency to periodicity every five or six years in outbreaks of small-pox. A bill for making vaccination compulsory in selected areas is now before the Legislative Council and after it is passed into law, it would be possible to reduce the number of unprotected children. Measles and chicken-pox accounted for 5,528 deaths against 4,299 in the previous year.

6. **Plague.**—The fall of deaths from plague to 871 from 2,808 in 1929 appears to be the only redeeming feature in the story of epidemic virulence during the year. This rate of mortality was the lowest since 1913; and would indicate that the incidence of the disease is slowly subsiding in the province. The Chhindwara and Nagpur districts were responsible for 330 and 304 deaths. Eleven out of the 22 districts of the province remained absolutely free from infection. 11,403 inoculations as against 36,810 in 1929 were performed. People are reported to be readily taking to evacuation and the campaign for rat destruction also seems to have had a preventive effect. 3,32,403 rats were destroyed by 11 municipalities as against 2,87,597 in 1929. Government granted half the cost of rat destruction to 11 municipalities which destroyed the minimum number of rats prescribed. In view of the marked result achieved the tendency of a few municipalities to relax their efforts in this direction is deplorable. Government hopes that the temporary subsidence of the epidemic will not lead to any false sense of security.

7. **Epidemic dispensaries.**—Thirty-nine epidemic dispensaries continued to work during the year. twelve temporary dispensaries were also sanctioned during the year for coping with the outbreak of cholera, and 8 for the inoculation of pilgrims at railway stations. The Government agrees with the Director that these dispensaries have not only proved effective agencies for dealing with epidemics, but has also brought ordinary medical aid nearer the rural population. The question of their increase and better supervision must, however, await the

return of more prosperous times. 5,735 villages were visited and 95,607 patients treated. These general activities of the staff were curtailed by its pre-occupation in dealing with epidemic outbreaks. Propaganda and preventive work were also done on a large scale. The Health Publicity Officers also did good work in this connection.

8. Leprosy campaign.--A separate note on the progress made in the leprosy campaign has already been published. The survey of leprosy conditions in 33 police station-houses in Chhattisgarh was completed and 32 treatment centres were established. Useful propaganda was done and the initial distrust of the patients seems to be disappearing. This is reflected in the attendance at these clinics which was 120,819 against 19,760 in 1929. Out of these 98 cases were rendered symptomfree and 397 cases, found to have perceptibly improved.

9. The Public Health Institute continues to do useful analytical work.

10. There are indications in the Director's report to show that many municipal committees are becoming more alive to their responsibilities in the matter of the sanitation and public health of their towns. Government is pleased to note that there has been some improvement in the proper reporting of vital statistics, but considers that more attention must be paid to this subject in order to ensure greater accuracy. Local bodies should also exact a proper outturn of work from the vaccinators. It is also deplorable that the sanitary condition of many of the larger towns should be so unsatisfactory as is evidenced by the high rate of mortality in them.

11. The year marked an advance in all the main activities of the department and the epidemic outbreaks called for much hard work and alertness. Government records its gratitude to all those non-official ladies and gentlemen who have so readily lent their services for advancing child welfare and other public health activities. Government also records its appreciation of the good work done by the staff, and particularly of the efficiency

and zeal with which Major C. M. Ganapathy, I.M.S., officiating Director has administered the department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Health for information, and also that it be published in the supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Government
(Ministry of Medical Administration and
Public Health),

G. P. BURTON,
Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.

Annual Public Health Report of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1930*.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY

1. Rainfall, climate and harvest.—The months of January, February and March were almost rainless so that rabi crops in the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Berar divisions suffered considerably from lack of moisture. In April thunder-showers were fairly frequent while the month of May had much less rain than usual. Light showers of rain fell in the second week of June but the regular monsoon set in only towards the close of the month. During July the rainfall was copious except in Berar where it was well below the normal. A break was desirable in the northern districts while more rain was required in the Nagpur country and in Berar. In the north of the province and in the Nerbudda valley heavy rains continued till about the middle of August, which retarded agricultural operations and stunted the growth of plants; but elsewhere it was most timely and beneficial. In the second half of August the rainfall was very light. The break improved conditions in the north and the Nerbudda valley but retarded transplantation and biasi operations in the Nagpur country and Chhattisgarh. Its prolongation into September caused anxiety which was allayed by good showers in the second and third weeks of that month. Rain in the second and third weeks of September and light showers in October left adequate moisture in the ground. Rain fell in the east of the province in the beginning and end of November, which was beneficial to the linseed and rabi til crops. December was dry except for local rains at the close of the month. In some parts of the Seoni district the wheat crop was damaged by locust, and the area affected had to be resown.

2. Fodder was generally sufficient and there was no deficiency of food stuffs anywhere, and the prices have fallen owing to dull export and general trade depression. Scarcity conditions that existed in 1929 in the Jubbulpore division and Narsinghpur were prevalent in the three districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh, and the distribution of relief in this locality was continued up to the end of October 1930.

*The Annual Report on Vaccination for the year ending the 31st March 1931 has been included in this Report under the orders of the Government.

3. Cholera was prevalent in the province throughout the year and levied a heavy toll in several districts. Smallpox also continued. Plague and influenza prevailed, though in a mild form. The mortality from fevers showed a rise from the month of August due to the prevalence of malaria. The year was thus an unhealthy one from the point of view of public health.

SECTIONS II, III AND IV.—*Omitted*

SECTION V.—VITAL STATISTICS

4. Area under registration and system of compilation of vital statistics and their publication.—There was no change in the system of compilation and publication of the statistics.

5. Population.—The population of the province, according to the Census of 1921, is 13,912,760, and this has, as usual, been adopted as the basis for calculating the provincial birth and death rates. The ratios are 47.74 per mille for births and 37.76 for deaths.

6. As required by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India a statement showing the deduced population by districts prepared by adding births and subtracting deaths since the last census is attached as Appendix A. From this statement it will be seen that the deduced population on the 1st January 1930 works out to 15,186,693. Calculated on this deduced population the provincial birth and death rates are 43.74 and 34.59, respectively. Calculated on the estimated population the birth and death rates are lower in all the districts.

The high birth rate during the year under report has also helped to increase the population and the deduced population at the end of the year 1930 was 15,325,565. The provisional figures of the recent census (March 1931) are available, and these show that the population of the province has increased from 13,912,760 in 1921 to 15,472,628 in 1931. This is due to excess of births over deaths throughout the ten-year period, except during the year 1921 when death rate exceeded the birth rate by 6.11. Compared with the deduced population at the end of the year 1930 and the recent census (March 1931) there is an increase of 147,063.

7. Births.—During the year under report 664,217 births were registered giving a ratio of 47.74, as compared with 611,566 with a ratio of 43.96 in the previous year and 45.20 the quinquennial average. As compared with the previous year the increase is 3.78 per mille of

population. The comparison with the provincial quinquennial average also shows an increase of 2.54 per 1,000 of population. There is an increase in all the districts except Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Raipur. The fall in Jubbulpore (—2.91), Saugor (—4.74), Damoh (—0.31) and Narsinghpur (—1.78) is due to the successive years of scarcity during the last few years, while the decrease in Balaghat (—2.98) and Raipur (—0.23) is probably due to the prevalence of malaria. The increase is specially marked in Nagpur (10.22), Nimar (8.24), Chhindwara (6.52) and Betul (5.99), and this is due to favourable economic conditions.

The rate of natural increase of population, *viz.*, the excess of birth rate over the death rate was 9.98 for the year under report against 9.83 for the previous year. There was an increase in all the districts except Nimar and Yeotmal. In Yeotmal the excess of deaths over births was due to the severe epidemic of cholera while in Nimar it was accounted for by the large number of deaths under cholera, smallpox and fever.

The seasonal variation was as usual low during the first six months and high during the remaining six months. The largest number of births was recorded in October and the lowest in February.

The percentage of male births to female births was 105.37 against 105.85 and 105.67 in the preceding two years.

8. Deaths.—The year under report shows an increase in the mortality over the previous year and also over the quinquennial average. The rise is under practically all the headings and is markedly noticeable under "Cholera", "Smallpox", "Fever" and "Other causes". The total number of deaths recorded was 525,345 and represented a death rate of 37.76 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures of the preceding year were 474,872 and 34.13, respectively. The average death rate for the previous five years was 32.14. Compared with the previous year there is an increase in all the districts except Chhindwara (—3.22) and Nagpur (—0.79). The increase is marked in Yeotmal (18.75), Nimar (17.96), Hoshangabad (9.14), Akola (7.75) and Betul (7.51). The highest death rates for the year under report were returned by Nimar (56.51), Yeotmal (53.49), Akola (44.72), Hoshangabad (42.35) and Buldana (41.07). The high death rate in Yeotmal was chiefly due to cholera while in other districts cholera, smallpox and

fevers were responsible for the high mortality. The lowest mortality (27.77) was recorded in Balaghat while the death rates for Mandla (29.35), Bhandara (31.08), Bilaspur (32.69) and Raipur (32.99) are also considerably low as compared with the provincial figure, and this is due to the absence of any severe epidemics in these districts during the year. It is interesting to note that, in spite of the high mortality under various heads, the birth rate was higher than the death rate by 9.98 per 1,000 of the population.

The highest mortality was recorded in the month of September due to the widespread prevalence of cholera and the lowest in February.

The percentage of male to female deaths was 110.24 against 111.67 in 1929.

The birth and death rates for the province for 1901 to 1930 are shown in graph No. I.

9. Mortality according to age.—The total mortality amongst children under five years of age was 287,680 (155,425 males and 132,255 females), which formed 54.76 per cent of the total mortality (525,345) during the year, against 53.93 in 1929 and 55.41 in 1928. Of this, 30.57 was contributed by infants under the age of twelve months against 30.97 during the previous year. The details of mortality under one year is given below :—

8.26 under one week against 8.37 in 1929.

6.10 over one week but under one month against 5.76 in 1929.

7.82 over one month but under 6 months against 7.81 in 1929.

8.39 over 6 months but under 1 year against 9.03 in 1929.

The figures show that there is a slight increase under the second and the third groups and a decrease in the first and the fourth groups.

10. Calculated on the total number of births during the year under report the mortality amongst infants under one year of age was 241.82 per 1,000 births against 240.49 in 1929 and 238.41 in 1928. Eight districts, *viz.*, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Akola, Buldana, Drug, Chanda, Yeotmal and Nagpur show higher rates than the provincial average. A map illustrating this is attached to the report. According to months the largest number of deaths were recorded in May (16,575), followed by September (15,335) and October (15,210) and the lowest in February (10,064). Gastro-intestinal and respiratory diseases are the main causes of death among infants.

BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

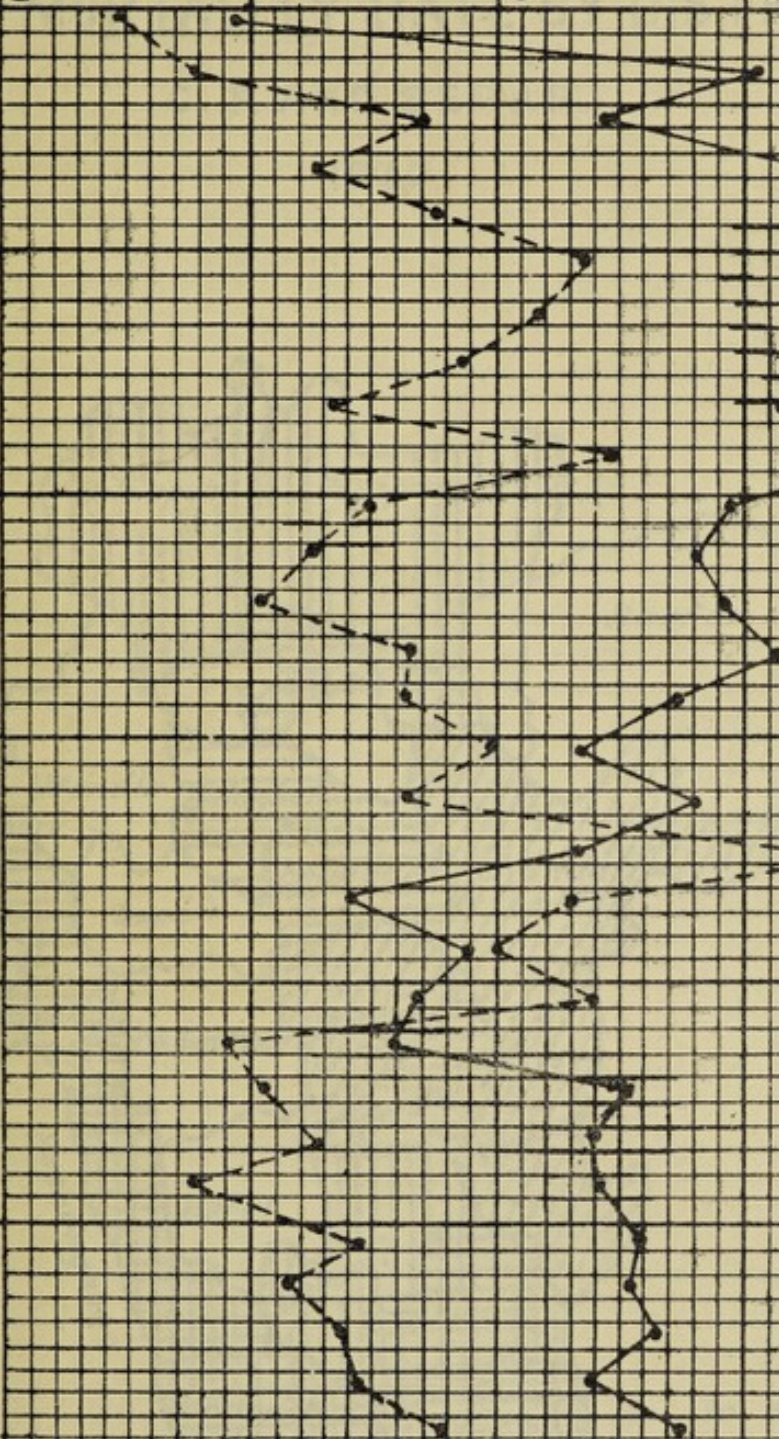
GRAPH No. I

192-60

BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

1901
02
03
04
1905
06
07
08
09
1910
11
12
13
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1915
16
17
18
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1920
21
22
23
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1925
26
27
28
29
1930

20 30 40 50



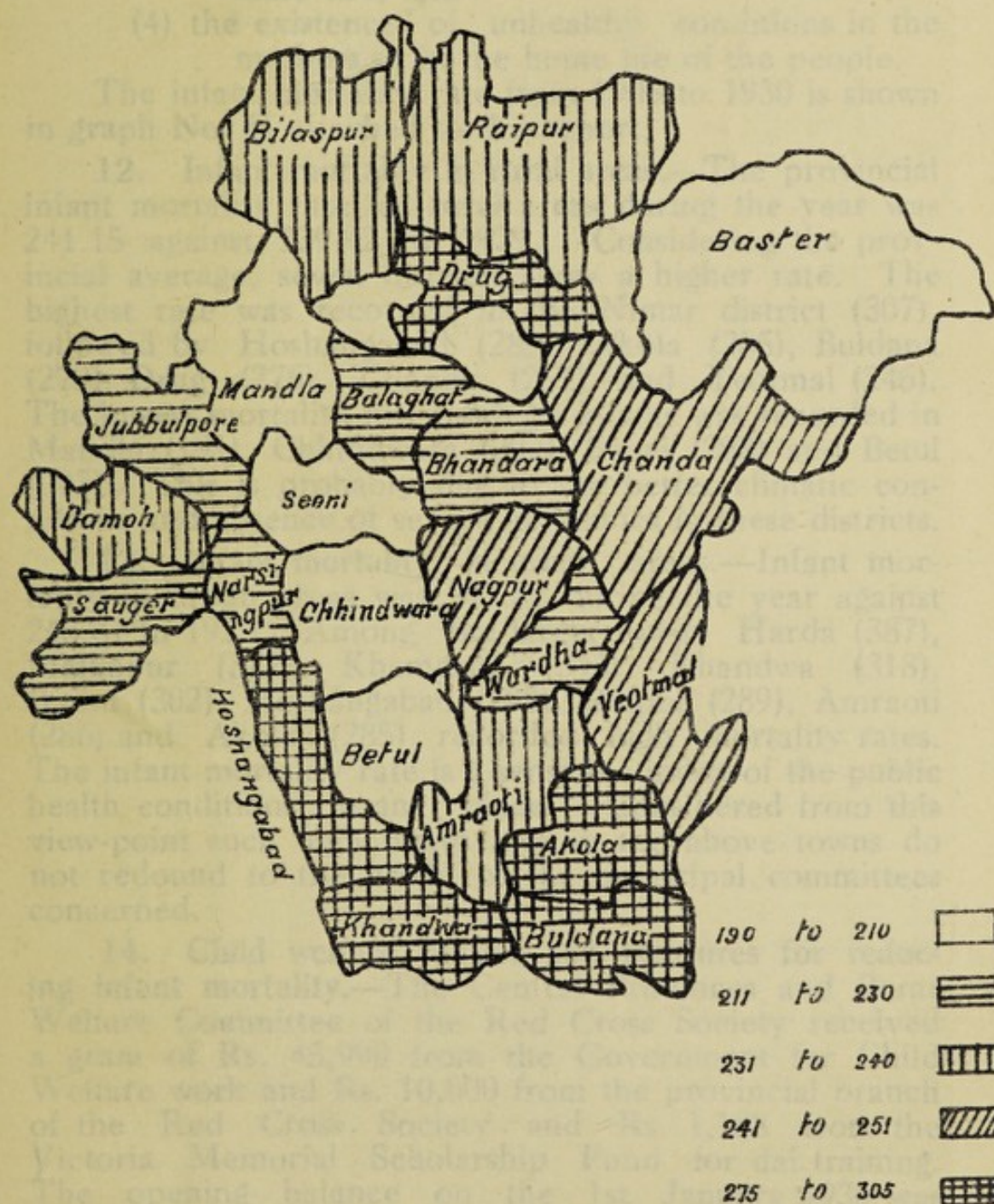
BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Population
1901	30.0	20.0	100,000
1902	29.5	19.5	101,000
1903	29.0	19.0	102,000
1904	28.5	18.5	103,000
1905	28.0	18.0	104,000
1906	27.5	17.5	105,000
1907	27.0	17.0	106,000
1908	26.5	16.5	107,000
1909	26.0	16.0	108,000
1910	25.5	15.5	109,000
1911	25.0	15.0	110,000
1912	24.5	14.5	111,000
1913	24.0	14.0	112,000
1914	23.5	13.5	113,000
1915	23.0	13.0	114,000
1916	22.5	12.5	115,000
1917	22.0	12.0	116,000
1918	21.5	11.5	117,000
1919	21.0	11.0	118,000
1920	20.5	10.5	119,000
1921	20.0	10.0	120,000
1922	19.5	9.5	121,000
1923	19.0	9.0	122,000
1924	18.5	8.5	123,000
1925	18.0	8.0	124,000
1926	17.5	7.5	125,000
1927	17.0	7.0	126,000
1928	16.5	6.5	127,000
1929	16.0	6.0	128,000
1930	15.5	5.5	129,000
1931	15.0	5.0	130,000
1932	14.5	4.5	131,000
1933	14.0	4.0	132,000
1934	13.5	3.5	133,000
1935	13.0	3.0	134,000
1936	12.5	2.5	135,000
1937	12.0	2.0	136,000
1938	11.5	1.5	137,000
1939	11.0	1.0	138,000
1940	10.5	0.5	139,000
1941	10.0	0.0	140,000
1942	9.5	0.0	141,000
1943	9.0	0.0	142,000
1944	8.5	0.0	143,000
1945	8.0	0.0	144,000
1946	7.5	0.0	145,000
1947	7.0	0.0	146,000
1948	6.5	0.0	147,000
1949	6.0	0.0	148,000
1950	5.5	0.0	149,000
1951	5.0	0.0	150,000
1952	4.5	0.0	151,000
1953	4.0	0.0	152,000
1954	3.5	0.0	153,000
1955	3.0	0.0	154,000
1956	2.5	0.0	155,000
1957	2.0	0.0	156,000
1958	1.5	0.0	157,000
1959	1.0	0.0	158,000
1960	0.5	0.0	159,000
1961	0.0	0.0	160,000
1962	0.0	0.0	161,000
1963	0.0	0.0	162,000
1964	0.0	0.0	163,000
1965	0.0	0.0	164,000
1966	0.0	0.0	165,000
1967	0.0	0.0	166,000
1968	0.0	0.0	167,000
1969	0.0	0.0	168,000
1970	0.0	0.0	169,000
1971	0.0	0.0	170,000
1972	0.0	0.0	171,000
1973	0.0	0.0	172,000
1974	0.0	0.0	173,000
1975	0.0	0.0	174,000
1976	0.0	0.0	175,000
1977	0.0	0.0	176,000
1978	0.0	0.0	177,000
1979	0.0	0.0	178,000
1980	0.0	0.0	179,000
1981	0.0	0.0	180,000
1982	0.0	0.0	181,000
1983	0.0	0.0	182,000
1984	0.0	0.0	183,000
1985	0.0	0.0	184,000
1986	0.0	0.0	185,000
1987	0.0	0.0	186,000
1988	0.0	0.0	187,000
1989	0.0	0.0	188,000
1990	0.0	0.0	189,000
1991	0.0	0.0	190,000
1992	0.0	0.0	191,000
1993	0.0	0.0	192,000
1994	0.0	0.0	193,000
1995	0.0	0.0	194,000
1996	0.0	0.0	195,000
1997	0.0	0.0	196,000
1998	0.0	0.0	197,000
1999	0.0	0.0	198,000
2000	0.0	0.0	199,000
2001	0.0	0.0	200,000
2002	0.0	0.0	201,000
2003	0.0	0.0	202,000
2004	0.0	0.0	203,000
2005	0.0	0.0	204,000
2006	0.0	0.0	205,000
2007	0.0	0.0	206,000
2008	0.0	0.0	207,000
2009	0.0	0.0	208,000
2010	0.0	0.0	209,000
2011	0.0	0.0	210,000
2012	0.0	0.0	211,000
2013	0.0	0.0	212,000
2014	0.0	0.0	213,000
2015	0.0	0.0	214,000
2016	0.0	0.0	215,000
2017	0.0	0.0	216,000
2018	0.0	0.0	217,000
2019	0.0	0.0	218,000
2020	0.0	0.0	219,000
2021	0.0	0.0	220,000
2022	0.0	0.0	221,000
2023	0.0	0.0	222,000
2024	0.0	0.0	223,000
2025	0.0	0.0	224,000
2026	0.0	0.0	225,000
2027	0.0	0.0	226,000
2028	0.0	0.0	227,000
2029	0.0	0.0	228,000
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2031	0.0	0.0	230,000
2032	0.0	0.0	231,000
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2042	0.0	0.0	241,000
2043	0.0	0.0	242,000
2044	0.0	0.0	243,000
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2049	0.0	0.0	248,000
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2052	0.0	0.0	251,000
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2055	0.0	0.0	254,000
2056	0.0	0.0	255,000
2057	0.0	0.0	256,000
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2059	0.0	0.0	258,000
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2061	0.0	0.0	260,000
2062	0.0	0.0	261,000
2063	0.0	0.0	262,000
2064	0.0	0.0	263,000
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2071	0.0	0.0	270,000
2072	0.0	0.0	271,000
2073	0.0	0.0	272,000
2074	0.0	0.0	273,000
2075	0.0	0.0	274,000
2076	0.0	0.0	275,000
2077	0.0	0.0	276,000
2078	0.0	0.0	277,000
2079	0.0	0.0	278,000
2080	0.0	0.0	279,000
2081	0.0	0.0	280,000
2082	0.0	0.0	281,000
2083	0.0	0.0	282,000
2084	0.0	0.0	283,000
2085	0.0	0.0	284,000
2086	0.0	0.0	285,000
2087	0.0	0.0	286,000
2088	0.0	0.0	287,000
2089	0.0	0.0	288,000
2090	0.0	0.0	289,000
2091	0.0	0.0	290,000
2092	0.0	0.0	291,000
2093	0.0	0.0	292,000
2094	0.0	0.0	293,000
2095	0.0	0.0	294,000
2096	0.0	0.0	295,000
2097	0.0	0.0	296,000
2098	0.0	0.0	297,000
2099	0.0	0.0	298,000
2100	0.0	0.0	299,000

INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY DISTRICTS

C. P. AND BERAR.

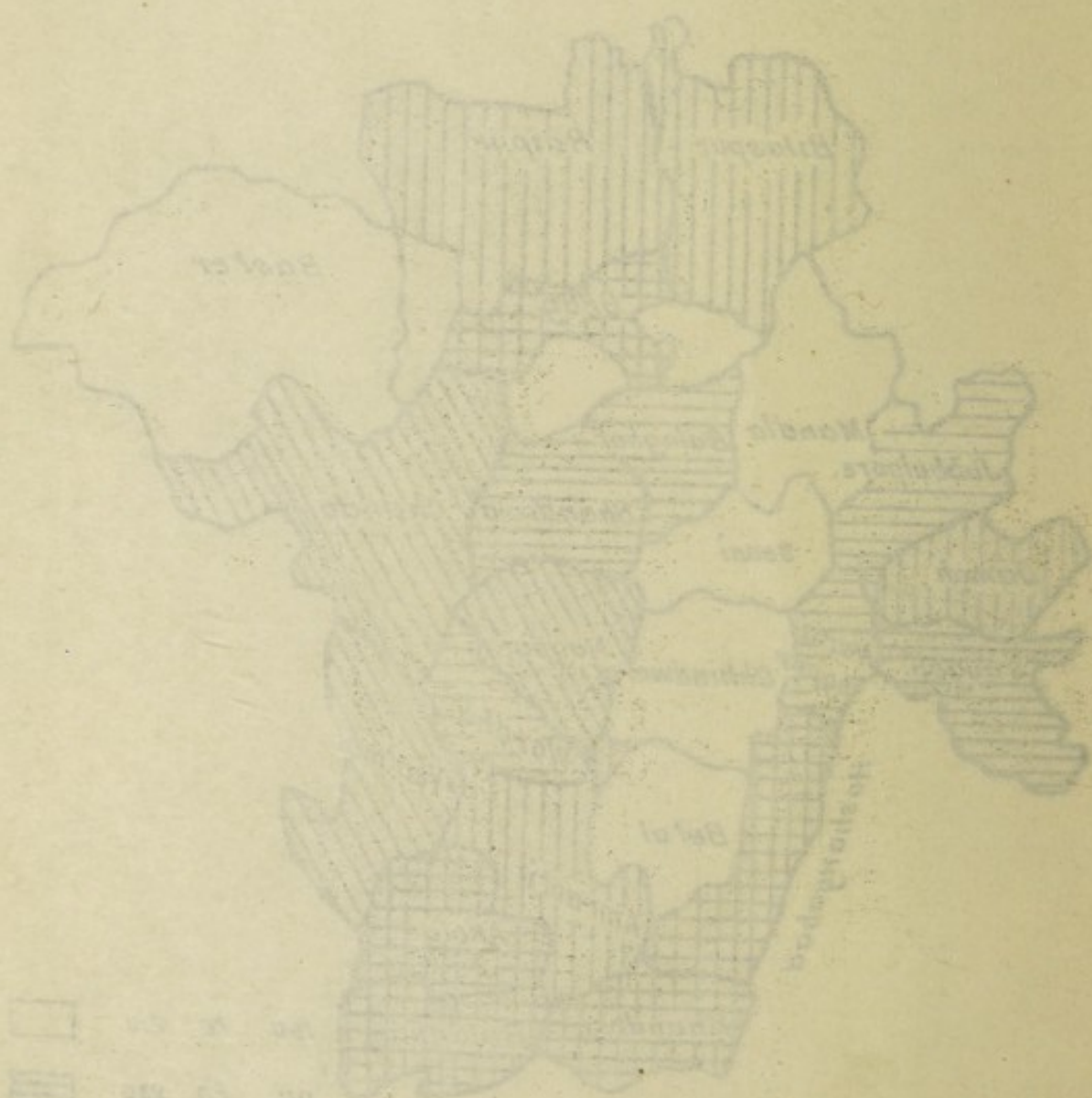
1930



INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY DISTRICTS

C. R. AND B. R. A. R.

1950



0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100

11. Compared with the last year there has been a slight increase in infant mortality during the year but when one considers the increase in the death rate (from 34.13 in 1929 to 37.76 in 1930) it is gratifying to note that the rise in infant mortality is not proportionate. Unfortunately it is still very high. A high infant mortality rate implies—

- (1) loss of many infants,
- (2) maiming of many surviving children as conditions which kill some injure others,
- (3) a high death rate in the next four years of child life, and
- (4) the existence of unhealthy conditions in the mothers or in the home life of the people.

The infant mortality rate from 1905 to 1930 is shown in graph No. II attached to this report.

12. Infant mortality in rural areas.—The provincial infant mortality rate for rural areas during the year was 241.15 against 239.92 in 1929. Considering the provincial average, seven districts show a higher rate. The highest rate was recorded in the Nimar district (307), followed by Hoshangabad (289), Akola (285), Buldana (279), Drug (276), Chanda (251) and Yeotmal (246). The lowest mortality rate amongst infants was recorded in Mandla (191), Chhindwara (202), Seoni (203) and Betul (203). This is probably due to the better climatic conditions and absence of severe epidemics in these districts.

13. Infant mortality in urban areas.—Infant mortality in urban areas was 247.82 during the year against 245.31 in 1929. Among the larger towns Harda (387), Malkapur (372), Khamgaon (343), Khandwa (318), Basim (302), Hoshangabad (298), Raipur (289), Amraoti (286) and Akola (285) recorded high mortality rates. The infant mortality rate is a sensitive index of the public health conditions in any place. Considered from this view-point such high infant rate in the above towns do not redound to the credit of the municipal committees concerned.

14. Child welfare centres and measures for reducing infant mortality.—The Central Provinces and Berar Welfare Committee of the Red Cross Society received a grant of Rs. 45,990 from the Government for Child Welfare work and Rs. 10,000 from the provincial branch of the Red Cross Society and Rs. 1,188 from the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund for dai training. The opening balance on the 1st January 1930 was Rs. 50,448-6-0, of which Rs. 10,000 was refunded to the Government consequent on financial stringency, and the

- Government intimated that the grant would be reduced by Rs. 20,000 during the year 1931-32. In these circumstances expansion of the work to the extent desired was not possible. The chief activities of the committee during the year were as follows :—

(1) *Affiliation of new centres.*—The following centres have been affiliated during the year :—

As grade "B".

Waraseoni.

Akot-file.

Katol.

Rural area centres.

Mehkar.

Alipur.

Dhapewada.

Khaperkheda.

Multai.

Bhainsdehi.

Owing to financial stringency the committee has decided not to open any more centres.

(2) *Opening of the model centre in Nagpur Sadar Bazar.*—As it was necessary to have a model centre in the province this was built as an extension to the Infant Welfare Centre in Sadar Bazar. This was opened by Lady Butler in November 1930. The antenatal block has a separate entrance for *purdah* ladies and the clinics are held under the direction of Dr. Fernandez, Lady Superintendent, Health School. The central hall is very spacious having accommodation for 250 persons. This will be utilized for cinema exhibitions, lectures and classes for the students and the general public. The Infant Welfare Centre is standardized as a typical grade "A" centre.

(3) *Nursery school at Pachmarhi.*—This was opened in the hot weather of 1930. It was intended for the children of British soldiers who come to Pachmarhi during the summer, but as it proved a success, it is now maintained as a permanent institution.

(4) A village *crèche* system as an experiment was started in the Piparia Circle attached to the Khaperkheda Centre. This will be a nucleus of child care in the villages. Here the children are left in the care of a local woman during the day when their parents go out to work or are otherwise busy. The children are properly washed and looked after, and there is no inducement to give opium. The Assistant Medical Officer, Vaccinator and Health Visitor pay regular weekly visits.

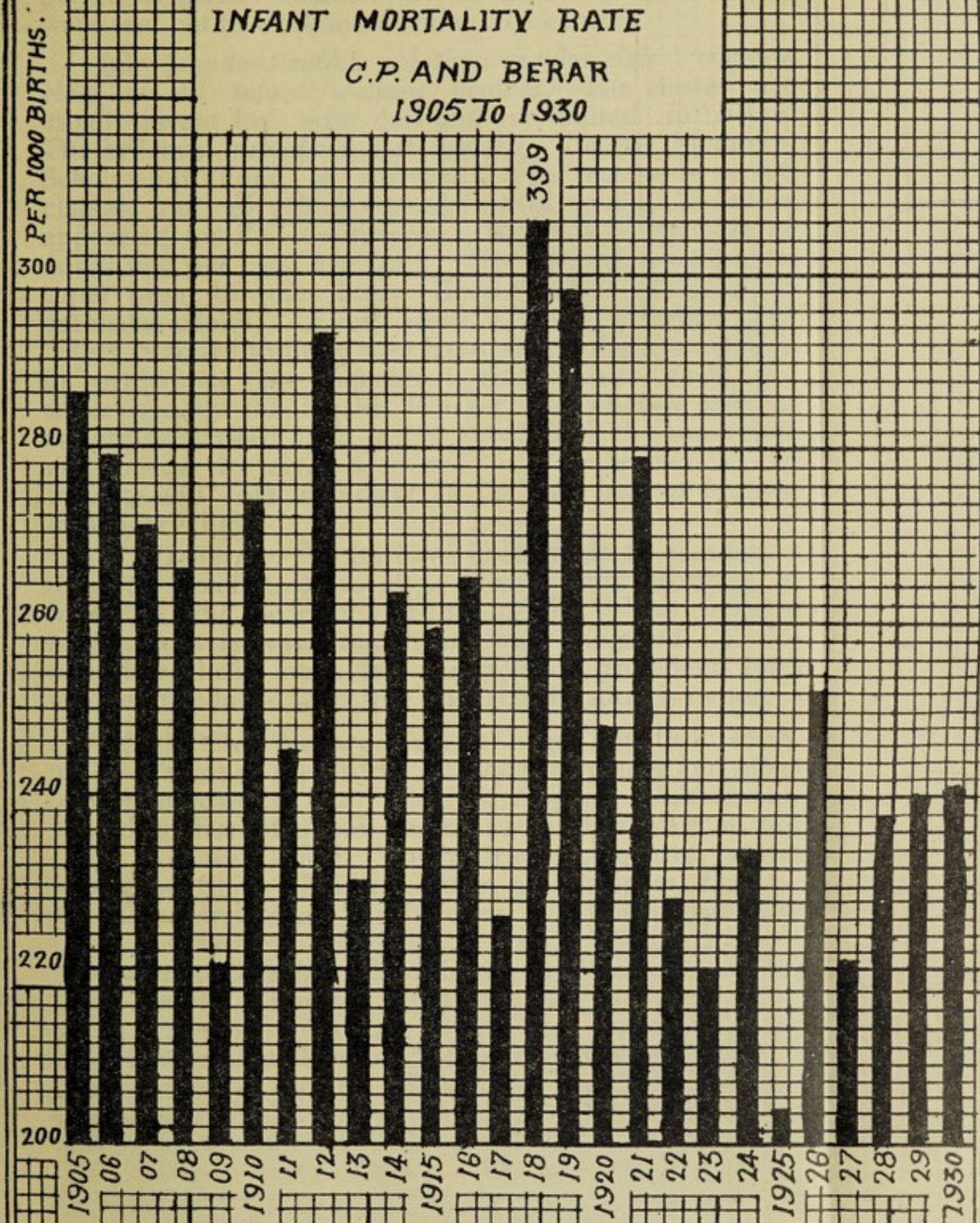
(5) *Training of rural area health workers.*—As there was a great demand for opening new rural area centres and as there was shortage of trained health workers, the committee selected some trained midwives and other

GRAPH No.II

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

C.P. AND BERAR

1905 To 1930



GRAPH No. 11
INFANT MORTALITY RATE
OF AND BEHIND
1880-1930



women having a knowledge of midwifery for intensive training in the general routine work of the centre for a period of three months. These women after training were sent out to work in the rural area centres.

(6) *Standardization of the regular dais' training class at all infant welfare centres.*—The classes are usually meant for eight dais and are limited to twelve. The syllabus recommended by the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund is followed. The course is of 100 classes, out of which the dai must attend 75 before appearing for the examination. Stipends at the rate of annas two per class are paid. The training is under the supervision of the Lady Doctor who conducts the antenatal clinics. Every effort is made to obtain midwifery practice to those who have passed the examination in preference to unqualified dais. Their cases are supervised by the Health Worker and when a dai has twenty supervised cases to her credit both the supervisor and the dai are given a reward. A conference on the training and work of indigenous dais was held at Nagpur in January 1930.

(7) *General.*—Efforts have been made to reorganize the local committees so as to include lady members to supervise the working of the centres. The cadre of health workers was strengthened and improved. Leave rules have been made and a system of provident fund will be introduced when the financial situation is better.

15. Child Welfare Centres have now been established in most of the district headquarter places and other important towns. The towns of Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Kamptee and Akola have each more than one Child Welfare Centre. The district headquarter places having no Child Welfare Centres are Balaghat, Damoh, Mandla, Narsinghpur and Buldana. It is hoped that these towns will remedy the omission soon. Though there is no centre at Balaghat there is one at Waraseoni in the same district. Further expansion is needed in rural areas, and it is satisfactory to note that six rural centres have been affiliated during the year as mentioned above. There were 48 centres affiliated to the Child Welfare Committee at the end of the year. These include 1 special grade centre, 21 "A" grade, 20 "B" grade and 6 "C" grade or rural centres. The total number of attendance at the centres during the year 1930 was 409,559 against 300,000 in 1929, which is satisfactory.

16. With regard to welfare work it is only fitting that it should be brought to notice that the standard

attained by this branch of the Public Health Department is in a very large measure due to Mrs. Tarr who has been most unsparing in devoting her time to expand this work. Her driving force and knowledge of welfare work have been assets of the first magnitude.

17. A statement showing the number of Infant Welfare Centres working under the Central Provinces and Berar Red Cross Welfare Committee is attached to this report as Appendix B.

18. Health School.—The Health School, which was opened in 1928 for training Health Workers for Infant Welfare Centres, worked satisfactorily during the year. The post of the Lady Superintendent was made permanent and Dr. D. Fernandez was confirmed in the appointment with effect from the 1st April 1930. The number of stipends at the Health School was increased from twelve to eighteen and the value of stipends was reduced from Rs. 30 to 20 each per mensem, thus involving no extra expenditure to the Government.

19. The second session of the school which began on the 1st July 1929 lasted till the 31st March 1930. There were eleven scholarship holders and three private students under training during this session. They were examined in March 1930 and all were declared successful. The third session of the school commenced on the 1st July 1930 when seven students were admitted as stipend-holders and two as private candidates. Of these, one of the stipend-holders was removed from the school as she failed to pass the prescribed test after three months' training and one private student left the school of her own accord.

20. National baby week celebrations.—Baby Weeks were celebrated in several towns and villages during the year 1930 and reports of such celebrations have so far been received from twenty-six places. The Health Publicity Officers visited most of the places to help in the work of organization and to give lantern lectures. Special lectures were also arranged for women only. The idea underlying these celebrations was to create an interest in the Child Welfare movement and to establish Infant Welfare Centres. As Infant Welfare Centres have been opened in most of the towns further extension of this activity to the rural areas is strongly indicated.

21. Work done in towns for the reduction of infant mortality.—The following towns entertained midwives or paid an allowance to those working in the hospitals and dispensaries for conducting labour cases and visiting

houses in which births took place, to give advice to the mothers in cleanliness, feeding, etc. :—Gondia, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Arvi, Chanda, Warora, Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Katni, Saugor, Seoni, Harda, Seoni-Malwa, Chhindwara, Raipur, Dhamtari, Bhatapara, Amraoti, Karanja, Akot, Malkapur, Khamgaon, Mehkar and Pimpalgaon Raja.

During the year the Narsinghpur Municipal Committee decided that it could not afford to pay an allowance of Rs. 5 to the hospital midwife and this work was, therefore, discontinued from the 1st April 1930. In the Buldana district some of the midwives have left service, and it is reported that it is difficult to replace them as none are available.

22. Deaths from child-birth.—Deaths from child-birth recorded during the year were 3,838, of which 726 were registered in urban and 3,112 in rural areas. This means that one woman is reported to have died as the result of child-bearing to every 173 live births against 171 in 1929. For each maternal death there must be many more made invalids who die ultimately from injuries received or diseases acquired during child-birth. The most important cause of this high maternal mortality is neglect due to unskilled midwifery practice, a large proportion of which remains in the hands of indigenous dais who are untrained and are not in a position to undertake the responsibility attached to such practice. Adequate training and supervision of dais and penalizing those women who practice without such training would go a long way in reducing this mortality.

23. Mortality according to class.—Of the total deaths registered 36.00 per 1,000 of the population were recorded among Muhammadans, 35.34 among Hindus and 76.83 among other classes. The death rate among Muhammadans is higher than that among Hindus and it is higher in females (36.97) than males (35.13). This is due to the absence of adequate opportunities for the Muhammadan women to get fresh air and sunshine due to the *purdah* system.

24. Comparison of urban and rural birth and death rates.—During the year the urban birth rate was 49.19 and that in rural areas 47.59, against 47.76 and 43.55 in 1929 and 47.38 and 46.43 in 1928. As regards the death rate the urban rate was 38.56 and the rural rate 37.67, against 37.49 and 33.77 in 1929 and 36.34 and 33.37 in 1928.

The urban and rural birth rates thus exceeded the death rates by 10.63 and 9.92, respectively, against an excess of 10.27 and 9.78 in 1929 and 11.04 and 13.06 in 1928. All rural districts except Nimar and Yeotmal show birth rates in excess of death rates. In Yeotmal cholera and in Nimar cholera, small-pox and fevers were responsible for the high mortality. Similarly the birth rate in all towns was higher than the death rate except in Digras, Darwah and Umerkhed where the high death rate was due to cholera and fevers; in Murwara to cholera, fevers and respiratory disease; in Khamgaon, Malkapur and Itarsi to fevers and small pox and in Karasgaon to diarrhoea, dysentery and other causes.

25. Comparison of birth and death rates and infantile mortality rates of different provinces in India.—The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates of the different provinces in India :—

Province.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 of births.
Central Provinces ...	47.74	37.76	241.82
Punjab ...	43.26	29.66	185.73
Madras ...	39.83	25.52	185.68
Bombay ...	37.41	29.53	187.14
United Provinces ...	37.31	27.20	170.79
Bihar and Orrisa ...	36.20	29.60	137.80
Assam ...	31.35	21.40	174.44
Burma ...	28.87	20.82	202.26
Bengal ...	26.60	22.44	187.30
North-West Frontier Province ...	25.60	21.89	146.54

26. Still-births.—The total number of still-briths registered during the year under report was 15,017 against 13,911 in the preceding year, indicating an increase of 1,106. As usual, the Chhattisgarh and Berar divisions returned the largest number. Raipur district records the largest number (3,410), followed by Bilaspur (2,576), Drug (2,066) and Yeotmal (1,398). As remarked in the previous reports the registration of still-births is doubtful as the kotwars in a very large number of cases report deaths within a few hours after child-birth as still-births. The large percentage of still-births to live-births in Chhattisgarh may be attributed to the prevalence of venereal diseases.

27. Registration of vital statistics.—There is great improvement in the system of registration of births and deaths which is evidently due to frequent inspections of registers, but there is still room for betterment. In Wardha, Shegaon, Khamgaon, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore,

Katni-Murwara and Saugor the municipal peons do not report all the events that occur, and the omissions in the municipal registers are filled in from the police registers, thus defeating the object of the dual system of registration. In several towns such as Chanda, Harda, Burhanpur, Sihora, Damoh and Sohagpur weekly comparison is made by the police and municipal moharrirs in charge of registers, and the omissions so detected are not entered in the registers in red ink as required by the rules. The attention of the District Superintendents of Police has been drawn to this and other minor irregularities, and it is hoped that there will be better registration in the future. It has been noticed that the defaulters for neglect to report births and deaths are not prosecuted and are often let off with a mere warning. In a few cases, however, they were dealt with with such leniency that it did not have the desired effect.

28. **Checking of vital statistics.**—During the course of their tours Revenue officers checked 107,319 entries in the Kotwar books in 13,144 villages and detected 270 omissions and other mistakes in Kotwar books and one omission in the police register. Police officers checked 157,783 entries in 9,042 villages and detected 1,160 omissions and other mistakes in Kotwar books and 1,521 in the police registers. Civil Surgeons and their assistants checked 156,810 entries in 5,483 villages and found 57 omissions and other mistakes in Kotwar records and 225 in the police registers. The vaccination staff checked 795,395 entries in the Kotwar books in 39,201 villages and detected 2,237 omissions and other mistakes in Kotwar books and 339 in the police registers. In addition to these the police officers and the medical staff checked 1,870 entries of births, 1,311 of deaths and 16 of still-births from house-to-house enquiry.

It will thus be seen that during the year under report 1,217,307 entries of vital occurrences were checked by different inspecting officers in 66,870 villages and 3,724 omissions and other mistakes in Kotwar books and 2,086 omissions and other mistakes in police registers were detected against 1,029,829 entries in 67,865 villages and 4,241 omissions and other mistakes in Kotwar books and 2,207 in police registers in the preceding year.

Checking of vital statistics by house-to-house enquiry by the vaccination staff seems to have been done in fourteen districts, the total number of entries checked aggregating to 277,605 against 157,393 in the preceding year. The attention of the Civil Surgeons is again being drawn to the omission of this work by the vaccination

staff and strict instructions are being issued to the staff in the matter.

During the course of my inspections I checked 44,951 entries of births, 37,595 of deaths and 867 of still-births in the police registers, and their comparison with the municipal registers showed a difference of 471 births, 390 deaths and 68 still-births.

SECTION VI.—GENERAL HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

29. Death rate from different causes.—The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population from each of the chief causes of mortality during the year compared with 1929, and the mean of five years ending 1929:—

Causes of mortality.	Death rate per mille for		Mean of previous five years 1925 to 1929.	Difference (+ or -).	
	1930.	1929.		Compared with 1929.	Compared with the mean.
Cholera ..	1.67	.44	.56	+1.23	+1.11
Small pox ...	.36	.10	.18	+ .26	+ .18
Plague ...	.06	.20	.31	- .14	- .25
Fevers ...	20.66	19.48	17.42	+1.18	+3.24
Dysentery ...	.39	.35	.38	+ .04	+ .01
Diarrhoea ...	1.98	1.80	1.77	+ .18	+ .21
Respiratory diseases ...	2.83	2.75	2.63	+ .08	+ .20
Tuberculosis ...	.02	...	...	+ .02	+ .02
Injuries ...	.48	.49	.48	- .01	...
Other causes ...	9.31	8.52	8.41	+ .79	+ .90
Total ...	37.76	34.13	32.14	+3.63	+5.62

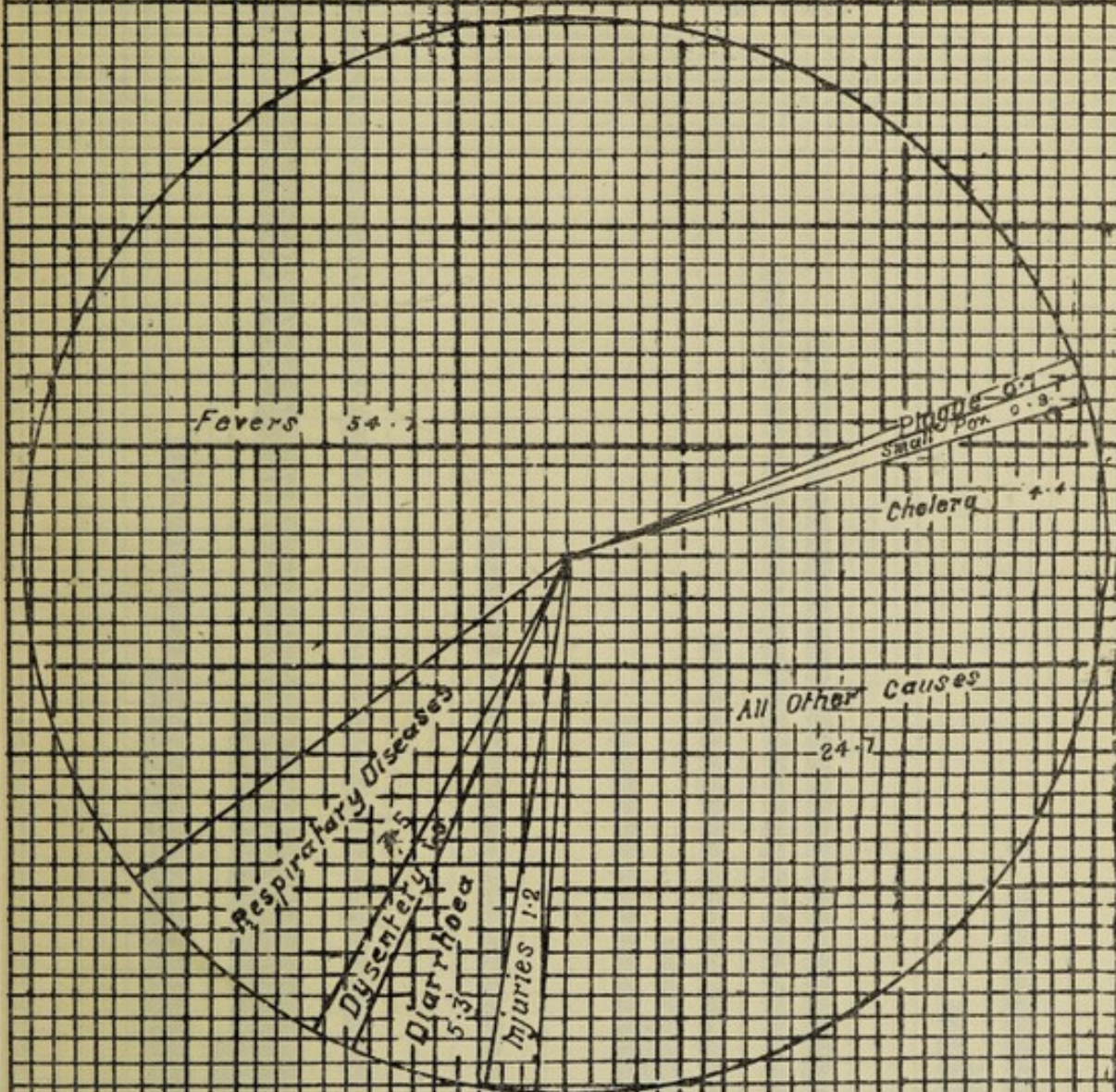
There is an increase in mortality compared with the previous year under all headings except plague and injuries, but the increase is specially marked under cholera smallpox, fevers and other causes which contribute 3.46 per mille of the population out of the total increase of 3.63.

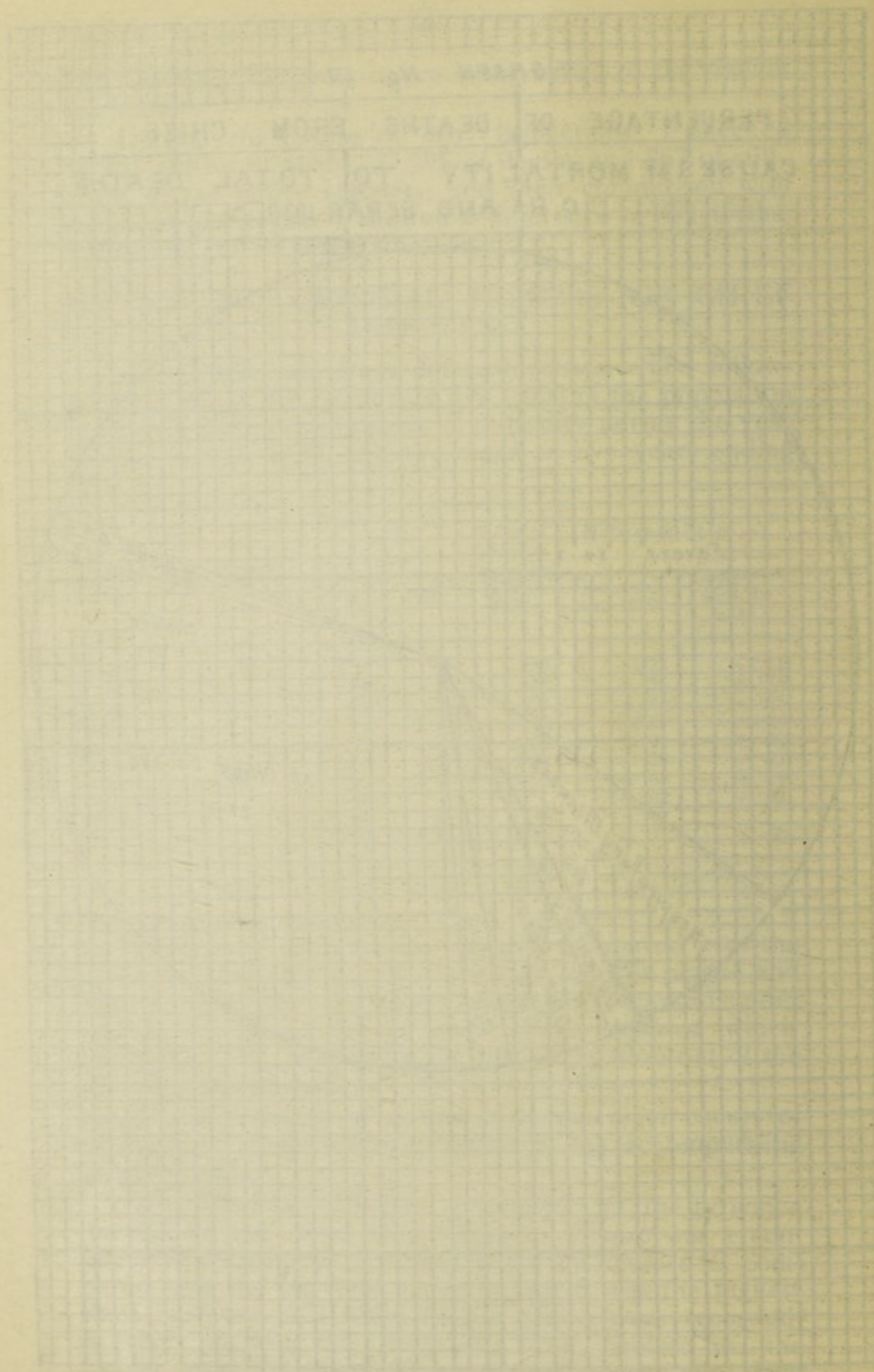
The percentage of deaths from the chief causes of mortality to total deaths is shown in the accompanying graph No. III.

30. Cholera.—Cholera prevailed in the province throughout the year under report. There was a considerable increase in mortality from this disease as compared with the previous year; in fact it was the highest since the year 1921 when 58,333 deaths were recorded. A graph showing the death rate from cholera for the period from 1891 to 1930 is attached (graph No. IV). During the year this disease was responsible for 23,250

GRAPH No. III

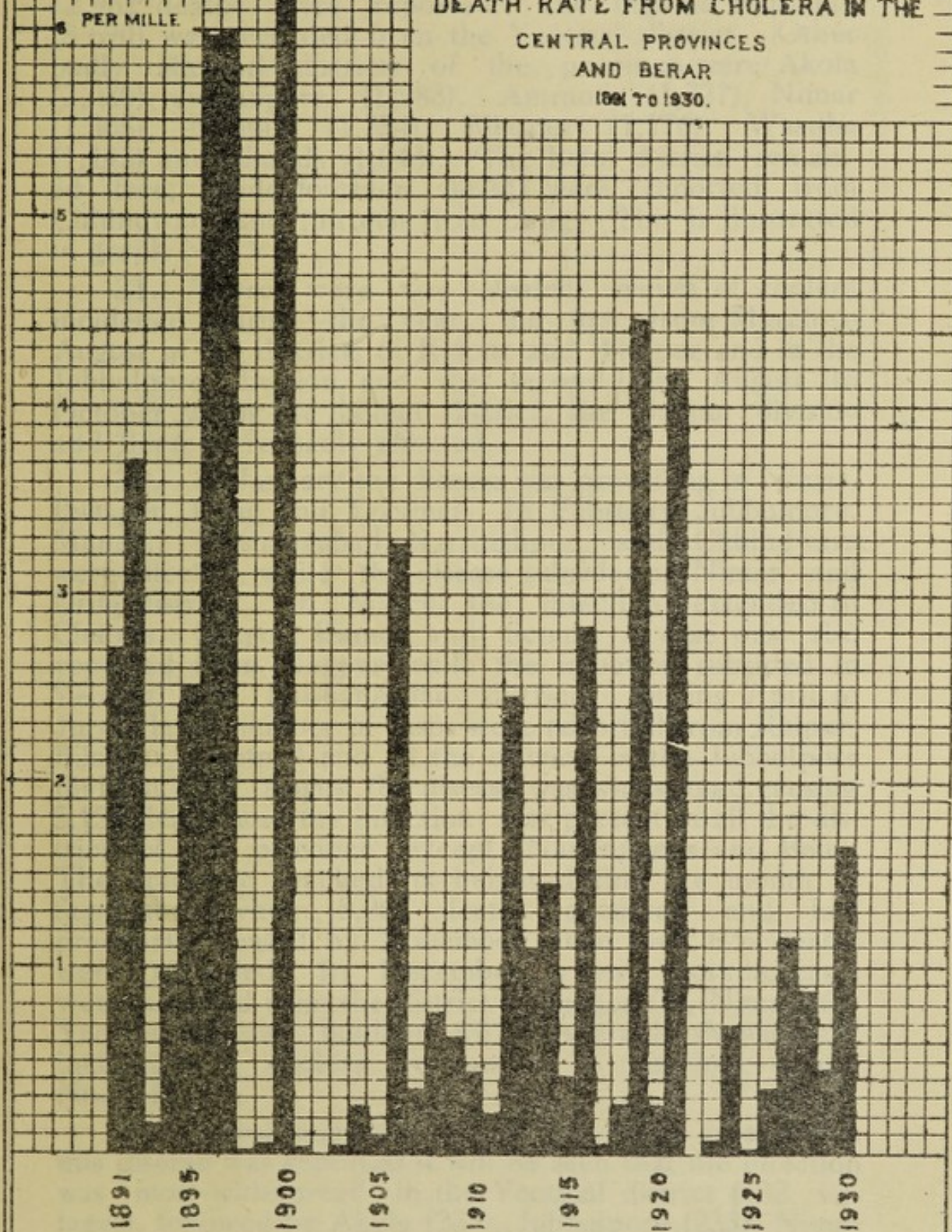
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM CHIEF
CAUSES OF MORTALITY TO TOTAL DEATHS
C.P. AND BERAR 1930

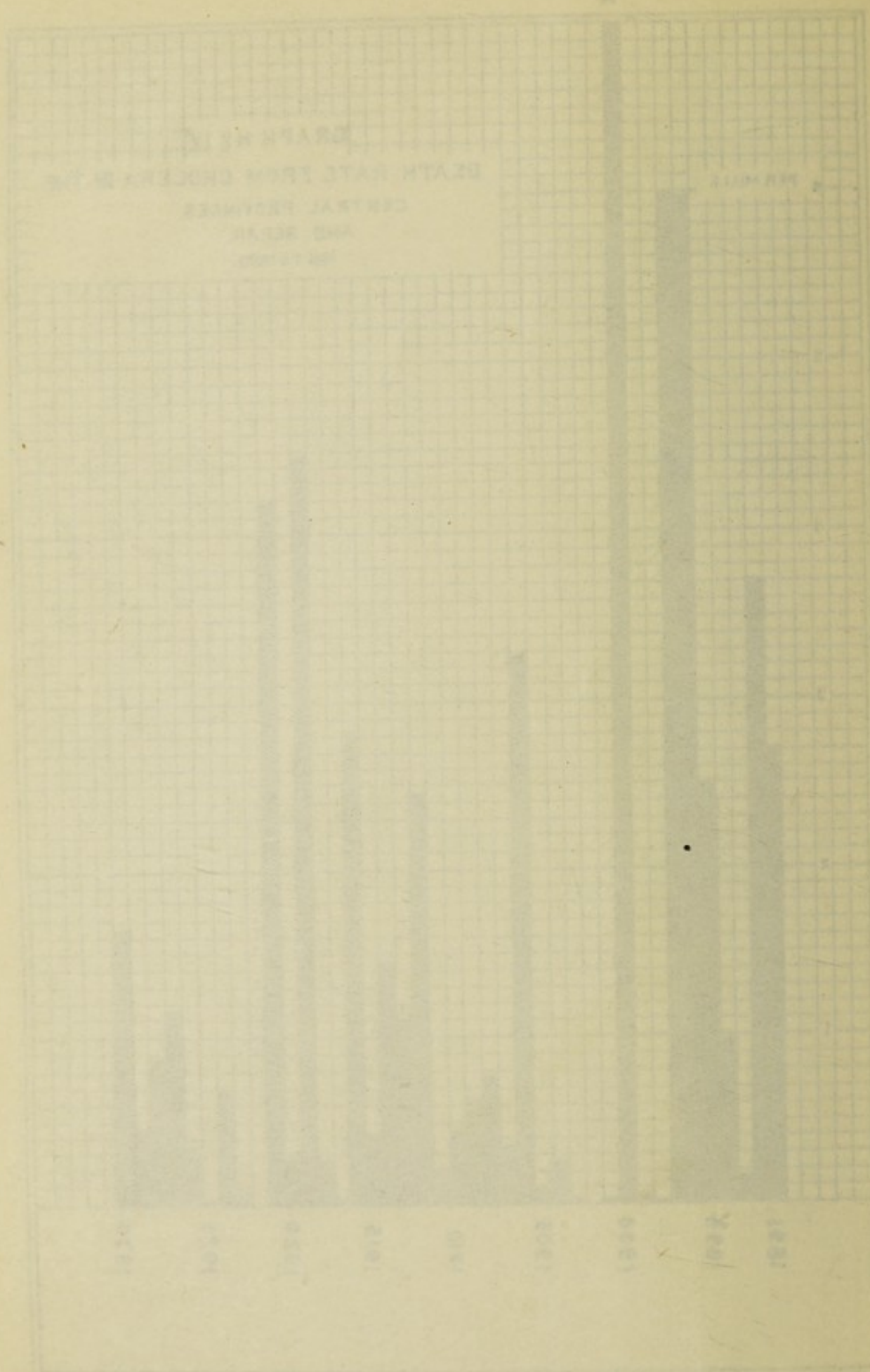




GRAPH No IV

DEATH RATE FROM CHOLERA IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR
1891 TO 1930.





deaths giving a ratio of 1.67 per 1,000 of the population, against 6,168 with a ratio of 44 in 1929. The heaviest incidence of cholera was in the Berar division where 12,962 deaths were reported. The highest mortality (8,690) was recorded from the Yeotmal district. Other badly affected districts of the province were Akola (2,030), Jubbulpore (1,983), Amraoti (1,727), Nimar (1,365), Nagpur (1,354), Bilaspur (1,176), Wardha (1,143) and Chanda (1,043). The Betul district remained free, while fourteen deaths were reported from Chhindwara and thirteen from Drug. This is illustrated in graph No. V.

31. There were two distinct waves of cholera incidence during the year, the first from March to August in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur and in the Jubbulpore division, and the second from August to October when the Nimar district, the Nagpur division and Berar were badly affected.

32. In January the disease was prevailing in Nimar, Bilaspur, Drug and Yeotmal. In February Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and Chhindwara were affected, while the disease subsided in Nimar and Drug districts. In March the infection extended to Chanda, Saugor, Damoh and Seoni. A case was also reported from Nagpur while the infection subsided in Yeotmal and Hoshangabad districts. During April to July a large number of cases were reported from Raipur, Bilaspur, Yeotmal and all the districts of the Jubbulpore division. In August the disease was widespread causing 5,155 deaths and the infection was present in all the districts of the province except Narsinghpur and Betul. The epidemic reached its height during the month of September when 8,067 deaths occurred and had practically ceased by November when only 626 deaths were recorded. In December a few sporadic cases were reported from the district of Saugor (2), Nimar (6), Yeotmal (3) and Buldana (3). A graph showing the incidence of cholera by months is attached (graph No. VI).

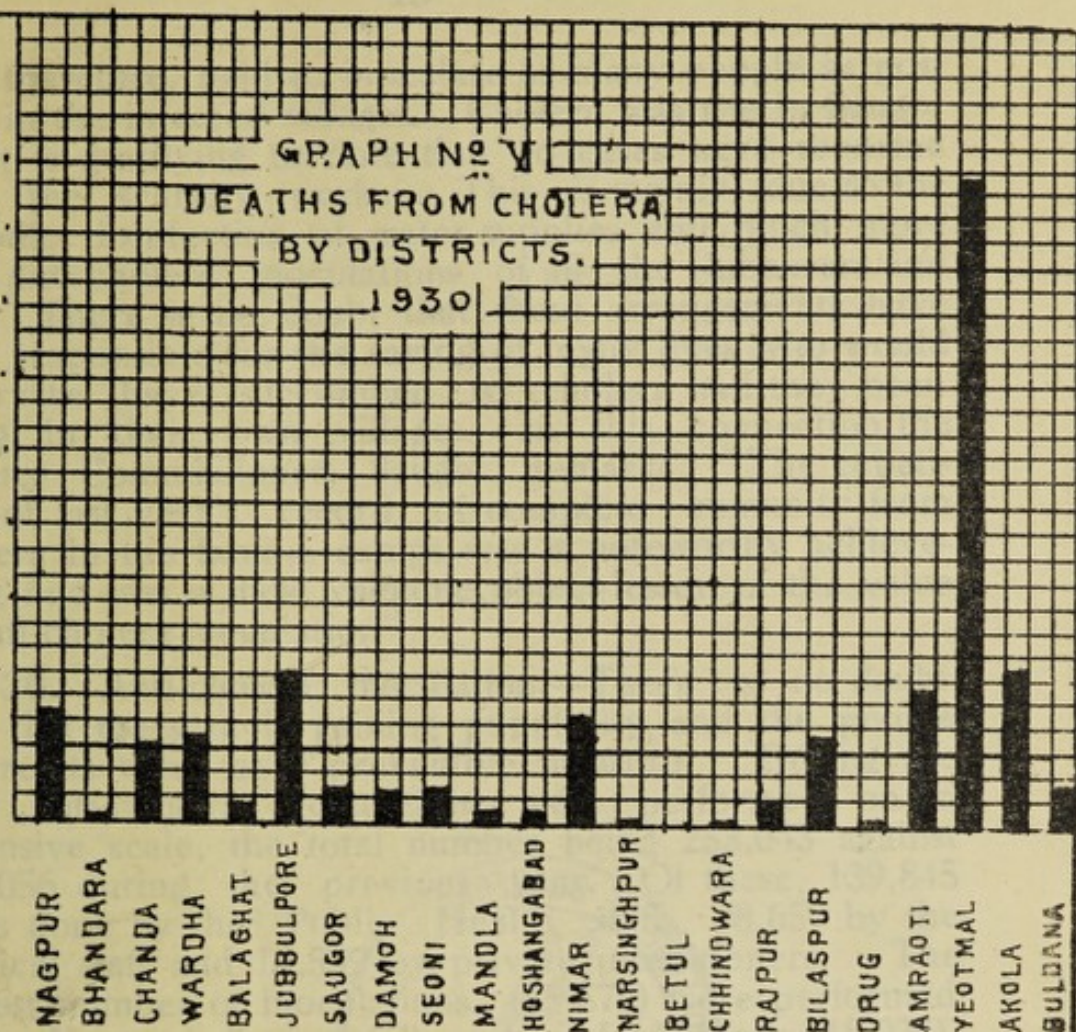
33. Considering the number of villages from which this disease was reported it will be seen that the infection was most widespread in the Yeotmal district (632 villages), followed by Akola (233), Jubbulpore (233), Nimar (193), Amraoti (188) and Raipur (144). In the Yeotmal district the villages on the banks of rivers Wardha and Penganga were badly affected. So long as the people rely on rivers and nallahs for their water-supply it is difficult to arrest the spread of the disease as

the water in these places cannot be disinfected like water in wells. Provision of reasonably safe drinking water-supply constitutes the only permanent solution of the problem of prevention of cholera, and, unless progress is made in this direction, the various preventive measures adopted by the department are in effect only temporary.

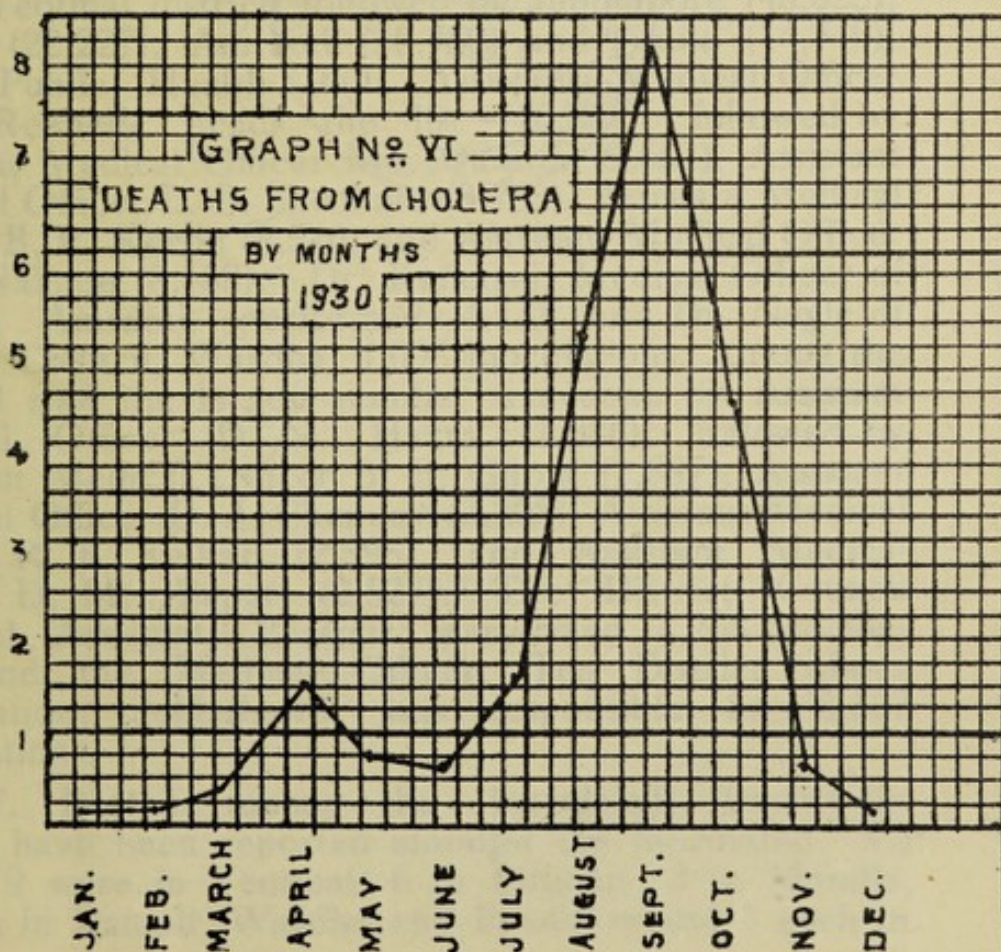
34. The disease in this province is usually brought from outside although in some places the source of infection could not be definitely traced. In Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Bilaspur, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad the infection was imported by pilgrims returning from *Kumbh Mela* held at Allahabad during the month of January 1930. In Bhandara and Balaghat the disease was introduced by pilgrims returning from Pandharpur and in Nimar from the Indore State.

35. All necessary measures were taken to arrest the spread of the disease and afford medical relief to the sick. Extra epidemic dispensaries were detailed to the badly affected districts, when requisitioned by the Civil Surgeons, and as many as six were posted in Jubbulpore and the same number in Yeotmal. To meet the situation the Government sanctioned twelve additional epidemic dispensaries temporarily for a period of three months. The Assistant Medical Officers in charge of these dispensaries were responsible for medical relief, anti-cholera inoculation, disinfection of water-supplies and other precautionary measures. The Assistant Medical Officers in charge of branch dispensaries and on Leprosy duty also visited the surrounding villages for medical relief and inoculation work. The vaccination staff was fully utilized for permanganating wells and dispensing stock mixtures. The Police officers' help was also valuable. In the Jubbulpore district each Assistant Medical Officer had one vaccinator and two sweepers at his disposal to help in taking necessary measures; one Naib-Tahsildar was also deputed to each tahsil to tour with the Assistant Medical Officer in the district; and at tahsil headquarters a constable accompanied the party to render all possible assistance. The Health Publicity Officers were deputed to Jubbulpore and Yeotmal districts for propaganda and inoculation work. Doses of Bilivaccine were issued in certain towns and districts. In Bhandara 907 persons were immunised against cholera by Bilivaccine and the Civil Surgeon considers this drug convenient and effective. No deaths were reported after ten days amongst those who were treated by this method. The most important preventive measure is anti-cholera inoculation, and special attention

DEATHS IN THOUSANDS



DEATHS IN THOUSANDS





was, therefore, paid to inoculate as many people as possible in the infected villages. Cholera was rife in Saugor but it is gratifying to note that no cases were reported from the scarcity works. This is mainly due to the periodic disinfection of water-supplies and much more so to anti-cholera inoculations of all the labourers and staff. There is no doubt that these arrangements have been responsible for the saving of many lives who would otherwise have succumbed to cholera had they been living in their own villages. In this connection the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, remarks: "The repetition of last year's record of complete immunity from cholera in the famine camps was a noteworthy achievement and was a most valuable object-lesson of the value of anti-cholera inoculation".

36. Anti-cholera inoculation.—There is no doubt that this measure is gaining popularity and the people realize its value as a preventive measure. During the year anti-cholera inoculations were performed on an extensive scale, the total number being 253,043 against 135,056 during the previous year. Of these, 139,845 were done by the Public Health staff, 98,659 by the medical staff and 14,539 by private practitioners. The largest number of inoculations (55,570) were performed in the Yeotmal district, followed by Jubbulpore (48,025), Saugor (22,227), Amraoti (20,759) and Akola (14,740). Of the Public Health staff, Assistant Medical Officer D. N. Rekhade heads the list (10,888), followed by Assistant Medical Officer Md. Quasim (9,652), Assistant Medical Officer L. B. Sheohare (8,765), Assistant Medical Officer B. R. Korde (8,516) and Assistant Medical Officer G. S. Nakade (8,188). Dr. Kulkarni, Medical Officer of Health, Amraoti, performed 4,131 and Dr. Nagle of District Council, Wardha, 4,095 inoculations. Among the medical staff the largest number was done by Assistant Medical Officer D. N. Hazra (3,386), followed by Assistant Medical Officer B. B. Gupta (2,887), Assistant Medical Officer D. J. Chendey (2,808), Assistant Medical Officer R. B. Kelkar (2,595), and Assistant Medical Officer D. M. Bapat (2,527). The District Council Medical Assistant, Bilaspur, performed 4,268 inoculations and the Medical Officer, Tea District Labour Association, Jubbulpore, was responsible for 3,527 inoculations.

37. Deaths among the inoculated.—Twenty-six deaths have been reported amongst the inoculated. Of these, 9 were in Yeotmal, 6 in Bilaspur, 3 in Mandla, 2 each in Damoh, Wardha and Bhandara and 1 each in

Jubbulpore and Chanda. The actual number of deaths is probably higher as it is not possible to verify these in the rural areas. Out of 9 deaths in Yeotmal 7 died during the inoculation period, one on the 6th day and one on the 11th day after the inoculation. The inoculated person in Armori (Chanda district) developed cholera after two months and succumbed within twelve hours of the attack.

38. Anti-cholera inoculation of pilgrims.—As mentioned in paragraph 30 of the last year's report, arrangements were made in connection with the *Kumbh Mela* held at Allahabad in January 1930 for inoculating pilgrims at important railway junction stations in the province. Eight Assistant Medical Officers were posted for propaganda work and for inducing pilgrims to undergo anti-cholera inoculation. They were also instructed to inoculate the Railway staff, segregate persons suffering from infectious diseases and treat them. Similar arrangements were made for *Magh Mela* held in Allahabad in January 1931 when two epidemic dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers were posted—one at Jubbulpore and the other at Katni-Murwara. The Assistant Medical Officers were instructed to send persons suffering from infectious diseases to the isolation hospital at Jubbulpore (for cases found at Jubbulpore station) and the segregation hut at Katni (for cases found at Katni station).

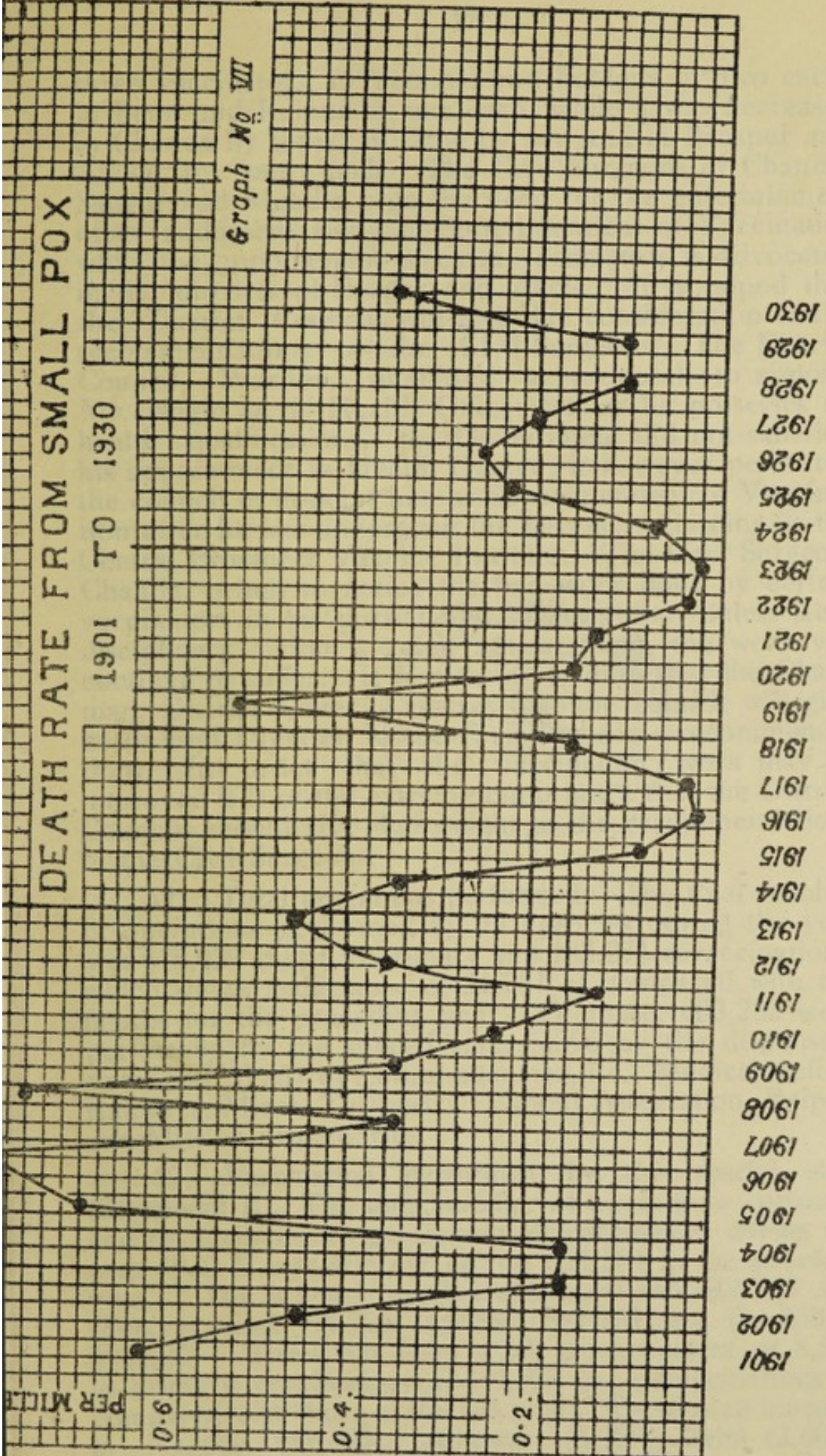
39. Smallpox.—The disease claimed 4,954 victims during the year (highest since the year 1919 when the disease was responsible for 7,342 deaths) giving a ratio of .36 per 1,000 of the population against 1,391 with a ratio of .10 in the year 1929. It was prevalent throughout the year though a large percentage of cases occurred between January and July. All the districts were affected except Bhandara which remained free. Balaghat and Jubbulpore reported 1 and 5 deaths respectively. The largest number of deaths (1,536) were recorded in Buldana where 340 villages were infected. The other districts reporting large number of deaths were Akola (806), Chanda (430), Nimar (423), Hoshangabad (359) and Yeotmal (315). A graph showing the death rate from small-pox from 1901 to 1930 is attached (graph No. VII).

40. Vaccination.—*Establishment*.—During the year 1930-31 the number of Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination remained the same (36) as that of the last year, while the number of vaccinators was increased from 321 to 323. The number was increased in Nagpur district by

DEATH RATE FROM SMALL POX

1901 TO 1930

Graph No VII





three vaccinators, in Yeotmal and Buldana by two each, in Betul and Raipur by one each, while it was decreased in Chanda by three, in Drug by two and in Bilaspur and Akola by one each. The Civil Surgeons of Chanda, Saugor and Mandla urge the need for the entertainment of an additional Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination while the appointment of extra vaccinators is advocated in the districts of Saugor and Akola. It is hoped that the District Councils will give due consideration to the recommendations of the Civil Surgeons. The District Council, Wardha, submitted a proposal to appoint Mr. Nagle as its Health Officer but as he possesses no health qualifications, the Government did not sanction his appointment as Health Officer; it however permitted the council to appoint him as Superintendent of Vaccination after he has undergone the necessary training at the Central Provinces Vaccine Institute. The Civil Surgeon, Chanda, brings to notice the bad work done by certain vaccinators in his district and suggests that, unless stern disciplinary action is taken against them, the work will continue to suffer. It is pleasing to note that the Chairman, District Council, assures that the council will give its prompt attention to the Civil Surgeon's recommendations. In order that the vaccination work may be improved it is of the extreme importance that the District Councils should give due weight to the recommendations of the Civil Surgeons.

41. Total operations performed.—The total number of operations performed by all agencies during the year was 616,909 (511,638 primary and 105,271 revaccinations) which shows a decrease of 22,281 as compared with the figures for the preceding year. Of these, 603,282 were performed by the special staff, 5,396 by the dispensary staff and 8,231 by other agencies, *i.e.*, Medical staff of Railways, Mines, Tea District Labour Association, Raipur, and Mission dispensaries.

42. Vaccination performed by the special staff (Statement I). The total number of operations—primary and revaccinations—performed by vaccinators during the year 1930-31 was 603,282 against 621,591 in the previous year. The primary vaccinations numbered 508,507 and revaccinations 94,775 against 517,031 and 104,560 in 1929-30. There has been a fall to the extent of 8,524 in primary vaccinations and 9,785 in revaccinations as compared with those of the last year. There is an increase in Nagpur (11,859), Amraoti (3,329), Betul (2,600), Chhindwara (1,807), Bhandara (1,229), Akola (865), Wardha (543), Balaghat (140), and Mandla (56). All

other districts show decrease which is specially marked in Buldana (—12,155), Bilaspur (—6,534), Nimar (—4,691), Yeotmal (—3,821), Chanda (—3,262), Drug (—2,604), and Saugor (—2,395). In the Buldana district a large number of operations were performed during the preceding year (1929-30) due to the severe epidemic of small-pox in that year. In Bilaspur the decrease is attributed to the discontent among the staff. In Nimar and Yeotmal it was due to the prevalence of cholera epidemic. In Chanda district the decrease is said to be due to the retirement from their circles of two vaccinators whose vacancies were not filled up and the poor work done by the vaccinator of Parada circle. In Drug the non-co-operation movement is stated to be the cause of the decrease. In Saugor the decrease is mainly in revaccinations.

During the year 1930-31 there were 672,616 births and 158,783 deaths under one year, leaving a balance of 513,833 children available for vaccination. Of these, 358,793 were vaccinated leaving 155,040 children unprotected. The districts that contributed to this large balance are Yeotmal (14,676), Chanda (14,181), Akola (10,160), Buldana (9,899), Jubbulpore (8,962), Nagpur (6,743), Amraoti (6,569), Balaghat (5,744), Drug (5,604), and Damoh (5,603). Other districts show a balance of less than 5,000 unprotected children.

The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,969. The standard of minimum number of vaccinations to be performed by each vaccinator is fixed at 2,000, but the returns show that in eight districts only, this standard was maintained. The best average was obtained in Amraoti (2,654), followed by Bhandara (2,426), Nagpur (2,310), and Chhindwara (2,298). In the Hoshangabad district the average number of vaccinations performed by a vaccinator was 1,298 only. The average of Damoh (1,318), Jubbulpore (1,355), Mandla (1,438), and Narsinghpur (1,450), is also very disappointing. It is hoped that the Civil Surgeons and local bodies will pay particular attention to this and see that each vaccinator gives a sufficient outturn of work.

Cases of opposition to vaccination in rural areas are not less frequent and the need for making vaccination compulsory in these areas is keenly felt. The Government has considered the matter and it is gratifying to note that a bill to amend the Vaccination Act 1880 so as to make it applicable to the rural areas as well, is on the anvil. The bill has been published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* of the 25th April 1931. As soon as it becomes law it is hoped that there will be a marked increase in vaccination operations.

43. **Revaccinations.**—During the year 1930-31 the number of revaccinations performed was 94,775 against 104,560 in 1929-30 showing a decrease of 9,785 revaccinations. The districts of Nagpur (8,783), Amraoti (4,013), and Akola (2,199) show noticeable increase. The largest number of revaccinations was performed in Nagpur (17,804), followed by Amraoti (9,729), Chhindwara (7,977), and Akola (7,713). Narsinghpur and Damoh record very few revaccinations, *viz.*, 879 and 789, respectively. If the periodic visitation of small-pox epidemic is to be averted it is essential that revaccinations should be pushed on vigorously. It is, therefore, desirable that the district council members should use their influence and help the vaccination staff so that revaccination work is done on a large scale. I agree with the Commissioner, Berar, that a more vigorous propaganda regarding revaccination, bringing home to the people that primary vaccination does not confer immunity from small-pox for more than a specified period of say seven years, is urgently needed. Necessary instructions to carry out such a propaganda are being issued to the epidemic dispensary staff. It would be as well for the members of local bodies to carry out the above propaganda among the people. It is also considered desirable that the local bodies should take steps to popularize revaccination in the schools through the agency of schoolmasters.

44. **Dispensary vaccination and vaccination by other agencies (Statement III).**—During the year 1930-31 medical officers in charge of the Jail and Police Hospitals at Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur and Amraoti performed 3,210 vaccinations, the dispensary staff in Chanda, Saugor, Mandla, Betul, Akola and Buldana districts performed 1,319 and the medical subordinate in charge, Cantonment Hospital, Pachmarhi, performed 867 vaccinations. The Railway staff in Nagpur, Chanda, Saugor, Mandla and Raipur performed 2,958 vaccinations; the mining agencies, Chhindwara, 3,356; the Tea District Labour Association, Raipur 1,848, and the Mission dispensaries of Dhamtari, Tilda and Jagdespur 69 vaccinations.

45. **Cost of the department (Statement II).**—The total cost of vaccination incurred during the year was Rs. 2,10,284-15-5 against Rs. 2,09,549 in 1929-30. The cost of each successful case was Re. 0-7-1 against Re. 0-6-11 in 1929-30, Re. 0-7-10 in 1928-29 and Re. 0-7-3 in 1927-28. Excluding the expenditure incurred in connection with the Central Provinces Vaccine Institute, Nagpur, the cost per successful vaccination

stands at Re. 0-6-4 against Re. 0-6-3 in 1929-30. The cost was highest (Re. 0-10-6) in Damoh district and lowest (Re. 0-3-10) in Bilaspur district.

46. Inspection of vaccination (Statement V).— During the year 1930-31 the Civil Surgeons inspected 8.14 per cent of the primary and 4.46 per cent of the revaccinations against 11.69 and 6.82 in 1929-30. For Civil Surgeons the prescribed period of vaccination tour is six weeks or 42 days, and this standard was maintained only in Drug, Narsinghpur, Saugor and Balaghat districts. The Civil Surgeon, Bhandara, was also out on tour for 41 days. The Civil Surgeons, Nagpur, Wardha, Jabulpore, Bilaspur, Amraoti and Betul were on tour for 8 to 15 days only during the vaccination season. The Assistant to Civil Surgeon at Nagpur and Amraoti were on tour for 7 and 25 days respectively. No touring was done by the Civil Surgeon, Raipur, or his Assistant due to the pressure of work at the headquarters. In some districts the less amount of touring done is attributed to the observance of economy in touring expenditure.

The Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination and others inspected 52.16 per cent primary and 23.62 revaccinations against 55.98 and 21.71 in the preceding year. Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination at Hoshangabad, Wardha, Betul and Chhindwara were out on tour for only 111, 118, 126 and 132 days, respectively, which is unsatisfactory. During the vaccination season (October to March) the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination is expected to be out on tour for 135 days and to inspect at least 50 per cent of the work done by the vaccinators. There is no doubt that the outturn of vaccination work depends on the tact and energy displayed by these officers and it is necessary that the Civil Surgeon should see that the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination is out on tour for the prescribed period of 135 days during the vaccination season.

The Assistant Medical Officers in charge of local dispensaries and those on epidemic duty inspected schools regularly and reported the names of the children found unprotected. Necessary action was taken to get the children vaccinated.

47. Percentage of success in primary and revaccinations.—The percentages of success in primary vaccinations recorded by the vaccinators, Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination and Civil Surgeons during the year 1930-31 was 92.41, 87.92 and 92.45, against 90.90, 77.50 and 84.26 respectively in 1929-30, while in revaccinations the percentage of success claimed by them was 43.62, 39.70

and 35.18 against 44.51, 47.14 and 38.04, respectively, during the preceding year.

48. **Vaccination in municipal towns.**—In municipal towns and notified areas there were 56,605 births in 1930-31, of which 14,183 died before they attained the age of one year leaving 42,422 children available. Of these, 32,278 children were vaccinated giving a percentage of 76 against 63 and 68 during the previous years.

During the course of my inspection tours I found that the vaccination work was not satisfactory in several towns and the attention of the committees was drawn to its importance.

49. **Deaths from small-pox.**—The total number of deaths recorded from small-pox during 1930-31 was 5,264 giving a ratio of .38 per mille of population against 3,385 with a ratio of 24 in the preceding year. Deaths were returned from all the districts. Among the badly infected districts, Akola recorded the largest number 1,259, followed by Amraoti 969, Buldana 629 and Nagpur 525. The districts of Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Drug, Saugor and Damoh reported less than twenty deaths each.

50. **Supply of lymph.**—Glycerinated calf-lymph prepared at the Central Provinces Vaccine Institute, Nagpur, was used throughout the province. The supply is stated to be satisfactory and the lymph good. The report for the year 1930-31, as submitted by the Superintendent of the Vaccine Institute, Dr. C. R. Edibam, M.B., B.S., Dr.P.H., is reproduced below :—

“In all 210 animals were operated on—32 buffalo calves, 175 bovine calves and 3 rabbits. Of these, 3 bovine calves were rejected on account of unsatisfactory results.

The old method of operations by linear incisions was adhered to throughout the year.

The average output of lymph was 66.58 grammes per buffalo calf, 37.79 grammes per bovine calf and 2.13 grammes per rabbit.

The total yield of pulp was 8,574.64 grammes equivalent to 37,124 c.c. or 742,480 doses against 14,963.8 grammes equivalent to 63,084 c.c. or 1,261,680 doses of last year.

The cost per dose of vaccine calculated on the net expenditure was 4.56 pies against 3.07 and 4 pies of the preceding two years. The reason for the rise is due to less number of doses manufactured during the year than last year when a large amount of lymph was manufactured to meet emergencies.

Average price paid per calf was Rs. 11-11-0 and the average price realized on sale was Rs. 6-4-0 against Rs. 4-8-0 during the previous year. Fifteen calves and nine rabbits died during the year.

Storage of lymph.—Lymph is kept in cold storage for four to six months and then subjected to bacteriological tests before issue to the vaccinators. The ice chests are very uneconomical. As the installation of the electric fittings at the Institute is now complete, the sooner these ice chests are replaced by electric refrigerators the better.

Distribution of lymph.—The whole province including the States was regularly supplied on indents. The total supply of lymph was 680,645 doses against 731,825 during the last year. Of these, 602,715 doses were supplied to the vaccinators serving under various local bodies and 77,930 doses to the Feudatory States, Railway, Military authorities, private practitioners, etc.

Percentage of the result of vaccination.

		Case success.	Insertion success.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Primary vaccination	...	95	87
Revaccination	...	49	43

The figures show a slight improvement on last year's figures which are given below :—

		Case success.	Insertion success
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Primary vaccination	...	93	85
Revaccination	...	50	36

In spite of the Director of Public Health's circular, some of the vaccinators are still very negligent in the care of lymph and the technique of operation with the result that, although all the brews were sent out tested and standardized, some of the vaccinators gave very bad results.

Supply of lymph 1:1000 strength.—The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India desired that experiments be carried out with 1:1000 strength of lymph in selected cases to find out the degree and the period of immunity obtained by different vaccination techniques. The lymph of the above strength was supplied to the Civil Surgeons, Wardha, Nagpur, Seoni, Mandla, Bilaspur, Nimar, Buldana, Akola and Balaghat. The results obtained from the above districts except Balaghat, Akola and Buldana were as follows :—

		Case success.	Insertion success.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Primary vaccination	...	95	89
Revaccination	...	67	60

Finance.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,936-12-0 against Rs. 23,145-11-7 in 1929-30. Of this, Rs. 10,151-5-0 was spent on salaries and the rest Rs. 10,785-7-0 on contingencies.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 26,960-9-5 against Rs. 20,484-6-5 of the last year. The details are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale of calves	2,045	4	0
Sale of rabbits	1	0	0
Sale of lymph	24,540	6	0
Miscellaneous	373	15	5
Total	26,960	9	5

Training classes.—During the year four sessions were held and in all 55 candidates were trained—25 vaccinators, 23 private students, 6 teachers and 1 Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination. Of these, 51 were given certificates on passing the examination. The training class was as usual conducted by the Assistant Superintendent of the Vaccine Institute.”

51. Isolation Hospitals.—It is necessary that there should be isolation hospitals in Municipal towns for the segregation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases, and the need for these has been urged in my previous reports. Isolation hospitals worth the name exist only in Nagpur and Jubbulpore. The Local Government has recently sanctioned the payment to the Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, of a grant equal to half the salary of the Assistant Medical Officer whose services have been lent to the committee for working in the isolation hospital. During the outbreak of a severe epidemic it is usual for the municipal committees to erect temporary huts for isolating cases of infectious diseases. These are situated far from the basti and being ill-equipped, the people are not inclined to make use of these unless forced by utter helplessness. To enlist the confidence of the public these hospitals must be inviting in every respect, and it is hoped that the municipal committees will take steps to construct wards of four beds attached to the existing hospitals or in a suitable place where the patients could be segregated and looked after.

52. A statement giving information as regards the number and situation of small pox hospitals and the number of patients treated in hospitals and their vaccinal condition is attached as Appendix C to this report, as required by the Government of India.

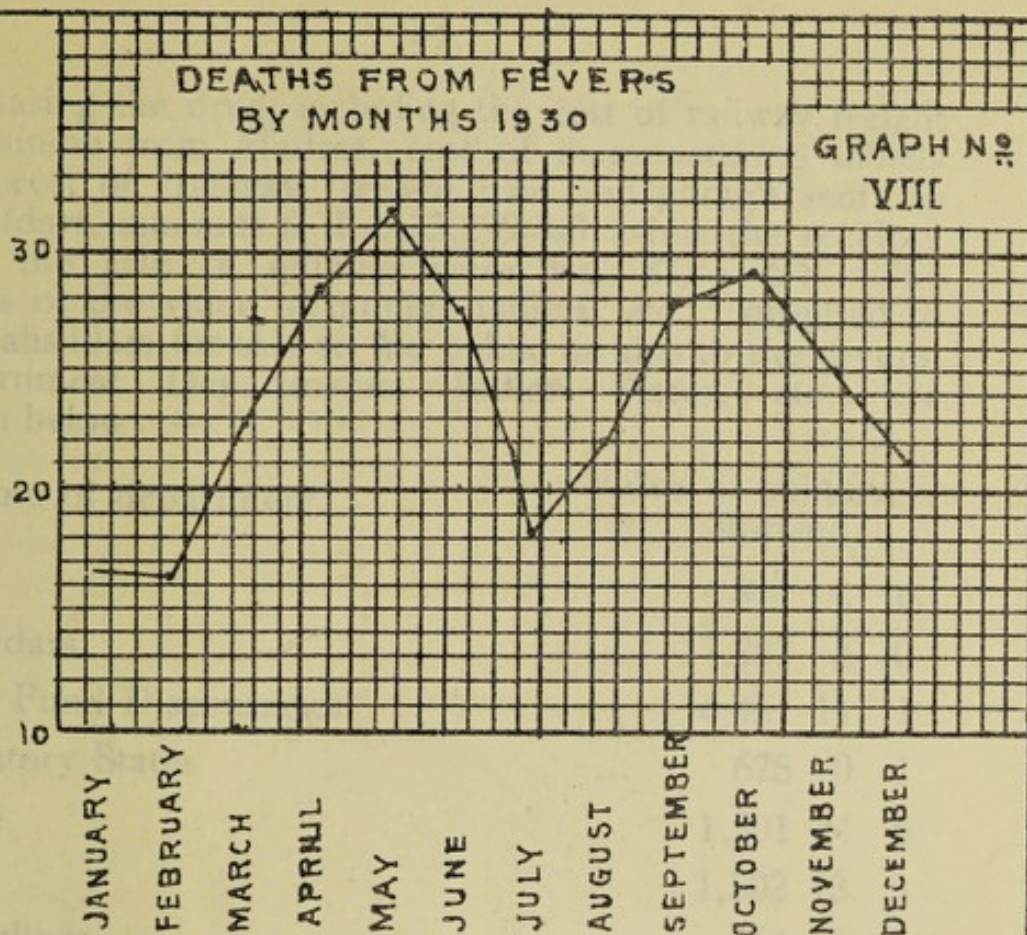
53. Measles and chicken-pox.—Measles and chicken-pox account for 5,528 deaths against 4,299 in the previous year. Of this, 1,786 deaths have been recorded in the Chhattisgarh districts. Other districts recording large numbers are Jubbulpore (632), Buldana (520) and Hoshangabad (368). It is possible that some of the deaths from small-pox specially of the mild type have found their way in this group.

Under Government Notification No. 1835-264-VIII, dated the 28th March 1930, chicken-pox has been included among the infectious diseases notifiable within the municipal limits of these provinces.

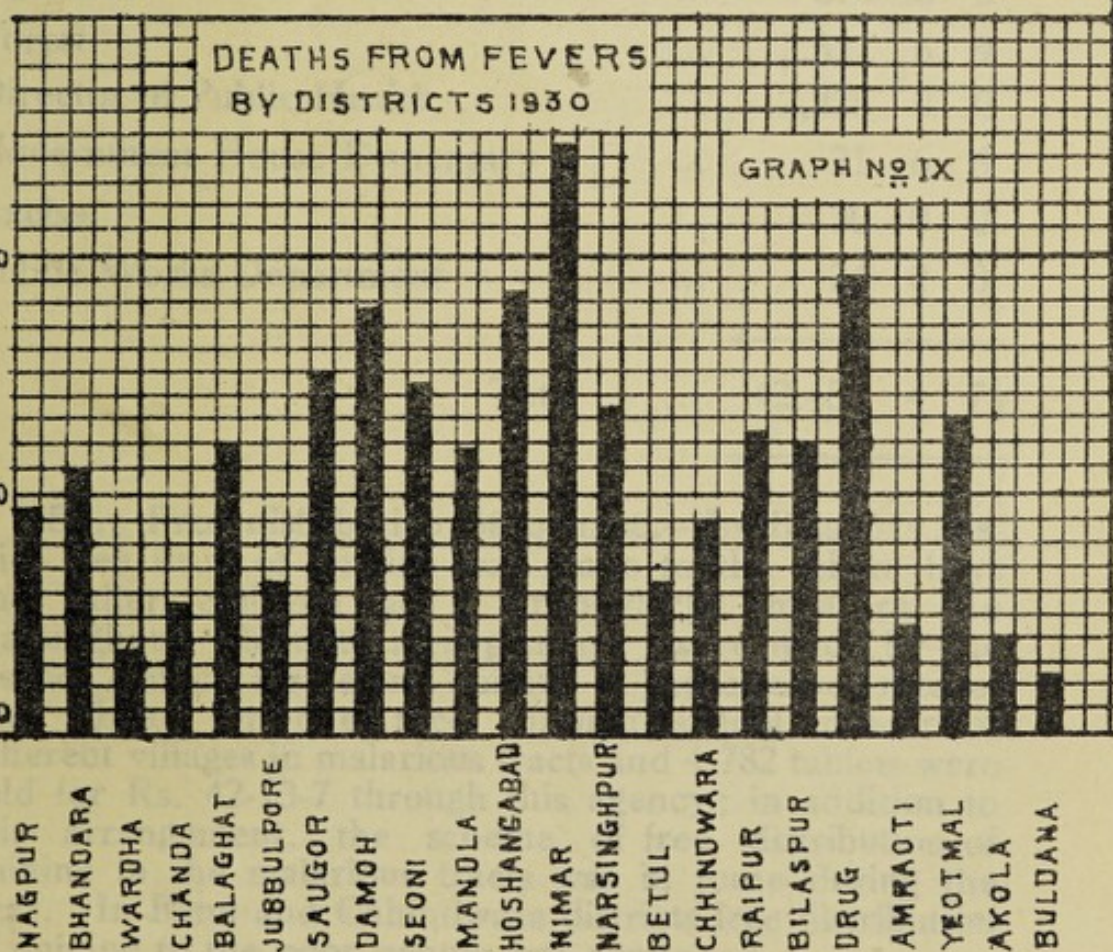
54. Fevers.—During the year 287,330 deaths are ascribed to this disease giving a ratio of 20.66 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 271,054 with a ratio of 19.48 in the previous year. The urban and rural death rates for the province were 14.22 and 21.35 respectively. This is a very convenient heading under which the village Kotwar can record any disease. In the Bhandara district it was observed that cholera cases were reported by the Kotwar under this heading with the idea of avoiding the daily long marches to the Police station-house. There has been a steady increase in mortality under this heading since the year 1927 and the deaths recorded this year are the highest since the year 1921. As usual the highest mortality was recorded in the month of May and the lowest in the month of February. The rise in mortality during the months of April, May and June is probably due to influenza as well as the high mortality amongst infants and children caused by heat, measles and rickets which, it is very likely, are included under this head. Similar rise in the months of September, October and November indicates the prevalence of malaria during this period. A graph showing deaths from fevers by months is enclosed (graph No. VIII). Of the total deaths from fever (287,330), the Chhattisgarh division contributed 80,339. Of the districts showing high mortality, Nimar heads the list with 34.51, followed by Drug (29.10), Hoshangabad (28.37) and Damoh (27.53). Berar districts except Yeotmal show low mortality rates, *i.e.*, 14.64, 14.37 and 12.30 for Amraoti, Akola and Buldana, respectively. A graph showing the death rate by districts is enclosed (graph No. IX).

55. Quinine.—During the year 1930-31, 1,500 lbs. of quinine sulphate and 550 lbs. of chinchona febrifuge were purchased from Madras and supplied to the Nagpur Jail Factory. The expenditure incurred in

DEATHS IN THOUSANDS.



DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.



purchasing the drug, including the cost of railway freight on quinine from Madras, cost of manufacturing tablets and cost of railway freight paid on parcels sent to Tahsildars, amounts to Rs. 35,299-8-0, while the receipts from the sale of quinine were Rs. 32,454-6-8. The details of the value of quinine tablets, etc., supplied to the Tahsildars for sale to the public as also to the several Government Departments, Indian States, etc., are shown below :—

Name of department.	Value of quinine, etc., supplied.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Tahsildars	... 17,287	8	0
Local Fund Dispensaries	... 16,451	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Feudatory States	... 675	0	1
Police	... 1,501	14	6
Jails	... 1,502	13	3
Agriculture	... 314	8	6
Forest	... 2,321	6	9
Director of Public Health	... 2,325	0	0
Government House Dispensary	... 21	6	6
Excise	... 30	0	0
Public Works Department	... 24	0	0
Total	... 42,455	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$

56. Free distribution of quinine.—In Balaghat district free issue of quinine was made to the school boys and other children as a prophylactic measure. In Narsinghpur district arrangements were made by the district council for selling quinine at the cheaper rate of two tablets for one pice through school masters of different villages in malarious tracts and 4,782 tablets were sold for Rs. 42-13-7 through this agency; in addition to this arrangement, the scheme of free distribution of quinine in the malarious tracts was in force during the year. In Betul and Chhindwara districts free distribution of quinine to the poor people was continued.

57. **Anti-malarial measures.**—Four malaria dispensaries sanctioned by the Government to carry out anti-malarial measures in selected tracts in the hyperendemic areas of Amraoti, Balaghat, Chhindwara and Bilaspur districts continued to work throughout the year. But in view of the financial stringency the scheme has now been discontinued from the 1st March 1931. A detailed report of the anti-malarial operations from September 1928 to February 1931 is being submitted separately to the Government. The Assistant Medical Officers made a survey of all the villages that were in their charge and took all necessary measures for the breeding grounds. A large number of breeding places such as pools, pits and ponds were permanently closed while streams, nallahs and tanks which could not be dealt with in this manner were attended to regularly. These measures included clearing of grass and vegetation which give shade to the larvae, canalizing and removing obstruction to the flow of water and treatment by larvicides, such as spraying with crude oil and kerosine or dusting with paris-green every week. There is a reduction in the average spleen rate in these areas. The fall in the spleen rate is noticeable in 63 out of 92 villages under the scheme. 15,714 patients were treated, most of these being for malaria. Considerable amount of health propaganda was done, and a large number of prophylactic doses of quinine were issued during the year 1930. The scheme was progressing satisfactorily but in view of the financial stringency it has had to be discontinued, thus undoing all the previous good work. Considering the high mortality under "Fevers" which include malaria there is no doubt that organized operations on an extensive scale are essential in this province.

Anti-malarial work was continued at Dharni at Government cost and also in Pachmarhi where a grant of Rs. 895 was given to the municipal committee. One epidemic dispensary has been specially posted to work in the Melghat Forest Division. In the Nagpur Civil Station, Balaghat, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Burhanpur towns special gangs were employed for canalizing Kachha drains, filling in borrow pits and treating the breeding places with crude oil and kerosine.

58. **Influenza.**—The disease prevailed in a mild form in many districts and the total number of cases treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries as furnished in the district reports was 36,103. Only one death

has been reported. It is, however, difficult to accept this small mortality as accurate as practically all cases were treated as out-door patients. Nagpur reports the largest number of cases (8,826), followed by Jubbulpore (8,053), Amraoti (6,206) and Yeotmal (4,516).

59. Relapsing fever.—There was no outbreak of relapsing fever anywhere, but a few cases were treated at some of the dispensaries—two in Nagpur, three in Jubbulpore and one in Raipur.

60. Enteric fever.—322 cases were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the year; of these, 111 were treated in Jubbulpore, 77 in Raipur, 49 in Bhandara, 33 in Betul, 31 in Damoh and 21 in Chanda. In Bhandara, contacts of enteric cases were given Bilivaccine with good result.

61. Guinea worm.—Out of 59 cases reported during the year 43 were treated in Damoh, 2 in Nimar and 14 in Akola. Due to step-wells in almost every village of the Damoh district the disease is widespread but only a small percentage of cases resort to hospital treatment. The disease is not as a rule fatal but causes intense suffering. One of the chief measures necessary to prevent the disease is to convert step-wells into draw-wells with parapets. It is hoped that the district council, Damoh, where the disease is fairly common, will take early steps in this direction with a view to minimizing the infection in the district.

62. Dysentery and diarrhoea.—Deaths under this heading number 33,077, giving a ratio of 2.37 against 29,934 with a ratio of 2.15 in the previous year. Of these, 5,469 deaths are attributed to dysentery and 27,608 to diarrhoea. Of the total number of deaths Berar districts contributed more than half (18,273). Taking the ratio per 1,000 of the population, Akola heads the list with 8.12, followed by Amraoti (6.10), Buldana (4.68), Yeotmal (4.63) and Wardha (3.76). By Government Notification No. 1835-264-VIII, dated the 28th March 1930, dysentery has been made notifiable within the municipal limits of the province.

63. Respiratory diseases.—Respiratory diseases contributed 39,441 deaths during the year under report giving a ratio of 2.83 against 38,269 deaths with a ratio of 2.75 in the previous year. The highest mortality (9.96) was returned from Jubbulpore, followed by Saugor (6.85), Nimar (6.85), Betul (4.90), Buldana (4.63) and Akola (4.55). The urban mortality was as usual higher than the rural, being 5.09 and 2.59 respectively.

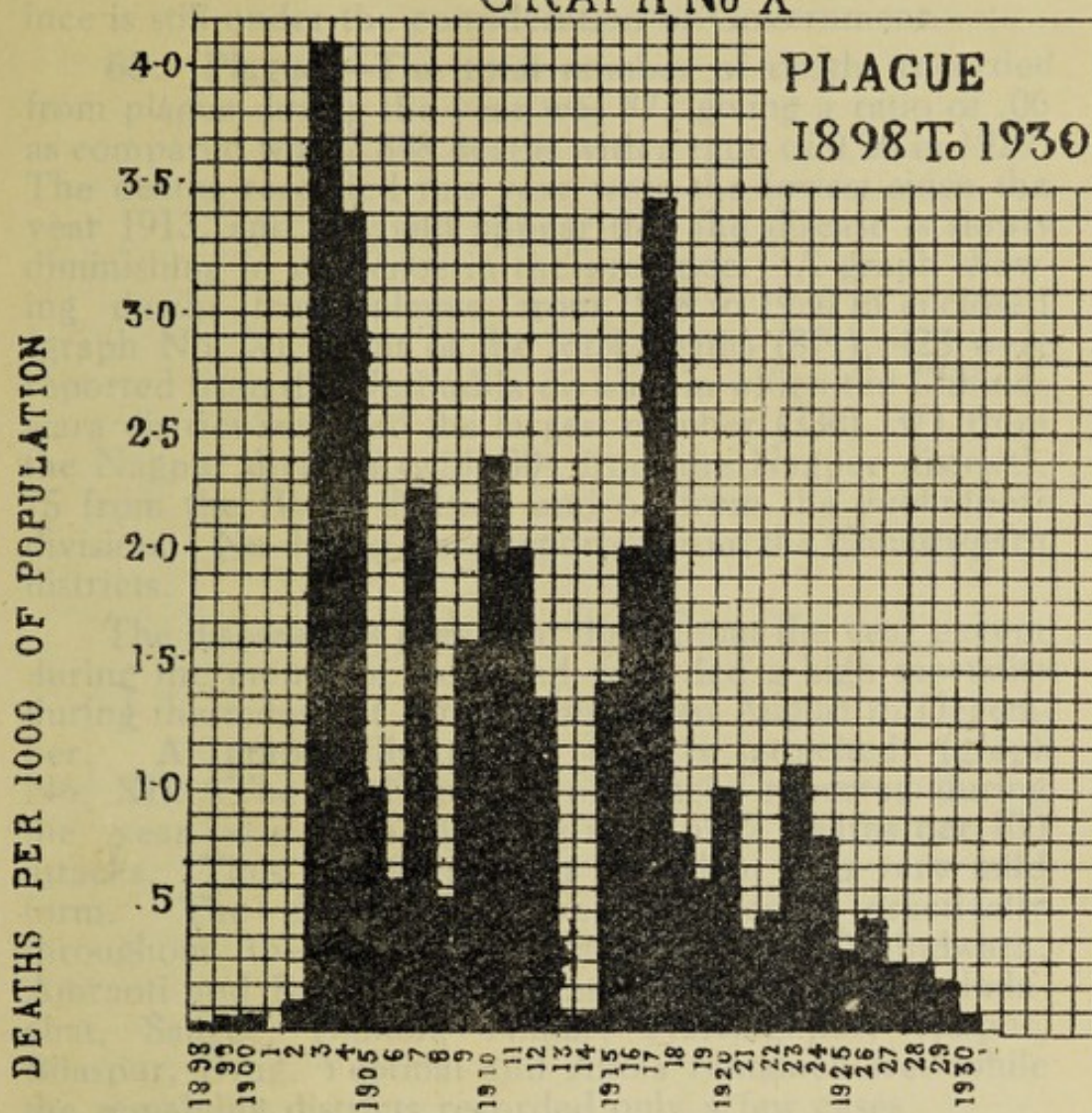
64. Tuberculosis of lungs.—The district reports show that the number of tuberculosis cases treated during the year in hospitals and dispensaries was 2,679 against 1,890 in the previous year. The largest number of cases (520) have been reported from Nagpur, followed by Bilaspur (361), Akola (311), Chhindwara (300) and Amraoti (286). These figures cannot be a real index of the prevalence of this disease which is undoubtedly on the increase in the congested and ill-ventilated localities. Moreover, the above number represents mostly advanced cases which could be detected in the hurried examination at the outdoors. Earlier cases are not likely to be detected at all. By Government Notification No. 1835-264-VIII, dated the 28th March 1930, this disease, like other infectious diseases, is now made notifiable within the municipal limits of Central Provinces and Berar.

Deaths from tuberculosis are not separately recorded but are mixed up and included under the head "Respiratory diseases". Under these circumstances it is not possible to find the actual incidence of the disease. Steps have now been taken to add two columns in the vital statistics returns. Instead of one heading "Respiratory diseases" there will now be three columns, *viz.*, (1) pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis or consumption, (2) tuberculosis of joints, etc., and (3) other respiratory diseases. The modified form has come into force from the 1st January 1931. A leaflet was drawn up in English and in the vernaculars, and printed copies were supplied to all the registration officers to enable them to distinguish between tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

A beginning has been made but it is not possible to expect accurate records immediately. The very fact of having a separate column for this disease in the vital statistics form will act as an incentive for getting more and more information, thus ultimately leading to sufficiently reliable records.

The report received from the Nirmalendu Tuberculosis Sanatorium which is a missionary institution at Pendra (Bilaspur district) shows that there were 18 in-patients on the 1st January 1930 and 43 were admitted during the year. Of these, 4 died and 32 were discharged. Of those who left the sanatorium 7 patients were discharged with disease arrested (patients staying on an average for 280 days in the sanatorium), 9 improved (average stay 98 days) and 16 unimproved (stay 73 days). The daily average of patients undergoing treatment at the sanatorium was 25.8.

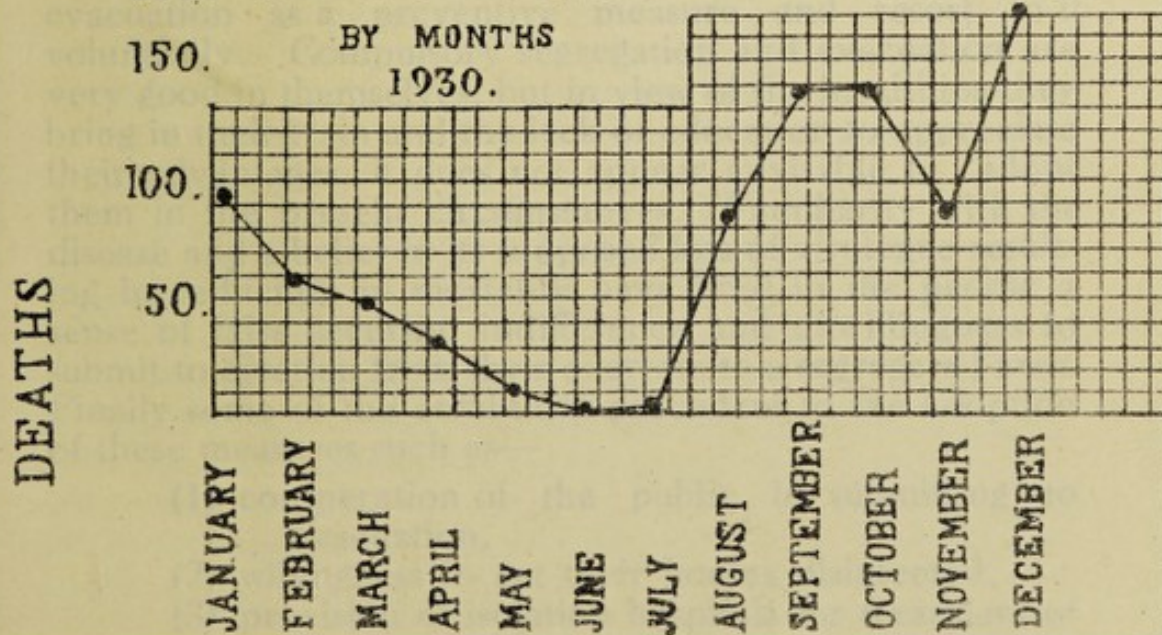
GRAPH No X

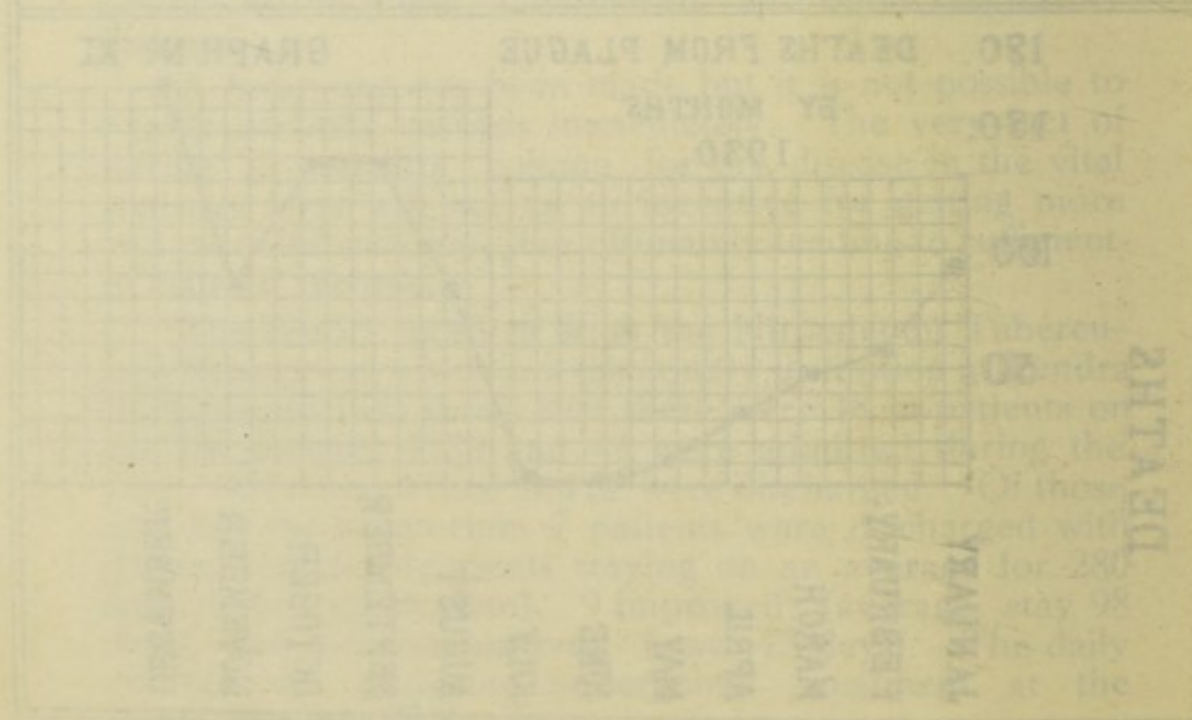
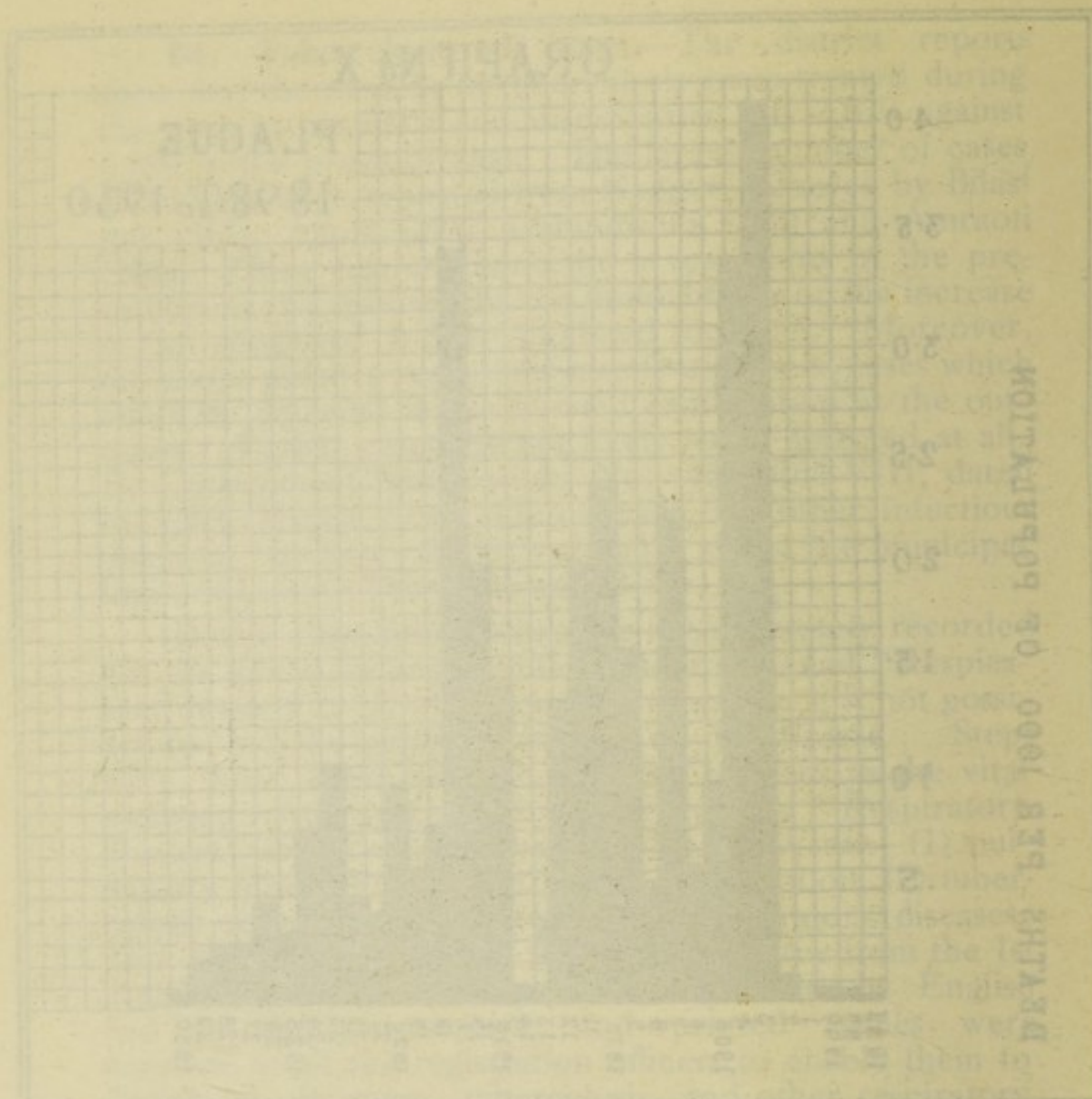


180. DEATHS FROM PLAGUE

GRAPH No XI

BY MONTHS
1930.





The question of a tuberculosis sanatorium in the province is still under the consideration of Government.

65. Plague.—The total number of deaths recorded from plague during the year was 871 giving a ratio of .06 as compared with 2,808 deaths with a ratio of 0.20 in 1929. The deaths recorded this year were the lowest since the year 1913, and it would appear that the disease is slowly diminishing in virulence in the province. A graph showing deaths from plague from 1898 to 1930 in enclosed (graph No. X). Out of the total deaths (871), 423 were reported from the Nerbudda division in which the Chhindwara district returned the largest number (330), 311 from the Nagpur division (with 304 from the Nagpur district), 75 from the Berar division and 62 from the Jubbulpore division. No deaths were reported from the Chhattisgarh districts.

The disease was prevalent throughout the year except during the month of June and recorded a high mortality during the month of January and from August to December. A graph illustrating this is attached (graph No. XI). The total number of attacks reported during the year was 4,097 giving a ratio of 21 deaths per 100 attacks. Thus the disease was prevalent in a very mild form. The districts that reported cases practically throughout the year were Nagpur, Betul, Chhindwara, Amraoti and Buldana. The districts of Bhandara, Balaghat, Saugor, Damoh, Nimar, Narsinghpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Yeotmal and Akola remained free while the remaining districts recorded only a few cases.

66. Evacuation.—People realize the importance of evacuation as a preventive measure and resort to it voluntarily. Compulsory segregation and evacuation are very good in themselves, but in view of the hardships they bring in their train and the lack of education to appreciate their advantages, it does not appear advisable to adopt them in the present circumstances. Familiarity with the disease and a belief in its supposed loss of virulence resulting in reduction in mortality have bred in the people a sense of false security, indifference and unwillingness to submit to ejection from their quarters to a segregated area. Finally some of the conditions precedent to the adoption of these measures such as—

- (1) co-operation of the public in submitting to evacuation,
- (2) willingness to get their houses disinfected,
- (3) provision of isolation hospitals for treatment of plague-stricken cases,

- (4) good segregation camps with necessary building material,
- (5) disinfecting stations for the purpose of disinfection of articles of clothing, etc.,

are generally conspicuous by their absence.

67. Inoculation.—As stated in the last year's report this method of plague prevention requires no advocacy. On an outbreak of plague in the village the people themselves request for a medical man for inoculation work. The total number of inoculations performed during the year was 11,403 against 36,810 in 1929. The decrease in the total number of inoculations is due to low mortality amongst the plague attacks. The largest number of inoculations was performed in the Chhindwara district (4,382), followed by Nagpur (3,489) and Betul (1,500). Out of the total number (11,403) the regular medical staff was responsible for 4,381, the public health staff for 4,457 and the private practitioners for 2,565. No death has been reported amongst the inoculated.

68. Temporary plague regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act.—During the year these regulations were sanctioned for the districts of Seoni and Chhindwara. In Seoni town they were made applicable for three months during which period there was no plague epidemic in the town. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, states that he made no use of his powers under these regulations because the attacks of plague were generally mild, and when they were more serious, people were as a rule willing to evacuate the basti except in the rains, while the Civil Surgeon, Chhindwara, states that the regulations in force in the towns were to a certain extent useful in preventing plague-infected people from coming into the towns and thus the towns were free from outside infection for a considerable period.

69. Rat destruction work.—Rat campaigns on systematic lines were continued during the year in the towns of Nagpur (City and Civil Station), Katol, Bhandara, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Betul, Multai, Amraoti (town), Yeotmal, Digras and Malkapur. Rat campaign work was also started by the Municipal Committee, Chhindwara, and was continued throughout the year. The Municipal Committee, Saoner, is anxious to introduce rat destruction work in its town but owing to financial stringency the committee's application for the grant and also that of the Municipal Committee, Chhindwara, were not sanctioned. In the towns of Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Amraoti (town) and Malkapur the continuance of rat destruction campaign

which, according to the previous sanction of the Government would have been stopped during the year, was at the request of the municipal committees concerned, sanctioned for a further period of three to five years.

Rat destruction work in the Khamgaon town, which had been in force since 1928-29, was discontinued by the Municipal Committee, Khamgaon, during the year on the plea that there was no outbreak of plague within the municipal limits. In this connection the Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, remarks :—

“There was no plague, and this accounts for the indifference of local bodies, notably the Municipal Committee, Khamgaon, towards the rat destruction campaigns. None wishes it, but none can altogether ignore the possibility of a rude awakening in this respect should the epidemic reappear.”

In the Nagpur town and Civil Station 131,353 rats were destroyed during the year against 98,448 in 1929. In the Jubbulpore town also 65,020 rats were killed against 55,962 in 1929. In this connection the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, remarks : “The district and Jubbulpore town have again succeeded in avoiding the visitation of plague and as Jubbulpore used in the past regularly to be the starting point for the outbreak of the disease, its absence can with some confidence be attributed to the successful anti-rat campaign consistently pursued by the municipality.”

A statement showing the number of rats destroyed and the expenditure incurred thereon in the towns of this province during the year 1930 is attached as Appendix D to this report.

70. Epidemic dispensaries.—During the year thirty-nine epidemic dispensaries were employed on a permanent basis. Eight additional dispensaries were temporarily sanctioned for anti-cholera inoculation of pilgrims at important junction stations in connection with the *Kumbh Mela* Fair and worked from December 1929 to February 1930. Due to the widespread epidemic of cholera during the year the Government also sanctioned twelve additional epidemic dispensaries temporarily for a period of

three months. These dispensaries have proved a most effective agency for dealing with outbreaks of epidemic diseases and are of great use in bringing medical aid to the doors of the rural population. There is always a great demand for these dispensaries during epidemics and much valuable time is lost by the time they reach the infected areas. Considering the high mortality due to infectious and other diseases in this province it is necessary to have one epidemic dispensary for each tahsil. These could then be utilized immediately on the outbreak of any epidemic disease. Even in the absence of an epidemic there is enough work for them in the rural areas.

During the year the Assistant Medical Officers in charge of epidemic dispensaries visited 5,735 villages and treated 95,607 patients and delivered 7,562 lectures on health subjects against 5,607 villages visited, 106,690 patients treated and 7,398 lectures delivered in 1929. The patients treated were mostly for malaria, diseases of digestive and respiratory systems, skin and eye. They performed 139,845 anti-cholera and 4,457 anti-plague inoculations. Minor operations performed by them were 893 while 98 cases were sent to the headquarter hospitals for major operations. During the course of their tours they disinfected 9,581 wells and inspected 54,521 children in 1,097 schools. In addition to the above work they reported on the water-supply and general sanitation of the villages and checked 36,487 vaccinations and 85,250 vital occurrences.

There is a decided improvement in the work of these epidemic dispensaries. In some quarters the employment of these dispensaries is met with the remark that they are useful only during epidemics, but the obvious answer is that there is no other source in the conditions obtaining at present which could cater to the requirements of rural areas even to the limited extent that these institutions are doing. In the absence of such organizations the retention of these dispensaries is indispensable inasmuch as their abolition means the denial of even ordinary medical relief to a good number of the inhabitants of rural areas. It is undoubtedly true that more effective supervision is required over the work of these dispensaries but this can

only be obtained when the Public Health Department is enlarged to suit the requirements of these provinces.

The expenditure incurred on these dispensaries during the year was Rs. 1,34,460-8-10, of which Rs. 69,226-9-0 were spent on salaries and deputation allowances of the staff, Rs. 25,036-14-0 on travelling allowances, Rs. 15,515-4-6 on medicines and equipment and Rs. 24,681-13-4 on tour charges, postage, etc.

71. Injuries.—Deaths from injuries numbered 6,615 during the year against 6,619 in 1929. Of these, suicide caused 848, wounds and accident 4,276, rabies 168 and snake bite 1,323 deaths.

72. Rabies.—Bites by rabid animals were responsible for 168 deaths, of which 31 were recorded in urban and 137 in rural areas. District reports show that there were 389 dog-bite cases and 31 cases of bites by other animals in municipal and other towns and 157 and 92, respectively in rural areas. Of these, 356 were sent by the municipal committees and 242 by the district councils to anti-rabic treatment centres at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Akola. Out of the above 598 cases that were sent for the treatment, 464 were cured, 2 died and the condition of the remaining 132 is unknown. Eight persons from Nimar refused to go for treatment. In addition to these indigent persons, Government servants and their families and private individuals also received treatment at these centres. The total number of cases treated at these centres during the year was Nagpur (376), Jubbulpore (341), Hoshangabad (179), Raipur (92) and Akola (89).

The number of stray dogs killed in municipal towns during the year was 12,095 as compared with 13,549 in the previous year. 389 stray dogs were also killed in the rural areas but out of this as many as 309 were destroyed by the Yeotmal District Council. It is hoped that the local bodies will realize that it is cheaper to destroy stray dogs and prevent rabies than to spend money on sending the indigent cases to the treatment centres.

73. Snake-bite cases.—132 cases of snake-bite attended hospitals and dispensaries for treatment, out of whom seven died.

74. Deaths from other causes.—During the year 129,588 deaths were registered under this head giving a ratio of 9.31 per 1,000 of the population against 118,454 deaths with a ratio of 8.52 in the previous year. Deaths from a variety of causes—leprosy, rheumatism, child-births, rickets, diabetes, etc., which cannot be classified under the recognized headings of the vital statistics form,

find their way to this column. This heading also includes diseases which the village kotwar cannot diagnose or understand.

75. Other diseases prevalent.—Seven cases of Lathyrism are reported to have been treated during the year. Of these, 6 are from Narsinghpur and 1 from Damoh. A total of 255 cases of cancer have been treated in various hospitals and dispensaries. Eight cases of scurvy were treated in Akola. Twenty-one cases of diabètes have been reported—13 from Damoh and 8 from Akola.

76. Leprosy.—The scheme for the systematic leprosy-propaganda-treatment-survey work was fully described in the last year's report. During the first two months of the year under report the survey party was busy in surveying the remaining eight police station-houses. Thus the whole block of 33 Police station-houses has now been completely surveyed and the Leprosy-Propaganda-Treatment-Survey Units have been disbanded. As a result of these survey operations 32 leprosy-treatment-centres have been established, out of which 16 are managed by Assistant Medical Officers attached to the Public Health Department and the remaining 16 have been handed over to the Assistant Medical Officers in charge of the existing dispensaries or private doctors. The outstanding features of the year have been the handing over of the Balod Leprosy Clinic to the mission at Jamgaon and the taking over of the Simga Leprosy Clinic from a subsidised medical practitioner by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the Public Health Department, thus increasing the number of residuary centres from 16 to 17. In June 1930 the Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the residuary centre at Abhanpur was deputed to Nimar to start a leprosy campaign there, and consequently the Assistant Medical Officer at Kurud had to hold combined charge of the Abhanpur and Kurud centres.

During the course of the year the Assistant Medical Officers in charge of the residuary centres have resurveyed the villages in their charge and discovered 701 new cases. Immediate contacts of lepers have also been examined by them frequently. The main features of leprosy were explained to the villagers in simple language by means of illustrated posters in weekly bazars, etc. In the beginning when the survey operations were taken up many lepers were afraid of being sent from their homes to some leper asylum. Even the inhabitants of the villages used to hesitate to give out the names of the lepers known

to them, but this misapprehension has since been overcome by moving freely amongst the lepers. The lepers were also told that the survey and the resurvey were done to determine the actual number of lepers in the thana area and not with a view to removing them from their homes. The treatment centres were fixed at such places where leper patients could conveniently attend on market days, thus securing the double object of shopping and undergoing treatment on one and the same day. When the people were convinced of the advantages of such an arrangement they advised the lepers of their villages not to lose the opportunity of reaping the benefit of treatment given free of cost. One sub-centre at a convenient distance has been opened under each Assistant Medical Officer of the leprosy staff with a view to affording facilities to the lepers in the way of avoiding travelling long distances for receiving treatment. The attendance in all the centres managed by the special leprosy staff and by the missionaries of Jamgaon has been satisfactory but the attendance at the dispensary centres is somewhat disappointing. The fall in the dispensary centres is chiefly attributable to want of necessary propaganda to induce the lepers to come to centres for treatment. The services of Assistant Medical Officers on leprosy duty were utilized in propaganda work and in treating ordinary and epidemic cases while visiting villages for purposes of resurvey within the limits of the thana. In stating this it is necessary to make it clear that these Assistant Medical Officers differ from the Assistant Medical Officers of epidemic dispensaries in that they are not liable to be shifted to tackle epidemics from one thana to another. During the year under report the attendance of the leper patients was 120,819 against 19,760 in 1929, out of which 98 cases were rendered symptom free and 397 cases were found to have improved under treatment. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the anti-leprosy campaign is making headway in spite of ignorance, illiteracy and novelty of the methods adopted for almost the first time in this province in combating this disease. Much more remains to be done and it is possible that further success on a regular and progressive scale can and will be achieved if the continuance of the scheme on a permanent basis is assured.

In addition to the above 2,271 cases of leprosy were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries and 3,127 in the leper asylums of the province. Statement showing the statistics pertaining to the mission leper asylums in the province is attached as Appendix E.

During the last year four Assistant Medical Officers and two private medical practitioners were sent to Calcutta to undergo a short course of training in leprosy. There are at present 10 Assistant Surgeons, 61 Assistant Medical Officers and 12 private medical practitioners trained in the modern methods of treatment of leprosy.

77. The financial position of the Leprosy Relief Fund stands as follows :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in hand on the 1st January 1930...	6,096	2	0
Interest received from the Provincial Treasurer during the year.	244	9	6
• Grant from the headquarters of the Association received during the year.	7,540	0	0
Refund of the unspent amount of the grant from the Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, given to him for the construction of leprosy serais.	3	9	3
Total ...	13,884	4	9

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces, for the construction of 6 cheap quarters for the accommodation and treatment of released leper patients.	2,000	0	0
Allowance to Assistant Medical Officer, Akot, for treating leper patients at Akot.	80	0	0
Additional expenditure for the construction of kutchha leprosy serais at Raipur and Nagpur.	152	10	0
Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	301	14	0
Total ...	2,534	8	0

Balance in hand on the 1st January 1931... 11,349 12 9

NOTE.—No grants were paid to the leper asylums in the Province.

78. Hookworm.—Investigation regarding the prevalence of hookworm was as usual carried out in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Akola, Amraoti and Narsinghpur Jails. The reports show that 489 cases were cured, 131 cases were under treatment and 16 cases resisted the treatment.

79. Summary of the state of the public health during the year 1930.—The general and infant mortality rates (37.76 and 241.82) for the year under report make dismal reading. These provinces hold the unenviable position of having the highest mortality rates for the whole of India, Punjab following with 29.66, Bihar and Orissa 29.60, Bombay 29.53, United Provinces 27.20 and Madras

25.52; but as an offset it may be stated that these provinces also lead with regard to birth rate which connotes a high death rate. The year under report was subject to an outbreak of epidemic of cholera on an extensive scale which carried away a good many people. All the contributory factors are dealt with in their proper place in the report.

Although the subject of infant mortality was dealt with in the last year's report, there are other factors for reducing this mortality rate which are considered of equal importance and, therefore, worth examination with a view to finding out how far they are capable of practical application in these provinces.

(1) Are all antenatal clinics in charge of medical men or women? So far as these provinces are concerned there are very few centres which are so controlled. In spite of the Health Workers having been given training suited to the rank they are called upon to hold, which gives them the knowledge necessary to decide which cases should be seen by members of the medical profession, the fact remains that, with the class of people who attend the Welfare Centres, such expert advice is beyond their financial capacity. This naturally results in the loss of that skilled help which is most essential during the antenatal period for correcting any abnormalities. Unless and until the members of the medical profession, both independent and official, take a real live interest in the Welfare Centres, infant mortality rate cannot be expected to be reduced.

(2) Overwork among pregnant women. Active steps are necessary to prohibit women in this delicate state of health from overwork and to insist on maternity leave one month prior to and one month after confinement. Such legislation implies financial assistance from the employers or the State.

(3) The public do not realize the imperative necessity of discouraging untrained women from attending during confinement or on the child after birth.

(4) The disinclination on the part of parents to take their children to dispensaries for treatment on the advent of any illness. This delayed appreciation of immediate treatment leads to disastrous results.

(5) The present number of Welfare Centres requires to be multiplied at least three times over before beneficial effects can be produced. In view of the limited number of such centres their influence is necessarily localised to a small area where it is known that the Health Workers are making their power for good felt by the residents.

Deaths under five years of age amount to 54.76 per cent against 53.93 for 1929 of the total mortality. These figures represent the sum-total of ignorance in the bringing up of children by parents, inadequate medical facilities, general insanitary home and local conditions, overcrowding, infectious and other preventable diseases like measles, whooping cough, broncho-pneumonia, etc., and the lack of realization of their responsibilities in matters affecting sanitation by the local bodies. There is a tendency to lean on the Government to eradicate even such evils as are within the competence of the local bodies themselves to deal with effectively.

Out of the total death rate of 37.76, fevers account for 20.66 as against 19.48 for 1929 and 17.42 the mean of five years 1925 to 1929. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that malaria accounts for a very large proportion of this mortality.

All other causes come second with 9.31. In view of the lack of scientific diagnosis especially in rural areas any disease, the history of which is not available, is reported under this heading by the local head-men and therefore this figure cannot be accepted as accurate.

The mortality rate for respiratory diseases is 2.83 as against 2.75 for 1929. Here again the same defective reporting is likely to occur.

As regards cholera the death rate of 1.67 as against .44 for 1929 is due to the prevalence of an epidemic on an extensive scale in Berar. In this connection it is gratifying to note that about 250,000 inoculations were performed which figure is significant in that the people have begun to appreciate the advantages of such protective inoculations.

The death rate from small-pox (.36 as against .10 in 1929) has brought home to this department that the public do not appreciate the importance of re-vaccination. Once primary vaccination has been performed it is considered by the laymen that they are protected against small-pox for all time. The fight of this department is not so much against the disease itself as against apathy, indifference and the fact that small-pox has no terrors for the public. A circular letter was sent round to all the Civil Surgeons warning them of the probability of an outbreak of small-pox on an extensive scale. Steps were also taken to manufacture a large quantity of lymph at the Vaccine Institute. This disease shows a tendency to periodicity every five or six years. The cause of this occurrence appears to be due to the following :—

- (1) Absence of legislation for compulsory vaccination in rural areas resulting in a large number

of unprotected children, which goes on increasing every year.

(2) Progressive increase in loss of immunity in those who are not completely protected by primary vaccination.

(3) Inadequate exercise of powers in areas where primary vaccination is compulsory.

(4) Lack of legislative provision for revaccination.

Plague existed in a mild form; the death rate was .06 as against .20 in 1929.

The total death rate for cholera, small-pox and plague amounts to 5.5 per cent of the total mortality as against 2.20 per cent in 1929.

As regards epidemic diseases every available means at the disposal of the Public Health Department was employed to stamp out the diseases.

It would not be out of place to state that the appointment of District Health Officers in the majority of districts in this province appears to be a strong necessity with a view not only to stimulate interest in health matters but also to exercise that supervision over the subordinates of the Public Health Department without which maximum results cannot be obtained.

SECTIONS VII AND VIII.—*Omitted*

SECTION IX.—SANITARY WORKS (CIVIL)

TOWN SANITATION

80. Income and expenditure from municipal funds.—

The total income of the municipal towns in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year ending the 31st March 1930, inclusive of the opening balance amounting to Rs. 22,75,792, was Rs. 97,68,566, against Rs. 85,48,710 in the year 1928-29. Of this amount Rs. 26,76,972 was spent on public health purposes, as shown below, which represents 36 per cent of the total municipal revenue, against 36 and 38 per cent, respectively, for the preceding two years and 50 per cent for the year 1920-21—

Details of expenditure.

	Rs.
1. Water-supply ...	8,21,729
2. Drainage ...	2,68,657
3. Conservancy ...	12,54,442
4. Charges on account of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.	78,997
5. Plague charges ...	60,429
6. Vaccination ...	26,024
7. Other Sanitary requirements ...	24,796
8. Markets and slaughter-houses ...	1,35,862
9. Registration of births and deaths ...	6,036
Total ...	26,76,972

As compared with the preceding year the expenditure under the heads water-supply, conservancy, charges on account of health officers, etc., vaccination, markets and slaughter-houses and registration of births and deaths has increased while under other heads it has slightly decreased during the year.

81. Government grants-in-aid of sanitary works in municipal towns.—The following is the list of Government grants paid during the year 1930-31 to municipal committees and other local bodies in the province towards sanitation :—

<i>Particulars.</i>		Rs.
1. Grant to the Indian Red Cross Society, Central Provinces and Berar Branch, Nagpur, for Infant Welfare work.		35,990
2. Grants to Municipal Committees to cover half the cost of the expenditure incurred by them towards the pay of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.		11,688
3. Grants to Municipal Committees to cover half the cost of the expenditure incurred by them towards the entertainment of midwives for infant mortality prevention.		1,337
4. Grant to the Municipal Committee, Pachmarhi, for carrying out anti-malarial measures in the Pachmarhi town.		895
5. Grant to the Sanitation Committee, Dindori (Mandla district), for meeting the recurring sanitary expenditure.		100
6. Grant to the St. John Ambulance Association, Central Provinces Provincial Centre, Nagpur.		60
Total ...		50,070

Grants aggregating to Rs. 19,013 were also paid to the Municipal Committees at Narsinghpur, Khamgaon, Katol, Yeotmal, Betul, Digra, Nagpur, Bhandara, Malkapur, Amraoti town and Jubbulpore to meet half the cost of the expenditure incurred by them on rat destruction work in their towns during the year 1929-30.

82. Works undertaken by the Public Works Department.—The sanitary works in the province continued in charge of the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch,

Central Provinces, whose report for the year ending the 31st December 1930, dealing with water-works, drainage, anti-malarial and sanitary measures undertaken by the Public Works Department forms Appendix F to this report.

83. Works undertaken by municipal committees.—Information regarding the improvement effected by municipal committees during the year has not been received from all the towns; but from those received so far it would appear that the municipalities in general have continued to display a certain amount of activity in sanitation and taken steps to carry out all the ordinary improvements.

84. Sanitary byelaws.—During the year under report, 9,064 cases were prosecuted and compounded for breach of sanitary byelaws and the fines realized and compensation accepted amounted to Rs. 9,822 which give an average of Re. 1-1-4 per defaulter, against Re. 1-3-2 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,964 persons were dealt with for neglecting to report vital occurrences to the police, the amount of fines and compensation realized from them being Rs. 878, against 1,197 persons and fines of Rs. 945 in the preceding year.

85. Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.—The post of the Health Officer, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, which was vacant from May 1929, was filled after a year, *i.e.*, in May 1930, by the appointment of Dr. R. L. Tuli, M.B., B.S. (Punjab), D.P.H. (London), D.T.M. (Liverpool), L.M. (Dublin). In the Jubbulpore town the vacancy created by Dr. M. R. Goverdhan, who left to join another appointment, was filled by the appointment of Captain P. L. Whig who is also a qualified Health Officer. I am glad to note that the post of the Health Officer in the Amraoti Town Municipality, which was abolished in April 1929 by the municipal committee, has been re-created during the year under report and Mr. S. H. Kulkarni, who worked as Health Officer prior to the abolition of the post, has been appointed permanently.

In other municipal towns trained sanitary inspectors continued supervising the sanitation of their respective towns.

86. Mortality in places where drainage and water-supply schemes have been introduced.—In compliance with the orders of the Government of India the following table is inserted, showing the towns where drainage work and piped water-supplies have been provided.

together with the average mortality for the five years prior to and the years subsequent to the completion of works :—

District.	Name of town.	Date of completion of works of		Average annual death rate since the introduction of the drainage system or water-supply or both.	Average annual death rate for five years preceding the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.
		Drainage.	Water-supply.		
Wardha	Wardha	1914	November 1898.	33·57	39·07
Wardha	Arvi	...	November 1917.	33·59	43·92
Hoshangabad	Harda	1919	June 1900.	44·78	41·12

The towns of Wardha and Arvi show diminished death rate since the introduction of drainage and water-supply while the Harda town still continues to show a higher mortality.

RURAL SANITATION.

87. Villages under the Village Sanitation Act.—During the year under report the Village Sanitation Act has been withdrawn from the village of Anjangaon in the Amraoti district and Nandura, Pimpalgaon-Kale and Chikhli in the Buldana district. So at the end of the year there were eighty-seven villages in the province in which the provisions of the Act were in operation. The total receipts of all these villages for the year ending the 30th September 1930, amounted to Rs. 3,64,177 against Rs. 3,90,313 in the preceding year, and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,65,142 against Rs. 3,89,720 in the last year. The expenditure was as follows—

Rs. 10,658 on water-supply, Rs. 50,547 on cleaning of village sites, Rs. 14,885 on drains, Rs. 48,137 on roads and Rs. 2,40,915 under other miscellaneous heads.

88. Town fund and other villages under the Mukaddam Rules.—In these villages the total receipts amounted to Rs. 29,637 against Rs. 31,819 in the preceding year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 31,842, of which Rs. 1,577 were spent on water-supply, Rs. 15,238 on cleaning village sites, Rs. 128 on drainage, Rs. 3,629 on roads and Rs. 11,270 on other miscellaneous improvements.

89. **Ryotwari villages.**—A sum of Rs. 11,397 was spent during the year on the improvement of water-supply in ryotwari villages in the districts of Balaghat, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Amraoti.

90. **Villages under the Village Panchayat Act.**—During the year 1929-30, 15 new panchayats were established so that at the end of the year there were 424 panchayats in the province, of which 235 looked after conservancy and sanitation. Sixty-four panchayats have attended to water-supply and sixty-eight to roads. The total receipts of panchayats during the year 1929-30 were Rs. 1,51,559 and the expenditure was Rs. 91,728 as against Rs. 93,846 and Rs. 55,274, respectively, for the preceding year. During the year the expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 54,701, water-supply Rs. 6,226, repairs to roads Rs. 12,069, cleaning of village sites Rs. 17,866 and drainage Rs. 866.

91. **Improvement of water-supply in rural areas.**—Owing to financial stringency no grants for the improvement of water-supply in rural areas were paid to district councils during the year 1930-31, excepting the District Council at Akola to whom a grant of Rs. 4,657 was paid for effecting improvements to the existing sunk reservoir at Ghusar.

92. **Medical relief on scarcity works.**—During the year under report scarcity camps were opened in the Jabulpore, Saugor and Damoh districts all of which were visited regularly by the epidemic dispensary staff who were assisted by the Assistant Medical Officers in charge of branch dispensaries. Twenty-nine temporary compounders were also employed for medical relief on these works. Medical assistance at the camps was promptly given and no epidemic disease occurred. All preventive measures were taken to keep cholera under check.

93. **Fairs.**—The fairs in the province were held as usual, except the fair at Kundanpur in the Damoh district. No epidemic disease or unusual sickness was reported at any of these fairs, excepting at the fair at Singaji in the Nimar district where at the end of the fair there was a sudden outbreak of cholera. The Civil Surgeon states that he proceeded at once to the fair area with all available medical officers to help the Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the fair, and a vigorous campaign of anti-cholera inoculations was started. In all, there were about 60 attacks and 10 deaths in the fair area.

As usual, Assistant Medical Officers in charge of epidemic dispensaries were detailed to look after the sanitary arrangements at all the fair places. The Civil Surgeons, Seoni and Narsinghpur visited the Mundara and Barman fairs, respectively. All sources of water-supply in the fair area were permanganated before they were allowed to be used by the people for drinking purposes. For Mahadeo fair circle vaccinators were deputed to disinfect all the wells on Nagpur, Seoni and Mutkuli roads. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Main Hospital, Chhindwara and the Assistant Medical Officers, Sausar and Chaurai were also deputed to look after the pilgrims in their respective towns and railway stations. The Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway dispensary, Chhindwara, also co-operated. Lectures on health subjects were delivered by Assistant Medical Officers on duty in the fair area. The prescribed reports of the medical and sanitary arrangements and of the disinfectants stocked at the fairs were generally received from the local authorities.

94. **Medical inspection of schools.**—All the schools in dispensary towns were generally visited every month by medical officers in charge of dispensaries in their respective towns and those in villages by the epidemic dispensary staff. In some of the districts, medical officers in charge of branch dispensaries inspected the district council schools also which were within a radius of five miles from their dispensaries, though not regularly. In Saoner town in Nagpur district a private practitioner is in charge of this work while in Nagpur City, where the Health Officer is responsible, it is reported that many schools remained uninspected during the year. The Civil Surgeon, Narsinghpur, reports that the Municipal Committee, Gadawara, has recently discontinued the monthly medical inspection of its schools on financial grounds.

These inspections produce very good results. Children found unprotected are vaccinated and those found suffering from enlarged spleen and contagious diseases are sent to the dispensary for treatment. Sanitary defects detected in schools by medical officers are brought to the notice of the school authorities for adequate action.

Reports of these inspections were received regularly every month. The number of children examined by medical officers in charge of dispensaries during the year was, on an average, 74,454 boys and 11,815 girls a month, against 74,925 boys and 10,385 girls in the preceding year. Of these, 335 children were found unvaccinated, 909 with enlarged spleen and 1,523 with contagious diseases. The

epidemic dispensary staff inspected 54,521 children in the schools in rural areas and found 1,000 of them unvaccinated, 2,113 with enlarged spleen and 1,682 with contagious and other diseases.

Thorough annual medical inspection of boys in the High and Anglo-Vernacular and Normal schools in the Buldana district and in the towns of Bilaspur, Drug, Khandwa, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Sihora and Murwara was carried out by the medical staff during the year, and the reports of these inspections were sent to the authorities concerned.

95. Popular education in Public Health Subjects.—The two Health Publicity Officers visited fifty-nine places and delivered one hundred and nineteen lectures, including thirty-eight lectures specially for ladies. These lectures were well attended. The services of these Health Publicity Officers were in considerable demand at the Baby Shows, Agricultural Shows, large fairs, for village uplift work, etc. During the cholera epidemic they were deputed to the badly affected districts for propaganda and anti-cholera inoculations.

Mr. Y. B. Mangrulkar was on study leave throughout the year. During this period he obtained the Diploma in Public Health in London and the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of the Liverpool University.

During his tour the Civil Surgeon, Seoni, delivered magic lantern lectures in the outlying villages. He also gave two such lectures at Seoni.

Lectures on health subjects were also delivered by the Assistant Medical Officers in dispensary towns and villages. Similarly, the Assistant Medical Officers on epidemic duty delivered lectures with the aid of coloured charts in the villages and schools visited by them during the year.

96. Village uplift work continued during the year in the Piparia Revenue Inspector's Circle. The Assistant Medical Officer in charge of this work carried out an intensive sanitary propaganda by lectures and magic lantern demonstrations, emphasizing the advantages of adopting the ordinary standards of sanitation.

The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, states that he is not satisfied that much benefit results at present from the labours of the Assistant Medical Officer employed on village uplift work in about twenty villages near Sihora. But in dealing with areas where ignorance, superstition, etc., are rampant, perseverance and persuasion spread over a long time appear to be the only means of winning over the villagers.

SECTION X.—PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND GENERAL REMARKS

97. Board of Public Health.—No regular sittings of the Board were held during the year under report and all the papers were dealt with by circulation. The following subjects were considered :—

- (1) Water-flushed latrines for the Nagpur town.
- (2) Lay-out of the Anjni Health Camp.
- (3) Settlement of the Pachpaoli extension.
- (4) Lay-out of the Ambazari Health camp.
- (5) Lay-out of the land surrendered by the Nagpur Central Jail to the Revenue Department, as a building site.
- (6) Lay-out of the land surrendered by the Mental Hospital in mauza Jaripatka (Nagpur), as a building site.
- (7) Scheme for the extension of the Bir village in the Nimar district.
- (8) Lay-out of plots in the Ziria ward of the Gondia town in the Bhandara district, for residential buildings of poor classes.

98. District Health Officers.—Owing to financial stringency the scheme for the appointment of District Health Officers could not materialize. The District Council, Wardha, appointed a doctor of the Assistant Medical Officer's class as its health officer but as he possesses no public health qualifications the Local Government refused approval to his appointment.

99. Public Health Institute.—Dr. C. R. Edibam, M.B., B.S., Dr.P.H. (Amer.), Superintendent, Central Provinces Vaccine Institute, Nagpur, held charge of the Public Health Institute, Nagpur, during the year, in addition to his own duties. The analytical work done at the Institute during the year is as follows :—

Water-supplies.—Thirty-six samples of water were received for analysis during the year as against 17 in 1929. The result of samples of water examined at the Institute discloses that in several cases the public water-supplies of the province are unsatisfactory and need careful attention on the part of those responsible for their maintenance. Some of the municipal committees chlorinate their water-supplies and a good few among them at my suggestion installed chloronome apparatus. The results after chlorination show great improvement.

One sample of water for analysis was received for commercial purposes.

Five municipal committees sent samples of water for bacteriological analysis only once during the year, while no water samples were received from three municipal committees.

Ghee.—Twelve samples of ghee were received and analysed, out of which 11 were found adulterated.

Butter.—Nine samples were examined during the year and all were found adulterated.

Other articles.—Two samples of white oil and 3 samples of phenyle were examined during the year.

The gas-plant was set in order and the chemical examination of food-stuffs was undertaken at the Institute from July 1930.

Finance.—The total receipts and expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 999 and Rs. 6,398 against Rs. 553 and Rs. 8,102, respectively, during the previous year.

100. Personal proceedings and general remarks.—I held charge of the office of the Director of Public Health throughout the year, except for twenty-three days from the 1st December 1930, when I proceeded on leave, handing over charge to Lt.-Col. W. Tarr, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. I was on tour for 69 days and visited 35 municipal towns, 3 notified areas, 2 villages under the Village Sanitation and Public Management Act and 20 leprosy treatment centres. The inspection notes on the sanitation of municipal towns and notified areas were, as usual, sent to the local bodies, through the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners concerned for necessary action.

I wish to testify to the excellent services rendered by the two Health Publicity Officers Drs. Mehta and Kale in combating the epidemic of cholera.

Both the Vaccine Institute and Public Health Institute were well managed by Dr. C. R. Edibam.

The Assistant Medical Officers attached to the anti-leprosy scheme in Chhattisgarh have, under the competent direction of Dr. D. N. Mukerjee, worked satisfactorily.

This report would be incomplete if I did not acknowledge the services of the Assistant Medical Officers in charge of epidemic dispensaries, who worked under

extremely difficult and uncomfortable conditions in rural areas in fighting cholera and other diseases.

Dr. Mangrulkar has been of great assistance to me in the preparation of the report.

Finally, the office staff from the Superintendent down to the most junior clerk have rendered very efficient service.

C. M. GANAPATHY,

MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Offg. Director of Public Health,

Central Provinces.

NAGPUR :

The 26th May 1931.

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TABLE 1. Estimated population and birth rates on Census and 1950

Serial No.	Province	Population 1950	Population 1955	Population 1960	Birth rate 1950	Birth rate 1955	Birth rate 1960
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	25.0	25.5	26.0
2	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	24.0	24.5	25.0
3	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	23.0	23.5	24.0
4	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	22.0	22.5	23.0
5	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	21.0	21.5	22.0
6	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	20.0	20.5	21.0
7	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	19.0	19.5	20.0
8	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	18.0	18.5	19.0
9	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	17.0	17.5	18.0
10	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	16.0	16.5	17.0
11	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	15.0	15.5	16.0
12	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	14.0	14.5	15.0
13	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	13.0	13.5	14.0
14	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	12.0	12.5	13.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	11.0	11.5	12.0
16	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	10.0	10.5	11.0
17	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	9.0	9.5	10.0
18	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	8.0	8.5	9.0
19	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	7.0	7.5	8.0
20	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	6.0	6.5	7.0
21	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	5.0	5.5	6.0
22	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	4.0	4.5	5.0
23	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	3.0	3.5	4.0
24	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	2.0	2.5	3.0
25	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	1.0	1.5	2.0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	0.0	0.5	1.0
27	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-0.5	-0.2	0.0
28	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6
29	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1
30	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-2.0	-1.8	-1.6
31	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-2.5	-2.3	-2.1
32	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-3.0	-2.8	-2.6
33	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-3.5	-3.3	-3.1
34	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-4.0	-3.8	-3.6
35	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-4.5	-4.3	-4.1
36	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-5.0	-4.8	-4.6
37	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-5.5	-5.3	-5.1
38	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-6.0	-5.8	-5.6
39	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-6.5	-6.3	-6.1
40	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-7.0	-6.8	-6.6
41	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-7.5	-7.3	-7.1
42	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-8.0	-7.8	-7.6
43	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-8.5	-8.3	-8.1
44	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-9.0	-8.8	-8.6
45	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-9.5	-9.3	-9.1
46	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-10.0	-9.8	-9.6
47	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-10.5	-10.3	-10.1
48	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-11.0	-10.8	-10.6
49	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-11.5	-11.3	-11.1
50	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-12.0	-11.8	-11.6
51	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-12.5	-12.3	-12.1
52	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-13.0	-12.8	-12.6
53	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-13.5	-13.3	-13.1
54	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-14.0	-13.8	-13.6
55	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-14.5	-14.3	-14.1
56	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-15.0	-14.8	-14.6
57	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-15.5	-15.3	-15.1
58	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-16.0	-15.8	-15.6
59	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-16.5	-16.3	-16.1
60	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-17.0	-16.8	-16.6
61	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-17.5	-17.3	-17.1
62	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-18.0	-17.8	-17.6
63	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-18.5	-18.3	-18.1
64	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-19.0	-18.8	-18.6
65	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-19.5	-19.3	-19.1
66	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-20.0	-19.8	-19.6
67	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-20.5	-20.3	-20.1
68	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-21.0	-20.8	-20.6
69	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-21.5	-21.3	-21.1
70	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-22.0	-21.8	-21.6
71	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-22.5	-22.3	-22.1
72	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-23.0	-22.8	-22.6
73	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-23.5	-23.3	-23.1
74	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-24.0	-23.8	-23.6
75	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-24.5	-24.3	-24.1
76	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-25.0	-24.8	-24.6
77	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-25.5	-25.3	-25.1
78	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-26.0	-25.8	-25.6
79	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-26.5	-26.3	-26.1
80	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-27.0	-26.8	-26.6
81	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-27.5	-27.3	-27.1
82	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-28.0	-27.8	-27.6
83	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-28.5	-28.3	-28.1
84	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-29.0	-28.8	-28.6
85	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-29.5	-29.3	-29.1
86	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-30.0	-29.8	-29.6
87	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-30.5	-30.3	-30.1
88	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-31.0	-30.8	-30.6
89	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-31.5	-31.3	-31.1
90	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-32.0	-31.8	-31.6
91	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-32.5	-32.3	-32.1
92	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-33.0	-32.8	-32.6
93	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-33.5	-33.3	-33.1
94	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-34.0	-33.8	-33.6
95	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-34.5	-34.3	-34.1
96	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-35.0	-34.8	-34.6
97	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-35.5	-35.3	-35.1
98	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-36.0	-35.8	-35.6
99	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-36.5	-36.3	-36.1
100	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-37.0	-36.8	-36.6
101	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-37.5	-37.3	-37.1
102	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-38.0	-37.8	-37.6
103	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-38.5	-38.3	-38.1
104	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-39.0	-38.8	-38.6
105	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-39.5	-39.3	-39.1
106	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-40.0	-39.8	-39.6
107	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-40.5	-40.3	-40.1
108	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-41.0	-40.8	-40.6
109	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-41.5	-41.3	-41.1
110	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-42.0	-41.8	-41.6
111	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-42.5	-42.3	-42.1
112	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-43.0	-42.8	-42.6
113	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-43.5	-43.3	-43.1
114	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-44.0	-43.8	-43.6
115	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-44.5	-44.3	-44.1
116	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-45.0	-44.8	-44.6
117	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-45.5	-45.3	-45.1
118	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-46.0	-45.8	-45.6
119	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-46.5	-46.3	-46.1
120	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-47.0	-46.8	-46.6
121	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-47.5	-47.3	-47.1
122	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-48.0	-47.8	-47.6
123	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-48.5	-48.3	-48.1
124	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-49.0	-48.8	-48.6
125	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-49.5	-49.3	-49.1
126	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-50.0	-49.8	-49.6
127	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-50.5	-50.3	-50.1
128	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-51.0	-50.8	-50.6
129	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-51.5	-51.3	-51.1
130	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-52.0	-51.8	-51.6
131	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-52.5	-52.3	-52.1
132	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-53.0	-52.8	-52.6
133	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-53.5	-53.3	-53.1
134	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-54.0	-53.8	-53.6
135	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,90,000	-54.5	-54.3	-54.1
136	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,60,000	-55.0	-54.8	-54.6
137	Delhi	50,000	55,000	60,000	-55.5	-55.3	-55.1
138	Goa	10,000	11,000	12,000	-56.0	-55.8	-55.6
139	Mizoram	5,000	5,500	6,000	-56.5	-56.3	-56.1
140	Nagaland	3,000	3,500	4,000	-57.0	-56.8	-56.6
141	Manipur	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,000	-57.5	-57.3	-57.1
142	Assam	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,60,000	-58.0	-57.8	-57.6
143	West Bengal	2,00,000	2,05,000	2,10,000	-58.5	-58.3	-58.1
144	Orissa	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,30,000	-59.0	-58.8	-58.6
145	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	1,85,000				

Statement showing Birth and Death-rates on Census and deduc

Serial No.	District.	Census population 1921.	Deduced population at the end of the year 1929.	Births (1930).		
				Number.	Birth-rate on	
					Census population.	Deduced population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nagpur ...	792,521	880,093	43,923	55.42	49.5
2	Bhandara ...	717,747	795,586	35,211	49.06	44.5
3	Wardha ...	463,696	515,438	22,639	48.82	43.5
4	Chanda ..	660,630	721,170	32,843	49.71	45.5
5	Balaghat ...	511,634	548,360	21,599	42.22	39.5
6	Jubbulpore ...	745,685	778,391	31,534	42.29	40.5
7	Saugor ...	528,380	565,880	21,379	40.46	37.5
8	Damoh ...	287,126	307,768	12,890	44.89	41.5
9	Seoni ...	348,871	384,579	17,269	49.50	44.5
10	Mandla ...	386,446	421,542	17,728	45.87	42.5
11	Hoshangabad ...	445,733	484,533	21,199	47.56	43.5
12	Nimar ...	396,554	445,169	21,191	53.44	47.5
13	Narsinghpur ...	315,162	330,867	13,683	43.42	41.5
14	Betul ...	363,737	402,003	18,618	51.19	46.5
15	Chhindwara ...	491,835	547,958	25,440	51.72	46.5
16	Raipur ...	1,406,676	1,510,228	63,263	44.97	41.5
17	Bilaspur ...	1,231,765	1,359,655	57,408	46.61	42.5
18	Drug ...	743,246	793,069	37,572	50.55	47.5
19	Amraoti ...	828,384	907,896	40,656	49.08	44.5
20	Yeotmal ...	748,959	843,095	38,005	50.74	45.5
21	Akola ...	794,623	866,417	37,565	47.27	43.5
22	Buldana ...	703,350	776,996	32,602	46.35	41.5
	Total Central Provinces and Berar.	13,912,160	15,186,693	664,217	47.74	43.5

IX A

Population for each district in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Deaths (1930).			Difference + or—.		Total (column 4 + column 5).	Deduced population at the end of the year 1930 (column 13 —column 8).	Re- marks.
Number.	Death-rate on		Birth- rate.	Death- rate.			
	Census popula- tion.	Deduced popula- tion.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31,922	40.28	36.27	—5.51	—4.01	924,016	892,094	
22,305	31.08	28.04	—4.80	—3.04	830,797	808,492	
16,632	35.87	32.27	—4.90	—3.60	538,077	521,445	
24,078	36.45	33.39	—4.17	—3.06	754,013	729,935	
14,208	27.77	25.91	—2.83	—1.86	569,959	555,751	
25,411	34.08	32.65	—1.78	—1.33	809,925	784,514	
20,310	38.44	35.89	—2.68	—2.55	587,259	566,949	
11,715	40.80	38.06	—3.01	—2.74	320,658	308,943	
12,453	35.70	32.38	—4.60	—3.32	401,848	389,395	
11,344	29.35	26.91	—1.81	—3.34	439,270	427,926	
18,877	42.35	38.96	—3.81	—3.39	505,732	486,855	
22,408	56.51	50.34	—5.84	—6.17	466,360	443,952	
11,665	37.01	35.26	—2.07	—2.75	344,550	332,885	
13,085	35.97	32.55	—4.88	—3.42	420,621	407,536	
16,245	33.03	29.65	—5.29	—3.38	573,398	557,153	
46,402	32.99	30.73	—3.08	—2.26	1,573,491	1,527,089	
40,268	32.69	29.62	—4.39	—3.07	1,417,053	1,376,795	
29,628	39.86	37.36	—3.17	—2.50	830,641	801,013	
31,910	38.52	35.15	—4.30	—3.37	948,552	916,642	
40,060	53.49	47.52	—5.66	—5.97	881,100	841,040	
35,534	44.72	41.01	—3.91	—3.71	903,982	868,448	
28,885	41.07	37.18	—4.39	—3.89	809,598	780,713	
525,345	37.76	34.59	—4.00	—3.17	15,850,910	15,325,565	

Statement showing Birth and Death-rates on Census and deduced

Serial No.	District.	Census population 1921.	Deduced population at the end of the year 1930.	Births (1930).		
				Number.	Birth-rate on	
					Census population.	Deduced population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nagpur	792,521	892,094	43,923	55.42	49.24
2	Bhandara	717,747	808,492	35,211	49.06	43.55
3	Wardha	463,696	521,445	22,639	48.82	43.42
4	Chanda	660,630	729,935	32,843	49.71	44.99
5	Balaghat	511,634	555,751	21,599	42.22	38.86
6	Jubbulpore	745,685	784,514	31,534	42.29	40.19
7	Saugor	528,380	566,949	21,379	40.46	37.71
8	Damoh	287,126	308,943	12,890	44.89	41.72
9	Seoni	348,871	389,395	17,269	49.50	44.35
10	Mandla	386,446	427,926	17,728	45.87	41.43
11	Hoshangabad	445,733	486,855	21,199	47.56	43.54
12	Nimar	396,554	443,952	21,191	53.44	47.73
13	Narsinghpur	315,162	332,885	13,683	43.42	41.10
14	Betul	363,737	407,536	18,618	51.19	45.68
15	Chhindwara	491,835	557,153	25,440	51.72	45.66
16	Raipur	1,406,676	1,527,089	63,263	44.97	41.43
17	Bilaspur	1,231,765	1,376,795	57,408	46.61	41.70
18	Drug	743,246	801,013	37,572	50.55	46.91
19	Amraoti	828,384	916,642	40,656	49.08	44.35
20	Yeotmal	748,959	841,040	38,005	50.74	45.19
21	Akola	794,623	868,448	37,565	47.27	43.26
22	Buldana	703,350	780,713	32,602	46.35	41.76
Total Central Provinces and Berar		13,912,760	15,325,565	664,217	47.74	43.34

DIX A

population for each district in the Central Provinces and Berar.—concl'd.

Deaths (1930).			Difference + or —.		Remarks.
Number.	Death-rate on		Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	
	Census population.	Deduced population.			
8	9	10	11	12	13
31,922	40·28	35·78	—6·18	—4·50	
22,305	31·08	27·59	—5·51	—2·49	
16,632	35·87	31·90	—5·40	—3·97	
24,078	36·45	32·99	—4·72	—3·46	
14,208	27·77	25·57	—3·36	—2·20	
25,411	34·08	32·39	—2·10	—1·79	
20,310	38·44	35·82	—2·75	—2·62	
11,715	40·80	37·92	—3·17	—2·88	
12,453	35·70	31·98	—5·15	—3·72	
11,344	29·35	26·51	—4·44	—2·84	
18,877	42·35	38·77	—4·02	—3·58	
22,408	56·51	50·47	—5·71	—6·04	
11,665	37·01	35·04	—2·32	—1·97	
13,085	35·97	32·11	—5·51	—3·86	
16,245	33·03	29·16	—6·06	—3·87	
46,402	32·99	30·39	—3·54	—2·60	
40,268	32·69	29·25	—4·91	—3·44	
29,628	39·86	36·99	—3·64	—2·87	
31,910	38·52	34·81	—4·73	—3·71	
40,060	53·49	47·63	—5·55	—5·86	
35,534	44·72	40·92	—4·01	—3·80	
28,885	41·07	37·00	—4·59	—4·07	
525,345	37·76	34·28	—4·40	—3·48	

APPENDIX B
Statement showing the number of Infant Welfare Centres working under the Central Provinces and Berar Red Cross Welfare Committee.

Special Grade.	" A " Grade.	" B " Grade.	" C " Grade or Rural.
1. Bhartipur (Jubbulpore).	1. Sadar Bazar (Nagpur). 2. Sirabuldi (Nagpur). 3. Mominpura (Nagpur City). 4. Itwari (Nagur City). 5. Mahal (Nagpur City). 6. Khamgaon. 7. Yeotmal. 8. Chanda. 9. Seoni. 10. Khandwa. 11. Ghasipura (Khandwa second centre). 12. Pachmarhi. 13. Hanumantal (Jubbulpore). 14. Lordganj (Jubbulpore). 15. Bilaspur. 16. Raipur. 17. Ambapeth (Amraoti). 18. Masanganj (Amraoti). 19. Hamalpura (Amraoti). 20. Akola. 21. Hoshangabad.	1. Indora (Nagpur). 2. Dharampeth (Nagpur). 3. Kamptee (Cantonment). 4. Kamptee town. 5. Basim. 6. Malkapur. 7. Wardha. 8. Bhandara. 9. Chhindwara. 10. Itarsi. 11. Piparia. 12. Sohagpur. 13. Bankhedi. 14. Saugor. 15. Betul. 16. Drug. 17. Burhanpur. 18. Waraseoni. 19. Akot-file (Akola). 20. Katol.	1. Mehkar. 2. Alipur. 3. Dhapewada. 4. Khaparkheda. 5. Multai. 6. Bhainsdehi. 7. Six independent centres not financed by this Committee.

W. TARR,
Honorary Secretary,
C. P. and Berar Red Cross Welfare Committee.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Statement showing information as regards the number and situation of small-pox hospitals and the number of patients treated in hospitals and their vaccinal condition in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930.

District.	Number of small-pox hospitals.	Amount of accommodation available in the hospitals.		Number of small-pox patients treated in hospitals and the result together with the vaccinal condition.					Remarks.
		Small-pox.	Infectious diseases.	Vaccinated as evidenced by presence of one or more vaccination cicatrix.	Stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix present.	Stated to be unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully and no vaccination cicatrix present.	Previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during incubation of small-pox.	Stated to have been successfully re-vaccinated.	
Nagpur	Beds ...	73	...	...	7	...	There is an isolation hospital in Nagpur city for infectious diseases and there is a separate small-pox ward in the hospital compound. At the police hospital, Nagpur, a vacant old quarter belonging to police servants is utilized as an infectious ward. There are two beds.
Bhandara	9	...	...	...	...	...	The accommodation available at the dispensaries for infectious cases is as below :— Bhandara Main Hospital ...4 beds. Bhandara Police Hospital...1 bed. Gondia Dispensary ...4 beds.

APPENDIX C

Statement showing information as regards the number and situation of small-pox hospitals and the number of patients treated in hospital and their vaccinal condition in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—concl'd.

District.	Number of small-pox hospitals.	Amount of accommodation available in the hospitals.		Number of small-pox patients treated in hospitals and the result together with the vaccinal condition.					Remarks.
		Small-pox.	Infectious diseases.	Vaccinated as evidenced by presence of one or more vaccination cicatrix	Stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix present.	Stated to be unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully and no vaccination cicatrix present.	Previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during incubation of small-pox.	Stated to have been successfully re-vaccinated.	
Nimar	Beds.	36	...	...	...	...	The vaccinal condition of these cases is not available.
Narsinghpur
Betul	3	...	...	...	...	Treated as out-door patients, these cases were treated by Great Indian Peninsula Railway dispensary staff, Amla. Of these cases one was vaccinated and two were unvaccinated.
Chhindwara	16	...	...	...	...	There is one infectious ward at the Main Hospital, Chhindwara.

APPENDIX D

Statement showing the number of rats destroyed together with the expenditure thereon in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930.

District.	Name of town.	Number of rats destroyed.	Amount expended.
			Rs. a. p.
Nagpur	Nagpur city	102,351	12,910 8 3
	Nagpur Civil Station	29,002	3,656 4 3
	Saoner	7,227	297 4 6
	Ramtek	2,864	165 13 4
	Kalmeshwar	1,832	6 0 0
	Katol	9,199	960 0 0
	Mowar	4,531	130 14 0
	Kamptee	2,152	155 8 0
Bhandara	Bhandara	14,226	506 3 6
Wardha	Wardha	13,253	73 6 0
	Pulgaon	259	0 15 0
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore town and Civil Lines	65,020	8,625 1 6
Saugor	Deori	3,000	...
Damoh	Damoh	262	...
Seoni	Seoni	7,872	1,120 11 6
Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	2,307	123 0 0
	Harda	200	3 10 0
	Itarsi	12,744	...
Nimar	Khandwa	31,521	851 0 0
	Burhanpur	15,217	964 0 0
Betul	Betul	7,103	521 15 0
	Multai	3,711	135 0 0
Chhindwara	Chhindwara	17,948	2,283 0 0
	Pandhurna	5,946	151 14 0
	Sausar	24	0 6 0
Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	14,164	1,009 3 0
Amraoti	Amraoti town	34,966	1,934 0 0
Yeotmal	Yeotmal	22,649	2,127 9 9
	Digras	15,575	856 6 0
Akola	Akola	609	...
	Murtizapur	2,679	88 7 0
Buldana	Buldana	729	...
	Khamgaon	7,166	678 0 0
	Malkapur	14,437	2,155 14 7
	Shegaon	8,938	89 7 0
	Mehkar	511	...
	Chikhli	4,514	60 0 0
Total		485,708	42,635 6 2

APPENDIX E

Statement showing statistics pertaining to the Mission Leper Asylum in Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930.

District.	Name of asylum.	Number of lepers at the end of 1929.	Number of lepers admitted during the year 1930.	Number of lepers discharged or died during 1930.	Total number remaining at the end of 1930.	Number of lepers treated during the year 1930.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandla	...	10	1	1	10	2	
Raipur	...	74	56	41	89	50	
	Dhamtari	191	31	35	187	112	
Bilaspur	...	488	122	108	502	276	
	Jaghaggon	82	12	14	80	54	
Drug	...	542	113	108	547	637	
Amraoti	...	62	54	56	60	1,972	
Rajnandgaon	...	43	11	4	50	24	
Total	...	1,492	400	367	1,525	3,127	

APPENDIX F

Report on sanitary works undertaken by the Public Works Department
Central Provinces for the year ending the 31st December 1930

The Sanitary works in the Province continued in charge of the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, during the year.

2. The report is grouped under the following heads :—

- (1) Part I ... Water-works.
- (2) Part II ... Drainage.
- (3) Part III ... Anti-malarial and sanitary measures.

PART I.—WATER-WORKS.

3. Investigation of water supply for Amraoti town and camp.—Both Amraoti town and camp experienced a severe water scarcity during the year due to the failure of the rains in 1929 and the consequent drying up of Wadali and Kalapani tanks and some of the wells in the vicinity. In order to alleviate the situation it was decided to put down experimental bores to see if water could be found at suitable depths in the inter trappen zones from which it could be pumped by means of compressed air.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 19,800 for experimental work was accordingly sanctioned and the work commenced in January 1930. Major C. A. Pogson, Water Diviner, whose services were subsequently requisitioned by the town Municipal Committee under arrangement with the Local Government, suggested additional measures necessitating the revision of the estimate to Rs. 33,942 and this was administratively approved by the Local Government. An expenditure of Rs. 22,748 was incurred to the end of February 1931. Considerable success was achieved; in fact the water obtained from these bores formed the main supply to the town during the latter part of 1930. The pumping was taken over by the Municipal Committee when the success of the experiment was assured.

4. Jubbulpore water-works.—The water-works continued in charge of the Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore Division, assisted by an Inspector of water-works appointed by the Municipality. The supply of water to the City and Cantonment was adequate and satisfactory. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 27,493 including the cost of certain petty works, against Rs. 23,802 in the preceding year.

5. Drug water-supply.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,630 for preparation of a water-supply scheme for Drug was sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, First Circle in May 1930 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,177 was incurred on the preparation of the project.

6. Katni water-supply.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,258 for a detailed survey and investigation of the Katni-Murwara water-supply project was approved by the Chief Engineer in December 1928. The work will be put in hand when funds are sanctioned.

PART II.—DRAINAGE.

7. Drainage scheme for Arvi town in the Wardha district.—The survey work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,900 and a stage II estimate is under scrutiny in the office of the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.

8. **Improvements to the surface drainage Scheme of Gondia Town.**—The survey and preparation of the project have been completed at a cost of Rs. 836 and a stage II project for the work amounting to Rs. 3,98,900 is under scrutiny in the Chief Engineer's office.

9. **Jubbulpore drainage scheme.**—No work was carried out during the year under report.

10. **Katni drainage scheme.**—A detailed survey map of Katni town was prepared during the year 1928 at a cost of Rs. 2,722 out of funds provided by the Municipal Committee, Murwara. An estimate amounting to Rs. 82,356 for constructing new drains and cement pointing to the existing drains has been prepared, but it seems unlikely that the Municipality will be able to find funds for the work for some time.

11. **Drainage scheme of the Dindori civil station.**—The work of remodelling the drainage of the Civil Lines at Dindori sanctioned in 1926, was started in 1929 and completed in March 1930 at a total cost of Rs. 1,448 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,486.

12. **Bhatapara drainage scheme.**—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,063 for investigation and preparation of a project for the drainage scheme was sanctioned and an expenditure of Rs. 967 incurred to the end of December 1930. The surveys have been nearly completed and the details of the project are being worked out.

13. **Bilaspur drainage scheme.**—An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,230 was sanctioned for the survey and preparation of a drainage scheme for the Bilaspur town and an allotment of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for expenditure during the official year 1930-31. The work is in progress.

PART III.—ANTI-MALARIAL AND SANITARY MEASURES.

14. No work was carried out under this head during the year.

J. A. BAKER,

Chief Engineer,

Buildings and Roads Branch,

P. W. D., C. P.

No. 407-C-A.B.

CENTRAL PROVINCES PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH)

Nagpur, the 18th April 1931.

Forwarded to the Director of Public Health, Central Provinces, with reference to his letter No. 1360, dated the 17th March 1931.

D. R. KOCHAR,

for Chief Engineer,

Buildings and Roads Branch,

P. W. D., C. P.

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ANNUAL
BIRTHS registered in each district of the Central

1	2	3			4		
Serial No.	District.	Population according to census of 1921.			Number of births registered.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
NAGPUR DIVISION							
1	Nagpur ...	402,869	389,652	792,521	22,583	21,340	43,923
2	Bhandara ...	354,509	363,238	717,747	18,056	17,155	35,211
3	Wardha ...	235,074	228,622	463,696	11,760	10,879	22,639
4	Chanda ...	328,964	331,666	660,630	16,876	15,967	32,843
5	Balaghat ...	251,803	259,831	511,634	11,093	10,506	21,599
	Total ...	1,573,219	1,573,009	3,146,228	80,368	75,847	156,215
JUBBULPORE DIVISION							
6	Jubbulpore ...	376,959	368,726	745,685	16,402	15,132	31,534
7	Saugor ...	272,298	256,082	528,380	11,166	10,213	21,379
8	Damoh ...	146,914	140,212	287,126	6,687	6,203	12,890
9	Seoni ...	170,631	178,240	348,871	8,842	8,427	17,269
10	Mandla ...	192,083	194,363	386,446	9,128	8,600	17,728
	Total ...	1,158,885	1,137,623	2,296,508	52,225	48,575	100,800
NERBUDDA DIVISION							
11	Hoshangabad ...	226,632	219,101	445,733	10,857	10,342	21,199
12	Nimar ...	205,444	191,110	396,554	10,918	10,273	21,191
13	Narsinghpur ...	158,345	156,817	315,162	7,043	6,140	13,683
14	Betul ...	179,591	184,146	363,737	9,555	9,063	18,618
15	Chhindwara ...	242,748	249,087	491,835	12,978	12,462	25,440
	Total ...	1,012,760	1,000,261	2,013,021	51,351	48,780	100,131
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION							
16	Raipur ...	684,398	722,278	1,406,676	31,509	31,754	63,263
17	Bilaspur ...	601,761	630,004	1,231,765	29,272	28,136	57,408
18	Drug ...	354,502	388,744	743,246	19,151	18,421	37,572
	Total ...	1,640,661	1,741,026	3,381,687	79,932	78,311	158,243
BERAR DIVISION							
19	Amraoti ...	424,079	404,305	828,384	21,158	19,498	40,656
20	Yeotmal ...	380,545	368,414	748,959	19,475	18,530	38,005
21	Akola ...	405,795	388,828	794,623	19,354	18,211	37,565
22	Buldana ...	355,455	347,895	703,350	16,936	15,666	32,602
	Total ...	1,565,874	1,509,442	3,075,316	76,923	71,905	148,828
	Total for the Province	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760	340,799	323,418	664,217

FORM No. I

Provinces and Berar during the year 1930.

5			6	7	8	9			10
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every 100 females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean birth ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.			Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
28.49	26.93	55.42	105.82	15.14	...	25.53	24.02	49.55	1
25.16	23.90	49.06	105.25	17.98	...	22.01	20.87	42.88	2
25.36	23.46	48.82	108.10	12.95	...	24.25	22.84	47.09	3
25.55	24.16	49.71	105.69	13.27	...	23.22	22.12	45.32	4
21.69	20.53	42.22	105.59	14.45	...	19.02	18.11	37.13	5
25.54	24.11	49.65	105.96	14.96	...	23.00	21.76	44.76	
22.00	20.29	42.29	108.39	8.21	...	21.77	21.74	42.51	6
21.13	19.33	40.46	109.33	2.02	...	21.74	19.31	41.05	7
23.29	21.60	44.89	107.80	4.09	...	23.99	22.93	46.92	8
25.34	24.16	49.50	104.92	13.80	...	22.19	21.49	43.68	9
23.62	22.25	45.87	106.14	16.51	...	20.98	20.25	41.23	10
22.74	21.15	43.89	107.51	8.52	...	22.00	20.69	42.69	
24.36	23.20	47.56	104.98	5.21	...	23.81	22.62	46.43	11
27.53	25.91	53.44	106.28	...	3.07	27.91	26.01	53.92	12
22.35	21.07	43.42	106.07	6.40	...	22.26	21.04	43.30	13
26.27	24.92	51.19	105.43	15.21	...	23.61	22.27	45.88	14
26.39	25.33	51.72	104.14	18.70	...	23.93	22.79	46.72	15
25.51	24.23	49.74	105.27	9.47	...	24.38	23.01	47.39	
22.40	22.57	44.97	99.23	11.99	...	20.49	19.56	40.05	16
23.76	22.85	46.61	104.04	13.91	...	22.60	21.76	44.36	17
25.77	24.78	50.55	103.96	10.69	...	24.16	23.49	47.65	18
23.64	23.15	46.79	102.07	12.40	...	22.07	21.22	43.29	
25.54	23.54	49.08	108.51	10.56	...	24.81	23.25	48.06	19
26.00	24.74	50.74	105.10	...	2.74	24.61	23.18	47.79	20
24.36	22.91	47.27	106.28	2.56	...	24.71	23.37	48.08	21
24.08	22.27	46.35	108.11	5.28	...	24.99	23.79	48.78	22
25.01	23.38	48.39	106.98	4.71	...	24.77	23.39	48.16	
24.50	23.24	47.74	105.37	9.98	...	23.20	22.00	45.20	

BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the district.

1	2	3	4	5		
Serial No.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average popula- tion per square mile.	Population (Census 1921).		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	3,834	206.71	402,869	389,652	792,521
2	Bhandara	3,623	198.11	354,509	363,238	717,747
3	Wardha	2,434	190.51	235,074	228,622	463,696
4	Chanda	9,312	70.94	328,964	331,666	660,630
5	Balaghat	3,557	143.84	251,803	259,831	511,634
	Total	22,760	138.23	1,573,219	1,573,009	3,146,228
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	3,912	190.61	376,959	368,726	745,685
7	Saugor	3,962	133.36	272,298	256,082	528,380
8	Damoh	2,818	101.89	146,914	140,212	287,126
9	Seoni	3,216	108.48	170,631	178,240	348,871
10	Mandla	5,057	76.42	192,083	194,363	386,446
	Total	18,965	121.09	1,115,885	1,137,623	2,296,508
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	3,681	121.09	226,632	219,101	445,733
12	Nimar	4,227	93.81	205,444	191,110	396,554
13	Narsinghpur	1,976	159.49	158,315	156,817	315,132
14	Betul	3,872	93.94	179,591	184,146	363,737
15	Chhindwara	4,631	106.20	242,748	249,087	491,835
	Total	18,387	109.48	1,012,760	1,000,261	2,013,021
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	9,787	143.73	684,398	722,278	1,406,676
17	Bilaspur	7,618	161.69	601,761	630,004	1,231,765
18	Drug	4,645	160.01	354,502	388,744	743,246
	Total	22,050	153.36	1,640,661	1,741,026	3,381,687
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	4,704	176.10	424,079	404,305	828,384
20	Yeotmal	5,235	143.89	380,545	368,414	748,959
21	Akola	4,090	194.28	405,795	388,828	794,623
22	Buldana	3,754	187.36	355,455	347,895	703,350
	Total	17,783	173.23	1,565,874	1,509,442	3,075,316
	Total for the province	99,915	139.25	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760

FORM No. II

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930.

6		7			8
Births.		Number of deaths registered.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.
Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
43,923	55.42	16,521	15,401	31,922	107.27
35,211	49.06	11,707	10,598	22,305	110.46
22,639	48.82	8,849	7,783	16,632	113.70
32,843	49.71	12,308	11,770	24,078	104.57
21,599	42.22	7,693	6,515	14,208	118.08
156,215	49.65	57,078	52,067	109,145	109.62
31,534	42.29	13,503	11,908	25,411	113.39
21,379	40.46	10,448	9,862	20,310	105.94
12,890	44.89	6,124	5,591	11,715	109.53
17,269	49.50	6,491	5,962	12,453	108.87
17,728	45.87	5,959	5,385	11,344	110.66
100,800	43.89	42,525	38,708	81,233	109.86
21,199	47.56	9,875	9,002	18,877	109.70
21,191	53.44	11,764	10,644	22,408	110.52
13,683	43.42	6,113	5,542	11,665	110.48
18,618	51.19	6,926	6,159	13,085	112.45
25,440	51.72	8,639	7,606	16,245	113.58
100,131	49.74	43,327	38,953	82,280	111.23
63,263	44.97	24,591	21,811	46,402	112.75
57,408	46.61	21,238	19,030	40,268	111.00
37,572	50.55	15,362	14,266	29,628	107.68
158,243	46.79	61,191	55,107	116,298	111.04
40,656	49.08	16,817	15,093	31,910	111.42
38,005	50.74	21,093	18,967	40,060	111.21
37,565	47.27	18,596	16,938	35,534	109.79
32,602	46.35	14,838	14,047	28,885	105.63
148,828	48.39	71,341	65,145	136,389	109.68
664,217	47.74	275,465	249,880	525,345	110.24

BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the districts of the

1	2					
Serial No.	District.	Deaths per 1,000 live births				
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	1.71	.28	.38	19.52	1.6
2	Bhandara	.14	...	...	21.05	.4
3	Wardha	2.46	.04	...	13.69	3.7
4	Chanda	1.58	.65	.01	15.51	2.0
5	Balaghat	.34	...	...	22.07	.2
Total		1.21	.21	.10	18.58	1.5
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	2.66	.01	.03	16.43	1.2
7	Saugor	.85	.05	...	24.90	1.0
8	Damoh	1.11	.04	...	27.53	.8
9	Seoni	1.19	.44	.02	24.41	1.6
10	Mandla	.48	.15	.08	21.84	.6
Total		1.46	.11	.03	21.89	1.1
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	.47	.81	.02	28.37	1.9
12	Nimar	3.44	1.07	...	34.51	1.6
13	Narsinghpur	.12	.10	...	23.35	1.5
14	Betul	...	.07	.23	16.40	1.5
15	Chhindwara	.03	.04	.67	18.91	1.4
Total		.81	.43	.21	24.32	1.6
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	.21	.06	...	22.51	1.3
17	Bilaspur	.95	.17	...	21.95	1.1
18	Drug	.02	.03	...	29.10	1.2
Total		.44	.09	...	23.76	1.2
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	2.08	.24	.05	14.64	6.1
20	Yeotmal	11.60	.42	...	22.84	4.6
21	Akola	2.55	1.01	...	14.37	8.1
22	Buldana	.73	2.18	.05	12.30	4.6
Total		4.21	.93	.02	16.03	5.9
Total for the province		1.67	.36	.06	20.66	2.3

No. II

Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—concl'd.

9							10			11
1,000 of population from							Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during the previous five years.			Number.
Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries	All other causes	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
				Male.	Female.	Total.				
2.86	...	.57	13.34	41.00	39.53	40.28	36.17	34.15	35.25	1
.53	...	.48	8.46	33.02	29.18	31.08	29.72	26.36	28.02	2
2.64	...	.41	12.87	37.64	34.04	35.87	34.75	31.27	33.03	3
1.63	...	.57	14.45	37.41	35.49	36.45	32.05	29.02	30.53	4
.17	...	.38	4.59	30.55	25.07	27.77	29.09	23.95	26.47	5
1.61	...	.49	10.97	36.28	33.10	34.69	32.54	29.17	30.91	
9.96	...	.59	3.16	35.82	32.29	34.08	32.72	31.35	32.04	6
6.85	.09	.73	3.89	38.37	38.51	38.44	33.78	32.85	33.33	7
3.42	.11	.84	6.91	41.63	39.88	40.80	37.33	35.82	36.59	8
.50	.14	.58	6.76	38.04	33.45	35.70	29.86	26.91	28.23	9
.85	...	.57	4.78	31.02	27.71	29.35	25.23	22.83	24.02	10
5.46	.06	.61	4.61	38.11	34.03	35.37	31.89	30.09	31.00	
1.25	...	.52	8.99	43.51	41.09	42.35	37.46	35.82	36.65	11
6.85	...	.48	8.51	57.26	55.70	56.51	38.20	37.12	36.19	12
1.07	...	.65	10.18	38.67	35.34	37.01	38.32	36.20	37.27	13
4.90	...	.60	12.22	38.57	33.45	35.97	35.86	31.32	33.56	14
2.35	...	.45	9.14	35.59	30.54	33.03	32.98	28.40	30.66	15
3.25	...	.53	9.70	42.78	38.94	40.87	36.59	33.45	35.03	
.99	...	.39	7.51	35.93	30.20	32.99	32.55	27.18	29.86	16
1.47	...	.33	6.68	35.29	30.21	32.69	32.16	27.34	29.69	17
1.26	...	.36	7.84	43.33	36.70	39.86	37.57	31.40	34.35	18
1.22	...	.36	7.28	37.30	31.65	34.39	33.49	28.18	30.16	
3.33	.03	.42	11.63	39.66	37.33	38.52	37.34	35.31	36.35	19
2.09	.07	.40	11.44	55.43	51.48	53.49	32.67	28.54	30.63	20
4.55	.01	.39	13.72	45.83	43.56	44.72	35.73	34.05	34.91	21
4.64	.01	.46	16.02	41.74	40.38	41.07	34.45	32.53	33.49	22
3.64	.03	.42	13.13	45.56	43.09	44.35	35.18	32.69	33.94	
2.83	.02	.48	9.31	39.63	35.90	37.76	33.83	30.45	32.14	

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DEATHS registered in the districts (Rural Circles) of the Central

1	2					
Serial No.	District and towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS					
	NAGPUR DIVISION					
1	Nagpur ...	1,368	1,167	1,296	1,988	1,479
2	Bhandara ...	1,291	1,126	1,251	2,021	2,019
3	Wardha ...	910	756	849	1,208	928
4	Chanda ..	1,521	1,232	1,226	1,491	1,598
5	Balaghat ...	729	694	838	1,087	1,599
	JUBBULPORE DIVISION					
6	Jubbulpore ..	1,313	1,301	2,086	3,577	2,136
7	Saugor ...	1,141	1,085	1,155	1,267	1,660
8	Damoh ...	824	736	834	815	1,021
9	Seoni ...	694	657	773	997	1,308
10	Mandla ...	777	706	806	856	1,011
	NERBUDDA DIVISION					
11	Hoshangabad ..	1,128	1,218	1,526	1,651	1,536
12	Nimar ..	1,222	1,530	2,319	2,154	1,801
13	Narsinghpur ...	674	700	716	988	1,010
14	Betul ...	853	918	974	1,303	1,183
15	Chhindwara ..	1,059	964	1,135	1,211	1,242
	CHHATTISGARH DIVISION					
16	Raipur ...	2,750	2,434	3,436	3,532	5,326
17	Bilaspur ...	2,477	2,072	2,299	3,084	4,643
18	Drug ..	1,504	1,265	1,459	2,185	4,369
	BERAR DIVISION					
19	Amraoti ...	1,674	1,524	2,152	2,515	1,985
20	Yeatmal ...	1,483	1,393	1,711	2,727	2,532
21	Akola ...	1,851	1,908	3,483	3,299	2,455
22	Buldana ...	1,715	2,411	3,528	3,002	2,220
	Total for Rural Circle ...	28,958	27,797	35,852	42,958	45,061
	Ratio per mille of population ...	2·31	2·21	2·85	3·42	3·59

FORM No. III

Provinces and Berar during EACH MONTH of the year 1930.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,391	1,059	1,724	3,044	2,961	2,118	1,771	21,366	1
1,918	1,092	1,644	2,223	2,394	2,219	1,772	20,970	2
851	708	1,119	2,038	2,292	1,480	1,221	14,360	3
1,709	1,112	1,775	3,172	3,251	2,563	2,057	22,707	4
1,840	1,014	1,241	1,401	1,173	1,305	1,100	14,024	5
1,830	1,369	1,459	1,791	2,101	1,804	1,535	22,305	6
1,601	1,280	1,704	1,763	1,936	1,482	1,191	17,265	7
1,113	699	853	957	1,215	1,009	871	10,947	8
1,318	947	1,153	1,116	1,075	981	889	11,908	9
1,051	921	1,023	919	1,146	1,024	805	11,045	10
1,294	831	1,086	1,429	1,999	1,522	1,145	16,365	11
1,123	837	1,216	1,974	2,487	1,846	1,269	19,778	12
829	631	767	1,092	1,459	1,137	831	10,834	13
849	714	980	1,254	1,312	1,178	984	12,502	14
1,202	861	1,152	1,690	1,703	1,514	1,490	15,223	15
4,953	3,452	3,783	4,091	3,681	3,549	3,346	44,333	16
4,653	3,818	3,990	3,329	2,965	2,777	2,959	39,066	17
3,985	2,188	2,568	2,837	2,467	2,352	2,023	29,202	18
1,404	1,393	2,448	3,565	3,077	2,171	2,016	25,924	19
2,003	2,450	5,706	7,797	5,117	2,641	2,007	37,567	20
1,637	1,773	2,976	3,913	3,110	2,081	1,841	30,327	21
1,404	1,459	2,056	2,223	2,051	1,613	1,489	25,171	22
39,958	30,608	42,426	53,618	59,975	40,366	34,612	473,189	
3-18	2-43	3-38	4-27	4-06	3-21	2-76	37-67	

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DEATHS registered in the towns of the Central Provinces

1	2					
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
B.—TOWNS						
(1) NAGPUR DISTRICT						
1	Nagpur	426	443	567	721	657
2	Kamptee Cantonment	36	47	58	65	71
3	Umrer	32	22	32	52	37
4	Katol	16	21	27	25	22
5	Ramtek	14	16	15	43	15
6	Khapa	19	24	22	25	25
7	Narkhed	9	21	33	34	17
8	Saoner	13	15	10	8	10
9	Kalmeshwar	17	18	16	27	18
10	Mowar	14	15	10	26	14
(2) BHANDARA DISTRICT						
11	Bhandara	29	26	39	45	54
12	Gondia	29	23	26	29	37
13	Pauni	24	19	21	18	20
14	Tumsar	20	9	10	16	18
(3) WARDHA DISTRICT						
15	Wardha	26	35	48	47	40
16	Hinganghat	44	35	46	46	43
17	Arvi	46	34	55	50	37
18	Pulgaon	23	14	35	23	17
19	Deoli	5	13	7	11	14
20	Ashti	9	11	4	20	10
21	Sindi	22	17	10	18	16
(4) CHANDA DISTRICT						
22	Chanda	48	42	52	70	76
23	Warora	26	20	28	19	33
24	Armori	12	5	18	23	5
(5) BALAGHAT DISTRICT						
25	Balaghat	14	6	13	15	21

FORM No. III

and Berar during EACH MONTH of the year 1930—contd.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
673	561	902	775	673	526	616	7,540	1
52	42	66	108	76	52	63	736	2
42	36	46	81	98	45	61	584	3
18	14	28	26	40	36	30	303	4
28	16	18	32	30	17	18	262	5
11	18	26	31	27	33	31	292	6
12	16	12	25	18	23	21	241	7
9	7	10	27	19	17	28	173	8
13	13	40	30	20	20	10	242	9
6	14	13	15	17	24	15	183	10
49	34	55	43	39	31	30	474	11
30	31	27	22	25	25	22	326	12
20	22	30	71	26	31	34	336	13
21	13	16	16	31	12	17	199	14
28	34	45	40	51	44	31	469	15
44	24	60	67	54	54	45	562	16
28	30	26	47	28	39	37	457	17
18	18	15	28	11	28	15	245	18
11	5	14	21	26	14	13	154	19
8	3	10	31	19	16	13	159	20
6	10	40	26	30	16	15	226	21
59	53	100	147	101	65	81	894	22
24	13	24	35	37	23	18	300	23
12	15	14	19	17	25	12	177	24
19	17	21	13	10	18	17	184	25

ANNUAL

DEATHS registered in the towns of the Central Provinces

1	2					
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
B.—TOWNS						
(6) JUBBULPORE DISTRICT						
26	Jubbulpore ...	126	106	174	167	136
27	Jubbulpore Cantonment ..	24	9	8	17	17
28	Murwara ...	79	85	143	96	130
29	Sihora ...	11	17	26	24	17
(7) SAUGOR DISTRICT						
30	Saugor ...	133	89	102	168	153
31	Saugor Cantonment ...	21	14	30	33	32
32	Etawah ...	21	8	20	5	42
33	Khurai ...	18	5	14	20	8
34	Garhakota ...	21	14	17	17	23
35	Deori ...	19	11	10	11	22
36	Bamora ...	6	7	3	2	10
(8) DAMOH DISTRICT						
37	Damoh ...	60	53	63	57	83
(9) SEONI DISTRICT						
38	Seoni ...	42	34	39	48	54
(10) MANDLA DISTRICT						
39	Mandla ...	11	21	23	25	32
(11) HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT						
40	Hoshangabad ...	37	45	42	52	32
41	Harda ...	63	67	104	100	61
42	Sohagpur ...	17	16	44	48	53
43	Itarsi ...	29	64	53	39	33
44	Seoni Malwa ...	20	27	26	16	15
45	Pachmarhi ...	10	4	9	14	8
46	Piparia ...	6	3	5	9	15

FORM No. III

and Berar during EACH MONTH of the year 1930—contd.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
163	158	157	166	190	135	107	1,785	26
21	11	21	13	19	20	18	198	27
78	60	56	75	62	43	42	949	28
13	11	6	12	11	14	12	174	29
163	172	216	129	162	129	128	1,744	30
62	43	27	22	29	32	25	370	31
35	9	7	32	11	8	7	205	32
36	11	13	26	41	91	17	300	33
16	16	12	18	20	12	14	200	34
9	8	12	12	15	24	10	163	35
4	4	6	7	6	4	4	63	36
72	57	67	68	68	60	60	768	37
55	50	56	49	58	29	31	545	38
34	40	37	30	14	16	16	299	39
36	40	41	53	46	34	33	491	40
51	39	47	58	72	43	43	750	41
31	20	22	28	24	21	19	343	42
19	19	33	35	49	46	29	448	43
13	12	15	26	33	29	13	245	44
10	9	10	14	25	25	12	150	45
3	1	7	10	13	9	4	85	46

ANNUA

DEATHS registered in the towns of the Central Province

1	2					
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B. - TOWNS					
	(12) NIMAR DISTRICT					
47	Khandwa ...	96	127	127	95	98
48	Burhanpur ...	117	124	192	179	158
	(13) NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT					
49	Narsinghpur ...	20	17	54	27	22
50	Gadarwara ...	17	22	22	37	35
51	Chhota Chhindwara ...	11	10	18	9	7
52	Kareli Gunj ...	3	1	4	3	8
	(14) BETUL DISTRICT					
53	Betul ...	17	14	16	28	31
54	Betul Bazar ...	9	8	17	15	16
55	Multai ...	12	12	9	11	9
	(15) CHHINDWARA DISTRICT					
56	Chhindwara ...	32	39	23	37	34
57	Pandhurna ...	12	22	28	32	15
58	Sausar ...	12	8	16	32	15
	(16) RAIPUR DISTRICT					
59	Raipur ...	106	91	121	120	138
60	Dhamtari ...	22	23	28	39	47
61	Arang ...	13	9	21	20	19
62	Bhatapara ...	13	9	18	22	26
	(17) BILASPUR DISTRICT					
63	Bilaspur ...	69	50	64	69	82
64	Mungeli ...	7	7	17	5	19
65	Champa ...	12	20	18	16	32
	(18) DRUG DISTRICT					
66	Drug ...	2	21	37	54	59

FORM No. III

Provinces and Berar during EACH MONTH of the year 1930—contd.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
74	77	84	89	90	92	83	1,139	47
78	75	123	119	127	94	105	1,191	48
17	21	25	44	42	31	23	346	49
15	18	30	16	29	22	17	280	50
14	12	11	10	15	13	3	133	51
2	7	7	4	14	9	10	72	52
16	24	15	33	30	27	25	276	53
5	8	12	29	17	14	15	165	54
10	10	15	17	9	7	21	142	55
60	44	42	46	48	39	44	488	56
15	13	27	41	42	34	37	318	57
15	14	19	39	20	16	10	216	58
144	105	99	101	111	98	99	1,333	59
27	15	24	37	25	11	29	327	60
17	16	13	18	14	11	15	186	61
25	9	25	29	15	19	13	223	62
83	51	66	82	62	60	54	792	63
20	13	14	11	10	9	9	141	64
32	23	24	18	32	16	26	269	65
57	26	29	33	27	33	24	426	66

ANNUAL

DEATHS registered in the towns of the Central Provinces

1	2					
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
B.—TOWNS						
(19) AMRAOTI DISTRICT						
67	Amraoti	114	96	141	146	98
68	Amraoti Camp	15	16	18	18	25
69	Ellichpur	60	54	93	92	66
70	Badnera	25	29	53	29	30
71	Anjangaon	21	25	38	69	85
72	Dhamangaon	20	10	38	29	22
73	Ellichpur Camp	21	16	35	28	25
74	Morsi	17	12	15	29	13
75	Baroor	14	17	22	38	26
76	Karasaon	18	14	30	37	21
77	Talegaon	16	9	14	26	13
78	Sendurjana	13	14	23	21	16
79	Sirasaon	17	10	24	30	11
80	Mangrul Dastagir	21	17	16	23	11
81	Chandur Railway	8	14	14	24	22
82	Ner-Pinglai	12	12	13	15	8
(20) YEOTMAL DISTRICT						
83	Yeotmal	39	53	80	51	54
84	Digras	17	9	22	40	55
85	Pusad	24	41	49	40	36
86	Darwha	21	13	29	32	40
87	Wun	13	9	28	24	34
88	Umerkhed	18	13	19	37	35
(21) AKOLA DISTRICT						
89	Akola	135	134	124	136	146
90	Akot	42	62	79	59	54
91	Karanja	35	63	80	74	51
92	Basim	32	53	85	71	58
93	Balapur	8	29	38	39	27
94	Murtizapur	27	36	59	31	31
95	Hiwarkhed	22	13	21	20	11
96	Patur	17	23	45	21	23
97	Wadegaon	11	26	32	11	20
98	Mangrulpir	18	17	29	32	12
99	Barsi Takli	23	13	15	27	33

FORM No. III

and Berar during *EACH MONTH* of the year 1930—contd.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
119	91	210	218	170	124	130	1,667	67
21	13	35	37	28	32	9	267	68
32	44	78	83	78	39	45	764	69
20	17	32	60	31	23	37	386	70
53	28	43	17	24	23	24	450	71
26	9	25	27	19	18	27	270	72
20	15	40	29	8	24	30	291	73
17	12	12	20	6	14	19	186	74
15	17	23	21	27	22	21	263	75
8	10	30	26	14	30	26	264	76
8	17	62	32	23	20	15	255	77
13	10	18	22	24	8	28	210	78
11	5	18	22	21	20	19	208	79
9	5	16	19	14	23	10	184	80
25	5	12	32	12	12	15	195	81
8	10	8	8	10	9	13	126	82
32	63	107	55	63	44	47	688	83
21	64	53	24	22	24	14	365	84
26	19	38	38	28	12	15	366	85
30	31	89	12	20	13	8	338	86
22	19	59	84	44	26	18	380	87
27	95	48	15	19	16	14	356	88
80	99	158	122	105	89	118	1,446	89
35	47	61	68	57	49	40	653	90
18	19	92	78	48	25	36	619	91
33	29	48	29	28	26	43	535	92
27	34	53	19	31	27	12	344	93
19	27	33	46	21	31	24	385	94
27	37	15	12	10	11	17	216	95
16	21	25	29	24	13	20	277	96
8	15	20	20	62	11	18	254	97
7	12	50	21	19	21	16	254	98
13	11	12	35	16	12	14	224	99

ANNUAL

DEATHS registered in the towns of the Central Provinces

1	2					
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS (22) BULDANA DISTRICT					
100	Buldana ...	16	21	32	29	21
101	Khamgaon ...	66	172	109	104	86
102	Malkapur ...	71	104	97	75	48
103	Shegaon ...	49	54	84	51	55
104	Jalgaon ..	30	44	33	25	27
105	Nandura ...	64	67	58	35	42
106	Chikhli ...	13	17	17	15	14
107	Mebkar ..	14	12	15	25	11
108	Deolgaon Raja ..	10	11	23	13	14
	Total of towns ..	3,620	3,738	4,896	5,065	4,703
	Ratio per mille ...	2.68	2.78	3.62	3.74	3.48
	Total for the province ...	32,578	31,555	40,748	48,023	47,764
	Ratio per mille for the province.	2.34	2.27	2.93	3.45	3.58

FORM No. III

and Berar during EACH MONTH of the year 1930—concl'd.

3							4	5
June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
13	15	12	18	19	14	22	232	100
35	46	57	67	71	57	48	922	101
39	56	68	101	47	45	26	777	102
22	29	36	49	46	33	33	541	103
11	18	18	23	24	14	14	281	104
17	17	31	36	34	24	21	446	105
5	5	11	10	20	15	11	153	106
18	16	17	23	14	10	14	189	107
8	15	12	16	12	13	15	173	108
3,909	3,604	5,125	5,198	4,093	3,832	3,753	52,156	
2·89	2·66	3·79	3·85	3·47	2·83	2·7	38·56	
43,867	34,212	47,551	58,016	55,668	44,198	38,365	525,345	
3·15	2·46	3·42	4·23	4·00	3·17	2·76	37·76	

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the districts (Rural)

1	2	Under one month.						
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS								
NAGPUR DIVISION								
1	Nagpur ...	1,509	686	2,195	1,137	644	1,781	3,976
2	Bhandara ...	1,525	915	2,440	1,235	770	2,005	4,445
3	Wardha ...	1,028	445	1,473	762	345	1,107	2,580
4	Chanda ...	1,737	862	2,599	1,518	724	2,242	4,841
5	Balaghat ...	889	464	1,353	705	338	1,043	2,396
JUBBULPORE DIVISION								
6	Jubbulpore ...	1,068	730	1,798	860	537	1,397	3,195
7	Saugor ...	652	401	1,053	545	383	928	1,981
8	Damoh ...	542	260	802	449	226	675	1,477
9	Seoni ...	432	383	815	357	333	690	1,505
10	Mandla ...	416	352	798	330	270	600	1,398
NERBUDDA DIVISION								
11	Hoshangabad ...	760	464	1,224	673	463	1,136	2,360
12	Nimar ...	550	445	995	446	384	830	1,825
13	Narsinghpur ...	481	286	767	409	270	679	1,446
14	Betul ...	663	418	1,081	529	387	916	1,997
15	Chhindwara ...	741	546	1,287	680	404	1,084	2,371
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION								
16	Raipur ...	1,436	2,100	3,536	1,183	1,658	2,841	6,377
17	Bilaspur ...	1,301	1,982	3,286	966	1,585	2,551	5,837
18	Drug ...	823	1,458	2,281	655	1,175	1,830	4,111
BERAR DIVISION								
19	Amraoti ...	1,620	655	2,275	995	547	1,542	3,817
20	Yeotmal ...	1,298	960	2,258	879	730	1,609	3,867
21	Akola ...	1,432	773	2,205	914	558	1,472	3,677
22	Buldana ...	892	656	1,548	707	574	1,281	2,829
Total for rural areas		21,828	16,241	38,069	16,934	13,305	30,239	68,308
Ratio per mille		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORM No. IV

(Circles) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930.

3									4	
ear.									One year and under five years.	
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
866	762	1,628	877	711	1,588	3,938	3,254	7,192	2,379	2,181
881	693	1,574	834	754	1,588	4,155	3,452	7,607	2,243	1,913
491	397	888	531	426	957	2,495	1,930	4,425	1,818	1,579
856	768	1,624	683	663	1,346	4,138	3,673	7,811	2,368	2,187
588	433	1,021	654	517	1,171	2,595	1,993	4,588	1,275	1,024
868	743	1,611	787	674	1,461	3,453	2,814	6,267	2,394	2,327
575	544	1,119	490	398	888	2,118	1,870	3,988	1,797	1,737
375	344	719	312	262	574	1,489	1,281	2,770	1,052	1,071
531	443	974	506	391	897	1,852	1,524	3,376	1,476	1,357
505	435	941	484	472	956	1,788	1,507	3,295	1,400	1,392
814	637	1,451	893	689	1,573	2,931	2,453	5,384	1,909	1,753
906	691	1,597	1,179	997	2,176	3,080	2,518	5,598	3,108	2,717
408	337	745	375	336	711	1,550	1,352	2,902	1,231	1,185
470	386	856	425	359	784	1,976	1,661	3,637	1,828	1,595
715	505	1,220	684	551	1,235	2,686	2,140	4,826	2,147	1,818
1,860	1,661	3,521	2,159	1,941	4,100	7,555	6,443	13,998	5,878	5,278
1,803	1,540	3,343	1,957	1,762	3,719	7,046	5,853	12,899	4,849	4,155
1,263	1,185	2,448	1,982	1,701	3,683	5,526	4,716	10,242	4,599	4,231
1,103	866	1,969	1,097	860	1,957	4,475	3,268	7,743	3,571	2,925
1,313	1,106	2,419	1,375	1,069	2,444	4,946	3,784	8,730	5,680	4,756
1,414	1,149	2,563	1,519	1,229	2,748	5,133	3,850	8,988	4,404	4,148
1,334	1,030	2,364	1,486	1,188	2,674	4,368	3,499	7,867	3,733	3,534
19,940	16,655	36,595	21,289	17,941	39,230	79,298	64,835	144,133	61,169	54,863
...

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the districts (Ru)

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS									
NAGPUR DIVISION									
1	Nagpur ...	521	490	261	264	245	291	453	73
2	Bhandara ...	465	401	242	182	232	222	493	59
3	Wardha ...	322	283	155	157	156	232	286	47
4	Chanda ...	561	491	275	248	295	364	581	89
5	Balaghat ...	346	260	197	180	243	214	446	47
JUBBULPORE DIVISION									
6	Jubbulpore ...	664	580	365	330	417	336	353	180
7	Saugor ...	507	484	287	225	326	288	606	680
8	Damoh ...	313	286	165	120	212	138	468	42
9	Seoni ...	344	278	163	114	175	189	365	399
10	Mandla ...	258	255	136	128	172	150	308	360
NERBUDDA DIVISION									
11	Hoshangabad ...	410	330	210	168	205	216	448	565
12	Nimar ...	567	471	272	227	259	311	517	710
13	Narsinghpur ...	309	274	133	135	185	172	341	337
14	Betul ...	382	216	138	145	157	134	293	378
15	Chhindwara ...	366	347	219	202	204	225	385	489
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION									
16	Raipur ...	1,211	977	644	423	629	607	1,338	1,392
17	Bilaspur ...	1,006	906	556	490	672	632	1,241	1,404
18	Drug ...	552	560	303	212	278	332	609	694
BERAR DIVISION									
19	Amraoti ...	502	502	275	304	260	471	538	980
20	Yeotmal ...	1,359	1,187	711	594	585	887	1,114	1,486
21	Akola ...	749	660	344	351	290	496	580	995
22	Buldana ...	586	600	260	300	237	378	376	720
Total for rural areas		12,200	10,838	6,311	5,599	6,425	7,285	12,649	16,092
Ratio per mille ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORM No. IV.

(circles) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

9		10		11		12		13		14
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total		Number.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
497	539	499	327	525	432	1,802	1,738	11,120	10,246	1
526	494	521	373	480	367	1,648	1,862	11,005	9,965	2
364	377	397	248	304	269	1,271	1,208	7,598	6,762	3
595	615	627	481	596	531	1,581	1,605	11,617	11,090	4
514	380	504	314	437	362	1,042	1,223	7,599	6,425	5
979	800	1,029	746	761	703	912	946	11,837	10,468	6
764	680	865	751	650	644	938	1,040	8,858	8,407	7
516	414	529	455	449	383	563	619	5,556	5,191	8
376	349	402	299	375	347	670	854	6,198	5,710	9
341	311	388	284	397	301	610	552	5,798	5,247	10
510	431	531	333	499	388	961	1,114	8,614	7,751	11
603	560	548	449	514	391	991	974	10,450	9,328	12
429	324	512	322	440	339	559	705	5,689	5,145	13
306	342	403	316	377	287	856	812	6,616	5,886	14
397	395	442	301	385	350	872	853	8,103	7,120	15
1,417	1,170	1,388	972	1,184	1,110	2,179	2,538	23,423	20,900	16
1,249	1,050	1,167	852	1,035	896	1,797	2,210	20,618	18,448	17
697	634	671	506	645	517	1,253	1,667	15,133	14,069	18
581	709	666	536	677	540	2,193	1,951	13,738	12,186	19
990	1,129	980	827	1,041	802	2,361	2,348	19,767	17,800	20
641	709	742	583	790	627	2,219	2,011	15,897	14,430	21
459	519	576	487	647	482	1,724	1,686	12,966	12,205	22
13,751	12,931	14,387	10,762	13,208	11,068	29,002	30,516	248,400	224,789	
...	

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the towns

1	2	Under one month.						Total.
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Not exceeding one month.						
		Male			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
B.—TOWNS								
(1) NAGPUR DISTRICT								
1	Nagpur	451	163	614	341	159	500	1,114
2	Kamptee Cantonment	38	18	56	35	9	44	100
3	Umrer	41	22	63	33	13	46	109
4	Katol	27	5	32	21	7	28	60
5	Ramtek	19	15	34	14	11	25	59
6	Khapa	14	8	22	13	7	20	42
7	Narkhed	16	5	21	14	5	19	40
8	Saoner	13	...	13	6	3	9	22
9	Kalmeshwar	20	7	27	7	5	12	39
10	Mowar	15	10	25	8	1	9	34
(2) BHANDARA DISTRICT								
11	Bhandara	39	12	51	30	6	36	87
12	Gondia	19	7	26	16	5	21	47
13	Pauni	21	11	32	21	16	37	69
14	Tumsar	13	7	20	6	9	15	35
(3) WARDHA DISTRICT								
15	Warcha	27	13	40	25	15	40	80
16	Hinganghat	48	18	66	27	7	34	100
17	Arvi	34	13	47	27	6	33	80
18	Pulgaon	24	14	38	9	...	9	47
19	Deoli	14	4	18	5	3	8	26
20	Ashti	9	2	11	7	2	9	20
21	Sindi	15	4	19	4	2	6	25
(4) CHANDA DISTRICT								
22	Chanda	75	22	97	61	11	72	169
23	Warora	17	12	29	25	6	31	60
24	Armori	11	3	14	13	3	16	30
(5) BALAGHAT DISTRICT								
25	Balaghat	3	1	4	8	2	10	14

FORM No. IV.

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

3									4	
year.									One year and under five years.	
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months			Total.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
361	308	669	382	304	686	1,357	1,112	2,469	789	689
51	34	85	44	37	81	151	115	266	58	69
33	25	58	21	24	45	117	95	212	60	41
7	8	15	14	9	23	53	45	98	21	19
14	11	25	17	14	31	65	50	115	7	19
9	6	15	6	9	15	37	35	72	20	27
12	6	18	12	6	18	45	31	76	33	29
5	5	10	11	9	20	29	23	52	22	22
16	10	26	13	7	20	56	29	85	28	38
3	7	10	7	5	12	35	21	56	31	18
18	15	33	24	21	45	93	72	165	58	47
14	16	30	16	16	32	56	53	109	28	25
14	9	23	13	8	21	59	54	113	35	27
7	5	12	10	4	14	37	24	61	16	8
26	16	42	29	18	47	95	74	169	43	38
22	26	48	20	22	42	108	82	190	64	48
27	20	47	12	14	26	85	67	153	46	48
6	5	11	8	5	13	52	19	71	32	18
5	6	11	2	2	4	25	16	41	21	12
9	1	10	4	6	10	24	16	40	23	23
9	5	14	7	4	11	35	15	50	19	20
31	16	47	28	27	55	156	115	271	83	80
19	18	37	13	11	24	61	60	121	22	25
4	3	7	5	5	10	23	24	47	11	13
15	5	20	8	3	11	27	18	45	10	14

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the towns

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
B.—TOWNS									
(1) NAGPUR DISTRICT									
1	Nagpur ...	121	125	79	100	125	229	259	370
2	Kamptee Cantonment.	12	20	10	9	12	15	24	33
3	Umrer ...	9	9	3	13	8	18	11	31
4	Katol ...	8	6	6	6	4	11	10	16
5	Ramtek ...	3	4	3	1	1	6	2	6
6	Khapa ...	6	12	9	10	5	8	8	20
7	Narkhed ...	4	6	3	3	2	6	1	5
8	Saoner ...	4	5	1	3	4	6	10	6
9	Kalmeshwar ...	4	6	6	4	1	2	3	8
10	Mowar ...	1	2	...	1	3	1	3	5
(2) BHANDARA DISTRICT									
11	Bhandara ...	4	6	6	8	7	12	10	21
12	Gondia ...	4	6	2	4	5	3	9	17
13	Pauni ...	5	11	6	2	4	10	15	11
14	Tumsar ...	4	6	4	4	1	9	11	6
(3) WARDHA DISTRICT									
15	Wardha ...	5	9	2	5	6	12	20	20
16	Hinganghat ...	4	13	5	10	5	9	15	21
17	Arvi ...	9	9	2	5	5	6	6	19
18	Pulgaon ...	...	1	3	1	...	9	7	5
19	Deoli ...	6	3	3	1	2	1	5	5
20	Ashti ...	3	3	...	...	4	8	5	5
21	Sindi ...	5	4	6	5	4	5	12	6
(4) CHANDA DISTRICT									
22	Chanda ...	16	12	17	13	17	24	31	44
23	Warora ...	5	4	1	5	4	10	3	15
24	Armori ...	5	5	4	1	1	7	11	7
(5) BALAGHAT DISTRICT									
25	Balaghat ...	...	1	1	3	2	6	10	17

FORM No. IV.

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

9		10		11		12		13		14
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.		Number.
Male.	Female.	Male	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
211	213	207	154	237	144	500	519	3,885	3,655	1
11	18	20	16	13	8	58	64	369	357	2
22	14	19	6	7	4	37	60	293	291	3
5	15	7	5	5	2	35	24	154	149	4
8	2	8	3	4	6	35	29	136	126	5
8	15	4	3	6	6	21	32	124	168	6
5	7	5	3	8	1	19	27	123	118	7
8	2	4	...	4	1	9	10	95	78	8
1	2	6	4	5	2	13	24	93	119	9
6	9	4	6	7	...	9	21	8.	84	10
8	4	13	10	9	4	39	43	247	227	11
14	9	11	7	17	6	20	30	166	160	12
11	9	7	5	10	5	27	23	179	157	13
8	2	4	1	6	2	19	27	110	89	14
14	9	11	10	15	14	32	35	243	226	15
19	13	14	8	4	8	64	48	302	260	16
18	14	18	5	13	6	42	33	245	212	17
12	7	7	4	3	3	35	23	151	94	18
6	2	5	1	6	5	14	15	93	61	19
2	4	2	1	4	3	15	14	82	77	20
7	7	8	6	10	3	29	20	135	91	21
20	36	31	9	20	23	65	73	465	429	22
5	9	8	4	8	2	22	27	139	161	23
4	12	5	2	9	3	14	16	87	90	24
11	8	10	...	7	5	16	18	94	90	25

VI. ANNUAL

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the towns

1	2	Under one month.						Total.	
Serial No.	Districts and Towns.	Not exceeding one month.							
		Male.			Female.				
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.		
B.—TOWNS									
(C) JUBBULPORE DISTRICT									
26	Jubbulpore ...	139	38	177	112	44	156	333	
27	Jubbulpore Cantonment ...	14	8	22	6	4	10	32	
28	Murwara ...	37	13	50	10	12	22	72	
29	Sihora ...	3	2	5	4	4	8	13	
(7) SAUGOR DISTRICT									
30	Saugor ...	105	33	138	72	24	96	234	
31	Saugor Cantonment ...	17	9	26	12	5	17	43	
32	Itawah ...	9	3	12	9	1	10	22	
33	Khurai ...	12	16	28	8	10	18	46	
34	Garhakota ...	4	5	9	4	4	8	17	
35	Deori ...	5	1	6	2	2	4	10	
36	Bamora ...	1	3	4	...	1	1	5	
(8) DAMOH DISTRICT									
37	Damoh ...	45	32	77	44	21	65	142	
(9) SEONI DISTRICT									
38	Seoni ...	20	19	39	22	10	32	71	
(10) MANDLA DISTRICT									
39	Mandla ...	13	9	22	5	8	13	35	
(11) HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT									
40	Hoshangabad ...	15	11	26	28	5	33	59	
41	Harda ...	40	8	48	23	18	41	89	
42	Schagpur ...	18	8	26	6	5	11	37	
43	Itarsi ...	21	11	32	13	3	16	48	
44	Seoni-Malwa ...	13	3	16	15	7	22	38	
45	Pachmarhi ...	5	...	5	4	1	5	10	
46	Piparia ...	2	6	8	6	3	9	17	

FORM No. IV

the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

									4	
									One year and under five years.	
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
76	66	142	88	81	169	361	303	664	156	150
11	6	17	9	6	15	42	22	64	21	13
35	34	69	40	26	66	125	82	207	116	111
6	6	12	15	6	21	25	20	46	19	21
82	77	159	69	63	132	289	236	525	210	177
10	19	29	20	15	35	56	51	107	42	43
14	3	17	3	7	10	29	20	49	40	23
7	7	14	16	13	29	51	38	89	35	34
7	10	17	15	6	21	31	21	55	16	9
9	8	17	13	8	21	28	20	48	17	11
4	4	8	6	3	9	14	8	22	8	5
34	32	66	28	41	69	139	138	277	75	90
21	21	42	27	27	54	87	30	167	58	39
20	22	42	20	10	30	62	45	107	31	21
23	27	50	19	20	39	68	80	148	39	56
49	45	94	35	31	66	132	118	250	72	78
23	17	40	16	14	30	66	41	107	34	43
31	34	65	21	19	40	83	69	152	61	45
15	12	27	10	8	18	41	42	83	16	25
8	7	15	11	6	17	24	18	42	19	20
2	1	3	4	6	10	14	16	30	14	7

VI ANNUAL

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the towns

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Districts and towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS								
	(6) JUBBULPORE DISTRICT								
26	Jubbulpore ...	29	27	19	23	43	58	57	79
27	Jubbulpore Cantonment.	3	4	4	2	2	7	5	9
28	Murwara ...	28	24	17	8	23	30	46	47
29	Sihora ...	3	2	3	1	6	8	7	10
	(7) SAUGOR DISTRICT								
30	Saugor ...	51	49	32	18	28	62	39	80
31	Saugor Cantonment.	8	5	4	1	7	11	14	25
32	Etawah ...	7	8	5	1	5	6	7	6
33	Khurai ...	7	7	11	9	5	9	7	8
34	Garhakota ...	3	9	...	2	8	1	5	13
35	Deori ...	7	3	3	6	2	1	13	6
36	Bamora ...	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	1
	(8) DAMOH DISTRICT								
37	Damoh ...	16	20	7	5	13	27	18	32
	(9) SEONI DISTRICT								
38	Seoni ...	6	4	8	7	11	18	24	27
	(10) MANDLA DISTRICT								
39	Mandla ...	5	7	3	4	9	9	15	19
	(11) HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT								
40	Hoshangabad ...	5	12	6	8	5	11	16	28
41	Harda ...	17	22	7	7	4	20	17	35
42	Sohagpur ...	10	3	3	3	3	11	6	19
43	Itarsi ...	12	6	3	10	7	12	13	28
44	Serani-Mulwa ...	5	7	5	8	1	2	2	1
45	Pachmarhi ...	2	4	...	3	2	6	7	1
46	Piparia ...	5	...	1	...	1	2	1	...

FORM No. IV

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

9		10		11		12		13		14
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.		Number.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
66	46	74	35	44	31	100	84	949	836	26
10	6	6	5	9	3	10	15	112	86	27
40	39	42	37	42	26	33	33	512	437	28
14	4	5	1	5	7	5	7	93	81	29
47	59	43	24	58	37	88	117	885	859	30
12	13	19	5	3	1	24	26	189	181	31
11	5	5	4	7	2	7	7	123	82	32
6	9	8	11	6	6	14	19	150	150	33
8	3	13	3	15	13	11	13	110	90	34
8	1	7	2	4	5	10	9	99	64	35
3	...	2	1	...	2	1	4	34	29	36
20	18	24	15	21	11	35	44	368	400	37
26	12	22	12	20	15	31	38	293	252	38
12	4	11	6	4	9	9	14	161	138	39
13	10	16	12	17	10	43	36	228	263	40
16	19	29	21	28	7	57	47	379	371	41
8	8	10	7	16	3	26	23	182	161	42
22	13	10	6	10	4	16	18	237	211	43
12	4	4	4	11	7	19	18	116	129	44
3	2	5	4	1	2	5	2	68	82	45
4	2	1	1	3	...	7	4	51	34	46

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the towns

1	2	Under one						
Serial No.	Districts and Towns.	Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	(12) NIMAR DISTRICT							
47	Khandwa ...	46	22	68	40	28	68	136
48	Burhanpur ...	70	41	111	48	39	87	198
	(13) NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT							
49	Narsinghpur ...	18	7	25	11	6	17	42
50	Gadarwara ...	11	5	16	16	3	19	35
51	Chota Chhindwara ...	10	3	13	6	2	8	21
52	Kareliganj ...	1	3	4	3	1	4	8
	(14) BETUL DISTRICT							
53	Betul ...	17	8	25	9	5	14	39
54	Betul Bazar ...	7	6	13	4	5	9	22
55	Multa ...	3	6	9	3	8	11	20
	(15) CHHINDWARA DISTRICT							
56	Chhindwara ...	26	14	50	21	11	32	82
57	Pandhurna ...	26	6	32	10	14	24	56
58	Sausar ...	14	5	19	8	3	11	30
	(16) RAIPUR DISTRICT							
59	Raipur ...	67	52	119	38	35	73	192
60	Dhamtari ...	11	13	24	9	16	25	49
61	Arang ...	11	6	17	2	8	10	27
62	Bhatapara ...	4	16	20	10	13	23	43
	(17) BILASPUR DISTRICT							
63	Bilaspur ...	39	31	70	35	44	79	149
64	Mungeli ...	6	10	16	4	5	9	25
65	Champa ...	8	12	20	6	4	10	30
	(18) DRUG DISTRICT							
66	Drug ...	17	14	31	11	16	27	58

FORM No. IV

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

3									4	
ear.									One year and under five years.	
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
59	65	124	64	45	109	191	178	369	142	119
57	55	112	69	56	125	237	198	435	161	157
21	15	36	10	11	21	56	43	99	23	40
16	15	31	22	10	32	54	44	98	30	24
6	2	8	3	5	8	22	15	37	18	17
1	2	3	4	1	5	9	7	16	7	11
8	7	15	9	6	15	42	27	69	27	33
12	4	16	10	5	15	35	18	53	15	13
5	5	10	8	2	10	22	18	40	18	16
33	18	51	26	15	41	109	65	174	43	38
13	11	24	11	14	25	56	49	105	38	43
18	5	23	7	8	15	44	24	68	30	21
82	59	141	74	64	138	275	196	471	133	84
26	12	38	19	19	38	69	56	125	36	18
9	7	16	5	7	12	31	24	55	31	15
16	8	24	11	4	15	47	35	82	25	24
41	32	73	33	36	69	144	147	291	61	68
3	6	9	4	4	8	23	19	42	12	10
14	17	31	16	10	26	50	37	87	17	17
36	30	66	18	15	33	85	72	157	47	44

ANNUAL

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the town

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Districts and Towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	(12) NIMAR DISTRICT								
47	Khandwa ...	17	16	15	15	17	48	45	74
48	Burhanpur ...	29	29	22	22	23	63	48	79
	(13) NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT								
49	Narsinghpur ...	9	8	2	5	5	12	14	8
50	Gadarwara ...	4	3	3	3	4	5	7	12
51	Chota Chhindwara.	4	1	...	...	2	4	10	6
52	Ka: eliganj ...	1	...	2	...	2	7	..	...
	(14) BETUL DISTRICT								
53	Betul ...	6	6	3	5	6	8	18	10
54	Betul Bazar ...	1	8	3	5	7	2	4	6
55	Multai ...	4	6	2	2	3	4	2	8
	(15) CHHINDWARA DISTRICT								
56	Chhindwara ...	7	7	6	3	9	9	18	28
57	Pandhurna ...	11	10	3	6	4	6	9	11
58	Sausar ...	3	6	4	5	7	7	3	6
	(16) RAIPUR DISTRICT								
59	Raipur ...	25	13	10	19	19	40	53	63
60	Dhamtari ...	4	6	7	7	10	2	9	14
61	Arang ...	...	3	...	1	2	1	7	9
62	Bhatapara ...	2	4	1	3	6	2	8	8
	(17) BILASPUR DISTRICT								
63	Bilaspur ...	12	4	9	5	16	26	29	47
64	Mungeli ...	3	1	4	1	1	3	8	3
65	Champa ..	5	5	2	1	6	3	16	9
	(18) DRUG DISTRICT								
66	Drug ...	12	14	2	5	8	5	20	15

FORM No. IV.

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

9		10		11		12		13		14
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.		Number.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
47	28	16	23	28	17	51	52	569	570	47
47	38	40	28	32	12	106	120	745	746	48
13	11	22	5	19	13	18	20	181	165	49
2	5	14	6	8	10	19	23	145	135	50
...	2	3	3	6	2	6	12	71	62	51
3	1	6	3	5	1	2	5	37	35	52
14	8	12	7	5	2	14	23	147	129	53
2	...	4	2	9	4	10	17	90	75	54
3	5	2	2	5	1	12	7	73	69	55
20	18	21	8	24	18	10	27	267	221	56
7	4	4	1	5	5	16	30	153	165	57
2	4	6	1	5	7	12	19	116	100	58
55	43	49	30	40	22	87	77	746	587	59
17	6	12	6	10	5	16	17	190	137	60
3	6	11	5	6	3	17	11	108	78	61
10	6	6	1	5	3	14	13	124	99	62
25	27	29	10	12	12	54	55	391	401	63
5	10	3	7	6	3	6	13	71	70	64
18	5	16	15	14	4	14	15	158	111	65
9	6	10	6	19	5	17	25	229	197	66

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the town

1	2	Under one month.						Total.	
Serial No.	Districts and Towns.	Not exceeding one month.							
		Male.			Female.				
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.		
(19) AMRAOTI DISTRICT									
67	Amraoti	65	33	98	48	27	75	173	
68	Amraoti Camp	14	5	19	11	3	14	33	
69	Ellichpur	35	17	52	31	10	41	93	
70	Badnera	10	12	22	9	6	15	37	
71	Anjangaon	12	6	18	20	6	26	44	
72	Dhamangaon	7	8	15	7	6	13	28	
73	Ellichpur Camp	12	5	17	10	7	17	34	
74	Morsi	6	3	9	5	1	6	15	
75	Baroor	22	5	27	15	9	24	51	
76	Karasgaon	8	4	12	6	2	8	20	
77	Talegaon	17	9	26	7	5	12	38	
78	Sendurjana	24	6	30	17	3	20	50	
79	Sirasgaon	11	7	18	6	1	7	25	
80	Mangrul Dasteir	6	9	15	7	3	10	25	
81	Chandur Railway	18	6	24	6	4	10	34	
82	Ner-Pinglai	5	2	7	9	3	12	19	
(20) YEOTMAL DISTRICT									
83	Yeotmal	47	17	64	20	15	35	99	
84	Digras	4	3	7	2	3	5	12	
85	Pusad	2	8	10	3	5	8	18	
86	Darwha	...	6	6	...	2	2	8	
87	Wun	27	16	43	21	9	30	73	
88	Umerkhed	9	10	19	4	5	9	28	
(21) AKOLA DISTRICT									
89	Akola	54	39	93	38	27	65	158	
90	Akot	26	16	42	17	14	31	73	
91	Karanja	24	12	36	12	17	29	65	
92	Basim	22	18	40	18	12	30	70	
93	Balapur	5	12	17	6	9	15	32	
94	Murtizapur	20	9	29	19	7	26	55	
95	Hiwarkhed	13	8	21	14	4	18	39	
96	Patur	11	4	15	6	3	9	24	
97	Wadegaon	22	8	30	10	1	11	41	
98	Mangrulpir	7	8	15	5	7	12	27	
99	Baisi Takli	5	8	13	11	5	16	29	

FORM No. IV

the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

3									4	
ar.									One year and under five years.	
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
113	83	196	80	68	148	291	226	517	177	195
11	3	19	6	4	10	36	26	62	26	30
39	32	71	34	26	60	125	99	224	79	74
20	10	30	21	16	37	63	41	104	54	35
28	21	49	24	17	41	70	64	134	70	76
10	8	18	16	9	25	41	30	71	52	39
16	15	31	16	11	27	49	43	92	29	24
10	3	13	5	3	8	24	12	36	23	8
12	8	20	11	13	24	50	45	95	33	31
9	7	16	7	13	20	28	28	56	25	31
7	6	13	7	7	14	40	25	65	25	26
8	6	14	15	6	21	53	32	85	27	24
3	4	7	6	8	14	27	19	46	30	28
6	6	12	5	4	9	26	20	46	21	21
6	7	13	13	6	19	43	23	66	15	20
5	5	10	4	6	10	16	23	39	15	14
33	31	64	29	17	46	126	83	209	64	68
14	12	26	14	3	17	35	20	55	52	45
18	21	39	11	10	21	39	39	78	50	46
13	5	18	7	7	14	26	14	40	52	37
11	8	19	11	4	15	65	42	107	49	43
6	8	14	7	8	15	32	25	57	58	51
112	74	184	67	76	143	270	215	485	177	134
43	39	82	36	32	68	121	102	223	77	66
35	27	62	31	21	52	102	77	179	71	73
28	33	61	28	29	57	96	92	188	73	63
14	8	22	15	7	22	46	30	76	67	52
26	16	42	25	23	48	80	65	145	45	33
10	13	23	12	9	21	43	40	83	31	26
24	9	33	9	10	19	48	28	76	49	40
9	11	20	11	12	23	50	34	84	33	25
6	7	13	14	10	24	35	29	64	17	27
14	6	20	9	11	20	38	34	72	28	22

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the town

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Districts and Towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(19) AMRAOTI DISTRICT									
67	Amraoti ...	44	47	18	27	11	44	45	76
68	Amraoti Camp ...	1	4	1	4	9	8	20	15
69	Ellichpur ...	13	8	9	10	11	16	10	32
70	Badnera ...	4	9	6	5	3	11	9	11
71	Anjangaon ...	11	12	2	7	4	7	5	11
72	Dhamangaon ...	3	5	4	8	8	2	7	11
73	Ellichpur Camp ...	4	3	1	1	3	6	12	13
74	Morsi ...	3	8	4	5	6	3	7	9
75	Baroor ...	3	4	2	3	1	4	3	7
76	Karasgaon ...	11	5	1	2	1	2	6	12
77	Talegaon ...	5	8	3	5	4	7	8	14
78	Sendurjana ...	2	3	1	...	1	1	6	7
79	Sirasgaon ...	2	3	...	2	2	6	2	5
80	Mangrul Dastagir ...	1	9	...	5	3	1	3	10
81	Chandur Railway.	5	4	2	2	3	7	8	10
82	Ner-Pinglai ...	1	1	1	...	1	..	4	5
(20) YEOTMAL DISTRICT									
83	Yeotmal ...	20	9	12	6	9	23	36	35
84	Digras ...	6	11	9	8	10	6	17	18
85	Pusad ...	23	12	4	4	8	7	11	17
86	Darwha ...	13	12	5	7	9	10	25	20
87	Wun ...	11	11	4	6	5	10	16	20
88	Umerkhed ...	23	9	11	11	3	8	16	18
(21) AKOLA DISTRICT									
89	Akola ...	27	39	13	18	15	29	57	80
90	Akot ...	15	14	13	11	7	13	14	16
91	Karanja ...	31	15	7	11	7	16	13	34
92	Basim ...	11	12	5	7	6	14	9	25
93	Balapur ..	8	8	3	4	2	6	10	15
94	Murtizapur ...	7	5	2	2	4	10	11	17
95	Hiwarkhed ...	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	10
96	Patur ...	5	6	2	...	...	1	3	17
97	Wadegaon ...	...	8	1	2	3	8	4	8
98	Mangrulpir ...	10	17	2	4	4	10	5	11
99	Barsi Takli ...	5	8	3	4	6	1	2	6

FORM No. IV.

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930--contd.

9		10		11		12		13		14
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.		Number.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
47	51	47	34	47	30	114	98	839	828	67
21	9	5	...	12	...	26	14	157	110	68
19	19	19	16	16	17	78	94	379	385	69
9	14	12	14	14	7	34	31	208	178	70
3	11	14	10	12	5	25	31	216	234	71
8	7	6	3	4	2	12	18	145	125	72
9	6	13	8	10	9	26	22	16	135	73
5	9	4	4	3	6	23	20	102	84	74
2	7	3	4	6	10	23	22	125	137	75
9	19	8	8	8	2	28	30	125	139	76
3	10	13	5	11	6	27	10	139	116	77
6	4	2	...	3	3	24	11	125	85	78
4	9	5	...	4	8	24	28	100	108	79
4	5	10	1	4	3	20	17	92	92	80
6	5	4	5	2	1	17	13	105	90	81
...	3	5	1	3	2	19	12	65	61	82
36	24	16	7	15	8	44	47	378	310	83
9	9	14	11	9	10	26	40	186	178	84
12	8	11	9	12	7	20	27	190	176	85
11	11	8	9	10	13	21	25	180	158	86
7	12	10	5	13	5	26	20	206	174	87
12	9	3	3	4	3	23	34	185	171	88
42	39	40	22	41	23	84	81	766	680	89
7	15	12	14	13	4	63	56	342	311	90
18	15	11	9	9	11	43	46	312	307	91
11	9	11	10	12	6	34	29	268	267	92
7	8	7	6	9	9	31	16	190	154	93
16	7	9	10	4	2	29	27	207	178	94
...	1	8	...	8	4	18	19	109	107	95
3	11	11	8	4	7	15	19	140	137	96
7	11	6	4	5	7	23	15	132	122	97
3	5	6	5	10	6	31	17	123	131	98
5	15	3	5	4	4	16	15	110	114	99

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the towns

1	2							
Serial No.	District and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	(22) BULDANA DISTRICT							
100	Buldana ...	14	9	23	8	5	13	36
101	Khamgaon ...	21	29	50	16	21	37	87
102	Malkapur ...	22	21	43	17	20	37	80
103	Shegaon ...	23	17	40	14	9	23	63
104	Jalgaon ...	14	7	21	10	7	17	38
105	Nandura ...	22	17	39	10	9	19	58
106	Chikhli ...	4	4	8	4	2	6	14
107	Mehkar ...	5	5	10	8	4	12	22
108	Deolgaon Raja ...	8	9	17	6	8	14	31
	Total for towns ...	2,686	1,392	4,078	1,988	1,096	3,084	7,162
	Ratio per mille ...	...	...	...	...	...	Figures not	
	Total for the Province ...	24,514	17,633	42,147	18,922	14,401	33,323	75,470
	Ratio per mille of popula- tion.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

* Calculated on

FORM No. IV

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

3									4	
Year.									One year and under five years.	
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months			Total.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
13	9	22	11	7	18	47	29	76	15	22
61	51	112	52	58	110	163	146	309	134	133
58	55	113	43	38	81	144	130	274	104	88
35	31	66	35	29	64	110	83	193	62	76
12	12	24	23	16	39	56	45	101	46	31
16	19	35	26	26	52	81	64	145	69	69
15	5	20	1	6	7	24	17	41	20	11
17	8	25	4	12	16	31	32	63	28	21
9	9	18	9	9	18	35	32	67	19	18
2,445	2,052	4,497	2,653	2,175	4,828	9,176	7,311	16,487	5,782	5,246
available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,385	18,707	41,092	23,942	20,116	44,058	68,474	72,146	160,620	66,951	60,109
...	...	...	...	...	...	259·61	223·06	*241·82	99·26	82·01

number of births.

VI. ANNUAL

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO AGE in the towns

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	District and Towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	(22) BULDANA DISTRICT								
100	Buldana ...	8	4	3	1	2	7	6	9
101	Khamgaon ...	19	15	6	12	5	31	24	26
102	Malkapur ...	19	21	10	11	11	15	11	20
103	Shegaon ...	10	8	5	6	1	11	9	20
104	Jalgaon ...	3	2	...	1	1	4	6	15
105	Nandura ...	10	15	7	6	5	4	7	9
106	Chikhli ...	3	4	2	1	1	6	7	7
107	Mehkar ...	3	1	2	4	2	3	2	8
108	Deolgaon Raja ...	4	2	2	4	...	1	2	7
	Total for towns ...	1,040	1,070	612	696	773	1,386	1,630	2,369
	Ratio per mille ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Figures not	
	Total for the Province.	13,240	11,908	6,923	6,295	7,198	8,711	14,279	18,461
	Ratio per mille of population.	12.00	10.76	7.81	8.39	14.65	19.28	14.19	16.42

FORM No. IV

the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—concl'd.

9		10		11		12		13		14
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.		Number.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
6	9	7	9	8	5	15	20	117	115	100
25	17	17	14	21	19	43	52	457	465	101
16	23	20	20	12	10	46	45	393	384	102
10	21	6	6	19	15	28	35	260	281	103
8	9	7	2	12	4	14	15	153	128	104
5	13	2	5	8	5	37	25	231	215	105
2	5	8	2	5	6	11	11	83	70	106
5	6	5	1	5	1	12	17	95	94	107
6	5	4	1	1	...	10	20	83	90	108
561	1,455	1,512	968	1,456	921	3,523	3,674	27,065	25,091	
ilable.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	14,386	15,899	11,730	14,664	11,989	32,525	34,185	275,465	249,880	
4.74	14.01	21.22	16.88	33.66	28.21	87.59	74.98	39.63	35.90	

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO CLASSES in the districts

1	2						
Number.	District.	Population according to					
		Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur ...	19,957	17,434	37,391	351,419	341,291	692,710
2	Bhandara ...	6,746	6,230	12,976	310,809	317,146	627,955
3	Wardha ...	9,709	8,513	18,252	200,967	194,869	395,836
4	Chanda ...	5,873	5,515	11,388	259,486	260,707	520,193
5	Balaghat ...	4,716	4,899	9,615	211,780	218,223	430,003
	Total ...	47,001	42,621	89,622	1,334,461	1,332,236	2,666,697
	JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore ...	23,186	18,847	42,033	319,054	316,157	635,211
7	Saugor ...	11,874	10,648	22,522	246,110	232,010	478,120
8	Damoh ...	5,194	4,830	10,024	134,428	128,368	262,796
9	Seoni ...	7,782	7,771	15,553	96,007	97,527	193,534
10	Mandla ...	2,959	2,668	5,617	84,048	82,248	166,296
	Total ...	50,985	44,764	95,749	879,647	857,310	1,736,957
	NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad ...	10,785	9,851	20,636	193,460	186,682	380,142
12	Nimar ...	21,024	18,962	39,987	173,769	162,018	335,787
13	Narsinghpur ...	5,839	5,532	11,371	133,949	132,113	266,062
14	Betul ...	3,363	3,088	6,451	108,818	110,589	219,407
15	Chhindwara ...	7,996	7,866	15,862	160,720	162,043	322,763
	Total ...	49,007	45,300	94,307	770,716	753,445	1,524,161
	CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur ...	9,166	8,665	17,831	606,780	639,398	1,246,178
17	Bilaspur ...	7,566	7,004	14,570	556,982	583,914	1,140,896
18	Drug ...	3,183	3,288	6,471	314,571	345,238	659,809
	Total ...	19,915	18,957	38,872	1,478,338	1,568,550	3,046,888
	BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti ...	36,899	33,874	70,773	357,091	340,575	697,666
20	Yeotmal ...	21,898	19,871	41,772	307,588	296,997	604,585
21	Akola ...	38,249	34,576	72,825	360,887	347,841	708,728
22	Buldaha ...	30,974	28,680	59,654	320,449	315,272	635,721
	Total ...	128,020	117,004	245,024	1,346,015	1,300,685	2,646,700
	Total for the Province	294,928	268,646	563,574	5,809,172	5,812,226	11,621,398

FORM No. V.

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930.

3						Number.
the census of 1921.						
Other classes.			Total.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
31,493	30,927	62,420	402,869	389,652	792,521	1
36,954	39,862	76,816	354,509	363,238	717,747	2
24,398	25,210	49,608	235,074	228,622	463,696	3
63,605	65,441	129,049	328,954	331,666	660,630	4
35,307	36,709	72,016	251,803	259,831	511,634	5
191,757	198,152	389,909	1,573,219	1,573,009	3,146,228	
34,719	33,722	68,441	376,959	368,726	745,685	6
14,314	13,424	27,738	272,298	256,082	528,380	7
7,292	7,014	14,306	146,914	140,212	287,126	8
66,842	72,942	139,784	170,631	178,240	348,871	9
105,086	108,447	213,533	192,083	194,363	386,446	10
228,253	235,549	463,802	1,158,885	1,137,623	2,296,508	
22,387	22,568	44,955	226,632	219,101	445,733	11
10,651	10,129	20,780	205,444	191,110	396,554	12
18,557	19,172	37,729	158,345	156,817	315,162	13
67,410	70,469	137,879	179,591	184,146	363,737	14
74,032	79,178	153,210	242,748	249,087	491,835	15
193,037	201,516	394,553	1,012,760	1,000,261	2,013,021	
68,452	74,215	142,667	684,398	722,278	1,406,676	16
37,213	39,086	76,299	601,761	630,004	1,231,765	17
36,748	40,218	76,966	354,502	388,744	743,246	18
142,413	153,519	295,932	1,640,661	1,741,026	3,381,687	
30,089	29,856	59,945	424,079	405,305	828,384	19
51,059	51,543	102,602	380,545	368,414	748,959	20
6,659	6,411	13,070	405,795	388,828	794,623	21
4,032	3,943	7,975	355,455	347,895	703,350	22
91,839	91,753	183,592	1,565,874	1,509,442	3,075,316	
847,299	880,489	1,227,788	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760	

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO CLASSES in the district

1	2						
Number.	District.	Number					
		Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
NAGPUR DIVISION							
1	Nagpur ...	759	787	1,546	10,959	10,070	21,029
2	Bhandara ...	120	127	247	11,282	10,239	21,521
3	Wardha ...	4	6	10	7,787	6,866	14,653
4	Chanda ...	176	169	345	4,905	4,800	9,705
5	Balaghat ...	112	134	246	6,678	5,602	12,280
	Total ...	1,171	1,223	2,394	41,611	37,577	79,188
JUBBULPORE DIVISION							
6	Jubbulpore ...	471	427	898	11,228	9,779	21,007
7	Saugor ...	396	408	804	9,999	9,408	19,407
8	Damoh ...	158	167	325	5,917	5,361	11,278
9	Seoni ...	230	230	460	4,931	4,569	9,500
10	Mandla ...	64	51	115	2,622	2,259	4,881
	Total ...	1,319	1,283	2,602	34,697	31,376	66,073
NERBUDDA DIVISION							
11	Hoshangabad ...	386	367	753	8,046	7,492	15,538
12	Nimar ...	863	891	1,754	10,825	9,647	20,472
13	Narsinghpur ...	159	150	309	5,499	5,023	10,522
14	Betul ...	102	106	208	4,262	3,710	7,972
15	Chhindwara ...	187	180	367	3,009	2,638	5,647
	Total ...	1,697	1,694	3,391	31,641	28,510	60,151
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION							
16	Raipur ...	318	301	619	22,282	19,730	42,012
17	Bilaspur ...	199	243	442	14,870	13,432	28,302
18	Drug ...	119	83	202	12,370	11,419	23,819
	Total ...	636	627	1,263	49,522	44,611	94,133
BERAR DIVISION							
19	Amraoti ...	1,437	1,364	2,801	13,826	12,426	26,252
20	Yeotmal ...	1,041	922	1,963	14,525	13,246	27,771
21	Akola ...	1,680	1,515	3,195	16,636	15,176	31,812
22	Buldana ...	1,379	1,301	2,680	13,001	12,345	25,346
	Total ...	5,537	5,102	10,639	57,988	53,193	111,181
	Total for the Province	10,360	9,92	20,289	215,459	195,267	410,726

FORM No. V

the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—contd.

4						Number.
aths registered.						
Other classes.			Total.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	
4,803	4,544	9,347	16,521	15,401	31,922	1
305	232	537	11,707	10,598	22,305	2
1,058	911	1,969	8,849	7,783	16,632	3
7,227	6,801	14,028	12,308	11,770	24,078	4
903	779	1,682	7,693	6,515	14,208	5
14,296	13,267	27,563	57,078	52,067	109,145	
1,804	1,702	3,506	13,503	11,908	25,411	6
53	46	99	10,448	9,862	20,310	7
49	63	112	6,124	5,591	11,715	8
1,330	1,163	2,493	6,491	5,962	12,453	9
3,273	3,075	6,348	5,959	5,385	11,344	10
6,509	6,049	12,558	42,525	38,708	81,233	
1,443	1,143	2,586	9,875	9,092	18,877	11
76	106	182	11,764	10,644	22,408	12
465	369	834	6,123	5,512	11,665	13
2,562	2,343	4,905	6,926	6,59	13,085	14
5,443	4,788	10,231	8,639	7,606	16,245	15
9,989	8,749	18,738	43,327	38,953	82,280	
1,991	1,780	3,771	24,591	21,811	46,402	16
6,169	5,355	11,524	21,238	19,030	40,268	17
2,873	2,734	5,607	15,362	14,266	29,628	18
11,033	9,869	20,902	61,191	55,107	116,298	
1,554	1,303	2,857	16,817	15,093	31,910	19
5,527	4,799	10,326	21,093	18,67	40,060	20
280	247	527	18,596	16,933	35,534	21
458	401	859	14,838	14,047	28,885	22
7,819	6,750	14,569	71,344	65,045	136,389	
49,646	44,684	94,330	275,465	249,880	525,345	

ANNUAL

Deaths registered ACCORDING TO CLASSES in the districts

1	2	Ratio of deaths					
Number.	District.	Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
		Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
NAGPUR DIVISION							
1	Nagpur ...	38·03	45·14	41·35	31·18	29·51	30·36
2	Bhandara ...	17·79	20·39	19·04	36·30	32·28	34·27
3	Wardha ...	41	70	55	38·75	35·23	37·02
4	Chanda ...	29·97	30·64	30·30	18·90	18·41	18·66
5	Balaghat ...	23·75	27·35	25·59	31·53	25·67	28·56
	Total ...	24·91	28·69	26·71	31·18	28·21	29·70
JUBBULPORE DIVISION							
6	Jubbulpore ...	20·31	22·66	21·36	35·19	30·93	33·07
7	Saugor ...	33·35	38·32	35·70	40·63	40·55	40·59
8	Damoh ...	30·42	34·58	32·42	44·02	41·76	42·92
9	Seoni ...	29·56	29·60	29·58	51·36	46·85	49·09
10	Mandla ...	21·70	19·12	20·47	31·20	27·47	29·18
	Total ...	25·87	28·66	27·18	39·44	36·60	38·04
NERBUDDA DIVISION							
11	Hoshangabad ...	35·79	37·26	36·49	41·59	40·13	40·87
12	Nimar ...	41·05	46·99	43·85	62·30	59·54	60·97
13	Narsinghpur ...	27·23	27·11	27·17	41·05	38·02	39·56
14	Betul ...	30·33	34·33	32·24	39·17	33·55	36·33
15	Chhindwara ...	23·38	22·88	23·14	18·72	16·28	17·50
	Total ...	31·63	37·40	35·96	41·05	37·84	39·46
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION							
16	Raipur ...	34·69	31·74	34·71	36·72	30·86	33·77
17	Bilaspur ...	26·30	34·69	30·34	26·70	23·00	24·85
18	Drug ...	37·39	25·24	31·22	39·32	33·16	36·10
	Total ...	31·94	33·07	32·49	33·50	28·44	30·89
BERAR DIVISION							
19	Amraoti ...	38·94	40·27	39·58	38·72	36·49	37·63
20	Yeotmal ...	47·54	40·39	46·99	47·22	44·60	45·93
21	Akola ...	43·92	43·82	43·87	46·10	43·63	44·89
22	Buldana ...	44·52	45·36	44·93	40·57	39·16	39·87
	Total ...	43·25	43·61	43·42	43·08	40·90	42·00
	Total for the Province	35·13	36·95	36·00	37·09	33·60	35·33

FORM No. V

of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930—concl'd.

5						Number.
per 1,000 of population.						
Other classes.			Total.			
Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
152.51	146.93	149.74	41.00	39.53	40.28	1
8.25	5.82	6.99	33.02	29.18	31.08	2
43.36	36.14	39.69	37.64	34.04	35.87	3
113.62	103.92	108.70	37.41	35.49	36.45	4
25.58	21.22	23.35	30.55	25.07	27.77	5
74.55	66.95	70.69	36.28	33.19	34.69	
51.96	50.47	51.23	35.82	32.29	34.08	6
3.70	3.43	3.57	33.87	38.51	38.44	7
6.72	8.98	7.83	41.68	39.88	40.80	8
19.90	15.94	17.83	38.04	33.45	35.70	9
31.15	28.35	29.73	31.02	27.71	29.35	10
28.52	25.68	27.08	38.11	34.03	31.89	
64.46	50.65	57.52	43.57	41.09	42.35	11
7.14	10.47	8.76	57.26	55.70	56.51	12
25.06	19.24	22.11	38.67	35.34	37.01	13
38.01	33.25	35.57	38.57	33.45	35.97	14
73.52	60.47	66.78	35.59	30.54	33.03	15
51.75	43.42	47.49	42.78	38.94	40.87	
29.09	23.98	26.43	35.93	30.20	32.99	16
165.78	137.01	151.04	35.29	30.21	32.69	17
78.18	61.98	72.85	43.33	36.70	39.86	18
77.47	64.29	70.63	37.30	31.65	34.39	
51.65	43.64	47.66	39.66	37.33	38.52	19
108.25	93.11	100.64	55.43	51.48	53.49	20
42.05	38.53	40.32	45.83	43.56	44.72	21
113.59	101.70	107.71	41.74	40.38	41.07	22
85.14	73.57	79.36	45.56	43.09	44.35	
58.59	50.75	76.83	39.63	35.90	37.76	

ANNUAL

*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the*

1	2	3	4				5
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Popula- tion according to the census of 1921	Births.				Cholera.
			Male	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.	
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS							
NAGPUR DIVISION							
1	Nagpur	562,302	15,547	14,809	30,356	53.99	1,171
2	Bhandara	676,558	16,960	16,073	33,033	48.83	62
3	Wardha	392,620	10,022	9,219	19,241	49.01	1,048
4	Chanda	623,411	15,907	15,100	31,007	49.74	959
5	Balaghat	504,334	10,962	10,368	21,330	42.29	174
JUBBULPORE DIVISION							
6	Jubbulpore	610,823	13,897	12,946	26,843	43.95	1,809
7	Saugor	461,010	9,243	8,533	17,776	38.56	343
8	Damoh	271,830	6,199	5,707	11,906	43.80	284
9	Seoni	336,099	8,536	8,073	16,609	49.42	410
10	Mandla	377,662	8,873	8,371	17,244	45.66	172
NERBUDDA DIVISION							
11	Hoshangabad	392,702	9,497	9,106	18,603	47.37	186
12	Nimar	333,836	9,359	8,832	18,191	54.19	1,320
13	Narsinghpur	290,887	6,432	6,093	12,525	43.06	10
14	Betul	346,135	9,136	8,721	17,857	51.59	...
15	Chhindwara	463,465	12,161	11,684	23,845	51.45	11
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION							
16	Raipur	1,344,848	30,201	30,443	60,644	45.09	301
17	Bilaspur	1,199,085	28,444	27,370	55,814	46.55	1,162
18	Drug	731,972	18,865	18,159	37,024	50.83	13
BERAR DIVISION							
19	Amraoti	665,066	17,070	15,738	32,808	49.33	1,523
20	Yeotmal	695,611	18,169	17,284	35,453	51.97	8,143
21	Akola	665,690	16,201	15,269	31,470	47.27	1,798
22	Buldana	614,245	14,535	13,576	28,111	45.77	506
Total for the Rural districts		12,560,191	306,216	291,474	597,690	47.59	21,405

FORM No. VI

DISTRICT and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
Year 1930.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
Deaths from											
Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.					Total.
						Suicide.		Wounding and accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies	
						Male.	Female.				
35	247	12,306	521	790	...	19	21	205	55	8	308
...	...	14,540	218	297	...	13	23	219	35	8	304
12	2	5,559	1,551	1,006	...	13	19	102	25	1	160
422	3	9,856	1,282	983	...	25	24	195	55	22	331
1	...	11,224	95	71	...	17	16	119	25	2	179
2	22	11,406	769	6,183	...	17	17	188	95	10	327
18	...	11,775	451	2,786	48	16	31	170	115	4	336
10	...	7,637	204	918	20	23	22	111	82	...	238
153	6	8,344	520	125	40	5	7	124	52	8	196
52	32	8,300	221	311	...	6	9	18	109	4	216
219	9	11,600	668	354	...	6	2	137	42	7	194
355	...	12,488	530	2,307	...	15	8	94	35	2	154
31	...	7,024	413	277	...	3	20	101	68	3	195
20	59	5,746	517	1,692	...	11	25	127	38	7	208
19	253	8,955	655	1,049	...	6	22	130	51	1	210
81	...	30,662	1,708	1,251	...	30	18	349	101	17	515
204	...	26,489	1,308	1,650	...	14	20	269	69	13	385
24	...	21,447	883	855	...	14	11	177	43	11	256
99	37	9,542	4,472	2,231	20	21	19	177	39	2	258
283	...	16,362	3,273	1,382	27	12	20	185	51	4	272
536	...	9,614	5,855	3,099	4	21	25	158	39	2	215
1,324	33	7,226	2,954	2,937	10	22	24	160	35	1	242
3,900	703	268,102	29,078	32,551	169	329	409	3,585	1,269	137	5,729

*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year*

1	2	13	14			
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths from		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
		All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.			
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS						
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	5,988	21,366	2·08	·06	·44
2	Bhandara	5,549	20,970	·09	...	...
3	Wardha	5,022	14,360	2·67	·03	·01
4	Chanda	8,871	22,707	1·54	·68	...
5	Balaghat	2,280	14,024	·35	...	...
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	1,787	22,305	2·96	...	·04
7	Saugor	1,508	17,265	·74	·04	...
8	Damoh	1,636	10,947	1·04	·04	...
9	Seoni	2,114	11,908	1·22	·46	·02
10	Mandla	1,741	11,045	·46	·14	·08
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	3,135	16,365	·47	·56	·02
12	Nimar	2,624	19,778	3·95	1·06	...
13	Narsinghpur	2,884	10,834	·03	·11	...
14	Betul	4,260	12,502	...	·06	·17
15	Chhindwara	4,071	15,223	·02	·4	·55
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	9,815	44,333	·22	·06	...
17	Bilaspur	7,868	39,066	·97	·17	...
18	Drug	5,724	29,202	·02	·03	...
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	7,742	25,924	2·29	·15	·06
20	Yeotmal	7,825	37,567	11·71	·41	...
21	Akola	9,166	30,327	2·70	·81	...
22	Buldana	9,939	25,171	·82	2·16	·05
Total for the Rural districts		111,549	473,189	1·70	·31	·06

FORM No. VI

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
30—contd.

15								16
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.
						For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.	
21·89	·93	1·40	...	·55	10·65	38·00	32·84	1
21·49	·32	·44	...	·45	8·20	30·99	27·84	2
14·16	3·95	2·56	...	·40	12·79	36·57	33·61	3
15·81	2·06	1·58	...	·53	14·22	35·42	30·51	4
22·26	·19	·14	...	·35	4·52	27·81	26·51	5
18·67	1·26	10·12	...	·54	2·93	36·52	30·40	6
25·54	·98	6·05	·10	·73	3·27	37·45	32·73	7
28·09	·75	3·38	·07	·88	6·02	40·27	36·02	8
24·83	1·55	·37	·12	·58	6·28	35·43	28·11	9
21·98	·59	·82	...	·57	4·61	29·25	23·72	10
29·54	1·70	·91	...	·49	7·98	41·67	36·39	11
37·41	1·59	6·91	...	·46	7·86	59·24	38·49	12
24·15	1·42	·95	...	·67	9·91	37·24	37·21	13
16·60	1·49	4·89	...	·60	12·31	36·12	33·43	14
19·32	1·42	2·26	...	·46	8·78	32·85	30·39	15
22·80	1·27	·94	...	·38	7·30	32·97	29·55	16
22·09	1·09	1·38	...	·32	6·56	32·58	29·55	17
29·30	1·21	1·17	...	·35	7·81	39·89	33·36	18
14·35	6·72	3·35	·03	·39	11·64	38·98	36·47	19
23·52	4·70	1·99	·04	·39	11·25	54·01	30·52	20
14·44	8·81	4·66	·01	·37	13·76	45·56	35·50	21
11·76	4·81	4·78	·02	·39	16·19	40·98	33·36	22
21·35	2·32	2·59	·01	·46	8·88	37·67	31·82	

*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year*

1	2	3	4			
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Popula- tion accord- ing to the census of 1921.	Births			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth- rate.
B.—TOWNS						
(1) NAGPUR DISTRICT						
1	Nagpur	145,193	4,752	4,408	9,160	63.09
2	Kamptee Cantoment	20,226	517	459	976	48.25
3	Umrer	15,061	458	441	899	59.69
4	Katol	9,795	272	266	538	54.93
5	Ramtek	8 580	246	196	442	51.52
6	Khapa	7,510	154	157	311	41.41
7	Narkhed	7,130	228	201	429	60.17
8	Saoner	7,078	145	146	291	41.11
9	Kalmeshwar	4,851	139	122	261	53.80
10	Mowar	4,795	125	135	260	54.22
(2) BHANDARA DISTRICT						
11	Bhandara	13,399	390	383	773	57.69
12	Gordia	10,617	243	240	483	45.49
13	Paoni	10,481	273	283	556	53.05
14	Tumsar	6,692	190	176	366	54.69
(3) WARDHA DISTRICT						
15	Wardha	16,044	365	369	734	45.75
16	Hinganghat	17,200	449	437	886	51.51
17	Arvi	13,248	339	323	662	49.97
18	Pulgaon	7,443	198	195	393	52.80
19	Deoli	5,991	103	79	182	30.38
20	Ashti	5,706	128	121	249	43.64
21	Sindi	5,444	156	136	292	53.64
(4) CHANDA DISTRICT						
22	Chanda	22,981	640	514	1,154	50.22
23	Warora	8,809	191	226	417	47.34
24	Armori	5,429	138	127	265	48.81
(5) BALAGHAT DISTRICT						
25	Balaghat	7,300	131	138	269	36.85

FORM No. VI

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
1930—contd.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deaths from							
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.
							Suicide.
							Male. Female.
88	169	1	2,169	599	1,189	...	3 10
...	6	...	247	35	82	...	1 ...
51	...	...	156	32	32	...	2 1
1	1	9	114	13	38	...	...
...	...	...	107	11	26	...	...
19	...	33	70	18	21	...	...
2	...	1	84	14	51	...	...
11	6	8	50	6	9	...	...
11	2	5	115	16	14	...	...
...	...	...	50	21	15	...	...
7	...	...	198	28	27	...	2 2
...	...	...	135	17	26	...	3 1
29	...	...	141	21	13	...	...
5	...	...	95	15	20	...	...
2	2	...	140	33	46	...	...
28	...	...	180	51	37	...	...
...	...	...	189	44	52	...	...
2	...	...	112	20	18	...	...
20	...	...	48	15	12	...	...
...	...	...	60	27	9	...	...
43	...	...	60	2	42	...	...
49	1	...	192	45	82	...	6 2
6	2	...	119	26	10	...	1 2
29	5	2	79	2	4	...	...
...	...	...	69	16	16	...	1 ...

*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year*

1	2	12				13	14
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths from					
		Injuries.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
		Wound- ing and acci- dents.	Snake- bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.		
B.—TOWNS							
(1) NAGPUR DISTRICT							
1	Nagpur	78	3	9	103	3,222	7,540
2	Kamptee Cantonment	9	1	...	11	355	736
3	Umrer	7	...	...	10	303	584
4	Katol	2	...	...	2	125	303
5	Ramtek	3	...	...	4	114	262
6	Khapa	2	...	...	2	129	292
7	Narkhed	2	1	...	4	85	241
8	Saoner	2	2	...	4	79	173
9	Kalmeshwar	1	...	...	1	78	242
10	Mowar	...	...	...	...	97	183
(2) BHANDARA DISTRICT							
11	Bhandara	8	2	...	14	200	474
12	Gondia	9	...	...	13	135	326
13	Pauni	3	...	...	3	129	336
14	Tumsar	7	...	...	7	57	199
(3) WARDHA DISTRICT							
15	Wardha	12	...	...	12	234	469
16	Hinganghat	3	...	1	6	260	562
17	Arvi	4	...	...	4	168	457
18	Pulgaon	...	...	...	1	92	245
19	Deoli	1	...	...	1	58	154
20	Ashti	3	...	...	3	60	159
21	Sindi	3	...	...	5	74	226
(4) CHANDA DISTRICT							
22	Chanda	15	3	2	28	497	894
23	Warora	5	1	1	10	127	300
24	Armori	6	...	1	7	49	177
(5) BALAGHAT DISTRICT							
25	Balaghat	12	...	2	15	68	184

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
1930--contd.

15											16
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.											
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysen- tery and diar- rhœa.	Respi- ratory diseases.	Tuber- culosis.	Inju- ries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.
									For the year.	Mean of pre- vious 5 years.	
·61	1·16	·01	14·94	4·13	8·18	...	·71	22·19	51·93	47·27	1
...	·30	...	12·21	1·73	4·06	...	·54	17·55	36·39	23·34	2
3·39	...	...	10·35	2·13	2·13	...	·66	20·12	38·78	34·26	3
·10	·10	·92	11·64	1·33	3·88	...	·20	12·76	30·93	34·95	4
...	...	...	12·47	1·28	3·03	...	·47	13·29	30·54	31·49	5
2·53	...	4·39	9·32	2·40	2·10	...	·26	17·18	38·88	33·29	6
·28	...	·14	11·78	1·96	7·16	...	·56	11·92	33·80	37·61	7
1·55	·85	1·13	7·06	·85	1·27	...	·57	11·16	24·44	23·36	8
2·27	·41	1·03	23·71	3·30	2·89	...	·20	16·08	49·89	36·49	9
...	...	...	10·43	4·38	3·13	...	...	20·22	38·16	34·82	10
·52	...	...	14·78	2·09	2·02	...	1·04	14·93	35·38	32·81	11
...	...	...	12·72	1·60	2·45	...	1·22	12·72	30·71	32·02	12
2·77	...	...	13·45	2·00	1·24	...	·29	12·31	32·06	27·01	13
·75	...	...	14·20	2·24	2·99	...	1·04	8·52	29·74	32·01	14
·12	·12	...	8·73	2·06	2·87	...	·75	14·58	29·23	28·69	15
1·63	...	...	10·46	2·96	2·15	...	·35	15·12	32·67	33·15	16
...	...	...	14·27	3·32	3·93	...	·30	12·68	34·50	35·49	17
·27	...	...	15·05	2·69	·242	...	·13	12·36	32·92	23·13	18
3·34	...	...	8·02	2·50	2·00	...	·17	9·68	25·71	22·66	19
...	...	...	10·51	4·73	1·58	...	·53	10·52	27·87	28·32	20
7·90	...	...	11·02	·37	7·71	...	·92	13·59	41·51	27·99	21
2·13	·04	...	8·35	1·96	3·57	...	1·22	21·63	38·90	33·36	22
·68	·23	...	13·51	2·95	1·14	...	1·14	14·41	34·06	27·62	23
5·34	·92	·37	14·55	·37	·73	...	1·29	9·03	32·60	29·87	24
...	...	...	9·46	2·19	2·19	...	2·05	9·32	25·21	23·37	25

*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year*

1	2	3	4			
Number.	Districts and Town.	Popula- tion according to the census of 1921.	Births.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth- rate.
B.—TOWNS						
(6) JUBBULPORE DISTRICT						
26	Jubbulpore	86,796	1,742	1,620	3,362	38.73
27	Jubbulpore Cantonment	21,997	123	105	228	10.37
28	Murwara	19,682	526	346	872	44.30
29	Sihora	6,387	114	115	229	35.85
(7) SAUGOR DISTRICT						
30	Saugor	28,571	1,012	899	1,911	66.89
31	Saugor Cantonment	10,748	201	170	371	34.52
32	Etawah	9,226	171	128	299	32.41
33	Khurai	6,078	243	219	462	76.01
34	Garhakota	5,864	148	134	282	48.09
35	Deori	5,369	112	93	205	38.18
36	Bamora	1,514	36	37	73	48.22
(8) DAMOH DISTRICT						
37	Damoh	15,296	488	496	984	64.33
(9) SEONI DISTRICT.						
38	Seoni	12,772	306	354	660	51.68
(10) MANDLA DISTRICT						
39	Mandla	8,784	255	229	484	55.10
(11) HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT						
40	Hoshangabad	12,048	265	231	496	41.17
41	Harda	13,138	335	310	645	49.09
42	Sohagpur	7,053	177	176	353	50.05
43	Itarsi	7,007	227	198	425	60.65
44	Seoni-Malwa	6,004	128	139	267	44.47
45	Pachmarhi	4,568	134	102	236	51.66
46	Piparia	3,213	94	80	174	54.15

FORM No. VI

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
1930—contd.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Deaths from								
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.	
							Suicide.	
							Male.	Female.
76	2	2	411	87	774	...	2	2
...	...	...	50	9	81	...	1	1
85	...	...	320	54	334	...	...	...
13	1	...	68	8	55	...	...	1
63	1	...	724	70	502	...	...	...
43	...	...	112	11	100	...	1	...
...	3	...	137	10	32	...	...	...
2	...	...	165	14	88	...	...	...
...	...	...	129	12	45	...	...	...
...	...	...	61	1	61	...	1	...
...	2	...	55	...	5	...	...	...
35	2	...	267	38	63	11	...	1
6	2	...	72	60	47	9	...	1
13	7	...	140	10	19	...	1	...
3	28	...	202	35	53	...	...	1
12	28	...	280	100	52	...	...	...
1	47	...	137	10	36	...	1	...
3	23	...	203	13	26	...	1	1
6	14	2	115	13	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	70	7	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	37	7	5	...	...	...

*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year*

1	2	12				13	14	
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths from						
		Injuries.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	
		Wound- ing and acci- dents.	Snake- bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			
B.—TOWNS								
(6) JUBBULPORE DISTRICT								
26	Jubbulpore	34	7	...	45	388	1,785	
27	Jubbulpore Cantonment	6	1	1	10	48	198	
28	Murwara	50	...	1	51	105	949	
29	Sihora	3	...	...	4	25	174
(7) SAUGOR DISTRICT								
30	Saugor	19	2	2	23	361	1,744	
31	Saugor Cantonment	6	...	2	9	95	370	
32	Etawah	4	1	1	6	17	205	
33	Khurai	1	2	...	3	28	300	
34	Garhakota	2	3	...	5	9	200	
35	Deori	3	2	...	6	34	163	
36	Bamora	...	...	...	...	1	63
(8) DAMOH DISTRICT								
37	Damoh	1	2	...	4	348	768	
(9) SEONI DISTRICT								
38	Seoni	3	1	1	6	243	545	
(10) MANDLA DISTRICT								
39	Mandla	1	1	...	3	107	299	
(11) HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT								
40	Hoshangabad	3	...	1	5	165	491	
41	Harda	7	...	...	7	271	750
42	Sohagpur	3	2	...	6	106	343	
43	Itarsi	9	...	...	11	169	448
44	Seoni-Malwa	4	...	...	4	75	245
45	Pachmarhi	3	...	...	3	55	150
46	Piparia	3	...	...	3	33	85

FORM No. VI.

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
1930—contd.

15											16
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.											
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.
									For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.	
.88	.02	.02	4.74	1.00	8.92	...	.52	4.47	20.57	31.79	26
...	...	...	2.27	.41	3.68	...	.45	2.19	9.00	15.39	27
4.32	...	...	16.26	2.74	16.97	...	2.59	5.34	48.22	41.12	28
2.04	.16	...	10.64	1.25	8.61	...	.63	3.91	27.24	28.77	29
2.21	.03	...	25.34	2.45	17.57	...	.89	12.64	61.04	47.24	30
4.00	...	...	10.42	1.02	9.31	...	.84	8.84	34.43	26.01	31
...	.33	...	14.85	1.08	3.47	...	.65	1.84	22.22	13.59	32
.33	...	...	27.15	2.30	14.48	...	.49	4.61	49.36	42.13	33
...	...	...	22.00	2.05	7.67	...	.86	1.53	34.11	38.7	34
...	...	...	11.36	.19	11.36	...	1.12	6.33	30.3	0.13	35
...	1.32	...	35.33	...	3.30	...	...	.66	41.61	38.83	36
2.29	.13	...	17.46	2.48	4.12	.72	.26	22.75	50.21	46.78	37
.47	.15	...	13.16	4.70	3.67	.70	.47	19.03	42.67	34.79	38
1.48	.80	...	15.94	1.14	2.16	...	.34	12.18	34.04	36.75	39
.25	2.32	...	16.77	2.91	4.39	...	.41	13.70	40.75	39.44	40
.91	2.13	...	21.31	7.62	3.96	...	.53	20.63	57.09	42.38	41
.14	6.66	...	19.42	1.42	5.11	...	.85	15.03	48.63	36.35	42
.43	3.28	...	28.97	1.86	3.71	...	1.57	24.12	63.94	43.10	43
1.00	2.33	.33	19.15	2.17	2.67	...	.67	12.49	40.81	35.55	44
...	...	...	15.32	1.54	3.28	...	.66	12.04	32.84	31.44	45
...	...	...	11.52	2.18	1.56	...	.93	10.27	26.46	31.31	46

Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year

1	2	3	4			
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Popula- tion according to the census of 1921.	Births.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth- rate.
B.--TOWNS						
(12) NIMAR DISTRICT						
47	Khandwa ...	26,802	594	565	1,159	43.24
48	Burhanpur ...	35,916	965	876	1,841	51.26
(13) NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT						
49	Narsinghpur ...	9,839	261	238	499	50.72
50	Gadarwara ...	8,539	205	190	395	46.26
51	Chota Chhindwara ...	3,836	90	70	160	41.71
52	Kareli Gunj ..	2,061	55	49	104	50.46
(14) BETUL DISTRICT						
53	Betul ...	7,770	177	152	329	42.34
54	Betul Bazar ...	1,773	136	97	233	40.36
55	Multai ...	4,059	106	93	199	49.03
(15) CHHINDWARA DISTRICT						
56	Chhindwara ...	13,383	363	372	735	54.92
57	Pandhurna ...	9,669	302	266	568	58.74
58	Sausar ...	5,318	152	140	292	54.91
(16) RAIPUR DISTRICT						
59	Raipur ...	38,311	817	808	1,625	42.38
60	Dhamtari ...	12,721	225	226	451	35.45
61	Arang ...	6,052	145	133	278	45.94
62	Bhatapara ...	4,714	121	144	265	56.22
(17) BILASPUR DISTRICT						
63	Bilaspur ...	19,800	535	519	1,054	53.23
64	Mungeli ...	6,536	136	106	242	37.03
65	Champa ...	6,344	157	141	298	46.97

FORM No. VI.

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
1930—contd.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deaths from							
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.
							Suicide.
							Male. Female.
24	16	...	459	67	180	...	1 2
21	52	...	740	57	230	...	1 ...
26	1	...	147	23	33	...	...
1	...	...	89	28	19	...	...
...	1	...	68	8	3	...	...
...	...	...	31	13	4	...	...
...	5	6	116	27	37	...	1 1
...	...	17	49	11	28	...	...
...	...	...	56	8	27	...	...
3	...	...	108	36	59	...	...
...	...	41	140	11	31	...	...
...	...	36	99	6	20	...	...
...	6	...	638	91	92	...	1
...	...	...	153	31	16	...	1
...	...	...	68	15	22	...	...
...	...	...	148	12	...	...	...
10	3	...	371	52	125	...	1 3
1	...	...	77	9	12	...	...
3	1	...	105	41	13	...	1 ...

Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the during the

1	2	12				13	14	
Number.	District and Town.	Deaths from					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
		Injuries.						
		Wound- ing and acci- dents.	Snake- bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			
B.—TOWNS								
(12) NIMAR DISTRICT								
47	Khandwa	...	11	...	...	14	379	1,139
48	Burhanpur	...	22	...	...	22	369	1,491
(13) NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT								
49	Narsinghpur	...	3	...	...	4	112	345
50	Gadarwa a	...	3	...	...	3	140	280
51	Chota Chhindwara	...	1	1	...	2	51	133
52	Kareli Ganj	...	2	...	...	2	22	72
(14) BETUL DISTRICT								
53	Betul	...	8	...	...	10	75	276
54	Betul Bazar	...	1	...	...	1	59	165
55	Multai	...	...	...	...	...	51	142
(15) CHHINDWARA DISTRICT								
56	Chhindwara	...	7	...	1	8	274	488
57	Pandhurna	...	1	...	...	1	94	318
58	Sausar	...	1	...	...	1	54	216
(16) RAIPUR DISTRICT								
59	Raipur	...	18	1	3	26	480	1,333
60	Dhamtari	...	5	...	...	6	121	327
61	Arang	...	3	...	...	3	78	186
62	Bhatapara	...	1	...	...	1	62	223
(17) BILASPUR DISTRICT								
63	Bilaspur	...	14	2	...	20	211	792
64	Mungeli	...	3	...	...	3	39	141
65	Champa	...	...	...	...	1	105	269

FORM No. VI

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
year 1930—contd.

15											16
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.											
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.
									For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.	
·90	·59	...	17·13	2·50	6·72	...	52	14·14	42·50	32·94	47
·58	1·45	...	20·61	1·59	6·40	...	·61	10·27	41·51	39·30	48
2·64	·11	...	14·94	2·34	3·35	...	·41	11·38	35·17	34·31	49
·11	...	...	10·42	3·28	2·23	...	·35	16·40	32·79	40·50	50
...	·26	...	17·73	2·09	·78	...	·52	13·29	31·67	41·29	51
...	...	...	15·04	6·30	1·94	...	·98	10·67	34·93	33·28	52
...	·64	·78	14·93	3·47	4·76	...	1·29	9·65	35·52	35·08	53
...	...	2·94	8·49	1·91	4·85	...	·17	10·22	28·58	35·48	54
...	...	...	13·80	1·97	6·65	...	...	12·56	34·98	38·88	55
·22	...	...	8·07	2·69	4·41	...	·60	20·47	36·46	35·61	56
...	...	4·24	14·48	1·14	3·21	...	·10	9·72	32·89	34·54	57
...	...	6·77	18·62	1·13	3·76	...	·19	10·15	40·62	34·75	58
...	·16	...	16·64	2·37	2·40	...	·68	12·52	34·77	34·93	59
...	...	...	12·03	2·44	1·26	...	·47	9·51	25·71	25·97	60
...	...	...	11·24	2·48	3·63	...	·49	12·89	30·73	43·46	61
...	...	...	31·40	2·54	...	...	·21	13·15	27·30	45·65	62
·50	·15	...	18·74	2·63	6·31	...	1·01	10·66	40·00	38·82	63
·15	11·78	1·37	1·84	...	·46	5·97	21·57	28·82	64
·47	·16	...	16·55	6·46	2·05	...	·16	16·55	42·40	31·78	65

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*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year*

1	2	3	4			
Number.	District and Town.	Popula- tion according to the census of 1921.	Births.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth- rate.
B.—TOWNS						
(18) DRUG DISTRICT						
65	Drug	17,274	286	262	548	48·61
(19) AMRAOTI DISTRICT						
67	Amraoti	37,568	1,057	948	2,005	53·37
68	Amraoti camp	7,911	167	152	319	40·32
69	Ellichpur	23,899	527	560	1,087	45·29
70	Badnera	12,373	300	273	573	46·31
71	Anjangaon	9,338	263	228	491	52·58
72	Dhamangaon	8,638	158	152	310	35·89
73	Ellichpur camp	7,743	197	162	359	46·36
74	Morsi	7,732	178	213	391	50·57
75	Baroor	7,465	223	194	417	55·86
76	Karasgaon	6,569	150	97	247	37·60
77	Talegaon	5,971	152	124	276	46·22
78	Sendurjana	5,950	167	154	321	53·95
79	Sirasgaon	5,884	155	142	297	50·48
80	Mangrul Dastgir	5,511	111	99	210	38·11
81	Chandur Railway	5,391	136	122	258	47·86
82	Ner-Pinglai	5,376	147	140	287	53·39
(20) YEOTMAL DISTRICT						
83	Yeotmal	17,238	478	443	921	53·43
84	Digras	7,857	148	159	307	39·07
85	Pusad	7,510	151	147	298	39·68
86	Darwha	7,460	154	164	318	42·63
87	Wun	6,841	227	202	429	62·71
88	Umerkhed	6,442	148	131	279	43·31
(21) AKOLA DISTRICT						
89	Akola	37,864	894	802	1,696	44·79
90	Akot	16,887	438	375	813	48·14
91	Karanja	13,645	303	326	629	46·10
92	Basim	10,970	325	297	622	56·70
93	Balapur	10,567	232	216	448	42·40
94	Murtizapur	10,552	229	218	447	42·36
95	Hiwarkhed	6,297	187	162	349	55·42
96	Patur	5,743	139	137	276	48·13
97	Wadegaon	5,520	145	127	272	49·28
98	Mangrulpir	5,492	143	138	281	51·17
99	Barsi Takli	5,405	118	144	262	48·47

FORM No. VI

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
1930—contd.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deaths from							
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.
							Suicide.
							Male. Female.
...	2	...	181	48	85	...	...
74	12	...	801	171	105	...	3
7	1	...	85	28	13	...	1
...	...	...	257	75	58	3	4
18	...	...	266	5	38	1	1
2	86	...	188	43	32	...	1
11	...	...	118	24	21	...	...
...	...	...	134	29	25	1	...
...	...	...	100	2	43	...	2
...	...	5	136	16	40	...	...
...	...	...	50	75	28	...	...
59	...	...	27	41	16	...	1
2	...	...	92	14	19	...	1
...	...	...	103	6	31	...	...
7	...	...	97	7	29	...	1
24	...	...	68	24	15	...	...
...	...	...	60	25	14	...	...
63	...	...	254	48	33	25	1
70	...	...	153	53	26	...	1
33	30	...	42	48	62	...	2
145	...	...	79	9	26	...	...
119	1	...	91	23	...	...	...
117	1	—	122	15	34	...	...
39	41	...	608	132	113	...	1
10	51	...	215	96	71	...	...
59	50	...	219	84	40	...	...
18	69	...	140	37	66	...	...
8	23	...	129	27	43
5	14	...	187	47	27	...	1
...	66	46	37
2	22	...	46	34	31
35	33	48	36
37	1	...	82	19	30
19	76	21	26

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Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year

1	2	12				13	14
Number.	District and Town.	Deaths from					
		Injuries.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
		Wound- ing and acci- dents.	Snake- bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.		
B.—TOWNS.							
(18) DRUG DISTRICT							
66	Drug	8	...	...	8	102	426
(19) AMRAOTI DISTRICT							
67	Amraoti	12	...	...	15	489	1,667
68	Amraoti camp	18	...	...	21	112	267
69	Ellichpur	3	...	...	9	362	764
70	Badnera	6	...	...	8	50	386
71	Anjangaon	10	...	...	11	88	450
72	Dhamangaon	3	...	...	3	93	270
73	Ellichpur camp	2	1	...	3	99	291
74	Morsi	2	3	...	7	34	186
75	Baroor	1	...	...	1	65	263
76	Karasgaon	4	...	...	5	106	264
77	Talegaon	...	1	...	1	111	255
78	Sendurjana	...	...	...	1	82	210
79	Sirasgaon	...	1	...	2	66	208
80	Mangrul Dastagir	3	1	...	4	40	184
81	Chandur Railway	3	...	...	3	61	195
82	Ner-Pinglai	...	...	...	...	27	126
(20) YEOTMAL DISTRICT							
83	Yeotmal	12	...	...	13	252	688
84	Digras	...	...	...	1	62	365
85	Pusad	4	...	...	6	145	366
86	Darwah	2	1	...	3	76	338
87	Wun	2	...	...	2	144	380
88	Umerkhed	1	1	...	2	65	356
(21) AKOLA DISTRICT							
89	Akola	24	1	...	25	488	1,446
90	Akot	4	3	...	7	203	653
91	Karanja	5	...	...	5	163	619
92	Basim	8	...	...	8	197	535
93	Balapur	1	...	...	1	113	344
94	Murtizapur	6	...	...	6	99	385
95	Hiwarkhed	1	...	...	1	66	216
96	Patur	5	...	...	5	137	277
97	Wadegaon	...	...	...	...	102	254
98	Mangrulpir	1	...	...	1	84	254
99	Barsi Takli	3	...	...	3	79	224

FORM No. VI.

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
1930—contd.

15											16
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.											Number.
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
									For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.	
...	·18	...	16·05	4·26	7·54	...	·71	9·05	37·79	33·35	66
1·97	·32	...	21·32	4·55	2·79	...	·40	13·02	44·37	43·54	67
·88	·14	...	10·74	3·54	1·64	...	2·65	14·16	33·75	32·13	68
...	...	...	10·75	3·14	2·43	·13	·38	15·14	31·97	37·54	69
1·45	...	...	21·50	·40	3·07	·08	·65	4·05	31·20	34·47	70
·21	9·21	...	20·13	4·60	3·41	...	1·18	9·42	48·19	31·96	71
1·27	...	...	13·66	2·78	2·43	...	·35	10·77	31·26	26·16	72
...	...	...	17·30	3·75	3·23	·12	·39	12·79	37·58	35·59	73
...	...	...	12·93	·26	5·56	...	·91	4·40	24·06	29·49	74
...	...	·67	18·22	2·14	5·36	...	·13	8·71	35·23	33·68	75
...	...	...	7·61	11·42	4·26	...	·76	16·14	40·19	35·90	76
9·88	...	...	4·52	6·87	2·68	...	·17	18·59	42·71	38·92	77
·34	...	...	15·46	2·35	3·19	...	·17	13·78	35·29	32·87	78
...	...	...	17·51	1·02	5·27	...	·34	11·21	35·35	34·60	79
1·27	...	...	17·60	1·27	5·26	...	·73	7·26	33·39	27·91	80
4·45	...	...	12·61	4·45	2·78	...	·56	11·32	36·17	37·88	81
...	...	...	11·16	4·65	2·61	...	...	5·02	23·44	33·78	82
3·65	...	...	14·73	2·78	1·92	1·45	·76	14·62	39·91	32·80	83
8·91	...	...	19·47	6·75	3·31	...	·13	7·89	46·46	21·58	84
4·39	3·99	...	5·60	6·39	8·26	...	·80	19·31	48·74	32·06	85
19·44	...	...	10·59	1·21	3·49	...	·40	10·18	45·31	23·81	86
17·40	·15	...	13·30	3·36	...	...	·29	21·05	55·55	34·17	87
18·16	·5	...	18·94	2·33	5·28	...	·31	10·09	55·26	28·74	88
1·03	1·08	...	16·06	3·49	2·98	...	·66	12·89	38·19	32·93	89
·59	3·03	...	12·73	5·68	4·20	...	·42	12·02	38·7	33·66	90
4·32	3·66	...	16·05	6·16	2·93	...	·37	11·87	45·36	30·42	91
1·64	6·29	...	12·76	3·37	6·02	...	·73	17·96	48·77	35·97	92
·76	2·18	...	12·21	2·56	4·06	...	·09	10·69	32·55	19·70	93
·48	1·33	...	17·72	4·45	2·56	...	·57	19·38	36·49	31·52	94
...	...	...	10·48	7·31	5·88	...	·15	10·48	34·30	34·68	95
·35	3·84	...	8·02	5·93	5·41	...	·87	23·89	48·31	32·95	96
6·34	...	...	5·97	8·70	6·52	...	...	18·48	46·01	35·69	97
6·74	·18	...	14·94	3·46	5·45	...	·18	15·29	46·25	29·79	98
3·52	14·06	3·88	4·81	...	·55	14·62	41·44	31·97	99

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*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year*

1	2	3	4				
Number.	District and Town.	Popula- tion according to the census of 1921.	Births.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth- rate.	
B. - TOWNS							
(22) BULDANA DISTRICT							
100	Buldana	5,691	184	142	326	57.28	
101	Khamgaon	19,962	481	419	900	45.09	
102	Malkapur	14,947	394	341	735	49.17	
103	Shegaon	14,531	398	299	697	47.97	
104	Jalgaon	10,207	246	253	499	48.89	
105	Nandura	6,667	268	236	504	75.60	
106	Chikhli	6,093	167	131	298	48.91	
107	Mehkar	5,831	115	118	233	39.96	
108	Deolgaon Raja	5,176	148	151	299	57.77	
Total of Towns		1,352,569	34,583	31,944	66,527	49.19	
Total of Rural Circles		12,560,191	306,216	291,474	597,690	47.59	
Total for the Province		13,912,760	340,799	323,418	664,217	47.74	

FORM No. VI

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar
1930—contd.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Deaths from								
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.	
							Suicide.	
							Male.	Female.
1	8	...	74	13	18	...	...	1
...	72	...	354	76	79	...	...	1
...	53	...	380	70	27	...	...	...
...	4	...	258	61	44	...	1	3
...	12	...	144	37	16	...	...	...
3	49	...	104	55	63	...	...	...
3	5	...	55	7	10	...	...	...
2	5	...	44	8	21	...	1	...
...	4	...	14	10	36	...	...	...
1,845	1,054	168	19,228	3,999	6,887	50	55	55
21,405	3,900	703	258,102	29,078	32,554	159	329	409
23,250	4,954	871	287,330	33,077	32,441	219	384	464

*Births and Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the
during the year*

1	2	12				13	14	
Number.	District and Town.	Deaths from						
		Injuries.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	
		Wound- ing and acci- dents.	Snake- bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			
	B.—TOWNS							
	(22) BULDANA DISTRICT							
100	Buldana	...	3	...	...	4	114	232
101	Khamgaon	...	6	...	1	8	333	922
102	Malkapur	...	42	...	...	42	205	777
103	Shegaon	...	6	...	...	10	104	541
104	Jalgaon	...	5	...	...	5	67	281
105	Nandura	...	1	...	...	1	171	446
106	Chikhli	...	4	...	1	5	59	153
107	Mehkar	...	4	...	...	5	104	189
108	Deolgaon Raja	..	1	...	..	1	108	173
	Total of Towns	...	691	54	31	886	18,039	52,156
	Total of Rural Circles	..	3,585	1,269	137	5,729	111,549	473,189
	Total for the Province	...	4,276	1,323	168	6,615	129,588	525,345

FORM No. VI

DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the Central Provinces and Berar

1930—concl'd.

15											16
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.											
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.
									For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.	
·18	1·41	...	13·00	2·28	3·17	...	·70	20·03	40·77	30·54	100
...	3·61	...	17·73	3·81	3·96	...	·40	16·68	46·19	34·09	101
...	3·55	...	25·42	4·68	1·81	...	2·81	13·71	51·98	34·40	102
...	·27	...	17·76	4·20	3·02	...	·69	11·29	37·23	37·18	103
...	1·18	...	14·11	3·63	1·56	...	·49	6·56	27·53	28·57	104
·45	7·35	...	15·60	8·25	9·45	...	·15	25·65	66·90	50·31	105
·49	·82	...	9·03	1·15	3·12	...	·82	9·68	25·11	25·76	106
·34	·86	...	7·54	1·37	3·60	...	·86	17·84	32·41	23·74	107
...	·77	..	2·70	1·93	6·96	...	·19	20·87	33·42	26·02	108
1·36	·78	·12	14·22	2·96	5·09	·04	·65	13·34	38·56	35·09	
1·70	·31	·06	21·35	2·32	2·9	·01	·46	8·88	37·67	31·82	
1·67	·36	·06	20·66	2·37	2·83	·02	·48	9·31	37·76	32·14	

Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in

the 16th July

1	2	3	4		5	
Number.	District and town,	Population according to the census of 1921.	Malaria.		Enteric fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio.
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS						
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	562,302	...	...	..	...
2	Bhandara	676,558	...	...	...	...
3	Wardha	392,620	...	...	...	...
4	Chanda	623,411	...	...	...	...
5	Balaghat	504,334	..	...	...	...
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	610,823	...	...	...	...
7	Saugor	461,010	...	...	...	...
8	Damoh	271,830	...	...	...	...
9	Seoni	336,099	...	...	...	...
10	Mandla	377,662	...	...	...	...
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	392,702	...	...	..	...
12	Nimar	333,836	...	...	...	...
13	Narsinghpur	290,887	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	346,135	...	...	...	...
15	Chhindwara	463,465	...	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	1,344,848	...	...	...	...
17	Bilaspur	1,199,085	...	...	...	...
18	Drug	731,972	...	...	...	...
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	665,066	...	...	...	...
20	Yeotmal	695,611	...	...	...	...
21	Akola	665,690	...	...	...	...
22	Buldana	614,245	...	...	...	...
Total Rural Districts		12,560,191	...	...	...	...

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (*Department of Education*
Sanitary) letter No. 444, dated
1919.

6		7		8		9		10	
Measles.		Relapsing fever.		Kala Azar.		Other fevers.		Dysentery.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	11	·02
...	23	·03
...	31	·08
...	53	·09
...	83	·16
...	310	·51
...	136	·30
...	58	·21
...	427	1·27
...	107	·28
...	490	1·25
...	110	·33
...	137	·47
...	297	·86
...	246	·53
...	739	·55
...	917	·76
...	371	·51
...	77	·12
...	76	·11
...	105	·16
...	107	·17
...	4,911	·39

Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to

the 16th.

1	2	11		12	
Number.	District and town.	Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
A.—RURAL DISTRICTS—concl'd.					
NAGPUR DIVISION					
1	Nagpur ...	510	·91	...	...
2	Bhandara ...	195	·28	...	...
3	Wardha ...	1,520	3·87	...	...
4	Chanda ...	1,229	1·97	...	...
5	Balaghat ...	12	·02	...	...
JUBBULPORE DIVISION					
6	Jubbulpore ...	459	·75	...	...
7	Saugor ...	401	·87	...	...
8	Damoh ...	146	·54	...	...
9	Seoni ...	93	·28	...	...
10	Mandla ...	114	·34	...	...
NERBUDDA DIVISION					
11	Hoshangabad ...	178	·45	...	...
12	Nimar ...	420	1·26	...	...
13	Narsinghpur ...	276	·71	...	...
14	Betul ...	220	·64	...	...
15	Chhindwara ...	409	·88	...	...
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION					
16	Raipur ...	969	·72	...	...
17	Bilaspur ...	391	·33	...	...
18	Drug ...	512	·70	...	...
BERAR DIVISION					
19	Amraoti ...	4,395	6·61	...	...
20	Yeotmal ...	3,197	4·60	...	...
21	Akola ...	5,760	8·65	...	...
22	Buldana ...	2,847	4·63	...	...
Total Rural Districts ...		24,253	1·93	...	...

*By the term "deaths from child birth" is me

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (*Department of Education*) *Sanitary* letter No. 444, dated

1919—contd.

13		14		15	16			17	18
Phthisis.		Other respiratory diseases.		*Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 of births.	Number.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	100	3,938	3,254	7,192	236·92	1
...	62	4,155	3,452	7,607	230·28	2
...	120	2,495	1,930	4,425	229·98	3
...	183	4,138	3,673	7,811	251·91	4
...	63	2,595	1,993	4,588	215·10	5
...	65	3,453	2,814	6,267	233·47	6
...	18	2,118	1,870	3,988	224·35	7
...	31	1,489	1,281	2,770	232·66	8
...	13	1,852	1,524	3,376	203·26	9
...	58	1,788	1,507	3,295	191·08	10
...	71	2,931	2,453	5,384	289·42	11
...	75	3,080	2,518	5,598	307·73	12
...	14	1,550	1,352	2,902	231·70	13
...	53	1,976	1,661	3,637	203·67	14
...	36	2,686	2,140	4,826	202·39	15
...	353	7,555	6,443	13,998	230·82	16
...	354	7,046	5,853	12,899	231·11	17
...	216	5,526	4,716	10,242	276·63	18
...	342	4,475	3,268	7,743	236·01	19
...	207	4,946	3,784	8,730	246·24	20
...	344	5,138	3,850	8,988	285·61	21
...	333	4,368	3,499	7,867	279·89	22
...	3,112	79,298	64,835	144,133	241·15	

Deaths during or within 14 days of labour "

(b) IV. ANNUAL

Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in the 16th July

1	2	3	4		5	
Number.	District and Town.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Malaria.		Enteric fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS						
(1) NAGPUR DISTRICT						
1	Nagpur ...	145,193	...	...	...	...
2	Kamptee cantonment ...	20,226	...	...	...	...
3	Umrer ...	15,061	...	...	...	...
4	Katol ...	9,795	...	...	...	...
5	Ramtek ...	8,580	...	...	...	...
6	Khapa ...	7,510	...	...	...	...
7	Narkhed ...	7,130	...	...	...	...
8	Saoner ...	7,078	...	...	...	...
9	Kalmeshwar ...	4,851	...	...	...	...
10	Mowar ...	4,795	...	...	...	...
(2) BHANDARA DISTRICT						
11	Bhandara ...	13,399	...	...	...	...
12	Gondia ...	10,617	...	...	...	...
13	Paoni ...	10,481	...	...	...	...
14	Tumsar ...	6,692	...	...	...	...
(3) WARDHA DISTRICT						
15	Wardha ...	16,044	...	...	...	...
16	Hinganghat ...	17,200	...	...	...	...
17	Arvi ...	13,248	...	...	...	...
18	Pulgaon ...	7,443	...	...	...	...
19	Deoli ...	5,991	...	...	...	...
20	Ashti ...	7,706	...	...	...	...
21	Sindi ...	5,444	...	...	...	...
(4) CHANDA DISTRICT						
22	Chanda ...	22,981	...	...	...	...
23	Warora ...	8,809	...	...	...	...
24	Armori ...	5,429	...	...	...	...
(5) BALAGHAT						
25	Balaghat ...	7,300	...	...	...	...
(6) JUBBULPORE DISTRICT						
26	Jubbulpore ...	86,796	...	...	...	...
27	Jubbulpore cantonment ...	21,997	...	...	...	...
28	Murwara ...	19,682	...	...	...	...
29	Sihora ...	6,387	...	...	...	...

FORM No. VI (a).

Government of India (*Department of Education*
Sanitary) letter No. 444, dated
919—contd.

6		7		8		9		10	
Measles.		Relapsing fever.		Kala Azar.		Other fevers.		Dysentery.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	85	·59
...	10	·49
...	1	·07
...
...
...
...
...
...	2	·41
...
...	2	·15
...
...	7	1·05
...
...	2	·12
...
...
...
...
...	1	·04
...	1	·11
...
...	3	·41
...	29	·33
...	2	·09
...	9	·46
...	2	·31

Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in
the 16th Jul

1	2	11		12	
Number.	District and Town.	Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
B.—TOWNS					
(1) NAGPUR DISTRICT					
1	Nagpur ...	514	3.54	...	...
2	Kamptee cantonment ...	25	1.24	...	...
3	Umrer ...	31	2.06	...	...
4	Katol ...	13	1.33	...	...
5	Ramtek ...	11	1.28	...	...
6	Khapa ...	18	2.40	...	...
7	Narkhed ...	14	1.96	...	...
8	Saoner ...	6	.85	...	...
9	Kalmeshwar ...	14	2.89	...	...
10	Mowar ...	21	4.38	...	...
(2) BHANDARA DISTRICT					
11	Bhandara ...	26	1.94	...	...
12	Gondia ...	17	1.60	...	...
13	Paoni ...	21	2.00	...	...
14	Tumsar ...	8	1.20	..	...
(3) WARDHA DISTRICT					
15	Wardha ...	33	2.06	...	...
16	Hinganghat ...	49	2.85	...	...
17	Arvi ...	44	3.32	...	...
18	Pulgaon ...	20	2.69	...	...
19	Deoli ...	15	2.50	...	..
20	Ashti ..	27	4.73	...	...
21	Sindi ...	2	.37	...	...
(4) CHANDA DISTRICT					
22	Chanda ...	44	1.91	...	...
23	Warora ...	25	2.84	...	...
24	Armori ...	2	.37	..	...
(5) BALAGHAT DISTRICT					
25	Balaghat ...	13	1.78	...	...
(6) JUBBULPORE DISTRICT					
26	Jubbulpore ...	58	.67	...	...
27	Jubbulpore cantonment	7	.32	...	...
28	Murwara ...	45	2.29	...	...
29	Sihora ...	6	.94	...	...

* NOTE—By the term "Deaths from child birth

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (*Department of Education*) *Sanitary* letter No. 441, dated 19—contd.

13		14		15	16			17	18
Phthisis.		Other respiratory diseases.		*Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 of births.	Number.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	123	1,357	1,112	2,469	269.54	1
...	6	151	115	266	272.54	2
...	13	117	95	212	235.82	3
...	10	53	45	98	182.16	4
...	3	65	50	115	260.18	5
...	2	37	35	72	231.51	6
...	45	31	76	177.16	7
...	1	29	23	52	178.69	8
...	56	29	85	325.67	9
...	35	21	56	215.38	10
...	10	93	72	165	213.45	11
...	8	56	53	109	225.67	12
...	4	59	54	113	203.24	13
...	1	37	24	61	166.67	14
...	11	95	74	169	230.25	15
...	2	108	82	190	214.45	16
...	8	86	67	153	231.12	17
...	6	52	19	71	180.66	18
...	1	25	16	41	225.24	19
...	4	24	16	40	160.64	20
...	35	15	50	171.23	21
...	19	156	115	271	234.84	22
...	3	61	60	121	290.17	23
...	23	24	47	177.36	24
...	6	27	18	45	167.29	25
...	14	361	303	664	197.50	26
...	4	42	22	64	280.70	27
...	6	125	92	207	237.39	28
...	1	26	20	46	200.87	29

...eant "deaths during or within 14 days of labour."

*Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in
the 16th July*

1	2	3	4		5	
Number.	District and town.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Malaria.		Enteric fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	(7) SAUGOR DISTRICT					
30	Saugor ...	28,571	...	...	...	...
31	Saugor cantonment ..	10,748	...	...	...	...
32	Etawah ...	9,226	...	...	...	...
33	Khurai ...	6,078	...	...	...	...
34	Garhakota ...	6,854	...	...	...	...
35	Deori ...	5,369	...	...	...	...
36	Bamora ...	1,514	...	...	...	...
	(8) DAMOH DISTRICT					
37	Damoh ...	15,296	...	...	...	...
	(9) SEONI DISTRICT					
38	Seoni ...	12,772	...	...	...	...
	(10) MANDLA DISTRICT					
39	Mandla ...	8,784	...	...	...	...
	(11) HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT					
40	Hoshangabad ...	12,048	...	...	...	...
41	Harda ...	13,138	...	...	...	...
42	Sohagpur ...	7,053	...	...	...	...
43	Itarsi ...	7,007	...	...	...	...
44	Seoni-Malwa ...	6,004	...	...	...	...
45	Pachmarhi ...	4,568	...	...	...	...
46	Piparia ..	3,213	...	...	...	...
	(12) NIMAR DISTRICT					
47	Khandwa ...	26,802	...	...	...	...
48	Burhanpur ...	35,916	...	...	...	...
	(13) NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT					
49	Narsinghpur ...	9,839	...	...	...	...
50	Gadarwara ...	8,539	...	...	...	...
51	Chhota Chhindwara ..	3,836	...	...	...	...
52	Kareliganj ...	2,061	...	...	...	...

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (*Department of Education*
Sanitary) letter No. 44, dated
1919—contd.

6		7		8		9		10	
Measles.		Relapsing fever.		Kala Azar.		Other fever.		Dysentery.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	23	·81
...	2	·19
...	3	·32
...	3	·49
...
...	1	·19
...
...	5	·33
...
...	33	2 58
...
...	3	·34
...
...	8	·66
...	37	2·82
...	4	·57
...	4	·57
...	3	·50
...	3	·66
...	2	·62
...
...	16	·60
...	11	·31
...
...	9	·91
...	20	2·31
...	2	·52
...	12	5·82

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*Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in
the 16th July*

1	2	11		12	
Number.	District and Town.	Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	(7) SAUGOR DISTRICT				
30	Saugor ...	47	1·65	...	...
31	Saugor cantonment ...	9	·84	...	...
32	Etawah ...	7	·76	...	...
33	Khurai ...	11	1·81	...	...
34	Garhakota ...	12	2·05	...	...
35	Deori ...	...	...	...	...
36	Bamora ...	...	...	...	...
	(8) DAMOH DISTRICT				
37	Damoh ...	33	2·16	...	...
	(9) SEONI DISTRICT				
38	Seoni ...	27	2·11	...	...
	(10) MANDLA DISTRICT				
39	Mandla ...	7	·80	...	...
	(11) HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT				
40	Hoshangabad ...	27	2·24	...	...
41	Harda ...	63	4·80	...	...
42	Sohagpur ...	6	·85	...	...
43	Itarsi ...	9	1·28	...	...
44	Seoni-Malwa ...	10	1·67	...	...
45	Pachmarhi ...	4	·88	...	...
46	Piparia ...	5	1·56	...	...
	NIMAR DISTRICT				
47	Khandwa ...	51	1·90	...	...
48	Burhanpur ...	46	1·28	...	...
	(13) NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT				
49	Narsinghpur ...	14	1·42	...	...
50	Gadarwara ...	8	·94	...	...
51	Chhota Chhindwara ...	6	1·56	...	...
52	Kareliganj ...	1	·49	...	...

*NOTE.—By the term "deaths from child-birth" is meant

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (Department of Education) letter No. 444, dated 1919—contd.

13		14		15	16			17	18
Phthisis.		Other respiratory diseases.		*Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000, of births.	Number.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	5	289	236	525	274.73	30
...	2	56	51	107	288.41	31
...	29	20	49	163.88	32
...	7	51	38	89	192.64	33
...	31	24	55	195.04	34
...	1	28	20	48	234.15	35
...	14	8	22	301.37	36
...	7	139	138	277	281.50	37
...	2	87	80	167	253.03	38
...	5	62	45	107	221.07	39
...	8	68	80	148	298.39	40
...	6	132	118	250	387.60	41
...	3	66	41	107	303.12	42
...	3	83	69	152	357.65	43
...	1	41	42	83	310.86	44
...	3	24	18	42	177.97	45
...	14	16	30	172.41	46
...	17	191	178	369	318.37	47
...	28	237	198	435	236.28	48
...	1	56	43	99	198.40	49
...	2	54	44	98	248.10	50
...	1	22	15	37	231.25	51
...	9	7	16	153.85	52

Deaths during or within 14 days of labour".

ANNUAL

*Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in
the 16th July*

1	2	3	4		5	
Number.	District and Town.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Malaria.		Enteric fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	(14) BETUL DISTRICT					
53	Betul ...	7,770	...	...	...	...
54	Betul Bazar ...	5,773	...	...	...	...
55	Multai ...	4,059	...	...	...	...
	(15) CHHINDWARA DISTRICT					
56	Chhindwara ..	13,383	..	...	...	...
57	Pandhurna ...	9,669	...	...	...	...
58	Sausar ...	5,318	...	...	...	...
	(16) RAIPUR DISTRICT					
59	Raipur ...	38,341	...	...	...	...
60	Dhamtari ..	12,721	...	...	...	...
61	Arang ...	6,052	...	...	...	...
62	Bhatapara ...	4,714	...	...	...	...
	(17) BILASPUR DISTRICT					
63	Bilaspur ...	19,800	...	...	...	...
64	Mungeli ...	6,536	...	...	...	...
65	Champa ...	6,344	...	...	...	...
	(18) DRUG DISTRICT					
66	Drug ...	11,244	...	...	...	...
	(19) AMRAOTI DISTRICT					
67	Amraoti ...	37,568	...	...	...	...
68	Amraoti camp ...	7,911	...	...	...	...
69	Ellichpur ...	23,899	...	...	...	...
70	Badnera ...	12,373	...	...	...	...
71	Anjangaon ...	9,338	...	...	...	...
72	Dhamangaon ..	8,638	...	...	...	...
73	Ellichpur camp ...	7,743	...	...	...	...
74	Morsi ...	7,732	...	...	...	...
75	Baroor ..	7,465	...	...	...	...
76	Karasgaon ...	6,569	...	...	...	...
77	Talegaon ...	5,971	...	...	...	...
78	Sendurjana ...	5,950	...	...	...	...
79	Sirasgaon ...	5,884	...	...	...	...
80	Mangrul Dastgir ...	5,511	...	...	...	...
81	Chandur Railway ...	5,391	...	...	...	...
82	Nerpinglai ...	5,376	...	...	...	...

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (Department of Education
Sanitary) letter No. 444, dated
1919—contd.

[illegible]

*Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in
the 16th July*

1	2	11		12	
Number.	District and Town.	Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	(14) BETUL DISTRICT				
53	Betul ...	13	1·67	...	...
54	Betul Bazar ...	9	1·56	...	...
55	Multai ...	7	1·72	...	...
	(15) CHHINDWARA DISTRICT				
56	Chhindwara ...	20	1·49	...	...
57	Pandhurna ...	7	·72	...	...
58	Sausar ...	4	·75	...	...
	(16) RAIPUR DISTRICT				
59	Raipur ...	69	1·80	...	...
60	Dhamtari ...	26	2·04	...	...
61	Arang ...	7	1·16	...	...
62	Bhatapara ...	16	2·12	...	...
	(17) BILASPUR DISTRICT				
63	Bilaspur ...	34	1·72	...	...
64	Mungeli ...	5	·76	...	...
65	Champa ...	10	1·58	...	...
	(18) DRUG DISTRICT				
66	Drug ...	32	2·84	...	...
	(19) AMRAOTI DISTRICT				
67	Amraoti ...	162	4·27	...	...
68	Amraoti camp ...	23	2·91	...	...
69	Ellichpur ...	73	3·05	...	...
70	Badnera ...	5	0·40	...	...
71	Anjangaon ...	43	4·60	...	...
72	Dhamangaon ...	21	2·43	...	...
73	Ellichpur camp ...	29	3·75	...	...
74	Morsi ...	2	0·26	...	...
75	Baroor ...	15	2·01	...	...
76	Karasgaon ...	75	11·42	...	...
77	Talegaon ...	41	6·87	...	...
78	Sendurjana ...	14	2·35	...	...
79	Sirasgaon ...	6	1·02	...	...
80	Mangrul Dastgir ...	7	1·27	...	...
81	Chandur Railway ...	24	4·45	...	...
82	Nerpinglai ...	25	4·65	...	...

*NOTE.—By the term "deaths from child-birth" is meant

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (Department of Education) letter No. 444, dated 1919—contd.

13		14		15	16			17	18
Phthisis.		Other respiratory diseases.		*Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000, of births.	Number.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	2	42	27	69	209.73	53
...	35	18	53	227.47	54
...	22	18	40	201.01	55
...	3	109	65	174	236.73	56
...	1	56	49	105	184.86	57
...	44	24	68	232.88	58
...	23	275	196	471	289.85	59
...	4	69	56	125	277.16	60
...	1	31	24	55	197.84	61
...	5	47	35	82	309.43	62
...	21	144	147	291	276.09	63
...	5	23	19	42	173.55	64
...	5	50	37	87	291.95	65
...	8	85	72	157	286.50	66
...	58	291	226	517	257.86	67
...	4	36	26	62	194.36	68
...	5	125	109	224	206.07	69
...	2	63	41	104	181.50	70
...	3	70	64	134	272.91	71
...	1	41	30	71	229.03	72
...	8	49	43	92	256.27	73
...	6	24	12	36	92.07	74
...	4	50	45	95	227.82	75
...	2	28	28	56	226.72	76
...	40	25	65	235.51	77
...	3	53	32	85	264.80	78
...	5	27	19	46	154.88	79
...	1	26	20	46	219.05	80
...	4	43	23	66	255.81	81
...	16	23	39	135.89	82

* deaths during or within 14 days of labour".

*Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in
the 16th July*

1	2	3	4		5	
Number.	District and Town.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Malaria.		Enteric fever.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	(20) YEOTMAL DISTRICT					
83	Yeotmal	17,238	...	...	...	...
84	Digras	7,857	...	...	...	...
85	Pusad	7,510	...	...	...	...
86	Darwha	7,460	...	...	...	...
87	Wun	6,841	...	...	...	...
88	Umarkhed	6,442	...	...	...	...
	(21) AKOLA DISTRICT					
89	Akola	37,864	...	...	...	...
90	Akot	16,887	...	...	...	...
91	Karanja	13,645	...	...	...	...
92	Basim	10,970	...	...	...	...
93	Balapur	10,567	...	...	...	...
94	Murtizapur	10,552	...	...	...	...
95	Hiwarkhed	6,297	...	...	...	...
96	Patur	5,734	...	...	...	...
97	Wadegaon	5,520	...	...	...	...
98	Mangrulpir	5,492	...	...	...	...
99	Barsi-Takli	5,405	...	...	...	...
	(22) BULDANA DISTRICT					
100	Buldana	5,691	...	...	...	...
101	Khamgaon	19,962	...	...	...	...
102	Malkapur	14,947	...	...	...	...
103	Shegaon	14,531	...	...	...	...
104	Jalgaon	10,207	...	...	...	...
105	Nandura	6,667	...	...	...	...
106	Chikhli	6,093	...	...	...	...
107	Mehkar	5,831	...	...	...	...
108	Deolgaon Raja	5,176	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns	13,52,569	...	...	...	...
	Total of Rural Circles	12,56,191	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	1,39,12,760	...	...	...	...

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (Department of Education) Sanitary letter No. 444, dated 1919—contd.

6		7		8		9		10	
Measles.		Relapsing fever.		Kala Azar.		Other fevers.		Dysentery.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	2	·12
...
...
...	2	·29
...
...	14	·37
...	1	·06
...
...
...	1	·09
...
...	5	·91
...
...	1	·19
...
...
...	1	·07
...
...	2	·20
...	1	·15
...	2	·33
...	1	·17
...
...	558	·41
...	4·911	·39
...	5·469	·39

*Deaths registered from SOME SPECIAL DISEASES referred to in
the 16th July*

1 Number	2 District and Town.	11		12	
		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	(20) YEOTMAL DISTRICT				
83	Yeotmal ...	46	2·67	...	...
84	Digras ...	53	6·75	...	...
85	Pusad ...	48	6·39	...	...
86	Darwha ...	9	1·21	...	...
87	Wun ...	21	3·07	...	...
88	Umarkhed ...	15	2·33	...	...
	(21) AKOLA DISTRICT				
89	Akola ...	118	3·12	...	...
90	Akot ...	95	5·63	...	...
91	Karanja ...	84	6·16	...	...
92	Basim ...	37	3·37	...	...
93	Balapur ...	27	2·56	...	...
94	Murtizapur ...	46	4·36	...	...
95	Hiwarkhed ...	46	7·31	...	...
96	Patur ...	34	5·93	...	...
97	Wadegaon ...	43	7·79	...	...
98	Mangrulpir ...	19	3·46	...	...
99	Barsi-Takli ...	20	3·70	...	...
	(22) BULDANA DISTRICT				
100	Buldana ...	13	2·28	...	...
101	Khamgaon ...	76	3·81	...	...
102	Malkapur ...	69	4·62	...	...
103	Shegaon ...	61	4·20	...	...
104	Jalgaon ...	35	3·43	...	...
105	Nandura ...	54	8·10	...	...
106	Chikhli ...	5	·82	...	...
107	Mehkar ...	7	1·20	...	...
108	Deolgaon Raja ...	10	1·93	...	...
	Total of Towns ...	3,355	2·48	...	...
	Total of Rural Circles ...	24,253	1·93	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	27,608	1·98	...	...

* NOTE.—By the term “deaths from child-birth” is meant
† Male 259 6

FORM No. VI (a)

Government of India (*Department of Education*) *Sanitary* letter No. 444, dated 1919—concl'd.

13		14		15	16			17	18
Phthisis.		Other respiratory diseases.		*Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 of births.	Number.
Deaths.	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	5	126	83	209	226·93	83
...	5	35	20	55	179·15	84
...	4	39	39	78	261·74	85
...	9	26	14	40	125·79	86
...	1	65	42	107	249·42	87
...	3	32	25	57	204·30	88
...
...	35	270	215	485	285·97	89
...	6	121	102	223	274·29	90
...	7	102	77	179	284·56	91
...	15	96	92	188	302·25	92
...	4	46	30	76	169·54	93
...	4	80	65	145	324·38	94
...	43	40	83	237·82	95
...	3	48	28	76	275·36	96
...	2	50	34	84	308·82	97
...	10	35	29	64	227·76	98
...	8	38	34	72	274·81	99
...
...	2	47	29	76	233·13	100
...	13	163	146	309	343·33	101
...	9	144	130	274	372·79	102
...	11	110	83	193	276·90	103
...	5	56	45	101	202·40	104
...	6	81	64	145	287·70	105
...	4	24	17	41	137·58	106
...	8	31	32	63	270·39	107
...	1	35	32	67	224·08	108
...
...	726	9,176	7,311	16,487	247·82	
...
...	3,112	79,298	64,835	144,133	241·15	
...
...	3,838	88,474	72,146	160,620	241·82	

Deaths during or within 14 days of labour".
Total 223·06.

ANNUAL

Deaths registered from CHOLERA in the districts of the

1	2	3		4	
Number.	District.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.
NAGPUR DIVISION					
1	Nagpur	22	19	1,652	128
2	Bhandara	15	9	1,518	23
3	Wardha	15	11	905	102
4	Chanda	21	10	2,261	70
5	Balaghat	12	7	1,201	22
	Total	89	56	7,537	371
JUBBULPORE DIVISION					
6	Jubbulpore	26	24	2,334	23
7	Saugor	21	13	1,805	5
8	Damoh	11	9	1,153	4
9	Seoni	14	8	1,592	7
10	Mandla	16	8	1,905	3
	Total	88	62	8,789	44
NERBUDDA DIVISION					
11	Hoshangabad	15	10	1,466	5
12	Nimar	15	15	1,057	19
13	Narsinghpur	14	3	1,132	
14	Betul	14		1,243	
15	Chhindwara	17	2	1,842	
	Total	75	30	6,740	23
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION					
16	Raipur	29	11	3,405	1
17	Bilaspur	25	17	4,374	
18	Drug	19	4	2,548	
	Total	73	32	10,327	2
BERAR DIVISION					
19	Amraoti	29	23	1,557	1
20	Yeotmal	23	23	1,629	6
21	Akola	24	23	1,546	2
22	Buldana	31	18	1,243	
	Total	107	87	5,975	13
	Total for the Province	432	267	39,368	2,4

FORM No. VII

Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930.

5

Deaths in

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
...	...	1	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	13	46	19	2	1
...	...	...	...	37	61	18
...	...	14	46	56	63	58
...	37	251	1,224	356	54	52
...	...	3	3	9	29	104
...	...	6	32	131	94	21
...	...	46	38	132	51	52
...	3	11	39	41	26	19
...	40	317	1,336	669	254	248
...	3	...	...	1	19	9
3	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	30	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	...	8	...
3	6	30	6	1	27	11
...	...	...	...	...	35	23
3	21	14	34	38	108	471
4	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	22	14	34	38	143	494
...	...	...	...	18	4	65
6	6	...	4	82	131	611
...	...	...	...	...	...	115
...	...	...	...	1	...	19
6	6	...	4	101	135	810
16	74	375	1,426	865	622	1,621

ANNUAL

Deaths registered from CHOLERA in the districts of the

1	2	5				
Number.	District.	Deaths in				
		August.	September	October.	November	December
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	251	635	435	3	..
2	Bhandara	20	63	14	...	...
3	Wardha	142	538	433	28	...
4	Chanda	101	556	276	27	...
5	Balaghat	16	36	...	6	...
	Total	530	1,828	1,158	64	...
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	3	...	6	...	...
7	Saugor	163	99	36	3	2
8	Damoh	35	...	...	...	...
9	Seoni	67	8	22	...	...
10	Mandla	44	2	...	...	...
	Total	312	109	64	3	2
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	6	4	97	72	...
12	Nimar	28	297	693	337	6
13	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chhindwara	2	1	...	...	...
	Total	36	302	790	409	6
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	138	46	59	...	...
17	Bilaspur	406	46	17	18	...
18	Drug	8	...	...	...	...
	Total	552	92	76	18	...
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	392	897	343	8	...
20	Yeotmal	2,667	3,670	1,458	52	3
21	Akola	596	951	349	19	...
22	Buldana	70	218	151	53	3
	Total	3,725	5,736	2,301	132	6
	Total for the Province	5,155	8,067	4,389	626	14

FORM No. VII

Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930—concl'd.

6			7			8	9
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous 5 years.	Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
630	724	1,354	1.56	1.86	1.71	.33	1
52	51	102	.15	.14	.14	.33	2
591	552	1,143	2.51	2.41	2.46	.78	3
464	579	1,043	1.41	1.75	1.58	.22	4
88	92	174	.33	.35	.34	.02	5
1,819	1,998	3,817	1.16	1.27	1.21	.36	
1,014	969	1,983	2.69	2.63	2.66	.64	6
190	261	451	.70	1.02	.85	.74	7
137	182	319	.93	1.30	1.11	.67	8
203	213	416	1.19	1.19	1.19	.02	9
92	93	185	.48	.48	.48	.16	10
1,636	1,718	3,354	1.41	1.51	1.46	.49	
113	98	211	.50	.45	.47	.85	11
708	657	1,365	3.45	3.44	3.44	1.24	12
21	16	37	.13	.10	.12	1.60	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	.10	14
9	5	14	.04	.02	.03	.35	15
851	776	1,627	.84	.78	.81	.79	
155	146	301	.23	.20	.21	.65	16
600	576	1,176	1.00	.91	.95	.63	17
7	6	13	.02	.02	.02	.36	18
762	728	1,490	.46	.42	.44	.58	
882	845	1,727	2.08	2.09	2.08	.61	19
4,416	4,274	8,690	11.60	11.60	11.60	.35	20
1,014	1,016	2,030	2.50	2.61	2.55	.79	21
222	293	515	.62	.84	.73	.93	22
6,534	6,428	12,962	4.17	4.26	4.21	.58	
11,602	11,648	23,250	1.67	1.67	1.67	.56	

Deaths registered from SMALL-POX in the districts of the Central

1	2	3		4	
Number.	District.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.
NAGPUR DIVISION					
1	Nagpur	22	16	1,652	46
2	Bhandara	15	...	1,518	...
3	Wardha	19	8	905	14
4	Chanda	21	15	2,261	127
5	Balaghat	12	1	1,201	1
	Total	89	40	7,537	188
JUBBULPORE DIVISION					
6	Jubbulpore	26	7	2,334	28
7	Saugor	21	13	1,805	62
8	Damoh	11	9	1,153	28
9	Seoni	14	12	1,592	128
10	Mandla	16	9	1,905	64
	Total	88	50	8,789	310
NERBUDDA DIVISION					
11	Hoshangabad	15	14	1,466	125
12	Nimar	15	15	1,057	164
13	Narsinghpur	14	11	1,132	23
14	Beutl	14	11	1,243	26
15	Chhindwara	17	7	1,842	17
	Total	75	58	6,740	355
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION					
16	Raipur	29	24	3,405	243
17	Bilaspur	25	23	4,374	141
18	Drug	19	12	2,548	91
	Total	73	59	10,327	475
BERAR DIVISION					
19	Amraoti	29	7	1,557	106
20	Yeotmal	23	19	1,629	116
21	Akola	24	24	1,546	231
22	Buldana	31	22	1,243	340
	Total	107	72	5,975	793
	Total for the Province	432	279	39,368	2,121

FORM No. VIII

Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930.

5

Deaths in

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
...	...	4	32	44	44	26
...
...	...	1	...	2	2	1
37	38	54	88	92	72	26
...	...	...	...	1	...	...
37	38	59	120	139	118	53
...	...	...	2	...	3	...
3	1	2	3	9	3	...
...	...	...	2	...	6	...
12	6	6	24	30	14	25
15	4	4	7	3	1	7
30	11	12	38	42	27	32
33	51	76	93	54	40	8
25	57	114	107	48	26	10
7	8	6	1	3	2	6
...	...	...	5	6	2	...
...	6	...	...	2	...	...
65	122	196	206	113	70	30
...	1	6	31	12	2	12
57	12	37	23	37	19	12
7	3	4	5	...	3	2
64	16	47	59	49	24	26
...	7	1	11	76	42	20
11	26	54	71	63	33	37
18	59	110	151	145	101	75
191	403	417	249	159	52	20
220	495	582	482	443	228	152
416	682	896	905	786	467	293

ANNUAL

Deaths registered from SMALL-POX in the districts of the of Central

Deaths registered from		Deaths in				
1	2	Deaths in				
Number.	District.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	10	6	7	12	34
2	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...
3	Wardha	4	...	...	...	4
4	Chanda	11	11	1	...	...
5	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...
Total		25	17	8	12	38
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...
7	Saugor	...	...	...	1	2
8	Damoh	...	...	...	2	2
9	Seoni	9	6	1	11	11
10	Mandla	2	...	6	1	9
Total		11	6	7	15	24
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	3	1	...	...	...
12	Nimar	2	6	11	6	5
13	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	...	...	...	4	8
15	Chhindwara	...	6	...	5	...
Total		5	13	11	15	13
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	17	5	1	...	...
17	Bilaspur	1	1	1	3	...
18	Drug	...	...	...	...	...
Total		18	6	2	3	7
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	4	7	2	12	16
20	Yeotmal	14	...	...	...	...
21	Akola	51	25	27	17	27
22	Buldana	6	5	...	13	21
Total		75	37	29	42	70
Total for the Province		134	79	57	87	155

FORM No. VIII

Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930—concl'd.

6			7		8			9	10
Total.			Number of deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous 5 years.	Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Under one year.	One to ten years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
109	110	219	63	121	·27	·28	·28	·13	1
... 7	... 7	... 14	... 2	... 4	·02	·03	·04	·08	2
234	196	430	110	138	·71	·59	·65	·28	3
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	·28	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	5
350	314	664	175	263	·22	·20	·21	·15	
1	4	5	...	5	...	·01	·01	·10	6
12	12	24	... 9	8	·04	·05	·05	·12	7
6	6	12	7	5	·04	·04	·04	·26	8
78	77	155	56	74	·46	·43	·44	·34	9
25	34	59	15	29	·13	·17	·15	·17	10
122	133	255	87	121	·11	·12	·11	·17	
186	173	359	119	193	·82	·79	·81	·10	11
219	204	423	155	210	1·07	1·07	1·07	·20	12
20	13	33	10	13	·13	·08	·10	·31	13
16	9	25	5	7	·09	·05	·07	·03	14
9	10	19	1	9	·04	·04	·04	·03	15
450	409	859	290	432	·44	·41	·43	·12	
52	35	87	6	29	·08	·05	·06	·02	15
114	94	208	65	84	·19	·15	·17	·11	17
16	10	26	6	6	·05	·03	·03	·19	18
182	139	321	77	119	·11	·08	·09	·09	
104	94	198	58	121	·25	·23	·24	·39	19
174	141	315	61	193	·46	·38	·42	·28	20
398	408	806	244	441	·98	1·05	1·01	·35	21
764	772	1,536	521	797	2·15	2·22	2·18	·34	22
1,440	1,415	2,855	884	1,552	·92	·94	·93	·34	
2,544	2,410	4,954	1,513	2,487	·37	·35	·36	·18	

ANNUAL

Deaths registered from FEVERS in the districts of the

1	2	3		4	
Number.	District.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.
NAGPUR DIVISION					
1	Nagpur	22	22	1,652	1,533
2	Bhandara	15	14	1,518	1,400
3	Wardha	19	12	905	71
4	Chanda	21	21	2,261	1,893
5	Balaghat	12	12	1,201	1,133
	Total	89	81	7,537	6,680
JUBBULPORE DIVISION					
6	Jubbulpore	26	26	2,334	1,860
7	Saugor	21	21	1,805	1,570
8	Damoh	11	11	1,153	97
9	Seoni	14	13	1,592	1,430
10	Mandla	16	10	1,905	82
	Total	88	81	8,789	6,660
NERBUDDA DIVISION					
11	Hoshangabad	15	15	1,466	1,180
12	Nimar	15	15	1,057	90
13	Narsinghpur	14	14	1,132	80
14	Betul	14	14	1,243	90
15	Chhindwara	17	17	1,842	1,530
	Total	75	75	6,740	5,500
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION					
16	Raipur	29	27	3,405	3,500
17	Bilaspur	25	25	4,374	3,100
18	Drug	19	19	2,548	2,100
	Total	73	71	10,327	8,900
BERAR DIVISION					
19	Amraoti	29	28	1,557	1,000
20	Yeotmal	23	23	1,629	1,400
21	Akola	24	24	1,546	1,200
22	Buldana	31	22	1,243	900
	Total	107	97	5,975	4,700
	Total for the Province	432	405	39,368	32,500

FORM No IX.

Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930.

5

Deaths in

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
924	851	1,080	1,856	1,383	1,209	693
749	667	936	1,660	1,747	1,522	791
398	339	458	726	547	432	287
643	566	540	741	810	831	477
581	539	721	935	1,375	1,535	780
3,295	2,962	3,735	5,918	5,862	5,529	3,028
761	789	1,230	1,529	1,097	1,059	695
891	783	900	1,044	1,372	1,275	899
609	577	614	613	695	778	491
516	484	565	714	896	992	612
571	507	578	619	768	801	688
3,348	3,140	3,887	4,519	4,828	4,908	3,380
822	952	1,272	1,352	1,243	997	621
858	1,076	1,725	1,671	1,391	822	650
466	476	493	705	726	571	391
389	394	460	646	586	379	282
605	558	691	831	821	769	512
3,140	3,456	4,644	5,205	4,767	3,538	2,456
1,703	1,584	2,299	2,574	4,152	3,724	2,418
1,608	1,343	1,523	2,184	3,603	3,518	2,305
996	837	1,010	1,651	3,422	3,000	1,595
4,307	3,764	4,832	6,409	11,177	10,242	6,318
697	679	1,260	1,725	1,215	808	547
825	796	1,082	1,933	1,651	1,206	1,016
632	857	1,884	1,824	1,158	665	566
586	903	1,501	1,162	841	454	427
2,740	3,235	5,727	6,644	4,865	3,133	2,556
16,830	16,557	22,825	28,695	31,499	27,350	17,738

ANNUAL

Deaths registered from *FEVERS* in the districts of the

1	2	5				
Number.	District.	Deaths in				
		August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	1,022	1,727	1,939	1,505	1,279
2	Bhandara	1,126	1,591	1,740	1,459	1,121
3	Wardha	400	684	897	648	532
4	Chanda	755	1,189	1,505	1,231	958
5	Balaghat	925	1,095	933	1,033	841
	Total	4,228	6,286	7,014	5,876	4,731
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	771	1,000	1,316	1,105	903
7	Saugor	1,148	1,266	1,497	1,184	899
8	Damoh	584	678	897	747	621
9	Seoni	706	729	827	765	710
10	Mandla	752	737	954	823	644
	Total	3,961	4,410	5,491	4,624	3,777
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	777	1,073	1,501	1,159	875
12	Nimar	843	1,210	1,350	1,093	993
13	Narsinghpur	480	722	969	769	591
14	Betul	430	580	718	609	494
15	Chhindwara	688	977	1,014	944	889
	Total	3,223	4,562	5,552	4,574	3,842
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	2,525	3,037	2,745	2,612	2,296
17	Bilaspur	2,457	2,382	2,110	1,982	2,027
18	Drug	1,922	2,146	1,823	1,768	1,458
	Total	6,904	7,565	6,678	6,362	5,781
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	875	1,180	1,254	927	957
20	Yeotmal	1,668	2,181	2,096	1,492	1,157
21	Akola	695	902	890	651	691
22	Buldana	509	582	631	521	536
	Total	3,747	4,845	4,871	3,591	3,341
	Total for the Province	22,063	27,668	29,606	25,027	21,472

FORM No. IX.

Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930—concl'd.

6			7			8	9
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous 5 years.	Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
7,948	7,520	15,468	19·73	19·30	19·52	17·62	1
7,831	7,278	15,109	22·09	20·04	21·05	19·11	2
3,428	2,920	6,348	14·58	12·77	13·69	12·75	3
5,194	5,052	10,246	15·79	15·23	15·51	14·02	4
6,157	5,136	11,293	24·45	19·77	22·07	21·10	5
30,558	27,906	58,464	19·42	17·74	18·58	17·05	
6,370	5,885	12,255	16·90	15·96	16·43	13·99	6
6,688	6,470	13,158	24·56	25·27	24·90	20·51	7
4,099	3,805	7,904	27·90	27·14	27·53	24·03	8
4,402	4,114	8,516	25·80	23·08	24·41	20·63	9
4,404	4,036	8,440	22·93	20·77	21·84	17·02	10
25,963	24,310	50,273	22·40	21·37	21·89	18·11	
6,526	6,118	12,644	28·80	27·92	28·37	24·38	11
7,151	6,536	13,687	34·81	34·20	34·51	23·20	12
3,795	3,564	7,359	23·97	22·73	23·35	21·13	13
3,042	2,925	5,967	16·94	15·88	16·40	14·57	14
4,863	4,439	9,302	20·03	17·82	18·91	17·34	15
25,377	23,582	48,959	25·06	23·58	24·32	20·15	
16,532	15,137	31,669	24·16	20·96	22·51	19·05	16
14,193	12,849	27,042	23·59	20·40	21·95	20·29	17
11,111	10,517	21,628	31·34	27·05	29·10	23·71	18
41,836	38,503	80,339	25·50	22·12	23·76	20·51	
6,481	5,643	12,124	15·28	13·96	14·64	13·12	19
9,063	8,040	17,103	23·82	21·82	22·84	16·12	20
6,102	5,313	11,415	15·04	13·66	14·37	9·64	21
4,478	4,175	8,653	12·60	12·00	12·30	8·76	22
26,124	23,171	49,295	16·68	15·35	16·03	11·91	
149,858	137,472	287,330	21·56	19·75	20·66	17·42	

Deaths registered from *DYSENTERY* and *DIARRHOEA* in the districts

1	2	3	4		
Number.	District.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.
NAGPUR DIVISION					
1	Nagpur	22	14	1,652	92
2	Bhandara	15	14	1,518	89
3	Wardha	19	9	905	172
4	Chanda	21	19	2,261	880
5	Balaghat	12	7	1,201	58
	Total	89	63	7,537	1,291
JUBBULPORE DIVISION					
6	Jubbulpore	26	22	2,334	491
7	Saugor	21	17	1,805	100
8	Damoh	11	10	1,153	85
9	Seoni	14	10	1,592	153
10	Mandla	16	15	1,905	115
	Total	88	74	8,789	944
NERBUDDA DIVISION					
11	Hoshangabad	15	9	1,466	144
12	Nimar	15	14	1,057	95
13	Narsinghpur	14	12	1,132	148
14	Betul	14	12	1,243	269
15	Chhindwara	17	9	1,842	127
	Total	75	56	6,740	783
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION					
16	Raipur	29	29	3,405	492
17	Bilaspur	25	25	4,374	551
18	Drug	19	11	2,548	193
	Total	73	65	10,327	1,236
BERAR DIVISION					
19	Amraoti	29	23	1,557	661
20	Yeotmal	23	23	1,629	840
21	Akola	24	11	1,546	121
22	Buldana	31	19	1,243	652
	Total	107	76	5,975	2,274
	Total for the Province	432	334	39,368	6,528

FORM No. X

of the Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930.

5						
Deaths in						
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
43 10 117 53 ...	62 9 75 28 7	77 7 89 37 2	62 29 107 38 6	58 18 81 51 16	58 17 85 49 16	92 18 91 48 6
223	181	212	242	224	225	255
46 22 16 8 8	35 28 9 11 9	50 24 24 15 12	150 34 17 35 19	96 36 14 37 30	75 51 19 29 43	76 58 12 54 29
100	92	125	255	213	217	229
60 20 18 16 31	31 21 15 14 34	65 35 20 20 22	63 40 26 33 21	61 49 22 43 27	38 37 18 33 30	52 37 32 37 37
145	115	162	183	202	156	195
183 58 44	122 58 28	150 91 51	173 123 61	232 166 132	128 137 111	164 200 89
285	208	292	357	530	376	453
332 137 372 164	281 108 315 174	374 127 417 235	363 154 449 171	315 204 437 213	210 142 300 145	292 308 452 276
1,005	878	1,153	1,137	1,169	797	1,328
1,758	1,474	1,944	2,174	2,338	1,771	2,460

Deaths registered from *DYSENTERY* and *DIARRHOEA* in the districts of

1	2	5				
Number.	District.	Deaths in				
		August.	September.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	256	213	167	129	69
2	Bhandara	35	74	47	19	16
3	Wardha	186	273	301	194	150
4	Chanda	160	356	306	144	85
5	Balaghat	19	29	2	3	5
	Total	650	945	823	489	325
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	110	94	88	61	46
7	Saugor	104	89	50	44	29
8	Damoh	25	36	31	24	15
9	Seoni	151	152	52	22	14
10	Mandla	33	10	10	16	12
	Total	423	381	231	167	116
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	91	135	149	66	42
12	Nimnar	120	130	95	42	28
13	Narsinghpur	65	74	89	70	36
14	Betul	78	110	96	49	34
15	Chhindwara	107	160	118	69	52
	Total	461	609	547	296	192
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	223	209	110	57	106
17	Bilaspur	209	143	96	65	64
18	Drug	141	106	72	39	57
	Total	573	458	278	161	227
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	718	822	595	386	369
20	Yeotmal	629	756	503	252	149
21	Akola	913	1,122	854	439	386
22	Buldana	596	573	377	203	164
	Total	2 856	3,273	2,329	1,280	1,068
	Total for the Province	4,963	5,666	4,208	2,393	1,928

FORM No. X.

the Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930—concl'd.

6			7			8	9
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous 5 years.	Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
629	657	1,286	1·56	1·69	1·62	1·19	1
170	129	299	·48	·36	·42	·33	2
863	880	1,743	3·67	3·85	3·76	3·44	3
718	637	1,355	2·18	1·92	2·05	1·46	4
51	60	111	·20	·23	·22	·25	5
2,431	2,363	4,794	1·55	1·50	1·52	1·23	
457	470	927	1·65	1·27	1·24	1·51	6
294	275	569	1·08	1·07	1·08	1·19	7
127	115	242	·86	·82	·84	·75	8
279	301	580	1·64	1·69	1·66	·62	9
127	104	231	·66	·54	·60	·68	10
1,284	1,265	2,549	1·11	1·11	1·11	1·27	
462	391	853	2·04	1·78	1·92	1·87	11
351	303	654	1·71	1·59	1·65	1·16	12
227	258	485	1·43	1·65	1·54	1·92	13
289	274	563	1·61	1·49	1·55	1·34	14
374	334	708	1·54	1·34	1·44	1·01	15
1,703	1,560	3,263	1·68	1·56	1·63	1·42	
1,043	814	1,857	1·52	1·13	1·32	1·46	16
790	620	1,410	1·31	·98	1·14	1·04	17
524	407	931	1·48	1·05	1·25	1·12	18
2,357	1,841	4,198	1·44	1·06	1·24	1·23	
2,594	2,463	5,057	6·12	6·09	6·10	6·24	19
1,814	1,655	3,469	4·77	4·49	4·63	2·99	20
3,220	3,236	6,456	7·94	8·32	8·12	6·99	21
1,601	1,690	3,291	4·50	4·86	4·68	5·17	22
9,229	9,044	18,273	5·89	5·99	5·94	5·40	
17,004	16,073	33,077	2·45	2·31	2·37	2·15	

Deaths registered from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in the districts of the

1	2	3		4	
Number.	District.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.
NAGPUR DIVISION					
1	Nagpur	22	20	1,652	322
2	Bhandara	15	15	1,518	75
3	Wardha	19	12	905	439
4	Chanda	21	21	2,261	1,725
5	Balaghat	12	11	1,201	52
	Total	89	79	7,537	2,613
JUBBULPORE DIVISION					
6	Jubbulpore	26	26	2,334	1,429
7	Saugor	21	21	1,805	898
8	Damoh	11	12	1,153	328
9	Seoni	14	11	1,592	122
10	Mandla	16	15	1,905	223
	Total	88	85	8,789	3,000
NERBUDDA DIVISION					
11	Hoshangabad	15	15	1,466	159
12	Nimar	15	14	1,057	497
13	Narsinghpur	14	13	1,132	142
14	Betul	14	14	1,243	552
15	Chhindwara	17	17	1,842	494
	Total	75	73	6,740	1,844
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION					
16	Raipur	29	16	3,405	382
17	Bilaspur	25	25	4,374	856
18	Drug	19	14	2,548	564
	Total	73	55	10,327	1,802
BERAR DIVISION					
19	Amraoti	29	26	1,557	754
20	Yeotmal	23	23	1,629	590
21	Akola	24	23	1,546	936
22	Buldana	31	21	1,243	747
	Total	107	93	5,975	3,027
Total for the Province		432	385	39,368	12,286

FORM No. XI

Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930.

5

Deaths in

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
189 33 96 99 5	181 37 135 77 4	228 47 113 100 3	297 67 145 86 4	172 23 79 87 15	137 21 59 72 17	175 13 60 80 5
422	434	491	599	376	306	333
581 285 100 14 20	501 286 68 25 26	658 262 82 21 25	712 296 67 22 23	590 316 62 15 28	561 272 70 7 29	536 250 45 7 29
1,000	906	1,048	1,120	1,011	939	867
60 260 28 153 103	71 329 35 164 120	78 390 48 167 123	60 295 37 232 122	49 207 32 217 109	27 141 20 117 88	27 106 16 114 68
604	719	806	746	614	393	331
132 105 69	122 100 77	199 129 57	127 140 89	115 174 95	107 171 80	105 220 55
306	299	385	356	384	358	380
262 123 340 282	257 119 339 440	330 170 597 523	326 156 367 356	207 101 247 202	125 74 149 159	146 115 169 158
1,007	1,155	1,620	1,205	757	507	588
3,339	3,513	4,350	4,026	3,142	2,503	2,499

Deaths registered from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in the districts of the

1	2	5				
Number.	District.	Deaths in				
		August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
NAGPUR DIVISION						
1	Nagpur	165	187	179	161	196
2	Bhandara	33	22	29	24	34
3	Wardha	87	88	123	117	120
4	Chanda	77	98	112	75	116
5	Balaghat	7	7	7	6	7
	Total	369	402	450	383	473
JUBBULPORE DIVISION						
6	Jubbulpore	591	698	740	655	604
7	Saugor	310	310	369	336	327
8	Damoh	72	83	101	100	131
9	Seoni	12	15	10	8	16
10	Mandla	27	31	29	26	37
	Total	1,012	1,137	1,249	1,125	1,115
NERBUDDA DIVISION						
11	Hoshangabad	20	33	56	41	35
12	Nimar	171	221	232	156	169
13	Narsinghpur	28	22	31	18	21
14	Betul	110	140	114	147	109
15	Chhindwara	60	84	83	94	105
	Total	389	500	516	496	439
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION						
16	Raipur	98	102	90	89	95
17	Bilaspur	188	150	151	137	135
18	Drug	66	112	16	71	73
	Total	352	364	337	297	303
BERAR DIVISION						
19	Amraoti	177	203	230	251	244
20	Yeotmal	140	161	153	121	127
21	Akola	221	255	287	344	304
22	Buldana	206	227	246	238	223
	Total	744	849	916	954	898
	Total for the Province	2,866	3,252	3,468	3,255	3,228

FORM No. XI

Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930—conclud.

6			7			8	9
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous 5 years.	Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1,332	935	2,267	3·31	2·40	2·86	2·37	1
223	160	383	·63	·44	·53	·33	2
704	518	1,222	2·99	2·27	2·64	2·59	3
564	515	1,079	1·71	1·55	1·63	1·36	4
47	40	87	·19	·15	·17	·16	5
2,870	2,168	5,038	1·82	1·38	1·60	1·37	
4,207	3,220	7,427	11·16	8·73	9·96	10·43	6
2,007	1,612	3,619	7·37	6·29	6·85	6·41	7
545	436	981	3·71	3·11	3·42	3·89	8
133	39	172	·78	·22	·49	·31	9
229	101	330	1·19	·52	·85	·87	10
7,121	5,408	12,529	6·14	4·75	5·46	5·55	
369	188	557	1·63	·86	1·25	·78	11
1,504	1,183	2,717	7·47	6·19	6·85	5·18	12
247	89	336	1·56	·57	1·07	1·03	13
1,053	731	1,784	5·86	3·97	4·90	4·37	14
723	436	1,159	2·98	1·75	2·36	2·29	15
3,926	2,627	6,553	3·88	2·62	3·26	2·71	
986	395	1,381	1·44	·55	·98	1·31	16
1,113	687	1,800	1·8	1·09	1·46	1·37	17
530	350	940	1·66	·90	1·26	1·40	18
2,689	1,432	4,121	1·64	·82	1·22	1·35	
1,560	1,198	2,758	3·68	2·96	3·33	3·06	19
870	693	1,563	2·29	1·88	2·09	1·71	20
1,998	1,621	3,619	4·92	4·17	4·55	3·77	21
1,725	1,535	3,260	4·85	4·41	4·63	2·10	22
6,153	5,047	11,200	3·93	3·34	3·64	3·01	
22,759	16,682	39,441	3·27	2·40	2·83	2·63	

ANNUAL

Deaths registered from *PLAGUE* in the districts of the

1 Number.	2		3		4	
	District.		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
			Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.
	NAGPUR DIVISION					
1	Nagpur	...	22	9	1,652	42
2	Bhandara	...	15	...	1,518	...
3	Wardha	...	19	1	905	1
4	Chanda	...	21	1	2,261	...
5	Balaghat	...	12	...	1,201	...
	Total	...	89	11	7,537	43
	JUBBULPORE DIVISION					
6	Jubbulpore	...	26	6	2,334	8
7	Saugor	...	21	...	1,805	...
8	Damoh	...	11	...	1,153	...
9	Seoni	...	14	2	1,592	6
10	Mandla	...	16	1	1,905	4
	Total	...	88	9	8,789	18
	NERBUDDA DIVISION					
11	Hoshangabad	...	15	2	1,466	4
12	Nimar	...	15	...	1,057	...
13	Narsinghpur	...	14	...	1,132	...
14	Betul	...	14	9	1,243	23
15	Chhindwara	...	17	8	1,842	62
	Total	...	75	19	6,740	89
	CHHATTISGARH DIVISION					
16	Raipur	...	29	...	3,405	...
17	Bilaspur	...	25	...	4,374	...
18	Drug	...	19	...	2,548	...
	Total	...	73	...	10,327	...
	BERAR DIVISION					
19	Amraoti	...	29	2	1,557	11
20	Yeotmal	...	23	...	1,629	...
21	Akola	...	24	...	1,546	...
22	Buldana	...	31	1	1,243	19
	Total	...	107	3	5,975	30
	Total for the Province	...	432	42	39,368	180

FORM No. XII

Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930.

5						
Deaths in						
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
18	8	11	9	5	...	...
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	1
...
18	10	11	9	5	...	1
11	10	3	...	...	...	...
...
...
18	11	3	...	...	...	...
29	21	6	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	...	1	...	...
...
...
11	4	2	1	...	...	...
33	19	30	11	...	...	...
46	26	34	12	1	...	...
...
...
...
1	...	2	11	4	...	...
...
...
...	1	2	1	...	...	1
1	1	4	12	4	...	1
94	58	55	33	10	...	2

Deaths registered from *PLAGUE* in the districts of the

1	2	5					
Number.	District,	Deaths in					
		August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	
NAGPUR DIVISION							
1	Nagpur	...	52	59	52	37	53
2	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Wardha	...	...	2	...	...	...
4	Chanda	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	54	61	52	37	53
JUBBULPORE DIVISION							
6	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Seoni	...	...	...	...	3	3
10	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	3	3
NERBUDDA DIVISION							
11	Hoshangabad	...	2	1	...	...	...
12	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	...	10	27	9	11	7
15	Chhindwara	...	19	41	59	29	89
Total		...	31	69	68	40	96
CHHATTISGARH DIVISION							
16	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Drug	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR DIVISION							
19	Amraoti	...	...	8	10	4	2
20	Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Buldana	...	...	...	9	2	17
Total		...	...	8	19	6	19
Total for the Province		...	85	138	139	86	171

FORM No. XII

Central Provinces and Berar during each month of the year 1930—concl'd.

6			7			8	9
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous 5 years.	Number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
135	169	304	·34	·43	·38	·69	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	2	...	·01	...	·26	3
3	2	5	·01	·01	·01	·02	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
138	173	311	·09	·11	·10	·20	
7	17	24	·02	·05	·03	1·59	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	8
2	4	6	·01	·02	·02	·21	9
14	18	32	·07	·09	·08	·10	10
23	39	62	·02	·03	·03	·58	
4	7	11	·02	·04	·02	·05	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	·35	13
43	39	82	·24	·21	·23	1·04	14
137	193	330	·56	·77	·67	·85	15
184	239	423	·18	·24	·21	·45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	
18	24	42	·04	·06	·05	·80	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	·34	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	·44	21
11	22	33	·03	·06	·05	·39	22
29	46	75	·02	·03	·02	·26	
374	497	871	·05	·07	·05	·31	

Mental Prognosis and History during each month of the year 1930—continued

Month	Mental Prognosis				History			
	Male	Female	Total	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Male	Female	Total	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Jan.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Feb.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Mar.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Apr.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
May	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
June	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
July	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Aug.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Sept.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Oct.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Nov.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Dec.	150	150	300	30	150	150	300	30
Total	1,800	1,800	3,600	360	1,800	1,800	3,600	360

VACCINATION STATEMENTS

A.—VACCINATION

STATEMENT No. I.—Showing the particulars of Vaccination

Serial No.	District.	Population of district according to census of 1921.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Nagpur Division.</i>				
1	Nagpur	792,521	206.71	23
2	Bhandara	717,747	198.11	14
3	Wardha	463,696	190.51	12
4	Chanda	660,630	70.94	13
5	Balaghat	511,634	143.84	8
	Total	3,146,228	138.23	70
<i>Jubbulpore Division.</i>				
6	Jubbulpore	748,685	190.61	18
7	Saugor	528,380	133.36	12
8	Damoh	287,126	101.89	7
9	Seoni	348,871	108.48	9
10	Mandla	386,446	76.42	11
	Total	2,296,021	121.09	57
<i>Nerbudda Division.</i>				
11	Hoshangabad	445,733	121.09	13
12	Nimar	396,554	93.81	11
13	Narsinghpur	315,162	159.49	8
14	Betul	363,737	93.94	10
15	Chhindwara	491,835	106.20	12
	Total	2,013,021	109.48	54
<i>Chhattisgarh Division.</i>				
16	Raipur	1,406,676	143.73	26
17	Bilaspur	1,231,765	161.69	24
18	Drug	743,246	160.01	16
	Total	3,381,687	153.36	56
<i>Berar Division.</i>				
19	Amraoti	828,384	176.10	16
20	Yeotmal	748,959	143.89	16
21	Akola	794,623	194.18	17
22	Buldana	703,750	187.16	18
	Total	3,075,316	173.09	67
	TOTAL DISTRICT VACCINATION	13,912,760	139.25	304
	TOTAL DISPENSARY VACCINATION...	...	...	...
	BY OTHER AGENCIES	...	...	...
	TOTAL BRITISH DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	13,912,760	139.25	304

NOTE.—(1) Column 13, "Re-vaccination", includes the vaccination of all persons who bear
 (2) Difference of 4,716 between the number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations column 6, represents secondary operations.
 (3) Figures for vaccination work in Berar districts include primary vaccinations

DEPARTMENT.

in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930-31.

Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.		
				Total.	Successful.	
					Under one year.	One and under six years.
6			7	8	9	10
Male.	Female.	Total.				
32,641	20,490	53,131	2,310	35,374	25,649	4,786
19,514	14,448	33,962	2,426	27,453	22,278	4,148
11,992	8,868	20,860	1,672	17,654	13,101	3,854
12,343	10,715	23,058	1,774	20,771	10,492	4,890
8,593	7,404	15,997	2,000	14,472	11,252	2,222
85,083	61,925	147,008	2,100	115,724	82,772	19,900
12,991	11,402	24,393	1,355	23,536	16,770	3,011
12,275	8,676	20,951	1,746	16,188	12,876	1,692
4,936	4,289	9,225	1,318	8,436	5,016	2,470
8,977	6,214	15,191	1,688	12,848	10,289	1,649
8,915	6,903	15,818	1,438	13,947	10,277	2,378
48,094	37,484	85,578	1,501	74,955	55,228	11,200
9,296	7,573	16,869	1,298	15,045	10,455	2,654
10,363	7,678	18,041	1,640	16,107	11,222	1,587
6,182	5,417	11,599	1,450	10,766	7,225	2,082
8,274	7,324	15,598	1,559	12,993	10,476	1,646
12,842	14,733	27,575	2,298	19,598	16,617	2,451
46,957	42,725	89,682	1,660	74,509	55,995	10,420
28,152	26,286	54,438	2,094	52,550	37,558	8,539
27,300	23,652	50,952	2,123	44,447	32,055	8,255
15,657	13,916	29,573	1,842	27,806	21,481	4,367
71,109	63,854	134,963	2,410	124,803	91,094	21,161
25,387	17,083	42,470	2,654	33,230	24,557	4,529
15,562	13,404	28,966	1,810	27,715	14,257	6,276
22,318	15,648	37,966	2,233	31,340	18,225	5,186
18,882	13,051	31,933	1,774	26,231	16,665	4,727
82,149	59,186	141,335	2,109	118,516	73,704	20,718
333,392	265,174	598,566	1,969	508,507	353,793	83,399
...	...	5,396	...	428	233	64
...	...	8,231	...	2,703	1,985	597
...	...	612,193	1,969	511,638	361,011	84,060

marks of previous vaccination or of small-pox.
 performed (total of columns 8 and 13) and the total number of persons vaccinated (totals in
 and re-vaccinations, etc., performed by the school masters.

A.—VACCINATION

STATEMENT No. I.—Showing the particulars of Vaccination in

Serial No.	District.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		
		Successful.		Total.	Successful.	Un-known.
		Total of all ages.	Un-known.			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Nagpur Division.</i>					
1	Nagpur	30,440	2,504	17,804	5,933	3,545
2	Bhandara	26,454	321	6,545	2,445	1,482
3	Wardha	16,955	486	3,214	892	833
4	Chanda	15,774	2,376	2,629	1,198	576
5	Balaghat	13,474	677	1,525	399	586
	Total	103,097	6,364	31,717	10,867	7,022
	<i>Jubbulpore Division.</i>					
6	Jubbulpore	20,302	1,818	857	207	77
7	Saugor	14,589	1,117	4,826	1,915	1,369
8	Damoh	7,586	546	789	374	144
9	Soni	11,938	702	2,343	1,251	298
10	Mandla	12,942	714	1,887	959	437
	Total	67,357	4,897	10,702	4,706	2,325
	<i>Nerbudda Division.</i>					
11	Hoshangabad	13,110	1,104	1,827	435	578
12	Nimar	12,809	1,416	2,530	914	280
13	Narsinghpur	9,307	978	879	228	256
14	Betul	12,144	562	2,670	926	601
15	Chhindwara	19,068	289	7,977	5,336	620
	Total	66,438	4,349	15,883	7,839	2,335
	<i>Chhattisgarh Division.</i>					
16	Raipur	46,218	1,688	2,305	1,106	409
17	Bilaspur	40,310	1,538	6,505	849	5,248
18	Drug	25,818	986	1,772	1,002	240
	Total	112,376	4,212	10,582	2,957	5,897
	<i>Berar Division.</i>					
19	Amraoti	29,253	1,427	9,729	2,662	1,570
20	Yeotmal	20,533	3,403	2,005	743	597
21	Akola	23,517	2,430	7,713	1,836	113
22	Buldana	21,590	785	6,444	758	708
	Total	94,893	8,045	25,891	5,999	2,988
	TOTAL DISTRICT VACCINATION...	444,761	27,867	94,775	32,368	26,567
	TOTAL DISPENSARY VACCINATION...	345	21	4,968	2,302	447
	BY OTHER AGENCIES	2,390	39	5,528	1,778	2,043
	TOTAL BRITISH DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	446,896	27,927	105,271	36,448	23,057

NOTE.—(1) Column 13, "Re-vaccination", includes the vaccination of all persons who bear
 (2) Difference of 4,716 between the number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations column 6) represents secondary operations.
 (3) Figures for vaccination work in Berar districts include primary vaccinations

DEPARTMENT.

Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930-31--concl'd.

Percentage of successful cases which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Primary.	Re-vaccination	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
92.61	41.61	45.90	7.08	19.91	30,223	38.14	101	.13
97.50	47.90	40.26	1.17	22.64	25,165	35.06	56	.08
98.76	37.46	38.49	2.75	25.92	17,868	33.53	130	.28
85.75	58.35	25.69	11.44	21.91	19,585	29.65	214	.32
97.67	42.49	27.11	4.67	38.41	14,816	25.96	4	...
94.27	44.00	36.22	5.49	22.14	107,657	34.22	505	.16
93.48	26.54	27.50	7.72	8.98	19,716	26.44	79	.11
96.80	55.39	50.16	0.91	28.37	18,292	34.62	62	.12
96.14	57.98	27.72	6.47	18.26	9,065	31.57	76	.26
98.28	61.17	37.80	5.46	12.72	13,248	37.97	130	.37
97.80	66.14	36.23	5.12	23.16	13,762	35.61	72	.19
96.14	56.18	31.39	6.53	21.72	74,083	32.26	419	.18
94.04	34.83	30.39	7.34	31.62	13,199	30.96	78	.17
87.19	40.62	34.61	8.80	11.07	15,263	38.49	117	.29
95.09	36.60	30.25	9.12	29.12	8,641	27.42	101	.32
97.69	44.76	35.93	4.33	22.51	11,406	31.36	11	.03
98.75	72.53	49.62	1.47	7.77	19,111	38.86	16	.03
94.69	57.86	36.90	5.84	14.70	68,220	33.89	323	.16
90.92	58.33	33.64	3.21	17.74	48,256	34.30	38	.03
93.94	67.54	33.41	3.46	80.68	41,109	33.37	159	.13
96.39	65.40	36.13	3.54	13.53	31,215	42.00	143	.19
93.19	63.12	34.11	3.37	55.73	120,580	35.66	340	.10
91.98	34.27	38.53	4.29	33.20	28,541	34.45	239	.29
84.46	52.77	28.41	12.28	29.78	22,754	30.38	227	.30
81.35	24.15	31.91	7.75	1.46	22,561	28.39	212	.27
84.91	16.29	35.35	2.84	11.59	23,621	33.58	397	.56
85.90	26.19	32.81	6.79	11.54	97,477	31.70	1,075	.35
92.41	43.62	34.26	5.48	21.69	468,017	33.64	2,662	.19
81.77	50.92	...	4.91	9.00	3,912	...	...	...
89.71	51.02	...	1.45	36.96	5,651	...	...	...
92.39	44.33	34.74	5.15	21.90	477,590	34.33	2,662	.19

arks of previous vaccination or of small-pox.

formed (total of columns 8 and 13) and the total number of persons vaccinated (totals in

3 re-vaccinations, etc., performed by the school masters.

VACCINATION

Sum

	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
1	2	3	4	5
By special staff (Statement I) ...	503,791	94,775	508,507	94,775
By dispensary staff (Statement III) ...	428	4,968	428	1,968
By other agencies, if any ...	2,703	5,528	2,703	5,528
Total ..	506,922	105,271	511,638	105,271

PARTMENT.

y.

Percentage of successful cases which results are known.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccination per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of department.	Average cost of each successful case.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Vaccinators employed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One and under six years.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
41	43.62	304	1,969	358,793	83,399	34.26	2,10,284 15 5	0 7 1
77	50.92	...	...	233	64	...	...	...
71	51.02	...	...	1,985	597	...	...	...
39	44.33	304	1,969	361,011	84,060	34.74	2,10,284 15 5	0 7 1

VACCINATION

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the cost of the department

Serial No.	District.	European supervising officers.	Pay.	Native supervising officers.	Pay.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Nagpur Division.</i>		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Nagpur	1	...	2	1,230 2 0
2	Bhandara	1	...	2	1,588 11 0
3	Wardha	1	...	1	987 15 0
4	Chanda	1	...	2	1,424 0 0
5	Balaghat	1	...	1	600 6 0
	Total	5	...	8	5,830 12 0
	<i>Jubbulpore Division.</i>				
6	Jubbulpore	1	...	2	1,728 13 0
7	Saugor	1	...	1	912 0 0
8	Damoh	1	...	1	708 0 0
9	Seoni	1	...	1	938 13 0
10	Mandla	1	...	1	786 0 0
	Total	5	...	6	5,073 10 0
	<i>Hoshangabad Division.</i>				
11	Hoshangabad	1	...	1	590 8 0
12	Nimar	1	...	1	591 0 0
13	Narsinghpur	1	...	1	960 0 0
14	Betul	1	...	1	960 0 0
15	Chhindwara	1	...	1	636 0 0
	Total	5	...	5	3,737 8 0
	<i>Chhattisgarh Division.</i>				
16	Raipur	1	...	4	3,399 0 0
17	Bilaspur	1	...	3	1,589 8 0
13	Drug.	1	...	2	1,551 7 0
	Total	3	...	9	6,539 15 0
	<i>Berar Division.</i>				
19	Amraoti	1	...	2	2,198 6 0
20	Yeotmal	1	...	2	1,281 0 0
21	Akola	1	...	2	1,848 0 0
22	Buldana	1	...	2	1,849 1 0
	Total	4	...	8	7,176 7 0
	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	22	...	36	28,358 4 0
	CENTRAL PROVINCES VACCINE INSTITUTE, NAGPUR.	1	5,170 11 0	1	1,462 14 0
	TOTAL BRITISH DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	23	5,170 11 0	37	29,821 2 0

DEPARTMENT.

in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930-31.

Expenditure.

Vaccina- tors.	Pay.	Clerks.	Pay.	Peons, etc.	Pay.	Total pay of establishment.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24	6,855 12 3	...	...	3	466 9 0	8,552 7 3
15	5,166 15 0	...	...	4	396 12 0	7,152 6 0
13	4,243 2 0	...	...	3	431 13 0	5,762 14 0
13	3,908 10 0	...	...	3	421 1 0	5,753 11 0
9	2,741 4 6	...	...	2	264 0 0	3,605 4 6
74	23,015 11 9	...	...	15	1,980 3 0	30,826 10 9
19	6,236 5 9	...	...	6	1,124 5 9	9,089 8 6
13	3,795 9 0	...	...	2	288 4 3	4,995 13 3
8	2,585 6 0	...	...	3	391 4 0	3,684 10 0
10	3,374 6 6	...	...	3	381 8 0	4,694 11 6
11	3,002 3 6	...	...	3	401 8 3	4,189 11 9
61	18,993 14 9	...	...	17	2,586 14 3	26,654 7 0
13	3,352 9 6	...	...	3	328 14 0	4,271 15 6
11	3,052 13 0	...	...	4	714 1 3	4,357 14 3
8	2,701 11 0	...	...	1	267 7 0	3,929 2 0
11	3,070 1 9	...	...	2	289 4 0	4,319 5 9
12	3,140 12 3	...	...	3	417 5 9	4,194 2 0
55	15,317 15 6	...	...	13	2,017 0 0	21,072 7 6
27	8,482 0 6	2	597 7 9	6	811 10 9	13,290 3 0
24	4,998 5 0	...	...	5	695 11 0	7,283 8 0
16	5,303 8 0	...	...	3	358 13 0	7,213 12 0
67	18,783 13 6	2	597 7 9	14	1,866 2 9	27,787 7 0
16	5,822 0 5	...	...	5	864 2 0	8,884 8 5
15	3,552 13 0	...	...	3	366 13 0	5,200 10 0
17	6,173 2 10	...	...	4	834 4 8	8,855 7 6
18	5,501 12 3	...	...	5	738 0 0	8,088 13 3
65	21,049 12 6	...	...	17	2,803 8	31,029 7 2
323	96,161 4 0	2	597 7 9	76	11,253 7 8	1,37,370 7 5
3	1,415 10 0	2	1,707 6 0	2	321 14 0	10,078 7 0
328	98,576 14 0	4	2,304 13 9	78	11,575 5 8	1,47,448 14 5

VACCINATION

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the cost of the department in

Serial No.	District.	Expenditure.			
		Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.
1	2	14	15	16	17
	<i>Nagpur Division.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur	1,360 13 0	2,473 11 9	12,387 0 0	...
2	Bhandara	577 15 0	1,628 6 6	9,358 11 6	...
	Wardha	715 12 0	1,585 11 9	8,064 5 9	...
	Chanda	419 4 0	737 2 1	6,910 1 1	...
	Balaghat	180 0 0	1,097 8 0	4,882 12 6	...
	Total	3,253 12 0	7,522 8 1	41,602 14 10	...
	<i>Jubbulpore Division.</i>				
6	Jubbulpore	564 7 3	2,393 15 0	12,047 14 9	...
7	Saugor	264 0 9	1,003 1 0	6,262 15 0	...
8	Damoh	604 11 0	1,123 14 3	5,413 3 3	...
9	Seoni	117 11 0	832 4 0	5,644 10 6	...
10	Mandla	967 2 0	936 8 0	6,093 5 9	...
	Total	2,518 0 0	6,289 10 3	35,462 1 3	...
	<i>Hoshangabad Division.</i>				
11	Hoshangabad	460 10 0	1,772 3 6	6,504 13 0	...
12	Nimar	1,033 2 0	1,114 5 3	6,505 5 6	...
13	Narsinghpur	690 6 6	559 11 2	5,179 3 8	...
14	Betul	727 14 0	746 3 3	5,793 7 0	...
15	Chhindwara	869 12 3	1,075 13 5	6,139 11 8	...
	Total	3,781 12 9	5,268 4 7	30,122 8 10	...
	<i>Chhattisgarh Division.</i>				
16	Raipur	1,168 11 3	2,408 5 9	16,867 4 0	...
17	Bilaspur	375 13 0	2,187 9 3	9,846 14 3	...
18	Drug	406 9 0	1,429 10 6	9,049 15 6	...
	Total	1,951 1 3	6,025 9 6	35,764 1 9	...
	<i>Berar Division.</i>				
19	Amraoti	155 2 0	5,746 11 6	14,786 5 11	...
20	Yeotmal	1,308 9 0	2,194 10 9	8,703 13 9	...
21	Akola	663 1 0	609 6 4	10,127 14 10	...
22	Buldana	1,681 15 0	3,007 10 0	12,778 6 3	...
	Total	3,808 11 0	11,558 6 7	46,396 8 9	...
	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	15,313 5 0	36,664 7 0	1,89,348 3 5	...
	CENTRAL PROVINCES VACCINE INSTITUTE, NGAPUR.	72 14 0	10,785 7 0	20,936 12 0	...
	TOTAL BRITISH DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	15,386 3 0	47,449 14 0	2,10,284 15 5	...

DEPARTMENT.

the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930-31—concl'd.

Paid from				Total.	Number of all successful vaccination and re-vaccination.	Average cost of each successful case.
Provincial funds.	Local funds	Municipalities.	Cantonments.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
...	7,313 15 3	4,731 2 9	341 14 0	12,387 0 0	36,373	0 5 5
5 1 6	8,310 13 6	1,042 12 6	...	9,358 11 6	28,899	0 5 2
...	5,987 14 3	2,076 7 6	...	8,064 5 9	17,847	0 7 3
...	6,241 11 7	668 5 6	...	6,910 1 1	16,972	0 6 6
...	4,594 12 6	288 0 0	...	4,882 12 6	13,873	0 5 8
5 1 6	32,449 3 1	8,806 12 3	341 14 0	41,602 14 10	113,964	0 5 9
...	9,544 0 0	2,091 15 9	411 15 0	12,047 14 9	20,509	0 9 5
...	5,051 0 3	829 1 9	382 13 0	6,262 15 0	16,504	0 6 1
...	4,817 0 9	596 2 6	...	5,413 3 3	7,960	0 10 6
...	4,928 5 0	716 5 6	...	5,644 10 6	13,189	0 6 10
...	5,611 3 0	482 2 9	...	6,093 5 9	13,901	0 7 0
...	29,951 9 0	4,715 12 3	794 12 0	35,462 1 3	72,063	0 7 9
...	5,104 11 0	1,400 2 0	...	6,504 13 0	13,545	0 7 8
...	4,798 8 0	1,706 13 6	...	6,505 5 6	13,723	0 7 7
29 12 0	4,830 5 8	319 2 0	...	5,179 3 8	9,535	0 8 8
4,077 11 0	1,117 10 5	598 1 7	...	5,793 7 0	13,070	0 7 1
...	5,416 7 8	723 4 0	...	6,139 11 8	24,404	0 4 0
4,107 7 0	21,267 10 9	4,747 7 1	...	30,122 8 10	74,277	0 6 6
...	15,483 3 6	1,384 0 6	...	16,867 4 0	47,324	0 5 8
...	9,122 9 6	724 4 9	...	9,846 14 3	41,159	0 3 10
1,758 0 0	6,857 8 0	434 7 6	...	9,049 15 6	26,850	0 5 5
1,758 0 0	31,463 5 0	2,542 12 9	...	35,764 1 9	115,333	0 4 11
344 8 0	11,866 11 5	2,575 2 6	...	14,786 5 11	31,915	0 7 5
...	7,637 8 6	1,066 5 3	...	8,703 13 9	21,276	0 6 7
...	8,459 10 1	1,668 4 9	...	10,127 14 10	25,353	0 6 4
...	10,556 6 0	1,922 0 3	...	12,778 6 3	22,348	0 9 2
344 8 0	38,820 4 0	7,231 12 9	...	46,396 8 9	100,892	0 7 4
6,215 0 6	1,53,951 15 10	28,044 9 1	1,136 10 0	1,89,348 3 5	476,529	0 6 4
20,936 12 0	...	...	...	20,936 12 0	...	...
27,151 12 6	1,53,951 15 10	28,044 9 1	1,136 10 0	2,10,284 15 5	476,529	0 7 1

B.—DISPENSARY

STATEMENT No. III.—Showing Dispensary Vaccination

District.	Number of dispensary in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary		
					Total.	Successful.	
						Under one year.	One and under six years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagpur (Central Jail).	1,215	...	41	...	...
Bhandara
Wardha
Chanda	198	...	28	20	7
Balaghat
Jubbulpore
Saugor	13	...	2	...	2
Damoh
Seoni
Mandla	5	...	2	2	...
Hoshangabad	867	...	173	173	...
Nimar
Narsinghpur
Betul	211	...	12	...	12
Chhindwara
Raipur (Jail)	989	...	19	...	14
Bilaspur
Drug
Amraoti	869	...	50	10	21
Yeotmal
Akola	131	...	41	...	...
Buldana	898	...	60	28	8
Total	5,396	...	428	233	64

VACCINATION.

in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1930-31.

vaccination.		Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.	
Total of all ages.	Un-known.	Total.	Successful	Un-known.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
37	...	1,174	895	...	90.24	76.23	...	...
...
...
27	1	170	119	51	...	100.00	3.58	30.00
...
...
2	...	11	2	...	100.00	18.19	...	...
...
...
2	...	3	3	...	100.00	100.00	...	...
173	...	694	325	...	100.00	46.83	...	...
...
...
12	...	199	75	...	100.00	37.69	...	...
...
14	5	970	200	70	100.00	22.22	26.32	7.22
...
...
39	2	819	377	112	81.25	53.32	4.00	13.68
...
29	1	90	25	7	72.50	30.12	2.44	7.78
37	12	838	281	207	77.08	44.53	20.00	24.73
372	21	4,968	2,302	447	84.77	50.92	4.91	9.00

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT No. IV—Showing the number of
successfully vaccinated in the Central Provinces and**

Establishment.				
	Total number.	Number success- fully vacci- nated.	Total number.	Number success- fully vacci- nated.
	1921		1922	
Government
Municipal	...	32,508	30,721	35,904
Local or District Fund	...	344,948	327,515	328,756
Dispensaries	...	32	33	99
Others	...	107	89	202
Army
Europeans
Natives
Total	...	377,595	358,357	364,961
				348,186

Persons primarily vaccinated and the number of persons who were
 berar in each of the undermentioned official years.

Persons primarily vaccinated.							
Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
Year ending 31st March.							
1923		1924		1925		1926	
...
36,582	35,304	40,941	39,027	43,109	41,470	42,889	40,677
330,496	336,878	417,078	401,322	429,026	408,966	448,808	418,632
199	163	103	100	243	199	280	246
221	216	330	308	556	527	905	876
...
...
...
387,497	372,561	458,452	410,757	472,934	451,162	492,882	460,431

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT No. IV.—Showing the number of
successfully vaccinated in the Central Provinces and*

Establishment.				
	Total number.	Number success- fully vacci- nated.	Total number.	Number success- fully vacci- nated.
	1927		1928	
Government	...	...	...	...
Municipal	47,648	44,899	42,824	36,982
Local or District Fund	452,013	427,488	453,816	390,903
Dispensaries	347	299	480	337
Others	1,964	1,847	2,631	2,232
Army	...	...	...	...
Europeans	...	...	...	...
Natives	...	...	...	...
Total	501,972	474,533	499,751	430,454

persons primarily vaccinated and the number of persons who were Berar in each of the undermentioned official years--concl'd.

Persons primarily vaccinated.						Remarks.
Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	
Year ending 31st March.						
1929		1930		1931		
...	
44,240	34,000	48,533	40,253	45,896	40,683	
462,429	349,255	468,530	402,900	462,611	403,478	
352	262	1,705	1,182	428	345	
2,532	2,141	2,331	2,314	2,703	2,390	
...	
...	
...	
509,533	335,658	521,099	446,649	511,638	446,896	

STATEMENT No V.—Showing particulars of vaccination

District.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number inspected.			
	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	By Civil Surgeons.		By Assistant Superintendents or other inspecting officers.	
			Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Nagpur	35,327	17,804	974	...	20,831	5,350
Bhandara	27,417	6,545	6, 58	1,223	16,767	1,259
Wardha	17,646	3,214	568	9	7,392	342
Chanda	20,429	2,629	3,797	233	8,582	726
Balaghat	14,472	1,525	2,565	68	6,956	241
Jubbulpore	23,536	857	489	...	10,542	31
Saugor	16,125	4,826	3,594	108	6,422	236
Damoh	8,436	789	895	17	3,189	286
Seoni	12,848	2,343	2,468	84	5,175	374
Mandla	13,931	1,887	1,521	95	3,611	338
Hoshangabad	15,042	1,827	1,032	35	4,372	116
Nimar	15,511	2,530	1,632	...	4,734	78
Narsinghpur	10,720	879	2,484	100	5,166	466
Betul	12,928	2,670	623	10	3,209	430
Chhindwara	19,598	7,977	1,386	212	7,759	1,952
Raipur	52,133	2,305	..	...	32,688	571
Bilaspur	44,447	6,505	772	...	20,043	28
Drug	27,801	1,772	5,650	40	20,507	517
Amraoti	32,741	9,729	505	34	17,499	3,137
Yeotmal	26,961	2,005	1,142	464	16,884	694
Akola	30,253	7,713	1,083	1,490	22,343	3,291
Buldana	25,489	6,444	993	2	18,123	1,919
Total	503,791	94,775	40,986	4,224	262,794	22,382

verified by inspecting officers during the year 1930-31.

Percentage of inspection to total number vaccinated.				Percentage of cases found successful to total number inspected.				Percentage of success reported by vaccinators.	
By Civil Surgeons.		By Assistant Superintendents or other inspecting officers.		By Civil Surgeons.		By Assistant Superintendents or other inspecting officers.			
Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AND BERAR.									
2.76	...	58.97	30.05	96.61	...	89.16	80.88	92.61	41.61
25.01	18.69	61.16	19.24	95.80	34.91	96.05	23.11	97.50	47.90
3.22	.28	41.89	10.64	96.65	44.44	74.84	26.02	98.76	37.46
13.59	8.86	42.01	27.62	91.65	61.37	85.80	48.21	85.75	58.35
17.72	4.46	48.07	15.80	96.10	22.06	93.76	21.58	97.67	42.49
2.08	...	44.79	3.62	96.32	...	90.41	9.31	93.48	26.54
22.29	2.24	39.83	4.89	90.46	25.93	91.86	26.69	96.80	55.39
10.61	2.15	37.80	36.21	92.40	70.59	94.83	39.86	96.14	57.93
19.21	3.59	40.28	15.96	89.30	38.10	83.56	23.53	98.28	61.17
10.94	5.03	25.92	17.91	97.57	47.37	96.46	52.66	97.80	66.14
6.86	1.92	29.07	6.35	87.11	54.29	81.03	25.00	94.04	34.83
10.52	...	30.52	3.08	88.60	...	87.22	26.92	87.19	40.62
23.17	11.38	48.19	53.01	89.53	25.00	89.12	39.06	95.09	36.60
4.82	.37	24.82	16.10	99.52	40.00	96.42	31.86	97.69	44.76
7.07	2.66	39.59	24.47	94.66	73.58	85.32	3.23	98.75	72.53
...	...	61.52	24.77	...	...	91.28	70.22	90.92	58.33
1.71	...	45.09	.43	91.58	...	86.48	35.71	93.94	67.54
20.32	2.26	73.76	29.18	92.05	62.50	90.83	69.63	96.39	65.40
1.54	.35	53.45	32.24	92.67	29.41	87.93	32.16	91.98	34.27
4.24	23.14	62.62	34.61	90.63	36.21	84.77	34.73	84.46	52.77
3.58	19.32	73.85	42.67	79.87	25.03	78.02	20.51	81.35	24.15
3.90	.03	71.10	29.78	87.71	...	86.32	10.53	84.91	16.29
8.14	4.46	52.16	23.62	92.45	35.18	87.92	39.70	92.41	43.62

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed in the municipal towns on children under one year of age in 1930-31.

Towns.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths among children under one year during the year.	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending the 31st March 1931.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to town.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Nagpur district.</i>				
Nagpur ...	9,247	2,585	5,473	29th September 1892.
Kamptee cantonment ...	958	303	106	28th June 1906.
Umrer ...	869	212	361	15th June 1900.
Ramtek ...	433	113	270	17th September 1901.
Khapa ...	404	61	182	1st October 1915.
Saoner ...	271	62	153	13th July 1914.
Kalmeshwar ...	245	85	141	19th November 1912.
Mowar ...	264	59	163	12th February 1916.
Katol ...	535	104	279	
Total ...	13,226	3,584	7,128	
<i>Bhandara district.</i>				
Bhandara ...	785	146	349	21st December 1893.
Paoni ...	557	122	293	15th February 1894.
Tumsar ...	381	62	353	27th June 1894.
Gondia ...	500	109	154	16th March 1916.
Total ...	2,223	439	1,149	
<i>Wardha district.</i>				
Wardha ...	695	175	335	27th July 1897.
Hinganghat ...	868	201	649	7th September 1899.
Arvi ...	611	147	381	21st May 1900.
Deoli ...	209	42	104	2nd November 1893.
Pulgaon ...	400	66	267	7th October 1905.
Sindi ...	297	50	237	13th November 1916.
Total ...	3,080	681	1,973	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed in the municipal towns on children under one year of age in 1930-31—contd.

Towns.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths among children under one year during the year.	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending the 31st March 1931.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to town.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Chanda district.</i>				
Chanda ...	1,162	271	760	} 18th March 1919.
Warora ...	404	114	202	
Total ...	1,566	385	962	
<i>Balaghat district.</i>				
Balaghat ...	267	46	151	13th July 1903.
<i>Jubbulpore district.</i>				
Jubbulpore ...	3,389	656	1,599	17th July 1897.
Jubbulpore cantonment...	233	70	394	15th February 1890.
Sihora ...	232	44	113	8th December 1898.
Murwara ...	929	198	501	28th December 1898.
Total ...	4,783	968	2,607	
<i>Saugor district.</i>				
Saugor ...	1,885	530	743	} 5th September 1894.
Saugor cantonment ...	392	97	146	
Khurai ...	475	90	141	22nd May 1895.
Deori ...	209	53	123	9th October 1899.
Etawah ...	229	62	153	28th April 1916.
Bamora ...	68	22	41	6th May 1920.
Total ...	3,258	854	1,347	
<i>Damoh district.</i>				
Damoh ...	1,007	277	425	22nd December 1892.
<i>Seoni district.</i>				
Seoni ...	667	127	409	1st March 1903.
<i>Mandla district.</i>				
Mandla ...	505	105	292	28th April 1898.

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed in municipal towns on children under one year of age in 1930-31—contd.

Towns,	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths among children under one year during the year.	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending the 31st March 1931.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to town.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hoshangabad district.</i>				
Hoshangabad ...	518	141	299	5th April 1894.
Harda ...	646	229	348	24th September 1892.
Seoni-Malwa ...	256	75	97	19th February 1901.
Itarsi ...	438	132	222	} 8th March 1916.
Sohagpur ...	261	99	83	
Piparia ...	168	32	83	1st May 1920
Pachmarhi ...	227	44	43	8th August 1906.
Total ...	2,514	752	1,175	
<i>Nimar district.</i>				
Khandwa ...	1,165	340	702	28th August 1892.
Burhanpur ...	1,895	421	1,145	16th September 1893.
Total ...	3,060	761	1,847	
<i>Narsinghpur district.</i>				
Narsinghpur ...	504	97	267	29th September 1892.
Gadarwara ...	375	92	71	} 16th September 1892.
Chhota-Chhindwara ...	167	39	85	
Kareligunj ...	107	16	42	
Total ...	1,153	244	465	
<i>Betul district.</i>				
Betul ...	338	69	244	13th May 1896.
Betul Bazar ...	204	53	140	} 6th September 1916.
Multai ...	290	40	112	
Total ...	832	162	496	
<i>Chhindwara district.</i>				
Chhindwara ...	692	172	280	6th September 1893.
Pandhurna ...	575	126	335	30th November 1892.
Sausar ...	283	69	219	5th January 1914.
Total ...	1,550	367	834	

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed in municipal towns on children under one year of age in 1930-31—concl'd.

Towns.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths among children under one year during the year.	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending the 31st March 1931.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to town.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Raipur district.</i>				
Raipur ...	1,700	456	1,367	25th October 1888.
Dhamtari ...	487	129	767	18th September 1903.
Bhatapara ...	294	94	328	15th February 1916.
Total ...	2,481	679	2,462	
<i>Bilaspur district.</i>				
Bilaspur ...	1,082	408	490	30th May 1894.
Champa ...	287	49	127	23rd January 1929.
Total ...	1,369	537	617	
<i>Drug district</i>				
Drug ...	555	145	293	10th February 1916.
<i>Amraoti district.</i>				
Amraoti ...	2,000	572	1,244	8th August 1894.
Amraoti camp ...	326	58	243	18th March 1893.
Ellichpur ...	1,143	243	692	} 8th August 1894.
Ellichpur camp ...	382	95	215	
Total ...	3,851	968	2,394	
<i>Yeotmal district.</i>				
Yeotmal ...	951	200	612	22nd December 1893.
Digras ...	292	50	111	} 22nd April 1926.
Wun ...	443	104	153	
Total ...	1,686	354	876	
<i>Akola district.</i>				
Akola ...	1,746	421	1,022	1st April 1894.
Akot ...	843	211	489	} 18th March 1893.
Basim ...	608	153	227	
Karanja ...	627	134	301	1st April 1897.
Murtizapur ...	435	126	334	11th May 1917.
Total ...	4,259	1,045	2,373	
<i>Buldana district.</i>				
Buldana ...	314	76	233	22nd December 1893.
Khamgaon ...	918	250	759	18th March 1893.
Shegaon ...	722	170	451	6th August 1894.
Malkapur ...	759	207	560	2nd February 1911.
Total ...	2,713	703	2,003	
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,605	14,183	32,278	

APPENDIX B.—Statement showing the annual mortality from small-pox during each of the

Year.	—	Nagpur.	Bhandara.	Wardha.
1	2	3	4	5
1924-25	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	4	6	3
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	38.02	34.49	37.56
1925-26	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	118	42	290
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	45.11	35.13	36.05
1926-27	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	299	199	342
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	41.65	37.21	40.07
1927-28	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	55	40	16
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	37.75	33.96	39.55
1928-29	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	5	1	1
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	28.84	30.72	39.71
1929-30	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	30	...	1
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	37.31	34.51	35.55
1930-31	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	525	13	134
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	45.90	40.26	38.49

Year.	—	Nimar.	Narsinghpur.	Betul.
1	2	14	15	16
1924-25	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	116	8	19
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	37.26	29.02	35.75
1925-26	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	3	4	33
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	38.45	32.90	27.92
1926-27	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	105	120	13
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	42.03	29.43	35.84
1927-28	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	183	218	7
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	36.99	21.43	34.85
1928-29	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	59	105	4
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	31.99	22.33	30.06
1929-30	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	235	60	...
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	42.99	30.99	28.12
1930-31	{ Annual mortality from small-pox ...	265	12	100
	{ Annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination per 1,000 of population.	34.61	30.25	35.93

for seven years and the annual proportion of persons protected by vaccination seven years.

Chanda.	Balaghat.	Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Seoni.	Mandla.	Hoshang- abad.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21 32·41	4 31·49	... 29·33	37 33·38	... 34·79	6 29·88	... 39·81	47 30·47
43 31·68	... 30·52	16 31·58	45 35·96	6 37·19	60 38·18	... 33·56	42 33·01
268 32·76	15 34·97	148 30·44	145 36·23	296 32·97	100 37·37	29 38·17	49 34·13
370 29·37	2 28·19	108 23·52	57 34·65	73 27·66	194 38·88	136 34·26	35 33·08
177 27·62	... 24·82	33 21·66	34 31·09	6 28·42	205 19·31	116 38·49	34 26·45
211 26·95	2 26·29	88 25·00	30 35·16	... 30·48	92 36·15	78 33·58	228 30·54
324 25·69	1 27·11	5 27·50	18 50·16	19 27·72	150 37·80	49 36·23	199 30·39

Chhindwara.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Drug	Amraoti.	Yeotmal.	Akola.	Buldana.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2 44·36	4 34·17	43 33·87	7 36·57	578 32·58	24 31·37	660 31·21	317 33·12
25 38·83	3 34·40	33 33·26	28 42·46	900 35·05	311 31·37	599 32·96	337 34·82
16 38·99	29 35·19	91 36·87	216 46·36	252 38·32	527 30·87	85 32·72	212 38·79
10 35·07	30 33·73	63 33·08	248 39·01	13 33·27	87 31·95	32 26·06	198 30·30
16 35·49	50 34·45	41 28·23	138 42·24	10 28·31	62 26·14	88 18·50	74 23·98
13 52·53	79 33·75	566 35·44	84 39·18	22 46·48	147 34·00	258 37·51	1,161 49·15
13 49·62	101 33·64	122 33·41	16 36·13	969 38·53	341 28·41	1,259 31·91	629 35·35

Appendix C.

Diagram showing the death-rate from Smallpox per 10,000 of population during the Year 1920-21, the average rate of mortality from Small pox. per 10,000 of population for the 5 Years ending 1920-21 and the proportion of successful Vaccinations during the Year 1920-21 and preceding 5 Years in each district of the Central Provinces and Berar.

