

Bengal public health report.

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Bengal (India). Public Health Department.

Publication/Creation

Calcutta : The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, [1932]

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Government of Bengal
Public Health Department

Bengal Public Health Report

For the Year 1932

By

Dr. R. B. Khambata, D.P.H.
Director of Public Health, Bengal

Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal
1934

Price—Indian, Re. 1: English, 1s. 8d.



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Government of Bengal
Public Health Department

Bengal Public Health Report

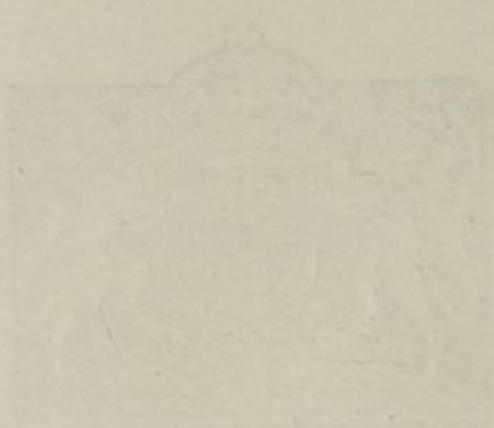
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Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal, 1932.

PART I.

Chapter I.

A.—METEOROLOGY.

During the first two weeks of the month of May 1932, rainfall was local, unsettled and mostly associated with thunderstorms. Strengthened by the advance of the monsoon, it developed into a short cyclonic storm of great severity, causing some damage to property in East Bengal. No abnormal phenomenon except the slight variations indicated in the table below was expressed in the rainfall over Bengal during the monsoon season (May-October) of the year. As a whole, the rainfall was in slight defect in the Chittagong Division and normal elsewhere.

Departure of actual rainfall from normal in inches.

Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep- tember.	Octo- ber.	Monsoon season, 1932.
Presidency ..	+3.29	-2.48	-1.58	-0.49	-1.79	-1.56	-4.61
Burdwan ..	+2.85	-4.23	-0.73	+0.12	-1.42	-1.55	-4.96
Rajshahi ..	-0.49	+2.17	-5.51	+1.98	-2.82	-0.06	-4.73
Dacca ..	+0.91	-4.81	+2.21	-0.54	-1.90	-1.93	-6.06
Chittagong ..	-2.84	-1.57	-0.74	-0.28	-4.04	-3.04	-12.51

B.—AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

2. The harvest of winter rice and sugarcane was generally good and that of autumn rice fairly favourable, but the fall in prices was due to decline in exports. Although the jute harvest was much below the normal, the prices did not improve.

The agricultural population was much affected by the continued lower prices, a large number of their estates having been advertised for sale for inability to pay off their arrears of revenue. Distress prevailed in parts of Rangpur, Bogra, Mymensingh and Pabna districts, in which relief works are maintained up till the time when normal conditions were restored.

Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the Director of
Public Health, Bengal, 1933.

PART I

Chapter I

A—METEOROLOGY.

During the first two weeks of the month of May 1933, rainfall was low, unsteady and mostly associated with thunderstorms. However, by the middle of the month, it developed into a steady system of heavy rain, and during some days in the latter part of the month, the rainfall was exceptional. The abnormal phenomenon during the month is indicated in the table below and is compared with the rainfall for the corresponding months of the year. As a whole, the rainfall was in slight deficit in the districts of Dacca, Faridkot, Ferozepur, and Lahore.

Departure of rainfall (inches) from normal in inches.

District	May 1933	May 1932	May 1931	May 1930	May 1929	May 1928
Dacca	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50
Faridkot	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50
Ferozepur	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50
Lahore	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50
Other	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50

B—AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The harvest of winter wheat and sugarcane was generally good and that of cotton was fairly satisfactory, but the fall in price was due to the low export. Although the late harvest was much below the normal, the price did not improve. The agricultural population was much affected by the continued high price of a large number of their crops, having been advanced in price by the Government. In the districts of Dacca, Faridkot, Ferozepur, and Lahore, the price of wheat was maintained up till the time when normal conditions were restored.

Chapter II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

3. **Estimated population.**—In accordance with the Government of India, Department of Health, letter No. F-96-43/32 H., dated the 15th August 1932, the estimated population of Bengal for the year 1932 and the birth and death rates calculated thereon are given in the following table:—

Census population of 1931.	Estimated mid-year population of 1931.	Estimated mid-year population of 1932.	Number of births, 1932.	Birth rate per mille of estimated population.	Number of deaths, 1932.	Death rate per mille of estimated population.
49,901,080	50,046,202	50,243,355	1,328,334	26·4	1,022,219	20·3

The population of Bengal according to the census of 1931 is 49,901,080. The estimated mid-year population for the year 1931 is calculated to be 50,046,202 (excluding migration) according to the "natural increase" method. By the same method, the mid-year population for 1932 is estimated to be 50,243,355, and the birth and the death rates per mille are to be 26·4 and 20·3, respectively, as against 26·6 and 20·5 calculated on the census population of 1931.

4. **The provincial birth and death rates.**—Calculated on the census of 1931, the provincial birth rate for 1932 is 26·6 per mille and the death rate is 20·5 per mille, as against 27·8 per mille and 22·3 per mille, respectively, in 1931. Thus there is for births during 1932 as compared with the previous year a decrease of 4·3 per cent. and similarly for deaths a decrease of 8·1 per cent., when compared with the figures for the previous year. Against the quinquennial average of 26·6 and 22·6 per mille, respectively, the birth rate of 1932 showed no change but the death rate showed a decrease of 9·3 per cent. As a whole, both the birth rate and the death rate in Bengal during 1932 have gone down reaching the lowest level since 1892, with the exception of 1930, in which year the birth rate only was the same as in 1932.

5. **Comparison of Bengal vital statistics with those of the other provinces.**—

Provinces.	Birth rate per mille of population for the year 1932.	Death rate per mille of population for the year 1932.	Rates of natural increase + or decrease — per mille, 1932.	Infant mortality rates per mille calculated on the number of births registered during the year 1932.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Bengal Presidency	26·6	20·5	+6·1	184·8	172·4	178·9
Madras Presidency ..	36·03	21·96	+14·07	193·62	171·78	182·58
Bombay Presidency	35·89	23·04	+12·85	164·01	148·12	156·39
United Provinces ..	34·66	22·23	+12·43	169·16	155·49	162·72
Punjab ..	41·36	24·70	+16·66	182·80	173·72	178·52
Central Provinces ..	45·20	26·89	+18·31	215·16	186·40	201·12
Bihar and Orissa ..	33·8	20·6	+13·2	138·2	119·9	128·8
North-West Frontier Province.	28·89	20·00	+8·89	129·93	128·57	129·34
Burma ..	27·75	17·30	+10·45	196·64	171·85	184·50
Assam ..	30·06	18·96	+11·10	166·05	146·51	156·58

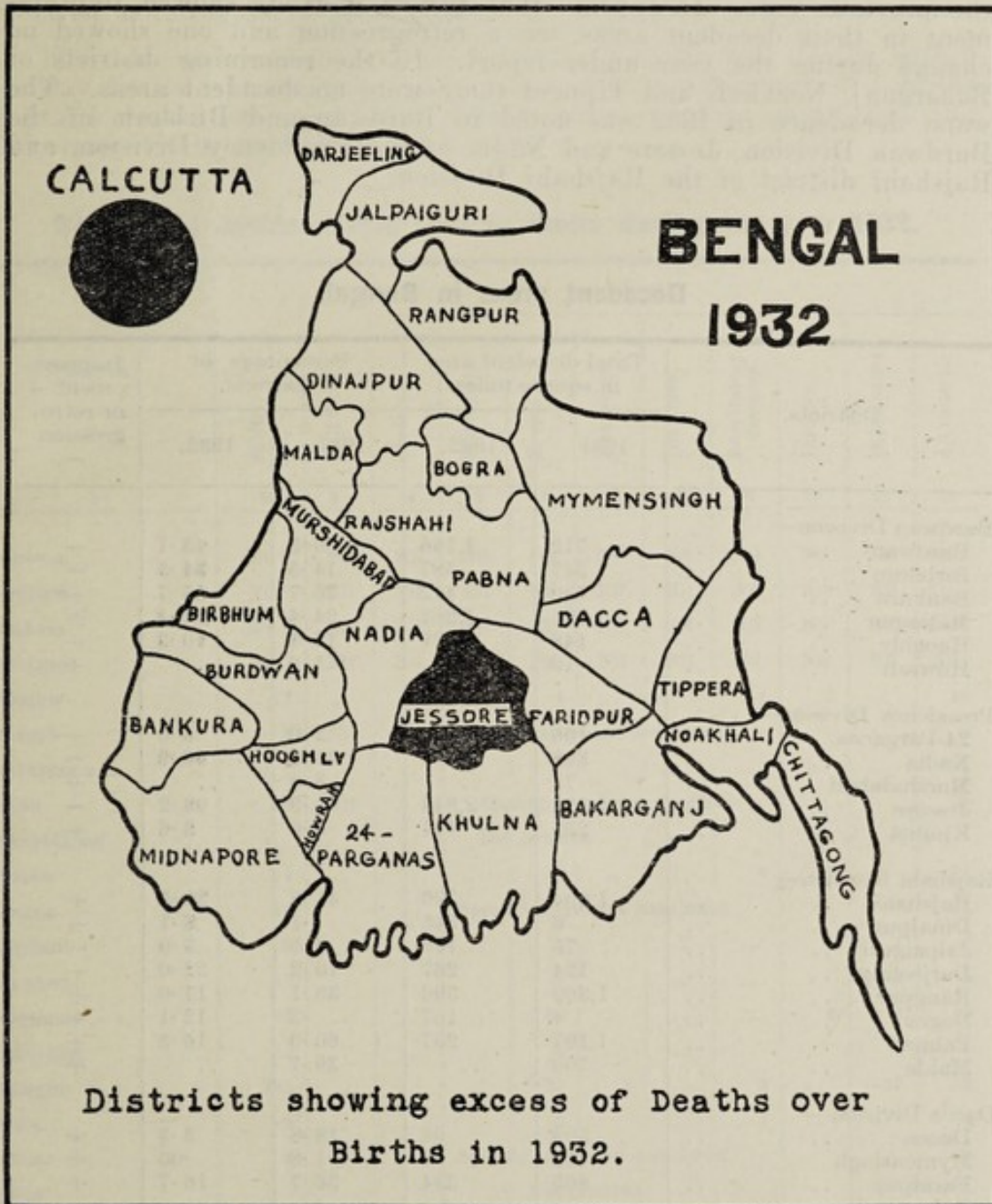
It will be seen that the birth rate in Bengal is the lowest on record as compared with that of other provinces. The death rate on the other hand is, as in 1931, higher than that of Burma, Assam and North-West Frontier Province, but lower than that of the remaining provinces. The rate of natural increase was 6·1 compared with 5·5 per mille in 1931. The infant mortality rate was lower than that in Madras Presidency, Central Provinces and Burma, but higher than that in the others.

6. **Natural increase of population in Bengal.**—There was an increase of 306,115 births over deaths in the province in 1932 compared with 274,907 in the previous year. With the exception of two districts noted below, all the others shared in the increase in varying proportions as shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Rates of natural increase in districts per mille.		Increase + or decrease —.
	1931.	1932.	
Murshidabad	+9·7	+12·9	+
Noakhali	+15·5	+12·5	—
Tippera	+7·7	+9·4	+
Mymensingh	+6·9	+8·9	+
Pabna .. ..	..	+8·3	+
Dacca	+3·1	+8·3	+
Malda	+0·7	+8·1	+
24-Parganas	+9·5	+7·9	—
Jalpaiguri	+8·3	+7·5	—
Faridpur	+3·0	+7·3	+
Chittagong	+6·3	+7·3	+
Howrah	+7·2	+7·0	—
Bakarganj	+11·1	+6·4	—
Bankura	+5·4	+6·0	+
Darjeeling	+8·7	+5·5	—
Bogra	+3·7	+5·5	+
Midnapur	+5·4	+4·7	—
Birbhum	+8·3	+4·6	—
Dinajpur	+4·9	+4·6	—
Khulna	+7·7	+4·5	—
Rangpur	+3·6	+4·5	+
Burdwan	+4·6	+3·1	—
Hooghly	+4·5	+3·1	—
Nadia	+2·2	+1·9	—
Rajshahi	+1·9	+1·4	—

In Murshidabad, Tippera, Mymensingh, Pabna, Dacca, Malda, Faridpur, Chittagong, Bankura, Bogra and Rangpur, the increase during 1932 was greater than that in 1931. In all the other districts the rate of natural increase per mille was less during 1932 than in 1931. The remaining two districts, namely, Jessore and Calcutta, registered an excess of deaths over births in 1932. These two districts showed this peculiarity in 1931 as well. It will thus be seen that of the three districts which showed an excess of deaths over births in 1931,

one district, namely, Pabna, reported an excess of births over deaths in 1932.



Excess of deaths over births.

Districts.	1931.			1932.		
	Birth rates per mille.	Death rates per mille.	Excess of deaths over births per mille.	Birth rates per mille.	Death rates per mille.	Excess of deaths over births per mille.
Jessore ..	24·3	28·1	3·8	19·6	25·5	5·9
Calcutta ..	22·1	25·5	3·4	20·8	25·1	4·3

7. **Decadent areas.**—The following statement shows the decadent area in each district of Bengal during the year 1932 compared with the previous year. It appears that twelve districts showed improvement in their decadent areas, ten a retrogression and one showed no change during the year under report. In the remaining districts of Bakarganj, Noakhali and Tippera there were no decadent areas. The worst decadence in 1932 was noted in Burdwan and Birbhum of the Burdwan Division, Jessore and Nadia of the Presidency Division, and Rajshahi district of the Rajshahi Division.

Decadent areas in Bengal.

Districts.	Total decadent area in square miles.		Percentage of districts.		Improvement + or retrogression
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	
Burdwan Division—					
Burdwan	712	1,166	26·3	43·1	—
Birbhum	247	587	14·5	34·5	—
Bankura	700	412	26·7	15·7	+
Midnapur	1,284	1,284	24·4	24·4	±
Hooghly	148	229	12·4	19·3	—
Howrah	10	..	1·9	..	+
Presidency Division—					
24-Parganas	106	264	2·0	5·0	—
Nadia	898	1,151	31·2	39·9	—
Murshidabad	71	..	3·4	..	+
Jessore	2,174	2,849	74·9	98·2	—
Khulna	235	171	5·0	3·6	+
Rajshahi Division—					
Rajshahi	1,094	796	41·9	30·5	+
Dinajpur	6	345	·1	8·7	—
Jalpaiguri	75	148	2·5	5·0	—
Darjeeling	124	267	10·2	22·0	—
Rangpur	1,369	596	39·1	17·0	+
Bogra	4	167	·3	12·1	—
Pabna	1,107	297	60·9	16·3	+
Malda	700	..	39·7	..	+
Dacca Division—					
Dacca	509	91	18·8	3·3	+
Mymensingh	111	3	1·8	·05	+
Faridpur	865	394	36·7	16·7	+
Bakarganj .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Division—					
Chittagong	103	..	4·0	..	+
Noakhali .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

8. **Registration and verification of vital occurrences.**—The existing system of registration, collection and transmission of vital statistics continued to work unsatisfactorily, especially in the union board areas. Consequently, the monthly returns of births and deaths were received two or three months later than the prescribed time. But those of the

district of Birbhum where experiment with an alternative system was carried on throughout the year under review and still continues, were received more regularly than before.

The table below shows the registration of births and deaths within railway limits. During the year under report altogether 313 births and 251 deaths were registered within railway areas against 342 and 265, respectively, in the previous year.

Births and deaths within railway limits during the year 1932.

Districts.	Births.	Still birth.	Deaths.									
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Burdwan ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Birbhum ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Bankura ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Midnapur ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Hooghly ..	17	..	6	..	4	..	3	4	2	..	19	
Howrah ..	1	Nil	Specific causes not mentioned.							2
24-Parganas ..	Nil	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nadia ..	5	Nil	Specific causes not mentioned.							8
Murshidabad	Not received.						
Jessore ..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	2	..	11
Khulna ..	16	..	Specific causes not mentioned.							21
Rajshahi ..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	4
Dinajpur ..	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	5
Jalpaiguri ..	40	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	6	1	75
Darjeeling ..	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	8
Rangpur ..	135	..	..	..	37	1	..	2	..	12	52
Bogra ..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
Pabna ..	4	..	Specific causes not mentioned.							5
Malda	Not received.						
Dacca ..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Mymensingh	Not received.						
Faridpur ..	17	..	Specific causes not mentioned.							13
Bakarganj ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Chittagong ..	6	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	4	10
Noakhali ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Tippera ..	19	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	11
Total ..	313	..	6	..	138	2	4	15	11	26	251	

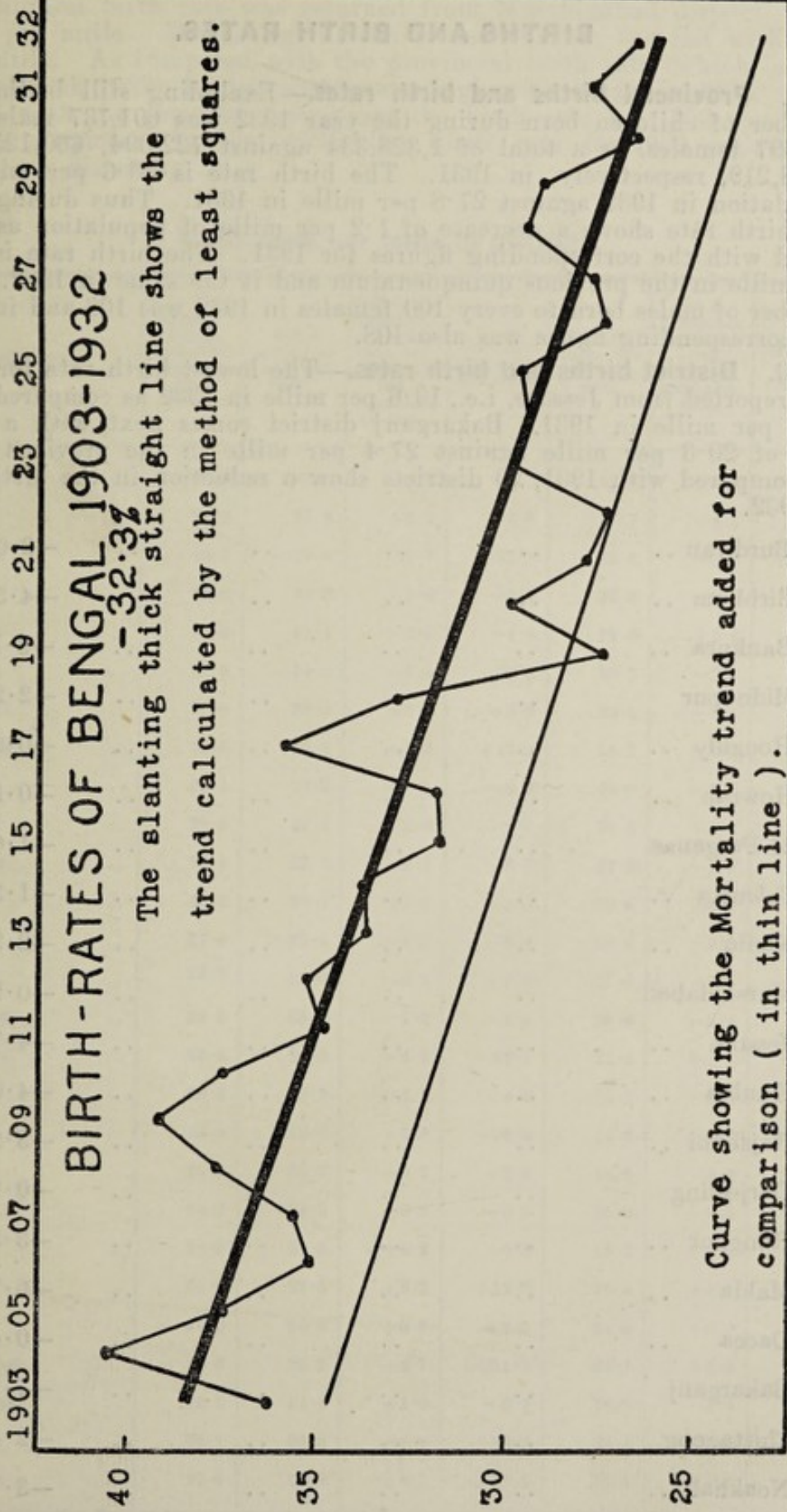
Altogether 478 persons were prosecuted in the rural and in the urban areas for not reporting vital occurrences to the local registrars; of these 356 ended in conviction, 44 in acquittal, 48 cases were struck off or withdrawn and 30 were pending at the end of the year. This year also the number of such prosecutions exceeded 20 in the Chittagong Municipality and in the rural areas of the Sadar subdivision of the Midnapur district and also in the Kalimpong subdivision of the Darjeeling district.

The following statement shows the verification of vital occurrences by the vaccination inspecting staff during the year 1932:—

Verification of vital occurrences by the vaccination inspecting staff during 1932.

Districts.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Number examined.	Number of omissions detected.	Percentage of omissions to the total number of cases examined.	Number examined.	Number of omissions detected.	Percentage of omissions to the total number of cases examined.
Burdwan ..	11,178	85	.76	7,565	26	.34
Birbhum ..	3,559	69	1.94	2,328	18	.77
Bankura ..	1,709	1	.06	1,326	1	.07
Midnapur ..	6,964	185	2.65	2,708	11	.41
Hooghly ..	1,678	44	2.62	1,322	23	1.74
Howrah ..	1,746	57	3.26	1,013	18	1.78
24-Parganas ..	10,479	626	5.97	4,190	106	2.53
Nadia ..	5,419	143	2.64	2,813	109	3.87
Murshidabad ..	699	10	1.43	419	3	.72
Jessore ..	2,619	48	1.83	2,861	33	1.15
Khulna ..	1,370	170	12.41	1,102	85	7.71
Rajshahi ..	2,424	217	8.95	1,576	77	4.88
Dinajpur ..	4,656	470	10.09	3,382	246	7.27
Jalpaiguri ..	4,462	38	.85	3,506	25	.71
Darjeeling ..	419	52	12.41	161	2	1.24
Rangpur ..	4,603	141	3.06	3,488	71	2.03
Bogra ..	1,373	73	5.31	749	28	3.74
Pabna ..	2,582	268	10.38	2,210	165	7.46
Malda ..	4,861	500	10.28	3,485	223	6.40
Dacca ..	9,926	636	6.41	5,028	288	5.73
Mymensingh ..	10,404	242	2.32	7,472	137	1.83
Faridpur ..	5,574	1,001	17.95	2,905	471	16.21
Bakarganj ..	15,347	239	1.56	10,826	127	1.17
Chittagong ..	3,561	13	.36	2,272	5	.22
Noakhali ..	2,540	116	4.57	1,559	37	2.37
Tippera ..	6,586	703	10.67	4,191	293	6.99
Total ..	126,738	6,147	4.85	80,457	2,628	3.26

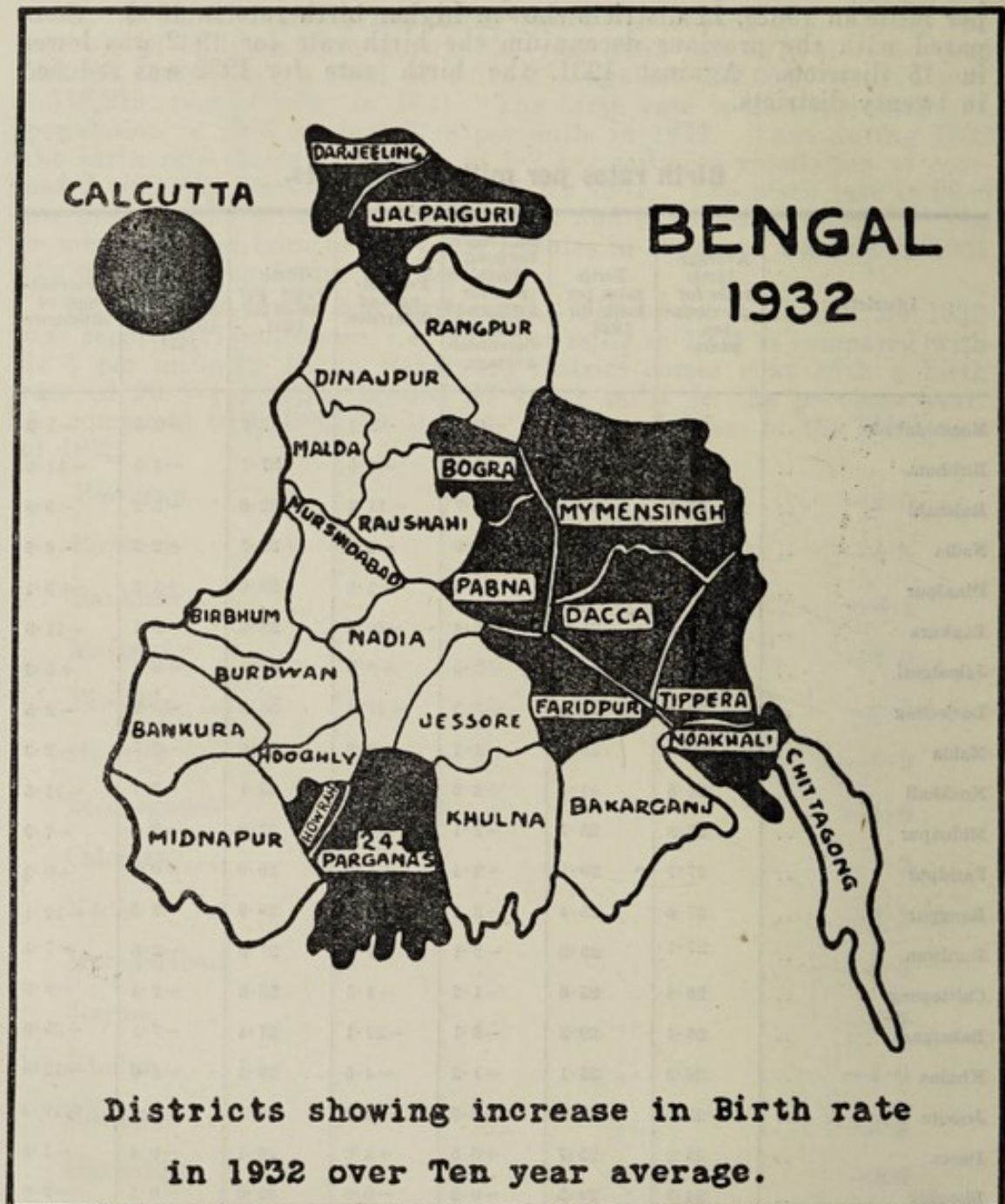
4.8 per cent. of omissions to the total cases of births examined, and 3.3 per cent. of those of deaths were detected during the year under report. The highest percentage of omissions in birth registration (17.95) and also in death registration (16.21) was reported from Faridpur district.



The highest birth rate was returned from Murshidabad district, being 37.1 per mille. Darjeeling district comes next on the list with 35.9 per mille. As compared with the provincial birth rate (which is 26.6 per mille in 1932), 11 districts show a higher birth rate in 1932. Compared with the previous decennium the birth rate for 1932 was lower in 15 districts. Against 1931, the birth rate for 1932 was reduced in twenty districts.

Birth rates per mille in districts.

Districts.	Average birth rates for previous ten years.	Birth rates per mille for 1932.	Difference between birth rates for 1932 and the decennial average.	Percentages of difference.	Birth rates per mille for 1931.	Difference between birth rates for 1932 and 1931.	Percentages of difference
Murshidabad ..	38.0	37.1	-0.9	-2.4	37.6	-0.5	-1.3
Birbhum ..	35.3	33.2	-2.1	-6.0	37.7	-4.5	-11.9
Rajshahi ..	33.1	29.4	-3.7	-11.2	32.6	-3.2	-9.8
Nadia ..	32.2	31.2	-1.0	-3.1	33.5	-2.3	-6.9
Dinajpur ..	31.9	31.4	-0.5	-1.6	29.6	+1.8	+6.1
Bankura ..	31.6	25.2	-6.4	-20.3	28.3	-3.1	-11.0
Jalpaiguri ..	31.0	33.5	+2.5	+8.0	33.4	+0.1	+0.3
Darjeeling ..	30.6	35.9	+5.3	+17.3	36.8	-0.9	-2.5
Malda ..	30.4	29.3	-1.1	-3.6	30.0	-0.7	-2.3
Noakhali ..	28.8	31.4	+2.6	+9.0	35.1	-3.7	-11.5
Midnapur ..	27.8	25.7	-2.1	-7.6	27.9	-2.2	-7.9
Faridpur ..	27.7	29.1	+1.4	+5.0	29.0	+0.1	+0.3
Rangpur ..	27.6	25.4	-2.2	-8.0	28.9	-3.5	-12.1
Burdwan ..	27.1	25.0	-2.1	-7.8	27.0	-2.0	-7.4
Chittagong ..	26.8	25.6	-1.2	-4.5	28.0	-2.4	-8.6
Bakarganj ..	26.4	20.3	-6.1	-23.1	27.4	-7.1	-25.9
Khulna ..	26.3	25.1	-1.2	-4.6	29.1	-4.0	-13.8
Jessore ..	25.9	19.6	-6.3	-24.3	24.3	-4.7	-19.3
Dacca ..	25.2	25.7	+0.5	+2.0	26.1	-0.4	-1.5
Hooghly ..	24.7	24.5	-0.2	-0.8	25.0	-0.5	-2.0
Howrah ..	24.6	24.8	+0.2	+0.8	25.7	-0.9	-3.5
Pabna ..	24.3	27.5	+3.2	+13.2	25.4	+2.1	+8.2
Bogra ..	24.0	24.8	+0.8	+3.3	24.6	+0.2	+0.8
Mymensingh ..	23.9	26.6	+2.7	+11.3	24.1	+2.5	+10.4
24-Parganas ..	22.9	24.4	+1.5	+6.5	26.0	-1.6	-6.2
Tippera ..	20.1	26.3	+6.2	+30.8	22.8	+3.5	+15.3
Calcutta ..	17.1	20.8	+3.7	+21.6	22.1	-1.3	-5.9



11. **Births and birth rates in municipalities.**—The aggregate birth rate in towns in 1932 was 20·0 per mille against 20·8 per mille in 1931, and thus shows a decrease of 3·8 per cent. over 1931. Ten towns returned rates above the provincial average (which is 26·6). One municipality registered birth rates between 40 and 50 per mille; 6 municipalities between 30 and 40; 41 municipalities between 20 and 30;

55 municipalities between 10 and 20; 15 municipalities below 10. These are as follows:—

Towns returning absurd birth rates.

Towns.	1931.	1932.
Katwa	10·0	9·9
Bogra	6·3	9·7
Jaynagar	10·2	9·2
Dainhat	12·8	8·5
Chandpur	9·6	8·2
Bansberia	7·9	8·1
Comilla	8·0	8·0
Halisahar	9·1	7·2
Suri	8·8	7·1
Barrackpur	7·9	6·9
Kotchandpur	10·9	6·9
Gobardanga	9·3	6·0
Khulna	9·7	5·4
Gauripur	8·1	5·2
Pabna	6·5	5·0

It will appear from the above list that with the exception of 3 municipalities all the others have become still worse.

12. **Births and birth rates in rural areas.**—The aggregate birth rate in rural areas in 1932, 27·1 per mille, was lower by 4·2 per cent. than that in the previous year (28·3 per mille). In 318 circles it was higher than the provincial average. Classifying the birth rates according to the registering circles, 16 returned rates above 40 (Sukia-Pákhri and Mirik in Darjeeling showed the highest rate, 66·1 and 48·3, respectively), 206 between 30 and 40, 272 between 20 and 30, and 60 between 10 and 20 per mille.

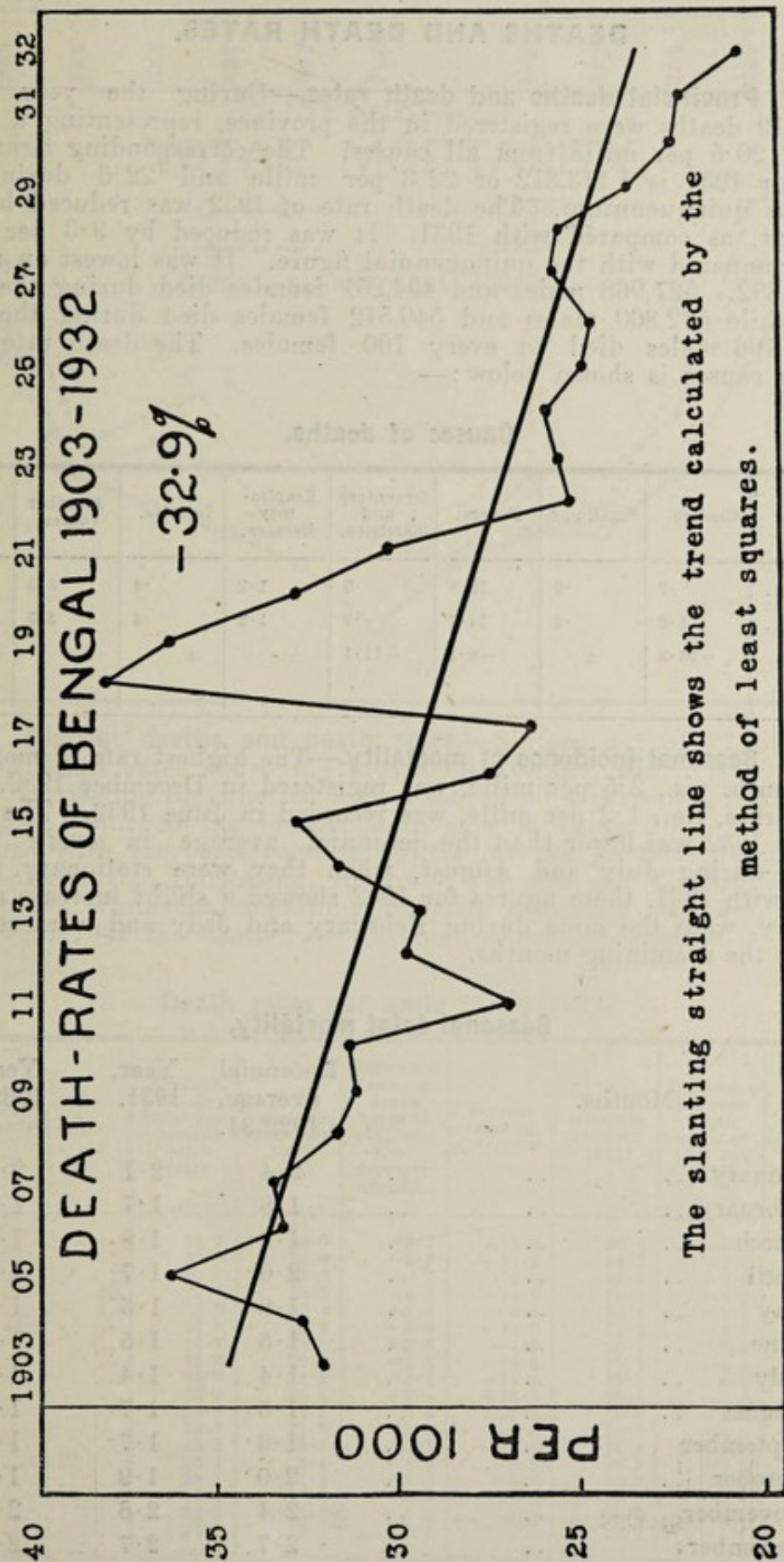
13. **Seasonal incidence of births.**—The provincial birth rate was highest in December and lowest in June, July and August 1932 (3·2 in December, and 1·7 in June, July and August). The provincial birth rate was higher in 1932 July, August, October, November and December as compared with the corresponding figures for 1931. It was equal in September, and was lower in each month from January to June 1932.

Seasonal incidence of births.

Months.	Provincial monthly birth rates.		Difference.	Percentage of Difference.
	1931.	1932.		
January	2·7	2·5	-0·2	-7·4
February	2·6	2·3	-0·3	-11·6
March	3·1	2·3	-0·8	-25·8
April	2·4	2·0	-0·4	-16·7
May	2·0	1·8	-0·2	-10·0
June	1·9	1·7	-0·2	-10·5
July	1·6	1·7	+0·1	+6·2
August	1·6	1·7	+0·1	+6·2
September	1·9	1·9	±0·	±0
October	2·3	2·4	+0·1	+4·3
November	2·8	3·0	+0·2	+7·1
December	2·8	3·2	+0·4	+14·3

14. **Still births.**—46,742 still births were registered during 1932 against 47,359 in 1931, and 47,428 in 1930. This number is the lowest on record, with reference to still births, since 1911. The proportion of still births to total births was 3·40 in 1932 compared with 3·30 in the previous year. The following table shows the distribution of the proportion of still births to total births in the various districts of the province:—

Districts.	Proportion of still-births to total births (per cent.)		Increase or Decrease—.
	1931.	1932.	
Calcutta	6·71	8·36	+
Bogra	6·23	5·42	—
Jalpaiguri	6·05	4·14	—
Darjeeling	5·86	5·71	—
Noakhali	5·71	6·12	+
Chittagong	5·01	5·89	+
Pabna	4·67	4·68	+
Mymensingh	4·47	4·39	—
Tippera	4·09	5·12	+
Rangpur	4·05	3·63	—
Rajshahi	3·91	4·11	+
Dacca	3·86	2·77	—
Murshidabad	3·44	3·37	—
Faridpur	3·40	3·21	—
Khulna	3·36	3·57	+
Jessore	3·34	3·17	—
Midnapur	2·61	2·67	+
Birbhum	2·21	3·23	+
Nadia	1·81	2·21	+
Bakarganj	1·68	1·33	—
Howrah	1·67	2·30	+
Dinajpur	1·61	2·09	+
Malda	1·03	0·96	—
Burdwan	1·00	1·33	+
Bankura	0·63	0·48	—
24-Parganas	0·48	0·78	+
Hooghly	0·36	0·48	+
Total average for the province	3·30	3·40	+



DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

15. **Provincial deaths and death rates.**—During the year 1932, 1,022,219 deaths were registered in the province, representing a death rate of 20·5 per mille from all causes. The corresponding figure for the year 1931 is 1,113,312 or 22·3 per mille and 22·6 during the previous quinquennium. The death rate of 1932 was reduced by 8·1 per cent. as compared with 1931. It was reduced by 9·3 per cent. when compared with the quinquennial figure. It was lowest on record since 1892. 527,968 males and 494,251 females died during the year 1932 while 572,800 males and 540,512 females died during the year 1931. 106 males died to every 100 females. The death rate from various causes is shown below:—

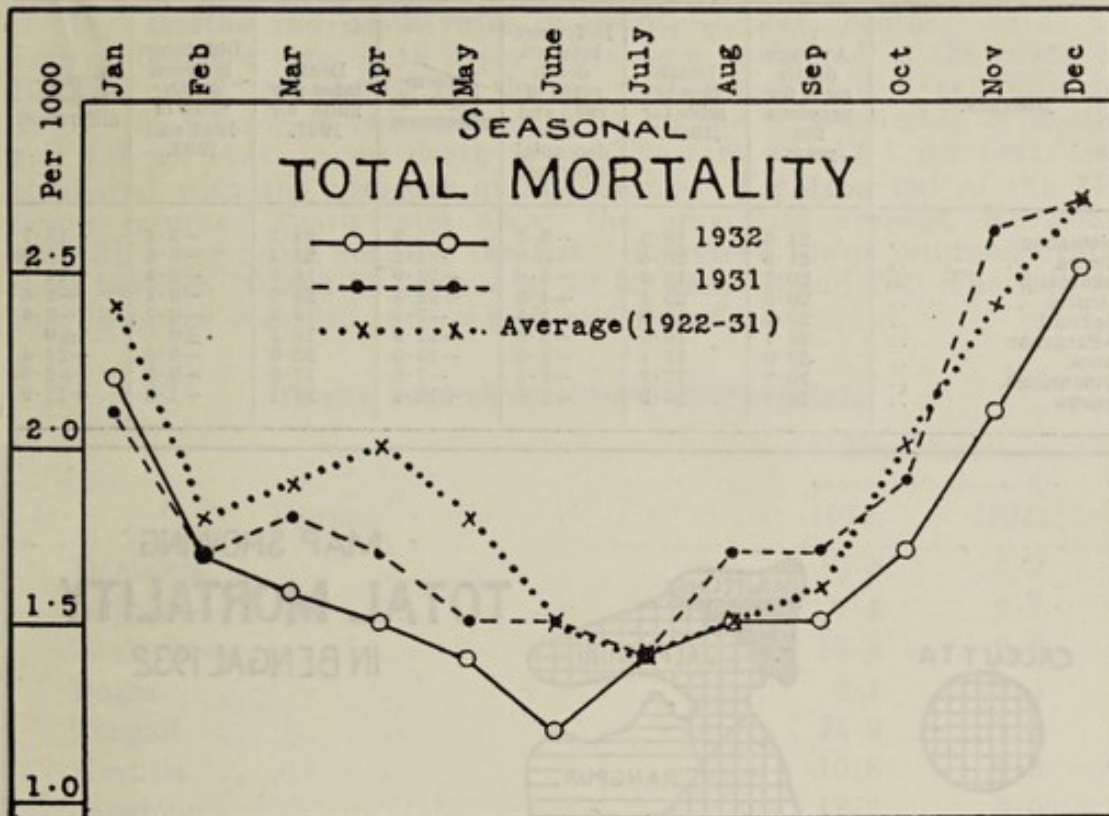
Causes of deaths.

Years.	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.
1932 ..	·7	·2	13·8	·8	1·2	·4	3·3	20·5
1931 ..	1·6	·2	14·7	·9	1·2	·4	3·3	22·3
Percentage of difference.	-56·3	±	-6·1	-11·1	±	±	±	-8·1

16. **Seasonal incidence of mortality.**—The highest rate of mortality per month, viz., 2·5 per mille, was registered in December 1932. The lowest rate, i.e., 1·2 per mille, was recorded in June 1932. The death rate in 1932 was lower than the decennial average in every month except during July and August, when they were stationary. Compared with 1931, these figures for 1932 showed a slight increase during January, were the same during February and July and were reduced during the remaining months.

Seasonal total mortality.

Months.	Decennial average, 1922-31.	Year, 1931.	Year, 1932.
January ..	2·4	2·1	2·2
February ..	1·8	1·7	1·7
March ..	1·9	1·8	1·6
April ..	2·0	1·7	1·5
May ..	1·8	1·5	1·4
June ..	1·5	1·5	1·2
July ..	1·4	1·4	1·4
August ..	1·5	1·7	1·5
September ..	1·6	1·7	1·5
October ..	2·0	1·9	1·7
November ..	2·4	2·6	2·1
December ..	2·7	2·7	2·5

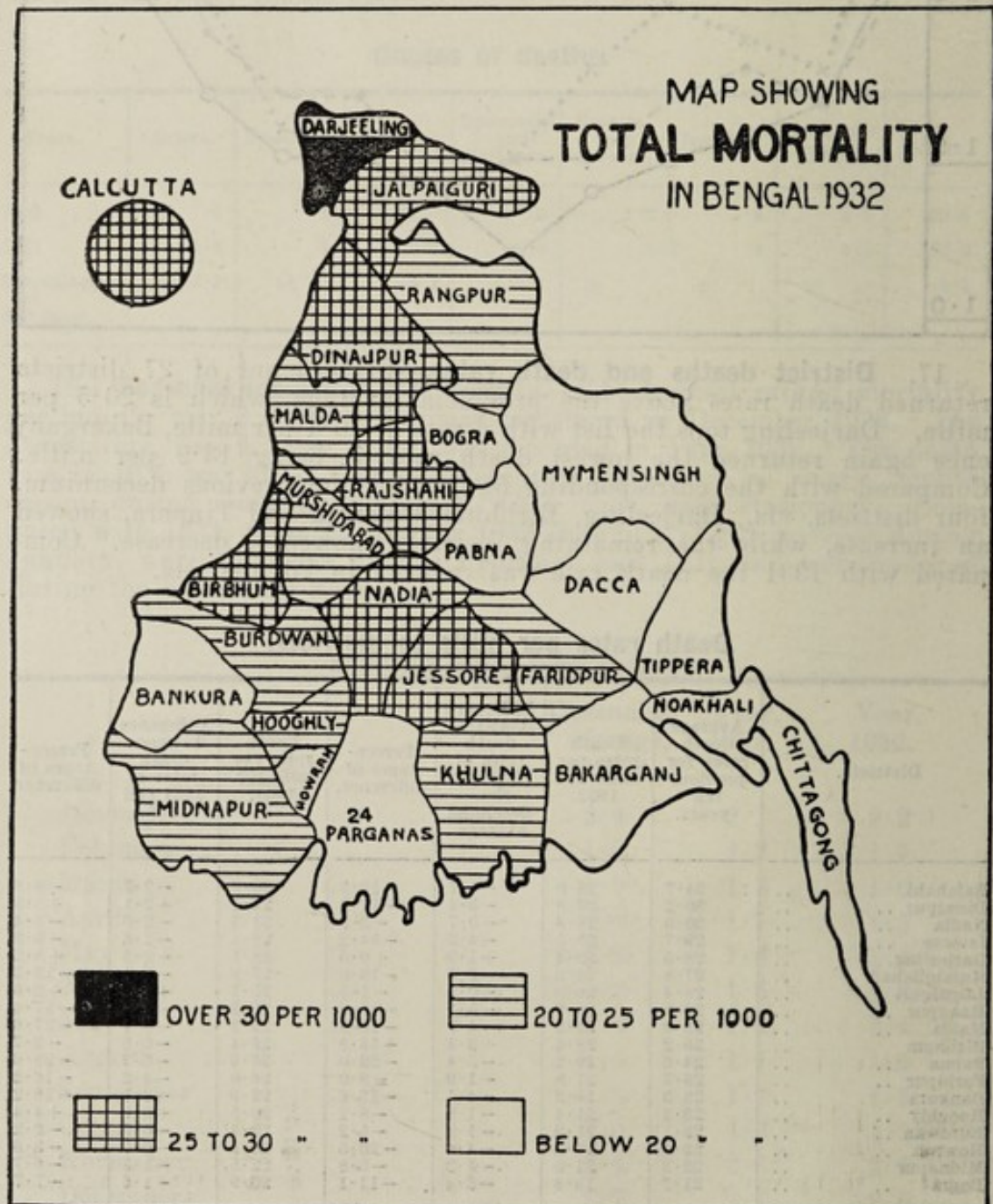


17. **District deaths and death rates.**—Sixteen out of 27 districts returned death rates above the provincial average, which is 20.5 per mille. Darjeeling tops the list with a rate of 30.4 per mille, Bakarganj once again returned the lowest death rate, it being 13.9 per mille. Compared with the corresponding figures for the previous decennium, four districts, viz., Darjeeling, Birbhum, Calcutta and Tippera, showed an increase, while the remaining districts showed a decrease. Compared with 1931 the death rate was reduced in 20 districts.

Death rates per mille in districts.

Districts.	Average death rates per mille for previous ten years.	Death rates per mille for 1932.	Difference between death rates of 1932 and the decennial average.	Percentages of difference.	Death rates per mille for 1931.	Difference between death rates of 1931 and 1932.	Percentages of difference.
Rajshahi ..	34.7	28.0	-6.7	-19.3	30.7	-2.7	-8.8
Dinajpur ..	30.2	26.8	-3.4	-11.3	24.7	+2.1	+8.5
Nadia ..	30.0	29.3	-0.7	-2.3	31.3	-2.0	-6.4
Jessore ..	29.7	25.5	-4.2	-14.2	28.1	-2.6	-9.3
Darjeeling ..	28.5	30.4	+1.9	+6.6	28.1	+2.3	+8.2
Murshidabad ..	27.8	24.2	-3.6	-13.0	27.9	-3.7	-13.3
Jalpaiguri ..	26.4	26.0	-0.4	-1.5	25.1	+0.9	+3.6
Rangpur ..	26.0	20.9	-5.1	-19.6	25.3	-4.4	-17.4
Malda ..	25.9	21.2	-4.7	-18.2	29.3	-8.1	-27.6
Birbhum ..	25.2	28.6	+3.4	+13.5	29.4	-0.8	-2.7
Pabna ..	24.6	19.2	-5.4	-22.0	26.9	-7.7	-28.6
Faridpur ..	23.7	21.8	-1.9	-8.0	26.0	-4.2	-16.2
Bankura ..	23.3	19.2	-4.1	-17.6	22.9	-3.7	-16.2
Hooghly ..	23.3	21.4	-1.9	-8.2	20.5	+0.9	+4.4
Burdwan ..	23.1	21.9	-1.2	-5.2	22.4	-0.5	-2.2
Howrah ..	22.4	17.8	-4.6	-20.5	18.5	-0.7	-3.8
Midnapur ..	22.3	21.0	-1.3	-5.8	22.5	-1.5	-6.7
Bogra ..	21.7	19.3	-2.4	-11.1	20.9	-1.6	-7.7

Districts.	Average death rates for previous ten years.	Death rates per mille for 1932.	Difference between death rates of 1932 and the decennial average.	Percentages of difference.	Death rates per mille for 1931.	Difference between death rates of 1931 and 1932.	Percentages of difference.
Chittagong ..	21.6	18.3	-3.3	-15.3	21.7	-3.4	-15.7
Khulna ..	21.5	20.6	-0.9	-4.2	21.4	-0.8	-3.8
Bakarganj ..	20.7	13.9	-6.8	-32.9	16.3	-2.4	-14.7
Calcutta ..	20.5	25.1	+4.6	+22.4	25.5	-0.4	-1.6
Noakhali ..	20.4	18.9	-1.5	-7.4	19.6	-0.7	-3.6
24-Parganas ..	20.1	16.5	-3.6	-17.9	16.5	±0	±0
Dacca ..	20.0	17.4	-2.6	-13.0	23.0	-5.6	-24.4
Mymensingh ..	19.2	17.7	-1.5	-7.8	17.2	+0.5	+2.9
Tippura ..	14.9	16.9	+2.0	+13.4	15.1	+1.8	+11.9



18. **Deaths and death rates in towns.**—63,991 deaths, with an aggregate death rate of 18·2 per mille were registered in the towns of Bengal in 1932 against 67,145 deaths, with a rate of 19·1 per mille in 1931. This shows a reduction of 3,154 in the total number of deaths and 4·7 per cent. in the death rate. The rate was 12·1 per cent. less compared with the previous quinquennium. Eighteen out of the 118 towns returned death rates above the provincial average, Kurseong with 31·1 per mille heading the list. Seventeen towns returned death rates between 20 and 30 per mille, 72 between 10 and 20. The following 28 towns recorded rates which are absurd:—

Towns returning absurd death rates.

Towns.	Death rates.	
	1931.	1932.
Debhatta	10·5	9·9
Bajitpur	7·4	9·7
Cox's Bazar	12·1	9·6
Bogra	6·1	9·4
Tangail	14·9	9·4
Kushtia	10·8	9·3
Jangipur	12·2	9·0
Rishra-Konnagar	10·6	8·8
Jaynagar	13·8	8·8
Barasat	8·8	8·8
Tollyganj	10·3	8·5
Kanchrapara	9·5	8·5
Dum-Dum	8·4	8·4
Noakhali	10·4	8·3
Nalchiti	7·2	8·2
Champdani	8·7	7·6
Bhola	6·3	7·4
Asansol	10·5	7·3
Chandpur	8·5	7·3
Comilla	6·0	7·0
Faridpur	12·3	6·8
Naihati	6·3	6·6
Gauripur	3·2	6·6
Madaripur	8·7	6·0
Halisahar	5·9	5·9
Garulia	5·8	5·6
Barrackpur	4·6	4·6
Pabna	6·2	4·6

With the exception of seven towns in which there has been a slight improvement in the registration, 4 have returned the same rates as those of the previous year and the remaining 17 even lower than that of 1931.

19. **Deaths and death rates in rural areas.**—In 1932 the rural areas in the province returned 958,228 deaths and an aggregate death rate of 20·6 per mille compared with a total of 1,046,167 deaths and a death rate of 22·5 per mille. This shows a reduction of 87,939 in the total number of deaths and 8·4 per cent. in the death rate. Compared with the mean of the previous five years the rate decreased by 9·3 per cent. In 302 circles the death rate was higher than the provincial average. Six circles returned rates above 40 per mille, the highest (44·7) being in Mohanpur in the district of Rajshahi, 72 circles between 30 and 40, 246 between 20 and 30, 222 between 10 and 20, and 8 below 10 per mille (Ghatal in Mymensingh 9·7, Sutahata in Midnapur 9·5, Bagnan in Howrah 9·1, Jamalpur in Burdwan 8·8, Jhalakati, Baranadi and Bhola in Bakarganj 8·6, 8·3 and 7·7, respectively, and Bauria in Howrah 7·4).

20. **Comparison of death rates in towns with those in rural areas.**—In the rural areas the death rates in respect of smallpox, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and other causes were less than those in the urban areas and were equal in cholera and injuries. The total death rate in the rural areas was however higher than that in the urban areas owing to the higher prevalence of fevers in the former.

Causes.	During 1932.	
	Urban.	Rural.
Cholera	0·7	0·7
Smallpox	0·3	0·1
Plague	0·0003	..
Fevers	3·9	14·6
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1·9	0·7
Respiratory diseases	4·5	1·0
Injuries	0·4	0·4
Other causes	6·4	3·1
All causes	18·2	20·6

21. **Comparison of Calcutta death rates with those of other Bengal towns and rural areas.**—The Calcutta death rate was lower than that in the other towns as well as in the rural areas with respect to fevers only. No death from plague was reported from Calcutta.

Causes.	Calcutta, 1932.	Bengal towns, 1932.	Bengal rural areas, 1932.
Cholera	1·0	0·5	0·7
Smallpox	0·6	0·2	0·1
Plague .. .. .	..	0·0004	..
Fevers	2·9	4·4	14·6
Dysentery and diarrhoea	2·3	1·7	0·7
Respiratory diseases	7·9	2·8	1·0
Injuries	0·6	0·4	0·4
Other causes	9·7	4·7	3·1
All causes	25·1	14·7	20·6

Turning to subsidiary heads, the kala-azar death rate in Calcutta was the same as in the rural areas but was higher than that in the other Bengal towns. No death from relapsing fever was reported in Calcutta. Deaths from child birth were much less in Calcutta than in other places. With these exceptions and with the exception of malaria and other fevers, all the other diseases appear to have prevailed more in Calcutta in 1932 than in the towns of Bengal, as well as in the rural areas.

Causes.	Death rates per mille in 1932.		
	Calcutta.	Other Bengal towns.	Rural areas.
Malaria .. .. .	.73	.85	6.99
Enteric fever .. .. .	.72	.29	.18
Measles .. .. .	.15	.03	.04
Relapsing fever .. .. .	..	.009	.09
Kala-azar .. .. .	.21	.17	.21
Other fevers	1.12	3.01	7.07
Dysentery	1.24	.96	.38
Diarrhoea	1.10	.70	.32
Influenza .. .. .	.44	.03	.06
Pneumonia	1.81	1.46	.48
Phthisis	1.90	.42	.18
Other respiratory diseases	3.69	.93	.26
Childbirth .. .. .	.08	.21	.23

22. **Deaths from maternal causes.**—11,525 deaths from maternal causes were registered in the province in 1932, compared with 10,687 in 1931. Of the total deaths from this cause in the year under report, 597 were returned from the towns, and the rest from the rural areas. The provincial death rate in 1932 was 8.7 per 1,000 births against 7.7 in 1931. There was an increase of 10.3, 18.4, 18.0 and 29.8 per cent., respectively, in Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and a reduction in the Rajshahi Division.

Deaths from maternal causes.

Divisions.	Deaths (1932).	Rates per 1,000 births, 1931.	Rates per 1,000 births, 1932.	Increase+ or decrease—.
Burdwan ..	1,700	6.8	7.5	+
Presidency ..	2,024	6.5	7.7	+
Rajshahi ..	3,425	11.3	11.2	—
Dacca ..	2,557	6.1	7.2	+
Chittagong ..	1,819	7.7	10.0	+
Total ..	11,525	7.7	8.7	+

23. **Mortality according to sex.**—527,968 males and 494,251 females died in 1932, against 572,800 males and 540,512 females in the previous year. As compared with the previous year the death rates, 20.4 for males and 20.6 for females in 1932 decreased by 7.7 and 8.5 per cent.,

respectively. Compared with the average of the previous quinquennium the reduction was 8·5 per cent. for males and 9·7 per cent. for the females. The female death rate exceeded that for the males in 15 out of the 27 districts of the province. The highest rate for male deaths, 29·6 per mille, was returned from Darjeeling district and that for females, 34·9 per mille, from Calcutta. The lowest rates for both sexes (14·6 and 13·1) were registered in Bakarganj district.

24. **Mortality according to class.**—Classified according to class, 551,690 Mussalmans, 439,495 Hindus, 2,327 Christians, 3,114 Buddhists and 25,593 other classes died during 1932, the death rate for Hindus being 20·4 per mille and for Mussalmans being 20·1 per mille. During 1931 the death rates of 21·8 and 22·3 per mille, respectively, were returned against Hindus and Mussalmans. It will thus be seen that the death rates in 1932 both for Hindus as well as for Mussalmans are the lowest on record since 1911.

Deaths among classes.

Classes.	Ratio of deaths per mille, 1931.	Ratio of deaths per mille, 1932.	Difference.	Percentages of difference.
Christians ..	13·0	13·0	±0	±0
Hindus ..	21·8	20·4	-1·4	-6·4
Mussalmans ..	22·3	20·1	-2·2	-9·9
Buddhists ..	19·1	19·4	+0·3	+1·6
Other classes ..	47·6	47·6	±0	±0
Total ..	22·3	20·5	-1·8	-8·1

The highest death rate for Hindus (29·6 per mille) was recorded in the Darjeeling district and that for Mussalmans (30·6) in the Nadia district.

25. **Mortality according to age.**—The death rate for every age period was reduced in 1932 compared with that during the previous year except in the case of the periods under one year. In the age periods 10 to 15 and 15 to 20 years the decrease amounted to 13·0 and 14·1 per cent., respectively. Stated in terms of comparison the following table will show the percentages of variation during the year 1932:—

Age periods.	Percentage of variation.
15 to 20 years ..	14·1
10 „ 15 „ ..	13·0
20 „ 30 „ ..	12·3
1 „ 5 „ ..	11·8
5 „ 10 „ ..	11·5
30 „ 40 „ ..	10·1
40 „ 50 „ ..	9·0
60 years and above ..	6·3
50 to 60 years ..	4·3

Mortality according to age.

Age periods.	1931, per mille.	1932, per mille.	Difference.	Percent- age varia- tion.
Under one month* ..	99.8	102.2	+2.4	+2.4
1 to 6 months* ..	46.4	47.8	+1.4	+3.0
6 to 12 months* ..	27.8	28.8	+1.0	+3.6
Under one year* ..	174.0	178.9	+4.9	+2.8
1 to 5 years ..	26.4	23.3	-3.1	-11.8
5 to 10 years ..	12.2	10.8	-1.4	-11.5
10 to 15 years ..	7.7	6.7	-1.0	-13.0
15 to 20 years ..	12.8	11.0	-1.8	-14.1
20 to 30 years ..	13.0	11.4	-1.6	-12.3
30 to 40 years ..	14.9	13.4	-1.5	-10.1
40 to 50 years ..	20.1	18.3	-1.8	-9.0
50 to 60 years ..	32.8	31.4	-1.4	-4.3
60 years and above ..	78.4	73.5	-4.9	-6.3

* Per 1,000 births.

Classified according to sex, it would appear that more females died than males during the age periods 5 to 10 years and 15 to 40 years, the latter being the child-bearing period of a female life. This difference is best marked during the 15 to 30 years age period.

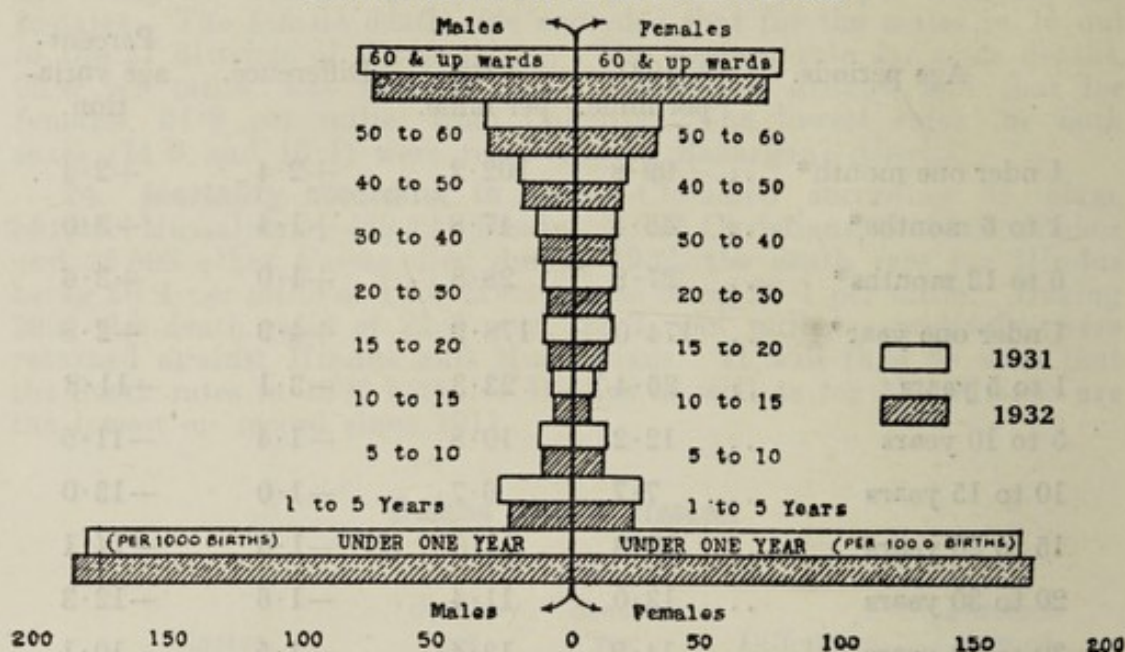
Death rate per 1,000 living at various ages.

Age periods.	Death rate per 1,000 living at various ages.			
	Males.	Females.	Difference.	Percentages.

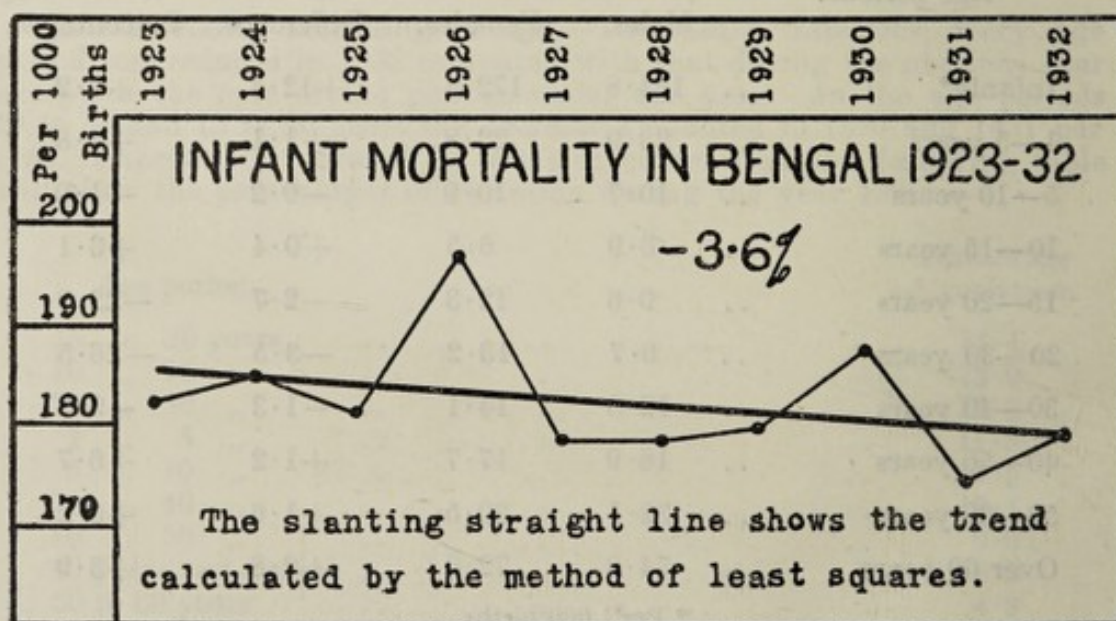
Infants* ..	184.8	172.4	+12.4	+7.2
1—5 years ..	23.9	22.8	+1.1	+4.8
5—10 years ..	10.7	10.9	-0.2	-1.9
10—15 years ..	6.9	6.5	+0.4	+6.1
15—20 years ..	9.6	12.3	-2.7	-22.0
20—30 years ..	9.7	13.2	-3.5	-26.5
30—40 years ..	12.8	14.1	-1.3	-9.2
40—50 years ..	18.9	17.7	+1.2	+6.7
50—60 years ..	32.1	30.5	+1.6	+5.2
Over 60 years ..	74.8	72.0	+2.8	+3.9

* Per 1,000 births.

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE PERIOD



26. **Provincial infant mortality.**—237,593 infants under one year, of whom 127,834 were males and 109,759 females, died in 1932. During 1931, 241,552 infants under one year died, and of these, 129,740 were males and 111,812 were females. The death rates for the two years were 178.9 and 174.0 per 1,000 births, respectively. 23.2 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among infants below one year. 57.1 per cent. of the total infant mortality was recorded among infants under one month, 26.7 per cent. among those between 1 and 6 months, and 16.1 per cent. of the age period of between 6 and 12 months.



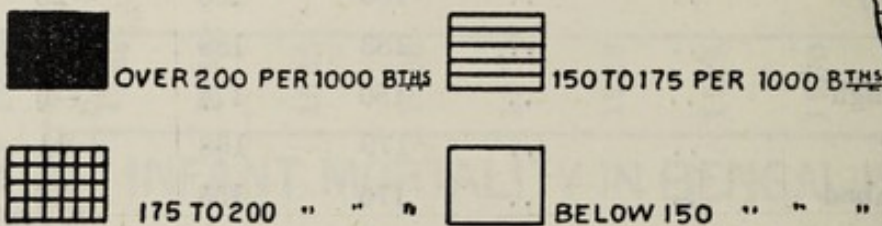
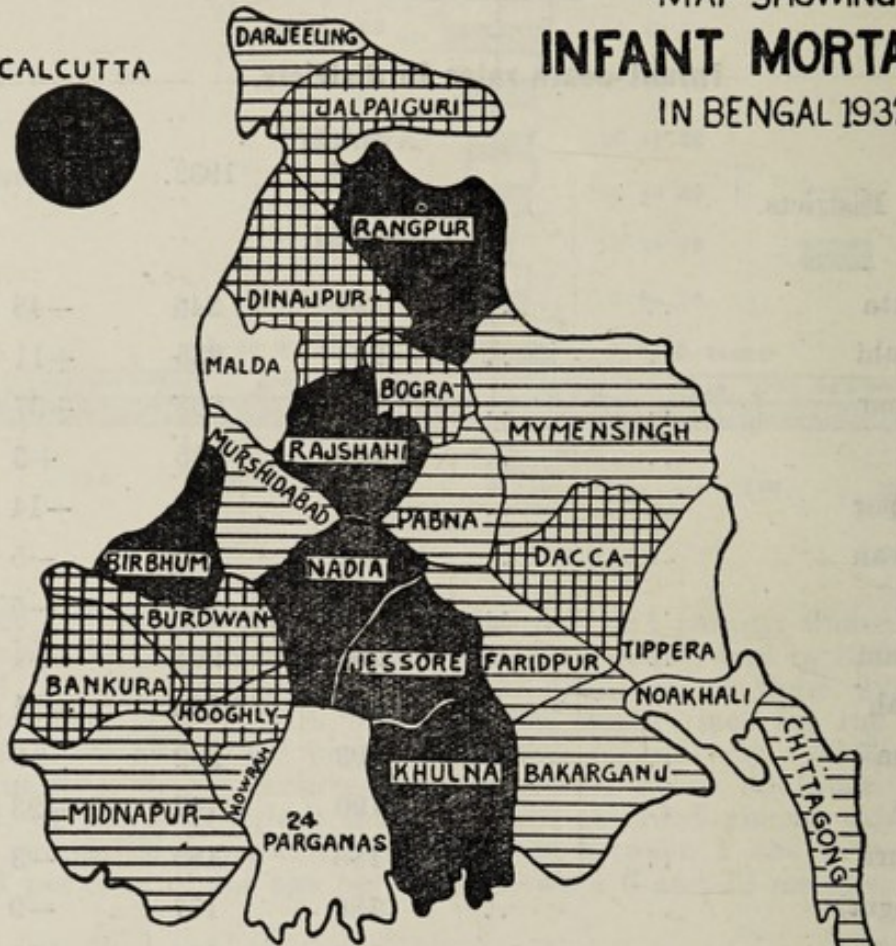
27. **Infant mortality in districts.**—During 1932, twelve districts returned death rates from infant mortality above the provincial average. The highest rate (258) was registered in Rangpur, followed by Calcutta (246). The lowest was recorded from Noakhali (135). Compared with the mean rate for the pervious decennium, ten districts showed an increase, and seventeen districts a decrease.

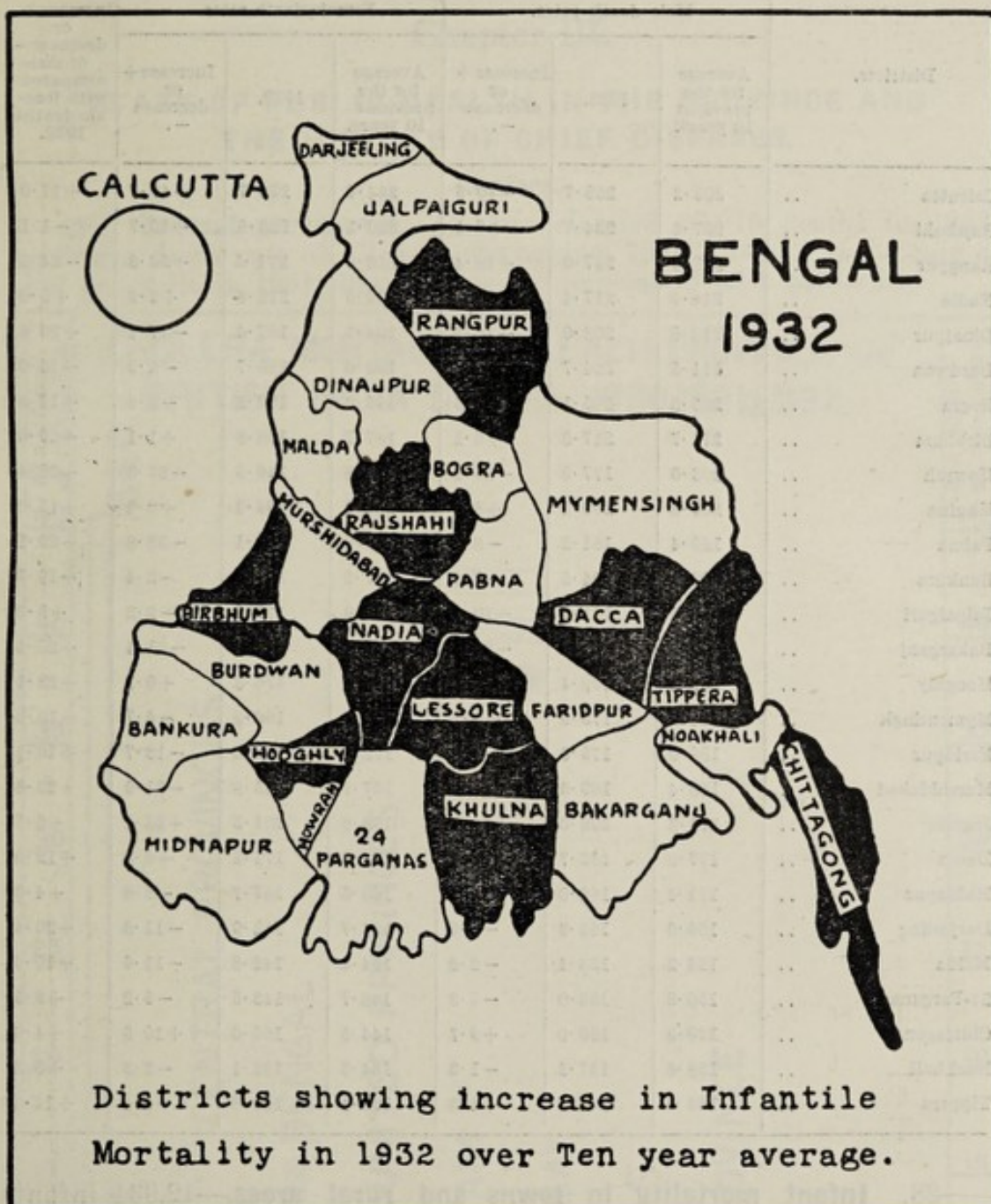
Infant death rates in districts.

Districts.	Average death rates, 1922-31.	1932.	Difference.
Calcutta	294	246	-48
Rajshahi	224	235	+11
Rangpur	221	258	+37
Nadia	212	215	+3
Dinajpur	212	198	-14
Burdwan	202	197	-5
Bogra	201	196	-5
Birbhum	200	204	+4
Howrah	195	164	-31
Khulna	193	202	+9
Pabna	190	167	-23
Bankura	188	185	-3
Jalpaiguri	186	177	-9
Bakarganj	186	158	-28
Hooghly	183	188	+5
Mymensingh	180	174	-6
Faridpur	179	168	-11
Murshidabad	176	158	-18
Jessore	172	205	+33
Dacca	171	178	+7
Midnapur	169	160	-9
Darjeeling	161	153	-8
Malda	155	148	-7
24-Parganas	154	148	-6
Chittagong	147	157	+10
Noakhali	137	135	-2
Tippera	132	136	+4

MAP SHOWING
INFANT MORTALITY
 IN BENGAL 1932

CALCUTTA





From the following table showing the classification of infant mortality according to sex, it is noticed that the infant male death rate was higher than the infant female death rate in all the districts except in Rajshahi and Rangpur where reverse was the case. Compared with the average of the previous decade, both the infant death rate for males and the infant death rate for females were increased in 10 districts.

Infant mortality rates for each district per 1,000 births according to sex.

Districts.	Male death rates.			Female death rates.			Increase + or decrease— of male compared with female deaths 1932.
	Average for the previous 10 years.	1932.	Increase + or decrease —.	Average for the previous 10 years.	1932.	Increase + or decrease —.	
Calcutta ..	303·2	253·7	-49·5	284·4	236·7	-47·7	+17·0
Rajshahi ..	227·6	234·7	+7·1	220·1	235·8	+15·7	-1·1
Rangpur ..	228·6	247·0	+18·4	212·0	271·5	+59·5	-24·5
Nadia ..	214·9	217·4	+2·5	209·5	212·4	+2·9	+5·0
Dinajpur ..	218·8	203·0	-10·8	204·7	187·6	-17·1	+20·4
Burdwan ..	211·5	204·7	-6·8	192·0	189·7	-2·3	+15·0
Bogra ..	205·6	205·1	-0·5	195·6	186·3	-9·3	+18·8
Birbhum ..	211·7	217·8	+6·1	187·7	188·8	+1·1	+29·0
Howrah ..	203·0	177·9	-25·1	186·8	149·5	-37·3	+28·4
Khulna ..	200·8	209·3	+8·5	185·4	194·3	+8·9	+15·0
Pabna ..	189·4	181·2	-8·2	190·9	152·1	-38·8	+29·1
Bankura ..	198·1	194·5	-3·6	177·2	174·8	-2·4	+19·7
Jalpaiguri ..	191·5	181·5	-10·0	180·9	171·7	-9·2	+9·8
Bakarganj ..	195·4	169·6	-25·8	175·9	144·5	-31·4	+25·1
Hooghly ..	189·4	199·4	+10·0	176·2	176·3	+0·1	+23·1
Mymensingh ..	186·0	179·9	-6·1	173·6	166·9	-6·7	+13·0
Faridpur ..	185·0	175·6	-9·4	172·9	159·2	-13·7	+16·4
Murshidabad ..	183·4	169·6	-13·8	167·7	145·8	-21·9	+23·8
Jessore ..	171·3	208·0	+36·7	172·8	201·5	+28·7	+6·5
Dacca ..	177·0	183·7	+6·7	164·9	171·2	+6·3	+12·5
Midnapur ..	171·4	162·0	-9·4	166·5	157·7	-8·8	+4·3
Darjeeling ..	166·6	163·3	-3·3	154·7	142·9	-11·8	+20·4
Malda ..	156·2	153·4	-2·8	154·4	142·8	-11·6	+10·6
24-Parganas ..	158·8	153·0	-5·8	148·7	143·5	-5·2	+9·5
Chittagong ..	149·3	159·0	+9·7	144·5	155·0	+10·5	+4·0
Noakhali ..	138·6	137·3	-1·3	134·3	132·1	-2·2	+5·2
Tippera ..	139·0	143·3	+4·3	123·4	128·8	+5·4	+14·5

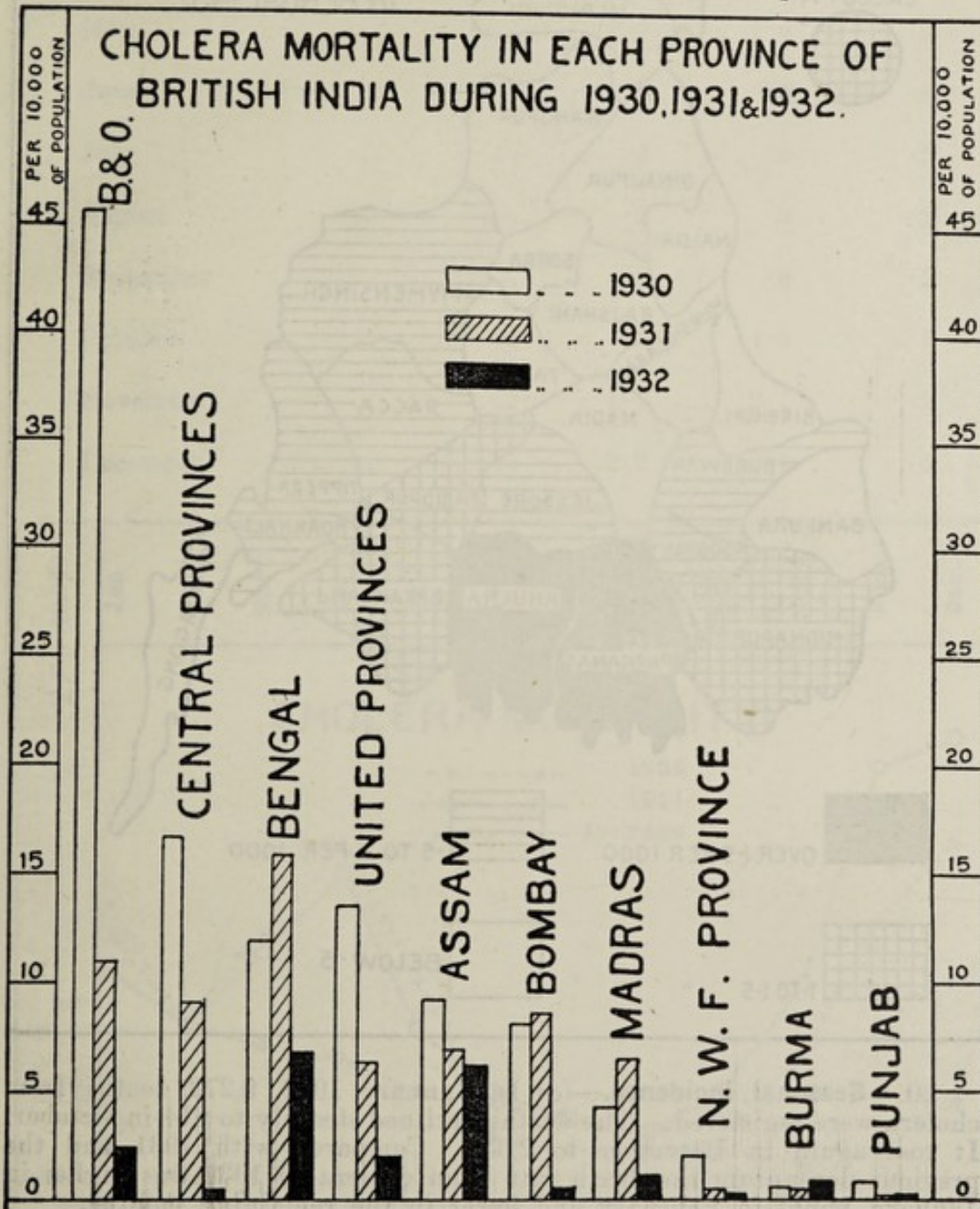
28. **Infant mortality in towns and rural areas.**—12,934 infants under one year died in towns in 1932 yielding a death rate of 183·6 against 13,650 with a death rate of 187·0 per thousand births in 1931, showing a decrease of 1·8 per cent. over the latter. The Kalna Municipality once more returned the highest rate (448·5) followed by Birnagar (312·4). The lowest figure (14·8) was returned from the Jessore Municipality. The rural rate was 178·6 against 173·3 in the previous year showing an increase of 3·0 per cent. in 1932. The rural rate was 2·7 per cent. lower than the urban rate.

Chapter III.

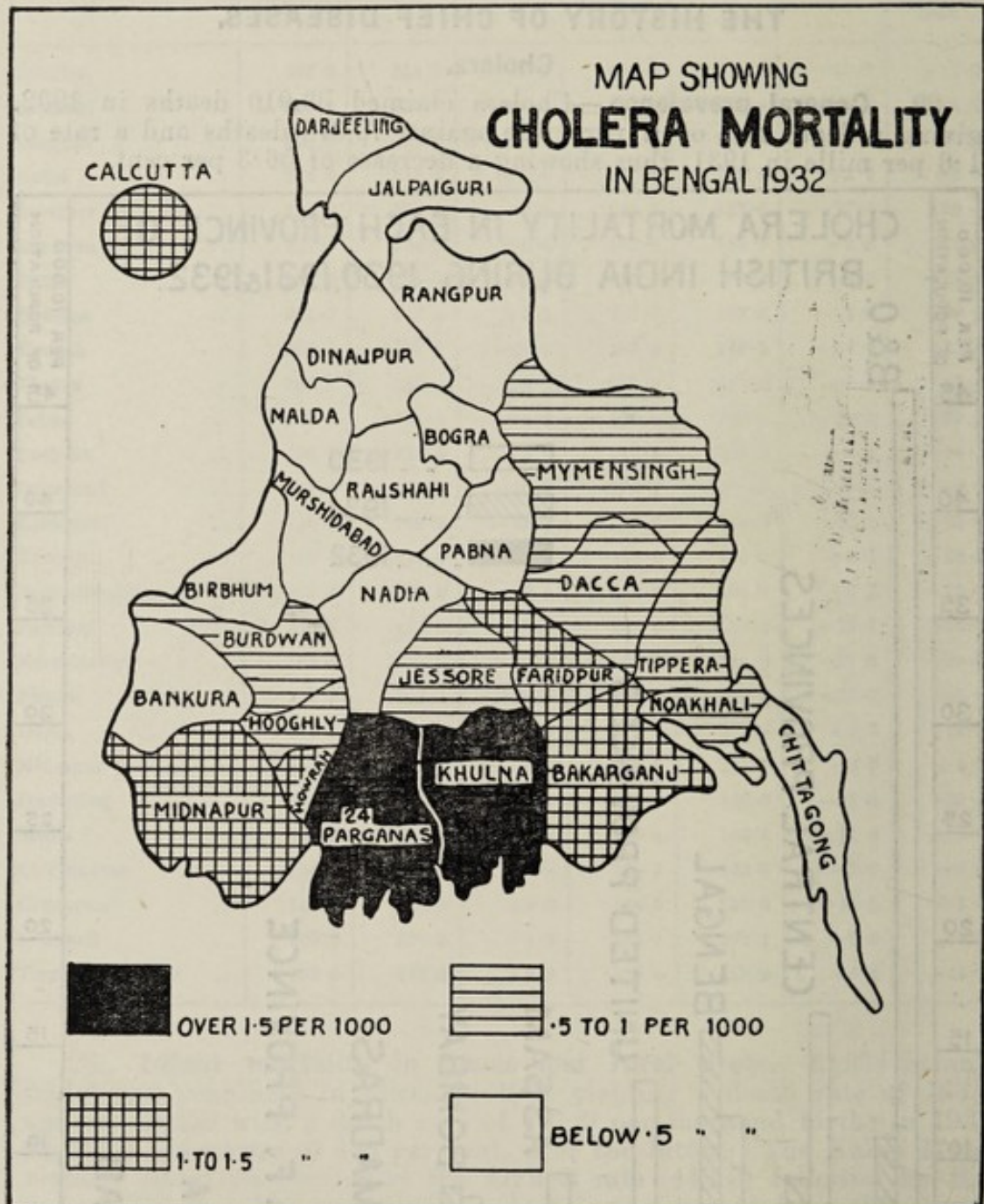
STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE PROVINCE AND THE HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Cholera.

29. **General prevalence.**—Cholera claimed 33,910 deaths in 1932, giving a death rate of .7 per mille against 79,073 deaths and a rate of 1.6 per mille in 1931, thus showing a decrease of 56.3 per cent.



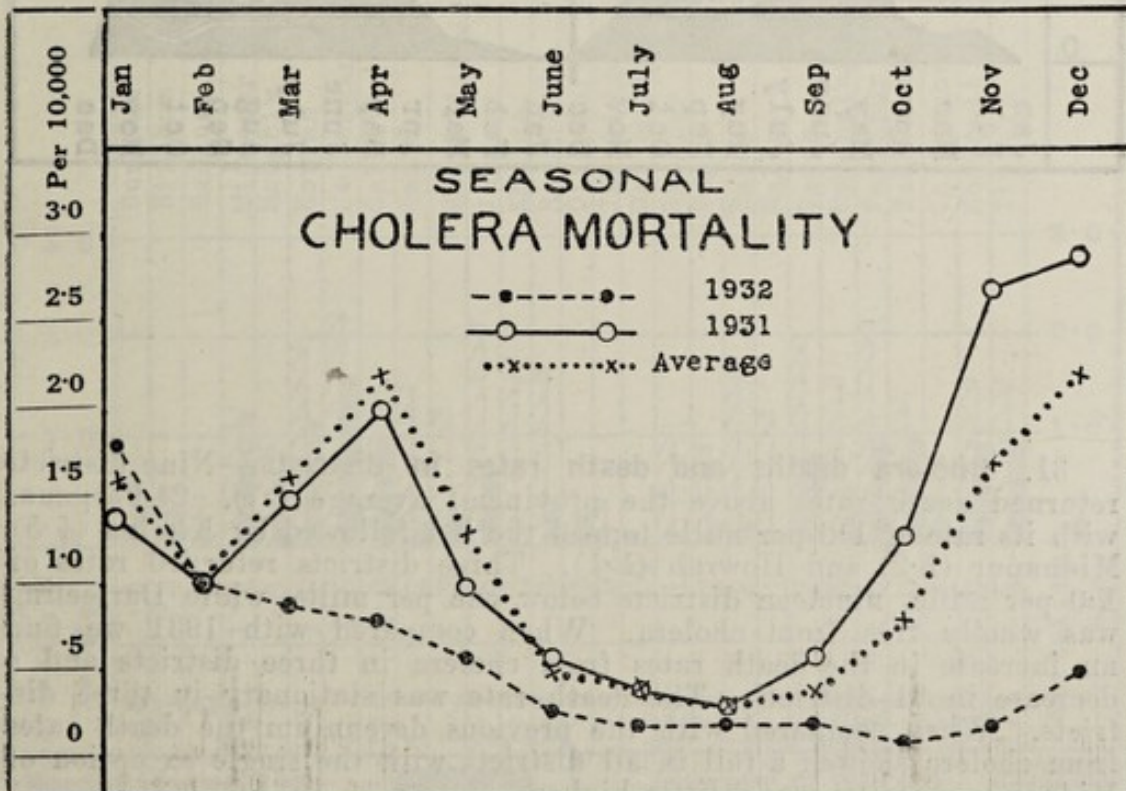
It was 63·2 per cent. less than the average of the previous quinquennium (1·9). 3·3 per cent. of the total deaths in the province in 1932 was due to cholera. Deaths from cholera were reported from 587 out of 672 circles of registration and from 10,087 out of 86,360 villages in the province against 605 out of 654 circles and 14,952 out of 86,360 villages, respectively, in the previous year.



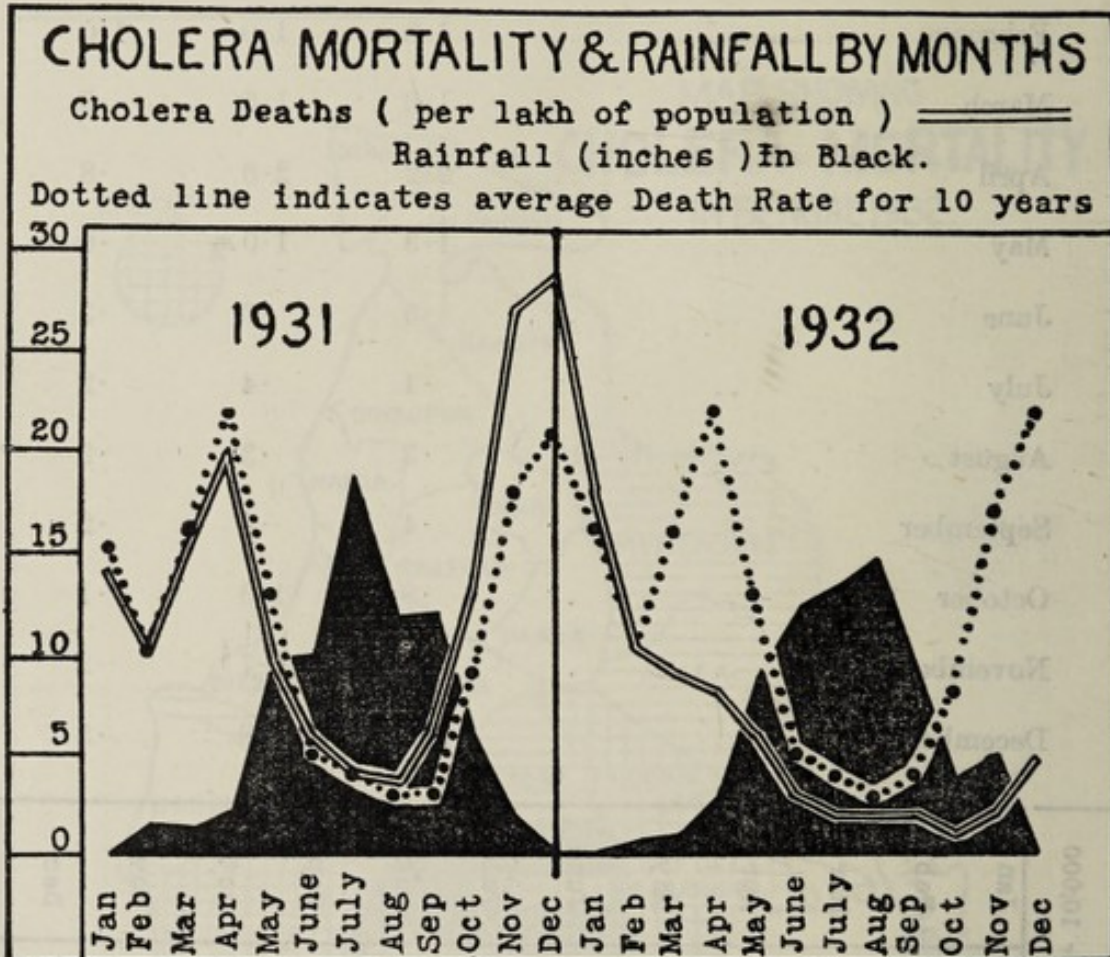
30. **Seasonal incidence.**—(a) In January 1932, 9,272 deaths from cholera were registered. The deaths declined steadily to 614 in October. It rose again in December to 2,338. Compared with 1931 and the previous decennium the death rate from cholera in 1932 was higher in January, equal in February and lower in the remaining months.

Seasonal cholera mortality (per 10,000 of population).

Months.	Average, 1922-1931.	1931.	1932.
January	1.6	1.4	1.8
February	1.0	1.0	1.0
March	1.6	1.5	.9
April	2.2	2.0	.8
May	1.3	1.0	.6
June	.5	.6	.3
July	.4	.4	.2
August	.3	.3	.2
September	.4	.6	.2
October	.8	1.3	.1
November	1.7	2.7	.2
December	2.2	2.9	.5



(b) The diagram below shows the relationship between cholera deaths and rainfall in Bengal.

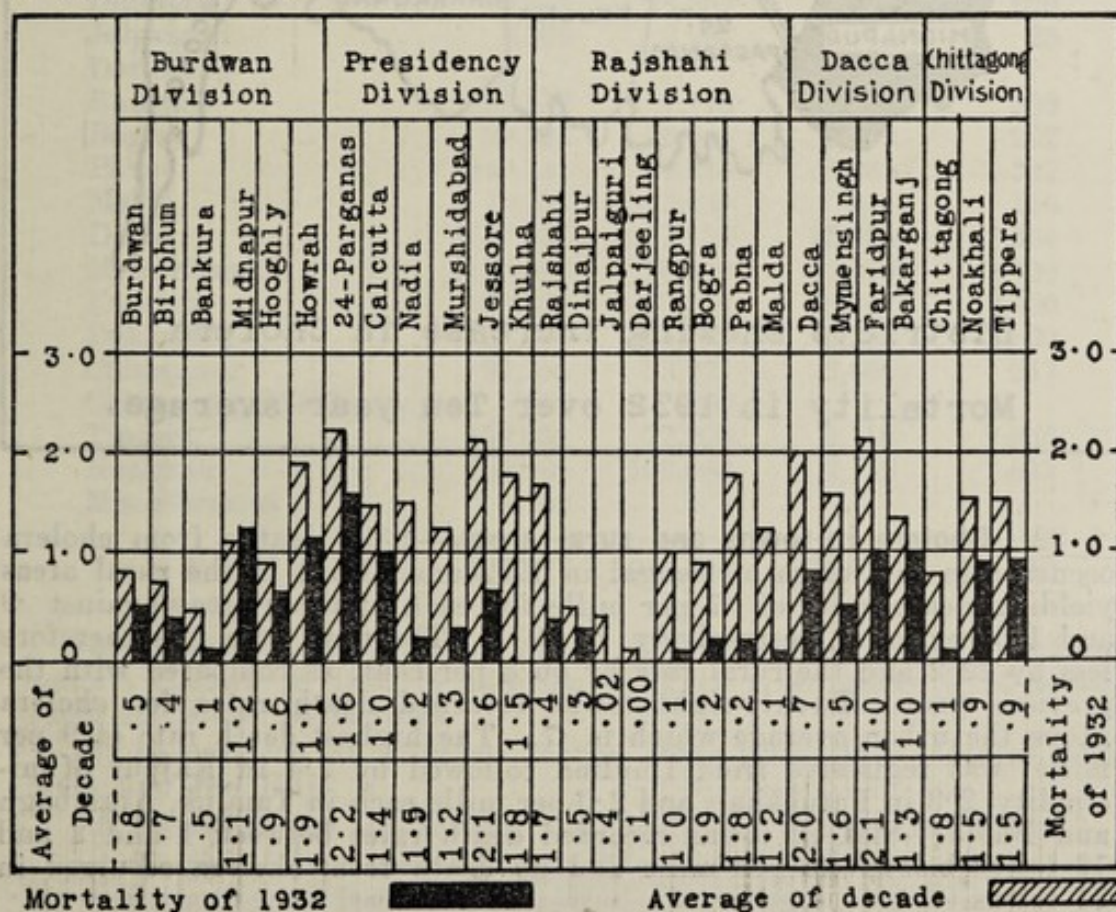


31. **Cholera deaths and death rates in districts.**—Nine districts returned death rates above the provincial average ($\cdot 7$). 24-Parganas with its rate of 1.6 per mille topped the list followed by Khulna (1.5), Midnapur (1.2) and Howrah (1.1). Three districts returned rates of 1.0 per mille, nineteen districts below one per mille, while Darjeeling was wholly free from cholera. When compared with 1931 we find an increase in the death rates from cholera in three districts and a decrease in 21 districts. The death rate was stationary in three districts. When compared with the previous decennium the death rates from cholera showed a fall in all districts with the single exception of Midnapur where it was a little higher.

Cholera death rates per mille.

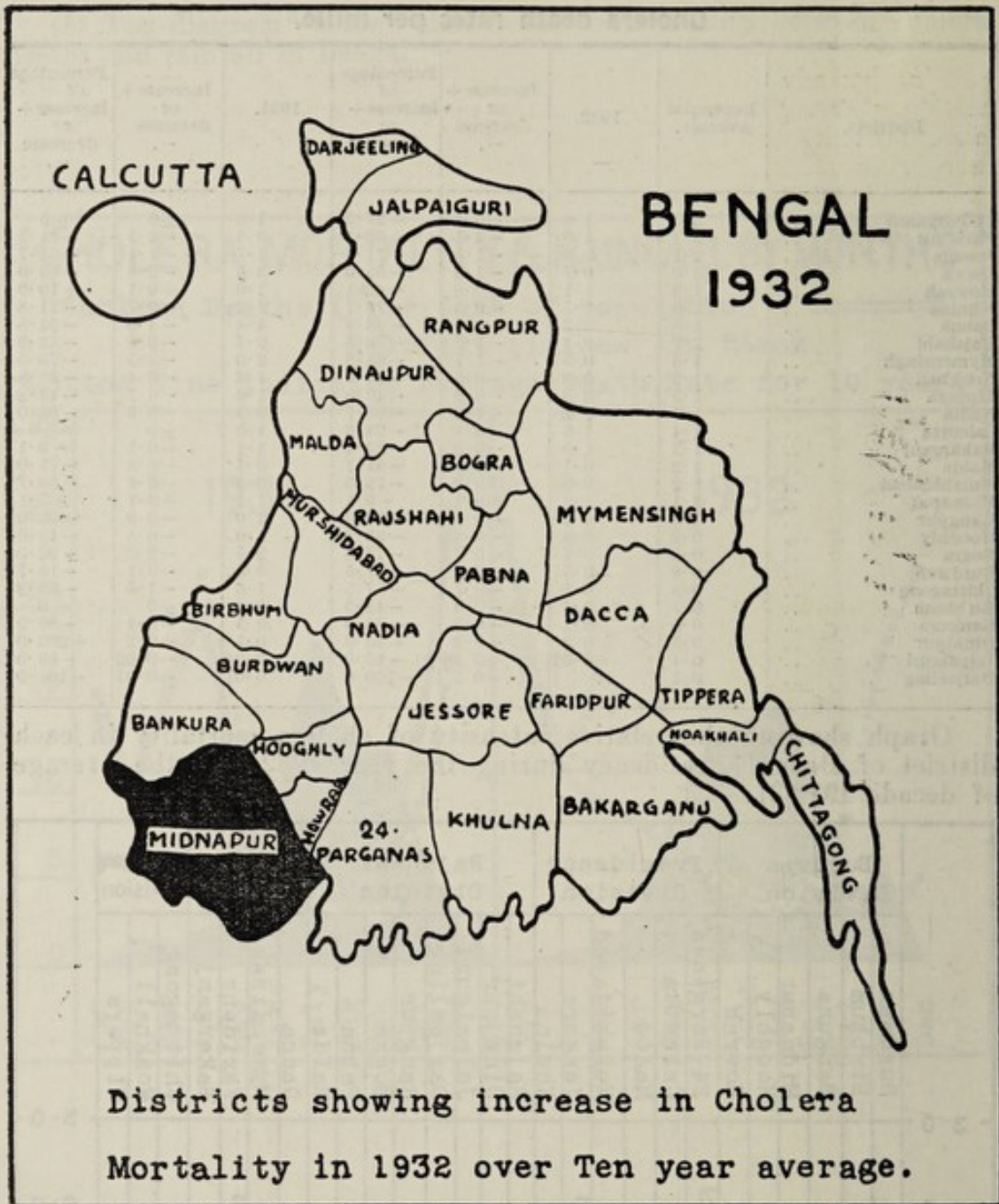
Districts.	Decennial average.	1932.	Increase + or decrease -	Percentage of increase + or decrease -	1931.	Increase + or decrease -	Percentage of increase + or decrease -
24-Parganas	2.2	1.6	-0.6	-27.3	1.6	±0	±0
Faridpur	2.1	1.0	-1.1	+52.4	3.5	-2.5	-71.4
Jessore	2.1	0.6	-1.5	-71.4	1.7	-1.1	-64.7
Dacca	2.0	0.7	-1.3	-65.0	3.5	-2.8	-80.0
Howrah	1.9	1.1	-0.8	-42.1	1.0	+0.1	+10.0
Khulna	1.8	1.5	-0.3	-16.7	2.2	-0.7	-31.8
Pabna	1.8	0.2	-1.6	-88.9	4.8	-4.6	-95.8
Rajshahi	1.7	0.4	-1.3	-76.5	0.7	-0.3	-42.9
Mymensingh	1.6	0.5	-1.1	-68.8	2.0	-1.5	-75.0
Noakhali	1.5	0.9	-0.6	-40.0	1.3	-0.4	-30.8
Tippera	1.5	0.9	-0.6	-40.0	1.6	-0.7	-43.8
Nadia	1.5	0.2	-1.3	-86.7	0.5	-0.3	-60.0
Calcutta	1.4	1.0	-0.4	-28.6	1.0	±0	±0
Bakarganj	1.3	1.0	-0.3	-23.1	1.1	-0.1	-9.1
Malda	1.2	0.1	-1.1	-91.7	0.4	-0.3	-75.0
Murshidabad	1.2	0.3	-0.9	-75.0	0.9	-0.6	-66.7
Midnapur	1.1	1.2	+0.1	+9.1	1.1	+0.1	+9.1
Rangpur	1.0	0.1	-0.9	-90.0	1.0	-0.9	-90.0
Hooghly	0.9	0.6	-0.3	-33.3	1.0	-0.4	-40.0
Bogra	0.9	0.2	-0.7	-77.8	2.5	-2.3	-92.0
Burdwan	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-37.5	0.6	-0.1	-16.7
Chittagong	0.8	0.1	-0.7	-87.5	1.6	-1.5	-93.8
Birbhum	0.7	0.4	-0.3	-42.9	0.4	±0	±0
Bankura	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-80.0	0.5	-0.4	-80.0
Dinajpur	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-40.0	0.1	+0.2	+200.0
Jalpaiguri	0.4	0.02	-0.38	-95.0	0.04	-0.02	-50.0
Darjeeling	0.1	..	-0.1	-100.0	0.01	-0.01	-100.0

Graph showing the relative intensity of cholera mortality in each district of Bengal Presidency during the year 1932 and the average of decade 1922-31.



Mortality of 1932

Average of decade



32. **Cholera in towns and rural areas.**—2,399 deaths from cholera occurred in the towns of Bengal in 1932 and 31,511 in the rural areas yielding death rates of .7 per mille for each of those areas against .9 and 1.6 per mille, respectively, in 1931. The town rate was therefore less by 22.2 and the rural rate by 56.3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Twenty-eight towns returned death rates for cholera above the urban average which is .7. The highest death rate (4.9 per mille) was registered from Dhulian followed by 2.4 in Rajpur Municipality, 2.3 in Patuakhali and 2.0 per mille each in Tamluk, Arambagh and Bhola. Sixteen towns recorded death rates between 1 and 2 and 72 towns below one per mille and no death from cholera occurred in 24 towns.

33. **Preventive measures.**—The following anti-cholera measures were adopted:—

(a) *Inoculation.*—1,001,690 c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine was issued in 1932 against 2,395,405 c.c. in the previous year. The total number of inoculations performed was 952,105 against 1,832,817 in 1931. The subjoined table shows the number of inoculations performed in the various districts, and the cholera deaths for 1932 as compared with those in 1931.

Cholera inoculations and deaths.

Districts.	Inoculations reported.		Cholera deaths.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Burdwan ..	73,613	28,843	963	734
Birbhum ..	12,106	7,927	368	391
Bankura ..	12,495	3,369	556	115
Midnapur ..	162,246	150,473	3,064	3,501
Hooghly ..	10,886	12,902	1,077	728
Howrah ..	14,725	22,759	1,091	1,270
24-Parganas ..	88,185	70,744	4,359	4,489
Calcutta ..	..	..	1,235	1,212
Nadia ..	32,111	23,407	759	290
Murshidabad ..	33,911	13,508	1,201	361
Jessore ..	69,035	22,518	2,787	1,074
Khulna ..	68,528	37,471	3,515	2,449
Rajshahi ..	23,189	27,637	1,017	539
Dinajpur ..	9,344	28,357	143	620
Jalpaiguri ..	5,309	2,987	44	25
Darjeeling ..	..	..	3	..
Rangpur ..	80,670	7,713	2,563	309
Bogra ..	99,333	16,044	2,736	202
Pabna ..	149,341	9,314	6,935	327
Malda ..	19,457	3,049	451	116
Dacca ..	117,541	37,479	12,093	2,364
Mymensingh ..	192,693	70,450	10,370	2,700
Faridpur ..	132,821	30,214	8,257	2,496
Bakarganj ..	133,787	121,729	3,353	2,820
Chittagong ..	91,255	23,621	2,865	217
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	319	300	..	..
Tippera ..	159,932	77,208	5,116	2,946
Noakhali ..	120,085	102,082	2,152	1,615
Miscellaneous ..	3,795	..	..	..
Total ..	1,832,817	952,105	79,073	33,910

(b) *Disinfection.*—148,726 wells, 37,889 tanks were disinfected against cholera in 1932 in addition to 3,111 river ghats 7,732 houses, 1,560 dobas and 64 latrines.

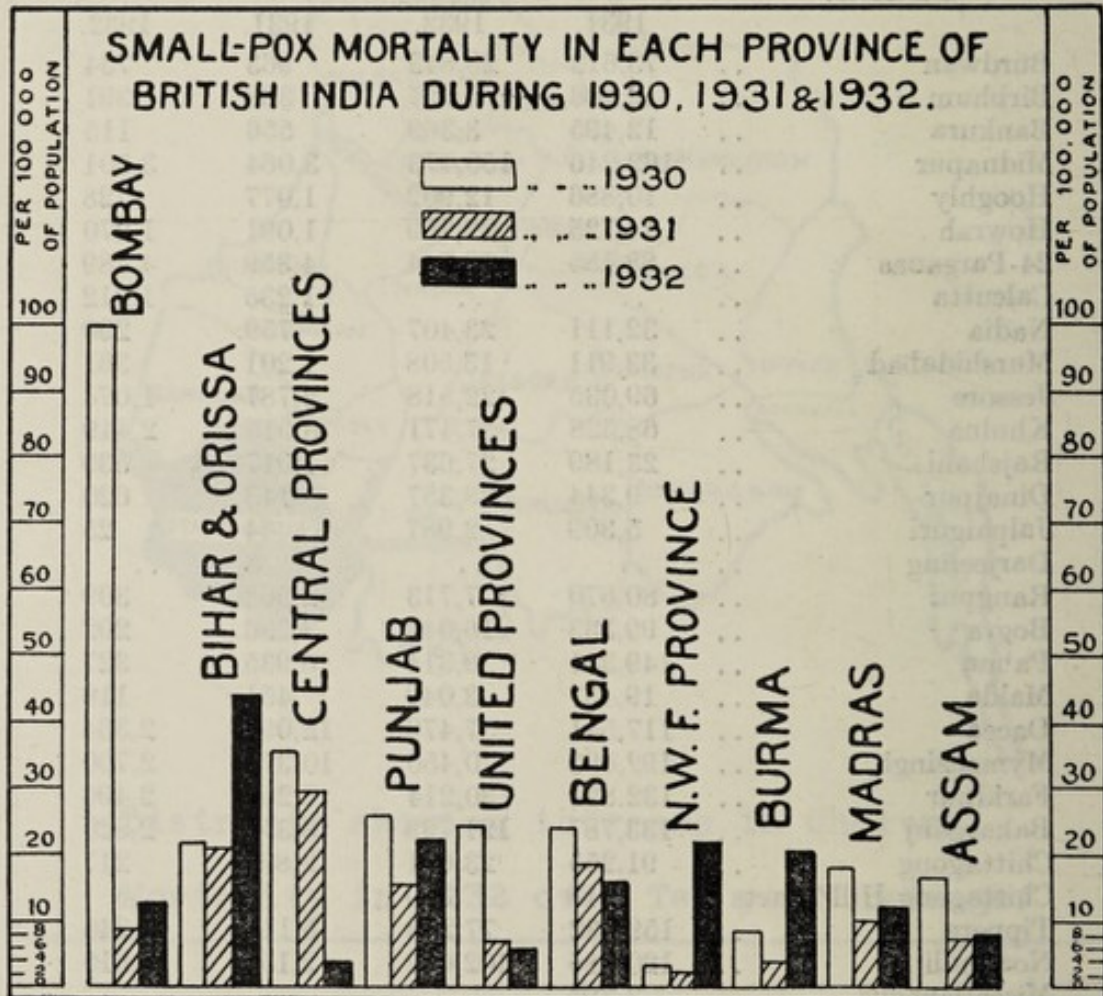
(c) Inoculation of pilgrims to the Puri Rathajatra, Ganga Sagar Mela and the Haj.

(d) Assistance to the various local bodies in anti-cholera work.

(e) Magic lantern and bioscopic film demonstrations together with the distribution of leaflets and posters on cholera.

Smallpox.

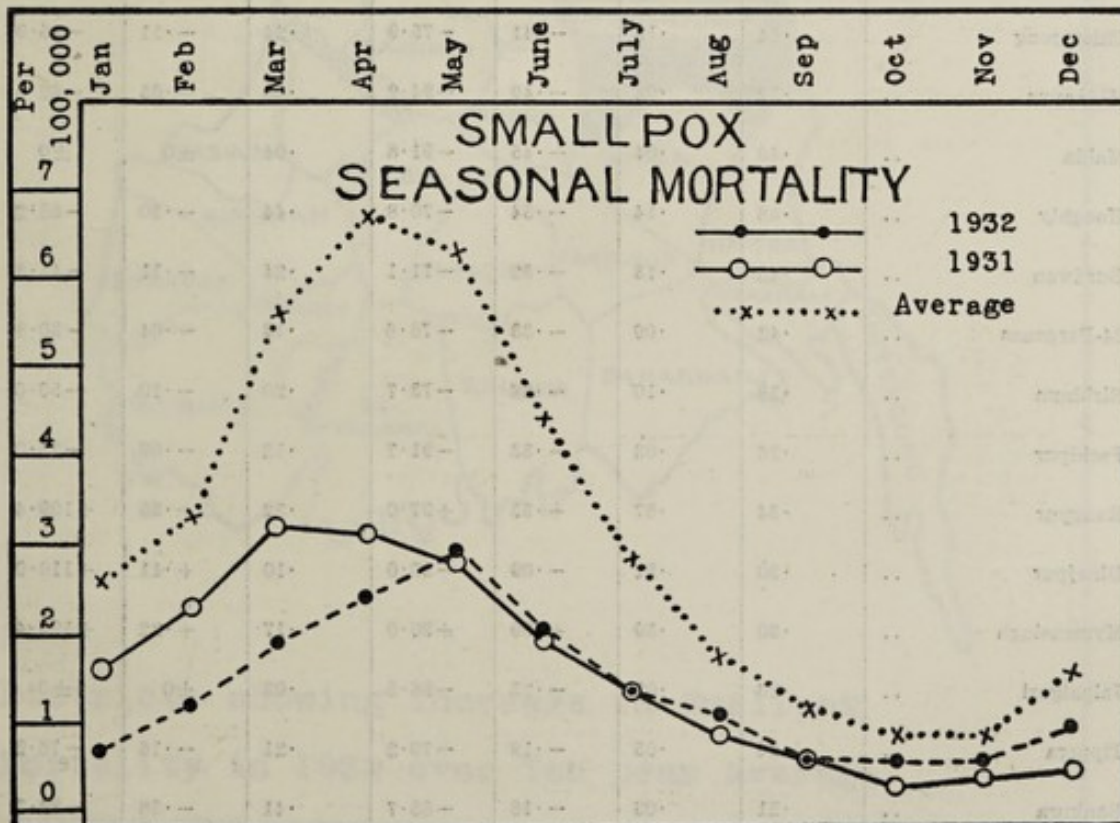
34. **General prevalence.**—Smallpox claimed 7,910 victims in the province in 1932 against 9,207 in 1931. The death rate was $\cdot 2$ per mille in 1932 being the same as in 1931, and $\cdot 5$ the mean of the previous five years, showing a reduction of 60·0 per cent. against the latter, being stationary in the former. Smallpox was responsible for 0·77 per cent. of the total provincial mortality against 0·83 in 1931. 1,995 villages out of 86,360 were affected with smallpox in 1932 compared with 2,332 in 1931.



35. **Seasonal incidence.**—From November 1931 smallpox was on the increase, reaching its maximum in May 1932 and declining steadily from June to November. In December 1932 it again began to rise. The highest mortality rate, 2·9 per 100,000 occurred in May 1932, and the lowest 0·5 was recorded in each of the months of September, October and November 1932. Compared with that for the year 1931, the death rate was lower during 1932 in the months of January to April, same in July and September and was higher during the remaining months. As compared with the previous decade, the death rate in 1932 was lower in every month of the year.

Seasonal smallpox mortality per 100,000 of population.

Months.	Average, 1922-31.	1931.	1932.
January	2.6	1.6	0.7
February	3.3	2.3	1.2
March	5.6	3.2	1.9
April	6.7	3.1	2.4
May	6.3	2.8	2.9
June	4.4	1.9	2.0
July	2.8	1.3	1.3
August	1.7	0.8	1.0
September	1.1	0.5	0.5
October	0.8	0.2	0.5
November	0.8	0.3	0.5
December	1.5	0.4	0.9
Total	37.6	18.4	15.8



36. **Smallpox in districts.**—Six districts out of 27 yielded death rates above the provincial average for smallpox (.2 per mille). Rangpur had the worst of the smallpox in 1932. Its death rate, .67 per mille, was higher than that of the previous year as well as the average of the preceding decade. Ten districts had rates between 1.0 and 0.1 per mille while in 17 the rate was below .1 per mille. Darjeeling with .003 stood at the bottom of the list. Compared with the previous year there was reduction in all the districts except in four districts. Rangpur and Mymensingh showed higher death rates than those in the previous year and the preceding decennium.

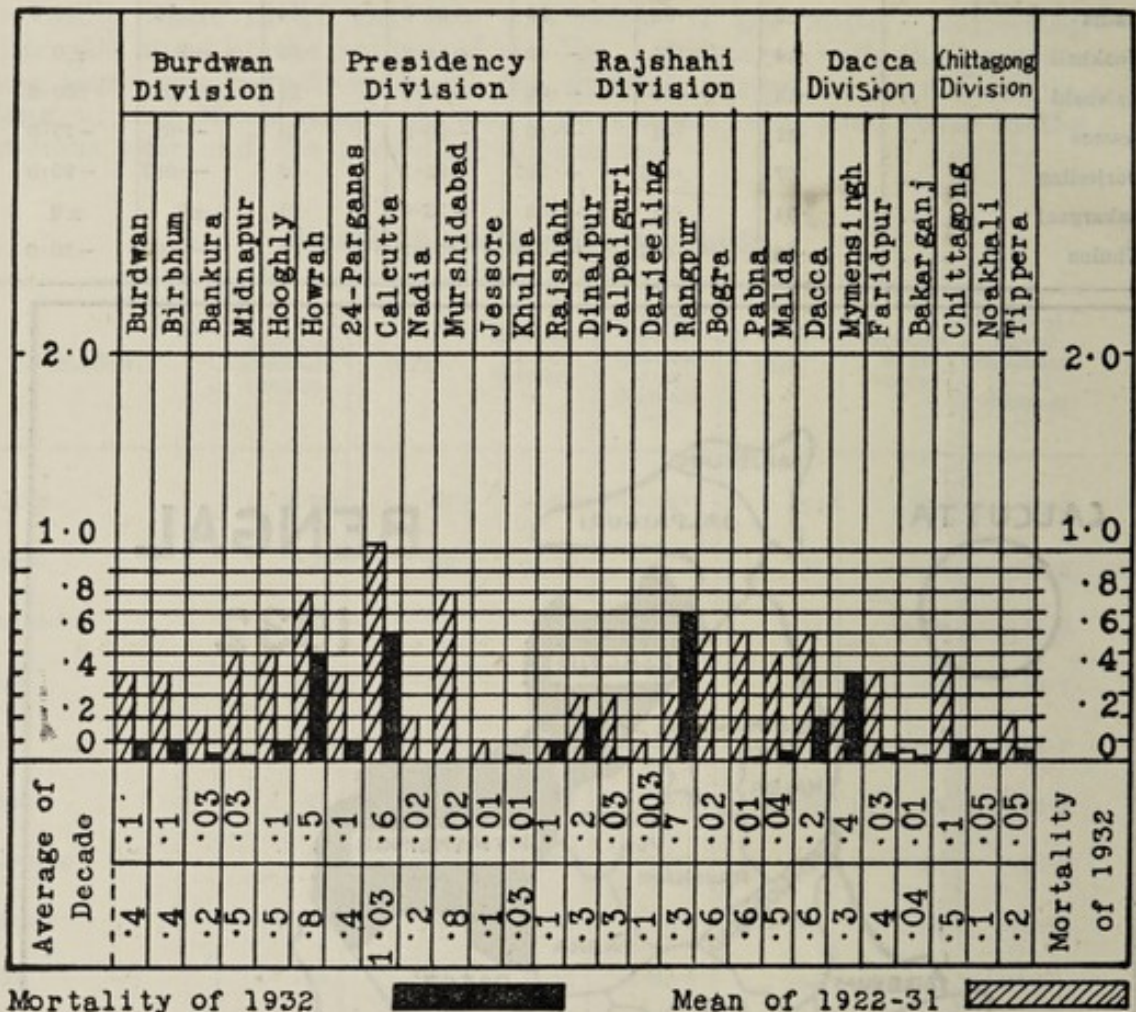
Smallpox death rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1922-31.	1932.	Increase + or decrease —.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.	1931.	Increase + or decrease —.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Calcutta ..	1.03	.57	-.46	-44.7	.74	-.17	-23.0
Howrah ..	.78	.49	-.29	-37.2	.91	-.42	-46.2
Murshidabad ..	.77	.02	-.75	-97.4	.11	-.09	-81.8
Pabna ..	.64	.01	-.63	-98.4	.03	-.02	-66.7
Bogra ..	.63	.02	-.61	-96.8	.06	-.04	-66.7
Dacca ..	.61	.22	-.39	-64.0	.38	-.16	-42.1
Chittagong ..	.54	.13	-.41	-75.9	.24	-.11	-45.9
Midnapur ..	.52	.03	-.49	-94.2	.08	-.05	-62.5
Malda ..	.49	.04	-.45	-91.8	.04	±0	±0
Hooghly ..	.48	.14	-.34	-70.8	.44	-.30	-68.2
Burdwan ..	.45	.13	-.32	-71.1	.24	-.11	-45.8
24-Parganas ..	.42	.09	-.33	-78.6	.13	-.04	-30.8
Birbhum ..	.38	.10	-.28	-73.7	.20	-.10	-50.0
Faridpur ..	.36	.03	-.33	-91.7	.12	-.09	-75.0
Rangpur ..	.34	.67	+.33	+97.0	.32	+.35	+109.4
Dinajpur ..	.30	.21	-.09	-30.0	.10	+.11	+110.0
Mymensingh ..	.30	.39	+.09	+30.0	.17	+.22	+129.4
Jalpaiguri ..	.26	.03	-.23	-88.5	.03	±0	±0
Tippera ..	.24	.05	-.19	-79.2	.21	-.16	-76.2
Bankura ..	.21	.03	-.18	-85.7	.41	-.38	-92.7

Districts.	Average of decade, 1922-31.	1932.	Increase + or decrease -.	Percentage of increase + or decrease -.	1931.	Increase + or decrease -.	Percentage of increase + or decrease -.
Nadia ..	·20	·02	-·18	-90·0	·04	-·02	-50·0
Noakhali ..	·14	·05	-·09	-64·3	·05	±0	±0
Rajshahi ..	·13	·09	-·04	-30·8	·01	+·08	+800·0
Jessore ..	·11	·01	-·10	-90·9	·04	-·03	-75·0
Darjeeling ..	·07	·003	-·067	-95·7	·03	-·027	-90·0
Bakarganj ..	·04	·01	-·03	-75·0	·01	±0	±0
Khulna ..	·03	·007	-·023	-76·7	·01	-·003	-30·0



Graph showing the relative intensity of smallpox mortality in each district of Bengal Presidency during the year 1932 and the average of decade 1922-31.



37. **Smallpox in towns and rural areas.**—1,194 deaths from smallpox were registered in the towns of Bengal in 1932 and 6,716 in the rural areas against 2,080 and 7,127, respectively, in 1931. The respective death rates were .34 and .14 per mille against .59 and .15 in 1931, showing a decrease of 42.4 and 6.7 per cent. in towns and in the rural areas respectively. Seven towns recorded death rates higher than the urban average, the chief of these being Burdwan 1.5, Howrah 1.3, Katwa 1.1 and Bally 1.0. Twenty-eight towns recorded rates between 0.1 and 1.0 per mille. Eight towns recorded rates between 0.1 and 0.01 per mille. Seventy-eight towns recorded no death from smallpox. Calcutta alone was responsible for 57.4 per cent. of the total deaths in all the towns in Bengal. The table appended below shows in particular that so far as urban areas are concerned the Burdwan Division with an average of 30.6 deaths per town and with 84.1 per cent. of the total urban deaths from smallpox was the worst affected division in the province. Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions were practically free from smallpox in 1932.

Smallpox.

Divisions.	Total number of towns.	Number of towns infected.	Number of deaths from smallpox.	Percentage of deaths.	Average deaths per town.
Burdwan ..	29	14	428	84.1	30.6
Presidency ..	48	15*	61	12.0	4.1
Rajshahi ..	15	3	4	.8	1.3
Dacca ..	20	5	12	2.3	2.4
Chittagong ..	6	2	4	.8	2.0
Total ..	118	39	509	100	13.0

*Excluding Calcutta.

38. **Deaths from smallpox among infants below one year and children between one and ten years of age.**—170 infants below one year of age and 398 children between one and ten years of age died in 1932 from smallpox against 382 and 1,225, respectively, in 1931, showing a reduction of 212 and 827 in the both. 2.1 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among the former and 5.0 per cent. among the latter in 1932 against 4.1 and 13.3, respectively, in 1931.

Deaths from smallpox among infants below one year and children between one and ten years of age.

Divisions.	Smallpox deaths.		Total smallpox deaths at all ages.
	Under one year.	Between 1 and 10 years.	
Burdwan	15	44	1,141
Presidency (including Calcutta)	46	34	1,027
Rajshahi	6	17	2,361
Dacca	103	299	2,894
Chittagong .. ..	..	4	487
Total	170	398	7,910

So far as the infants are concerned, the percentage of smallpox deaths to total increased in five districts, the biggest rise being in Murshidabad. Eighteen districts reported no deaths from smallpox among infants. As regards children between one and ten years of age, only four districts showed an increase in the percentage of death from smallpox during the year. Dacca as in the previous year still records the highest number of deaths among children but the percentage has come down from 42.0 in 1931 to 18.0 in 1932. The table below will indicate no marked variation in the death incidence except that Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Faridpur and Chittagong which recorded high death rates (17.1, 10.0, 29.7 and 34.5, respectively), in 1931 were free from smallpox during 1932.

Statement showing percentages of smallpox deaths among infants and children between one and ten years of age to total deaths from smallpox at all ages.

Districts.	Infants.		Children between 1 and 10 years of age.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Burdwan ..	1·3	1·8	·3	10·8
Birbhum ..	7·9	10·3	24·2	17·5
Bankura ..	·2	..	·7	..
Midnapur ..	·9	..	7·8	2·3
Hooghly ..	2·7	·6	3·5	·6
Howrah ..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	3·0	6·4	6·8	4·4
Nadia ..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad ..	·7	5·9	14·7	11·8
Jessore ..	1·6	..	3·2	..
Khulna ..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur ..	·5	·3	1·6	2·2
Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	17·1	..
Darjeeling ..	..	..	10·0	..
Rangpur ..	..	·3	..	·5
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	..	..	..	..
Malda ..	..	..	..	..
Dacca ..	12·8	6·5	42·0	18·0
Mymensingh ..	7·4	2·6	25·0	8·0
Faridpur ..	8·7	..	29·7	..
Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	3·3	..	34·5	..
Noakhali ..	..	..	..	4·3
Tippera ..	6·7	..	6·4	..

39. **Anti-smallpox measures.**—Besides vaccination which is dealt with fully in a separate chapter, the usual measures of propaganda and disinfection by the Government transferred staff and the local bodies were taken and actual help by the Bengal Public Health Department was rendered wherever necessary.

40. **Vaccinal condition of smallpox patients.**—The following statement shows the vaccinal condition of smallpox patients treated at the various medical institutions in Bengal during 1932:—

Statement showing the vaccinal condition of smallpox patients treated at the various medical institutions in Bengal during 1932.

Districts.	Total number of admissions from smallpox.	Number vaccinated as shown by presence of one or more vaccination cicatrices.	Number stated to have been successfully vaccinated but bearing no vaccination cicatrices.	Number stated to be unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully bearing no vaccination mark.	Number previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during incubation of smallpox.	Number stated to have been successfully re-vaccinated.	Type of smallpox.					Classified according to age.				
							Modified.	Discrete.	Semi-confluent.	Confluent.	Hæmorrhagic.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 10.	10 years and under 20.	20 years and under 30.	Upwards.
Burdwan ..	19	1	..	18	..	..	1	7	10	1	..	..	9	8	2
Birbhum ..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah ..	34	8	1	25	6	10	11	4	3	..	4	2	7	21
24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta (Campbell Hospital) ..	255	142	30	74	5	4	7	84	57	85	22	..	16	21	118	100
Nadia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rangpur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1
Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur ..	33	31	..	2	26	..	4	3	..	3	5	16	9
Bakarganj ..	6	4	1	1	4	2	..	1	1	..	3	1
Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	360	189	35	124	6	6	24	123	77	106	30	1	25	37	162	185

Plague.

41. Only one death from plague was reported from Hooghly-Chinsura in 1932.

Fevers.

42. **General prevalence.**—Deaths from fever numbered 691,513 in 1932 against 731,784 in 1931. The death rates from fever were 13·8 per mille in 1932, 14·7 in 1931 and 14·7 during the last quinquennium. The fever death rate in this year was thus reduced by 6·1 per cent. compared with the previous year as well as the last quinquennium. Excepting kala-azar in which the death rate was a little higher than that of the previous year, there was a general reduction in all other kinds of fever in 1932. Fevers accounted for 67·6 per cent. of the total provincial mortality against 65·7 per cent. in the previous year.

Analysis of fever deaths in 1931 and 1932.

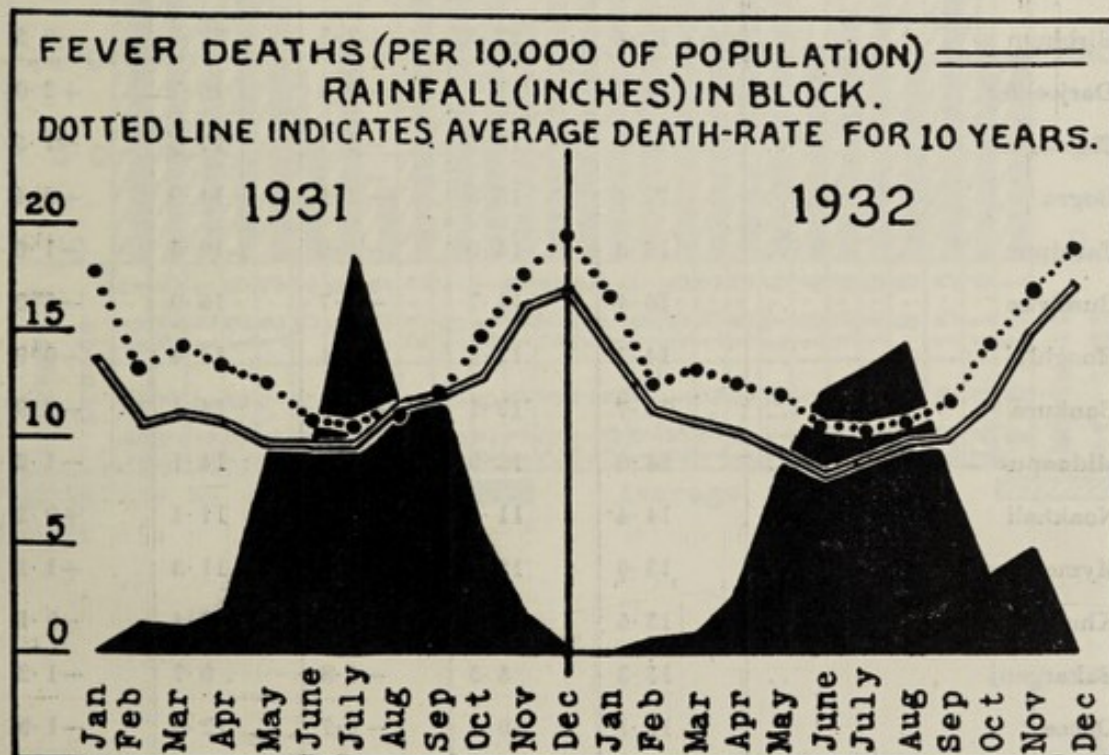
Causes.	Number.		Death rates per mille.		Percentage of increase + or decrease - in 1932.	Percentage of total fever mortality.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.		1931.	1932.
Malaria fever ..	349,111	327,386	7·0	6·6	-5·7	47·7	47·3
Enteric fever ..	12,608	10,176	0·25	0·20	-20·0	1·7	1·5
Relapsing fever ..	5,705	4,357	0·11	0·08	-27·3	0·8	·6
Measles ..	2,954	2,442	0·06	0·04	-33·3	0·4	·3
Kala-azar ..	10,199	10,720	0·20	0·21	+5·0	1·4	1·6
Other fevers ..	351,207	336,432	7·0	6·7	-4·3	48·0	48·7

43. **Seasonal incidence.**—Starting on its ascent in November 1931, it came down in January 1932, reaching its minimum in June next. It started its rise again in September till it reached its maximum of the year in December. As in the previous year, the incidence showed steady decrease from January but it turned its course upwards from July.

Fever deaths.

Months.	Average, 1922-31.	1931.	1932.	Percent- tages of difference between 1931 and 1932.
January	84,269	68,966	71,197	+3·2
February	62,672	54,815	56,921	+3·8
March	65,982	56,417	53,802	-4·6
April	64,098	53,675	50,764	-5·4
May	60,075	48,819	47,647	-2·4
June	52,999	49,490	41,882	-15·4
July	51,563	48,356	45,338	-6·2
August	54,558	57,605	49,443	-14·2
September	58,661	60,416	51,692	-14·4
October	72,195	65,178	59,498	-8·7
November	85,789	82,054	75,719	-7·7
December	96,725	85,993	87,610	+1·9

The following graph shows the relationship between fevers and the rainfall in the year 1932:—



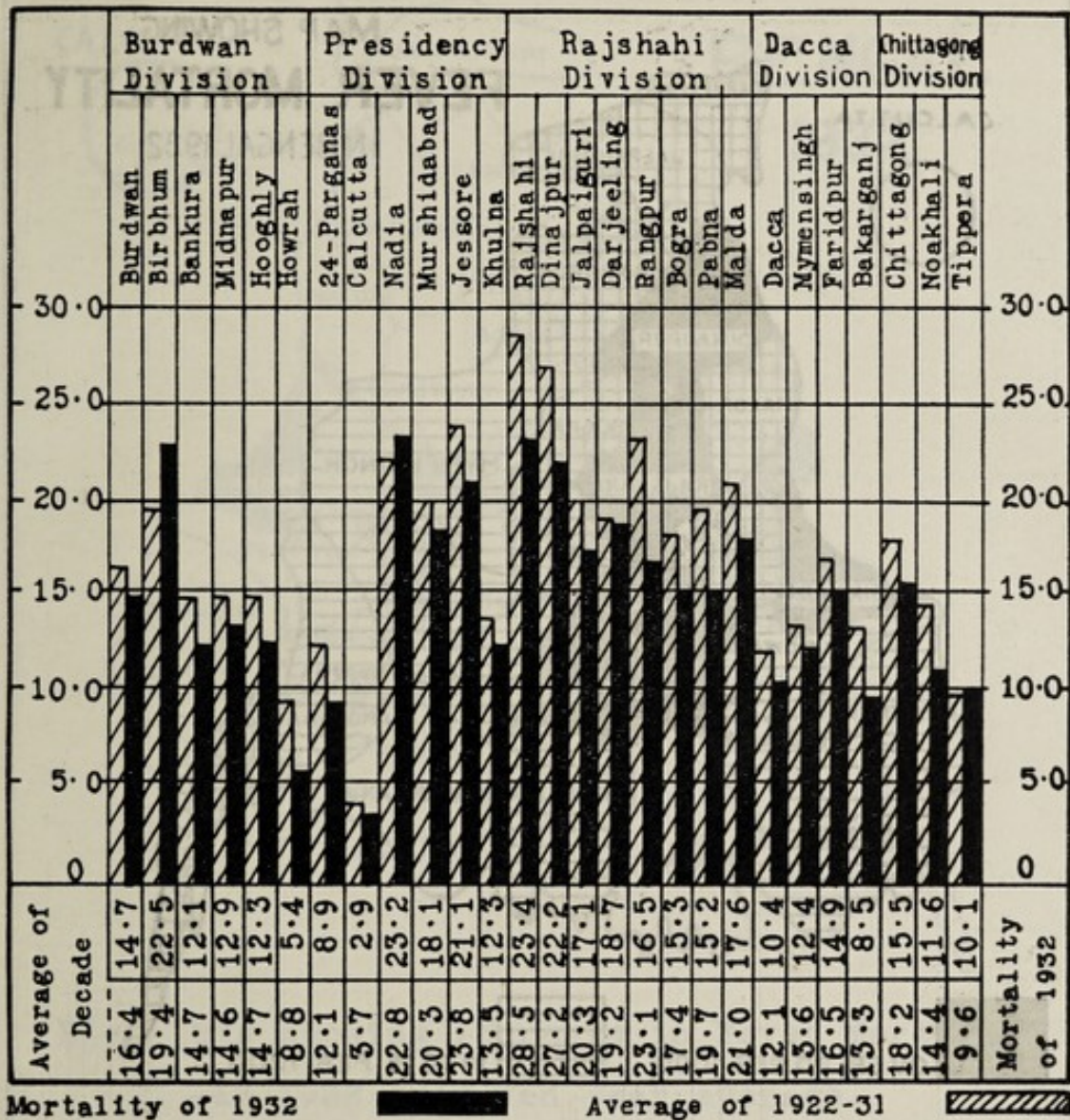
44. **Fever mortality in districts.**—Fifteen districts registered rates above the provincial average, which is 13·8 per mille. Five districts headed by Rajshahi (23·4) returned rates between 20 and 25 per mille. Eighteen districts between 10 and 20 and the remaining four districts returned rates below ten—24-Parganas 8·9, Bakarganj 8·5, Howrah

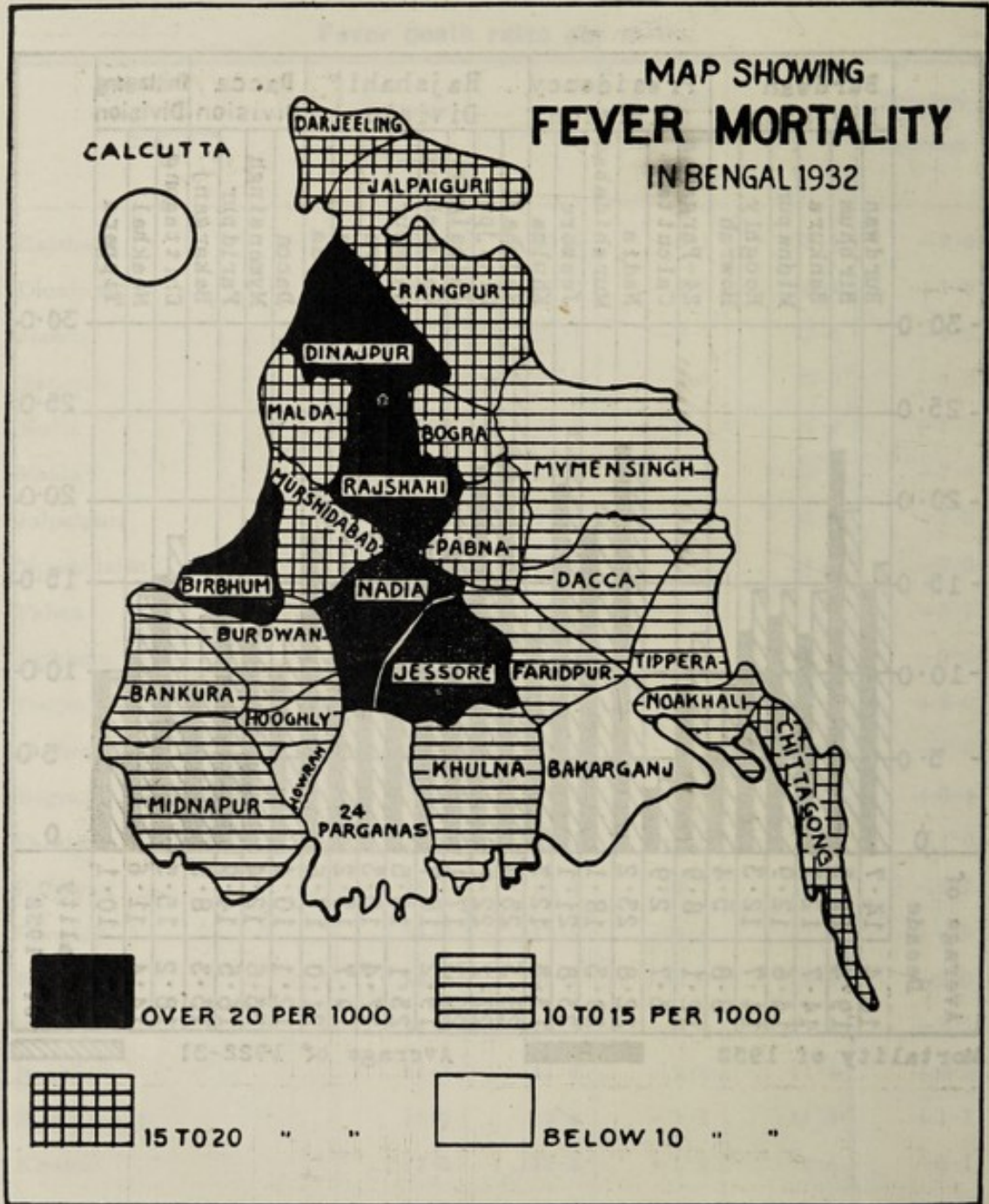
5·4 and Calcutta 2·9. Compared with the previous decade three districts—Nadia, Birbhum and Tippera—showed higher rates. Against 1931 the death rate was higher in 8 districts, lower in 18 and stationary in Calcutta.

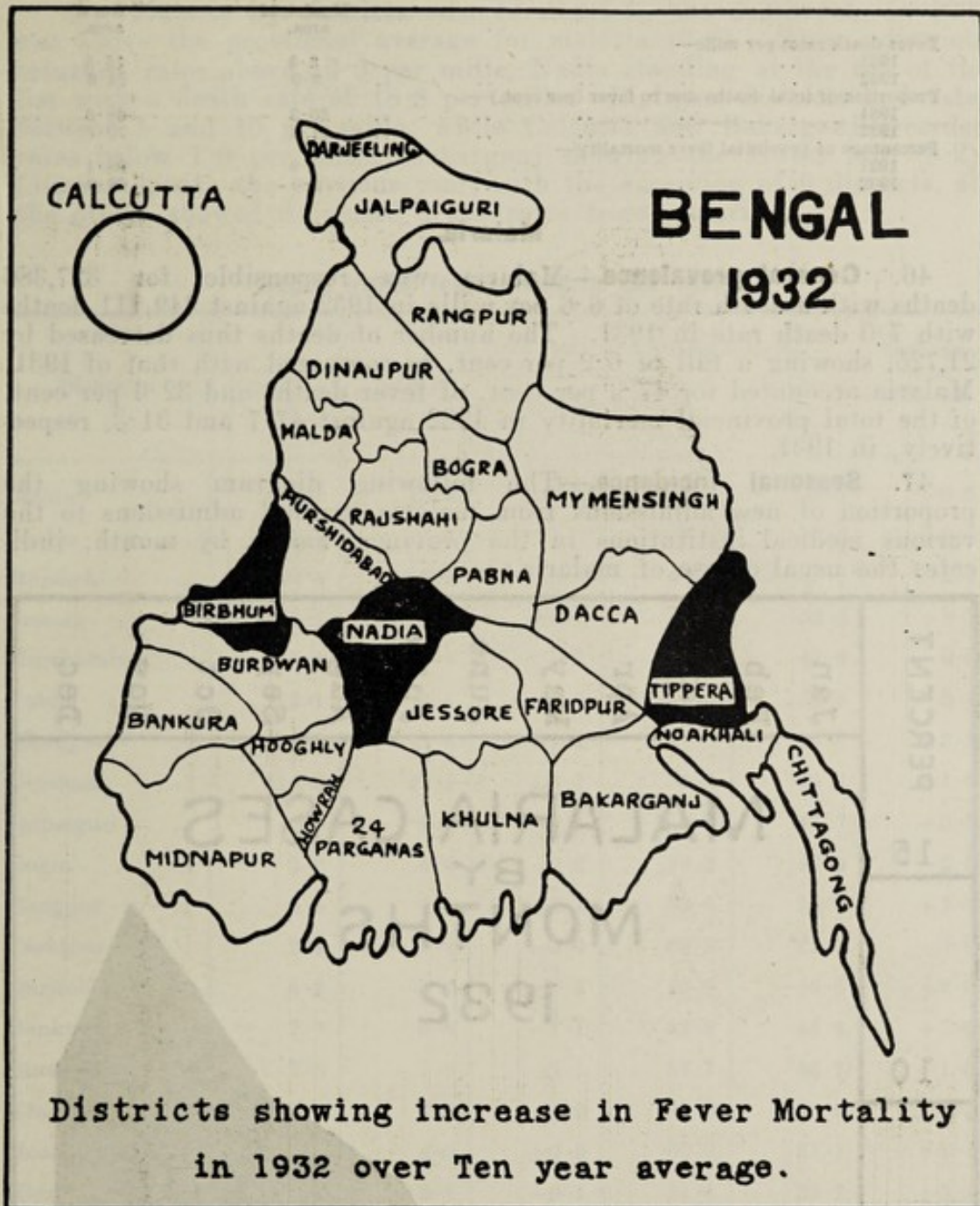
Fever death rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of 1922-31.	1932.	Increase + or decrease -.	1931.	Increase + or decrease -.
Rajshahi ..	28·5	23·4	-5·1	25·4	-2·0
Dinajpur ..	27·2	22·2	-5·0	20·4	+1·8
Jessore ..	23·8	21·1	-2·7	22·4	-1·3
Rangpur ..	23·1	16·5	-6·6	20·0	-3·5
Nadia ..	22·8	23·2	+0·4	24·9	-1·7
Malda ..	21·0	17·6	-3·4	25·4	-7·8
Jalpaiguri ..	20·3	17·1	-3·2	15·8	+1·3
Murshidabad ..	20·3	18·1	-2·2	21·1	-3·0
Pabna ..	19·7	15·2	-4·5	18·3	-3·1
Birbhum ..	19·4	22·5	+3·1	22·7	-0·2
Darjeeling ..	19·2	18·7	-0·5	16·7	+2·0
Chittagong ..	18·2	15·5	-2·7	17·0	-1·5
Bogra ..	17·4	15·3	-2·1	14·9	+0·4
Faridpur ..	16·5	14·9	-1·6	16·5	-1·6
Burdwan ..	16·4	14·7	-1·7	15·9	-1·2
Hooghly ..	14·7	12·3	-2·4	11·4	+0·9
Bankura ..	14·7	12·1	-2·6	14·1	-2·0
Midnapur ..	14·6	12·9	-1·7	14·1	-1·2
Noakhali ..	14·4	11·6	-2·8	11·4	+0·2
Mymensingh ..	13·6	12·4	-1·2	11·3	+1·1
Khulna ..	13·5	12·3	-1·2	12·4	-0·1
Bakarganj ..	13·3	8·5	-4·8	9·7	-1·2
Dacca ..	12·1	10·4	-1·7	12·3	-1·9
24-Parganas ..	12·1	8·9	-3·2	9·1	-0·2
Tippera ..	9·6	10·1	+0·5	8·4	+1·7
Howrah ..	8·8	5·4	-3·4	5·5	-0·1
Calcutta ..	3·7	2·9	-0·8	2·9	±0

Graph showing the relative intensity of fever mortality in each district of Bengal Presidency during the year 1932 and the average of decade 1922-31.







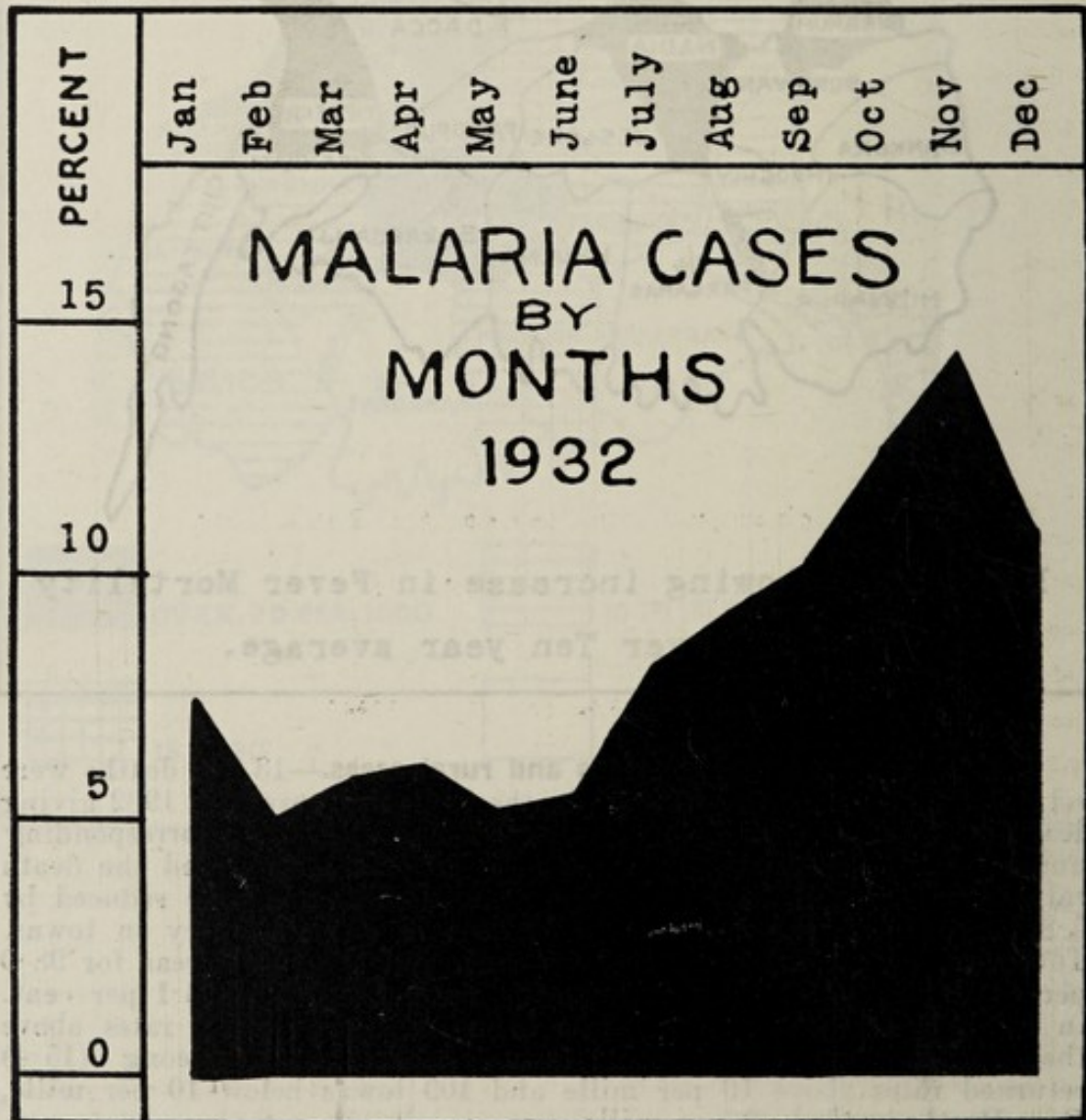
45. **Fever mortality in towns and rural areas.**—13,643 deaths were returned from towns and 677,870 deaths from rural areas in 1932 giving death rates of 3.9 and 14.6 per mille, respectively. The corresponding number of deaths during 1931 were 13,625 and 718,159 and the death rates were 3.9 and 15.5 per mille. The death rates were reduced by 5.8 per cent. in the rural areas whereas it was stationary in towns. Towns were responsible for 2.0 per cent. and the rural areas for 98.0 per cent. of the total fever mortality against 1.9 and 98.1 per cent. in the previous year. Sixty-eight towns registered death rates above the urban average (3.9). Nine towns headed by Kurseong (15.4) returned rates above 10 per mille and 109 towns below 10 per mille, Dum-Dum recorded .2 per mille.

					Municipal area.	Rural area.
Fever death rates per mille—						
1931	..	..	..	..	3.9	15.5
1932	..	..	..	..	3.9	14.6
Proportion of total deaths due to fever (per cent.)—						
1931	..	..	..	..	20.3	68.6
1932	..	..	..	..	21.3	70.7
Percentage of provincial fever mortality—						
1931	..	..	..	..	1.9	98.1
1932	..	..	..	..	2.0	98.0

Malaria.

46. **General prevalence.**—Malaria was responsible for 327,386 deaths with a death rate of 6.6 per mille in 1932 against 349,111 deaths with 7.0 death rate in 1931. The number of deaths thus decreased by 21,725, showing a fall of 6.2 per cent. as compared with that of 1931. Malaria accounted for 47.3 per cent. of fever deaths and 32.0 per cent. of the total provincial mortality in 1932 against 47.7 and 31.3, respectively, in 1931.

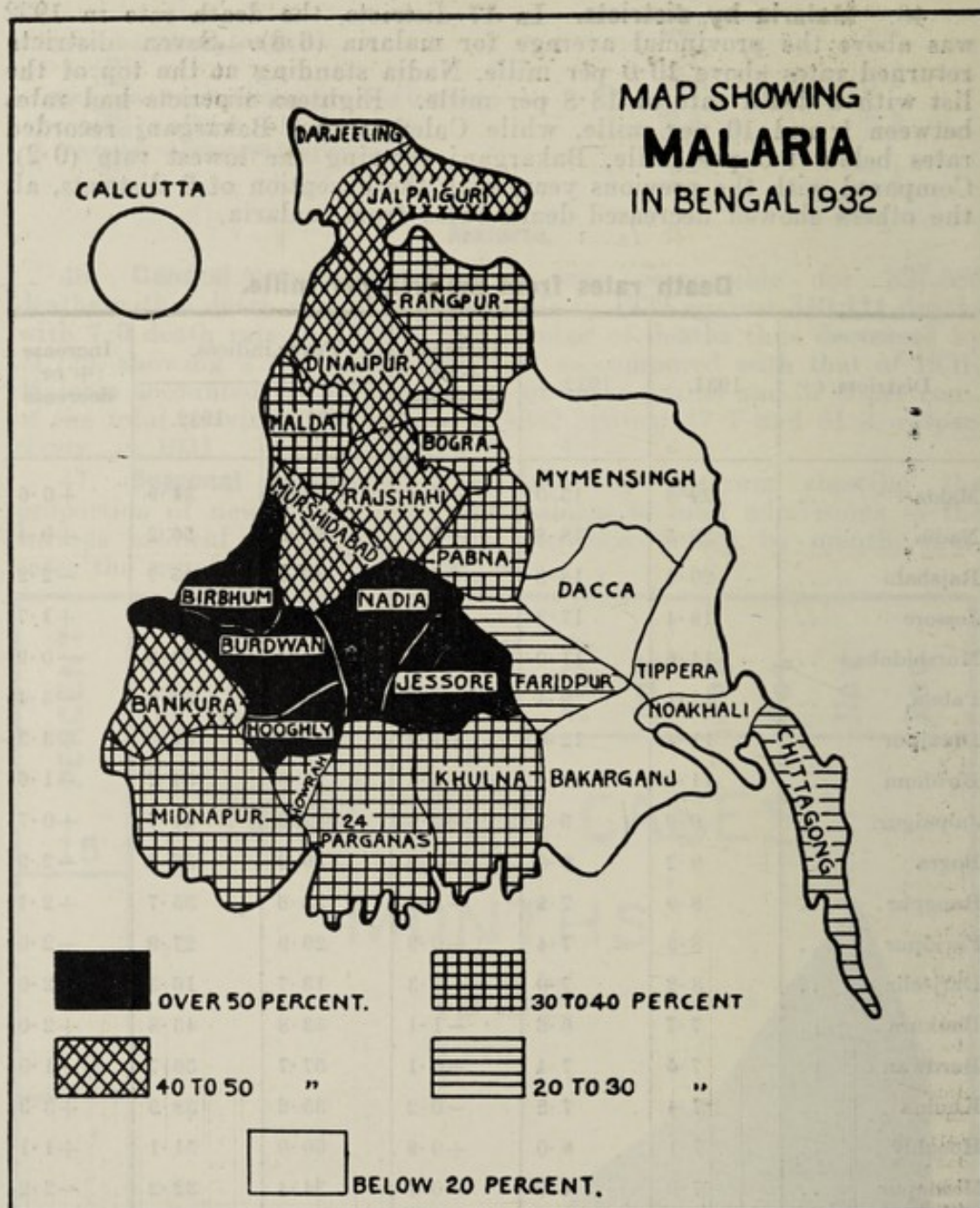
47. **Seasonal incidence.**—The following diagram showing the proportion of new admissions from malaria to total admissions to the various medical institutions in the province, month by month, indicates the usual course of malaria:—



48. **Malaria by districts.**—In 17 districts, the death rate in 1932 was above the provincial average for malaria (6·6). Seven districts returned rates above 10·0 per mille, Nadia standing at the top of the list with a death rate of 18·8 per mille. Eighteen districts had rates between 1 and 10 per mille, while Calcutta and Bakarganj recorded rates below 1·0 per mille, Bakarganj showing the lowest rate (0·2). Compared with the previous year, with the exception of 9 districts, all the others showed decreased death rates from malaria.

Death rates from malaria per mille.

Districts.	1931.	1932.	Increase + or decrease —.	Fever indices.		Increase + or decrease —.
				1931.	1932.	
Malda ..	22·8	15·0	—7·8	34·3	34·9	+0·6
Nadia ..	20·5	18·8	—1·7	55·8	56·2	+0·4
Rajshahi ..	20·4	18·3	—2·1	47·9	45·7	—2·2
Jessore ..	18·4	17·2	—1·2	54·6	56·3	+1·7
Murshidabad ..	14·6	11·9	—2·7	44·5	43·6	—0·9
Pabna ..	12·1	9·4	—2·7	38·0	32·6	—5·4
Dinajpur ..	11·4	12·6	+1·2	41·5	44·8	+3·3
Birbhum ..	11·0	11·1	+0·1	55·8	54·2	—1·6
Jalpaiguri ..	9·9	9·8	—0·1	41·0	41·7	+0·7
Bogra ..	9·2	9·0	—0·2	39·2	36·3	—2·9
Rangpur ..	8·9	7·8	—1·1	33·6	35·7	+2·1
Faridpur ..	8·3	7·4	—0·9	29·9	27·9	—2·0
Darjeeling ..	8·2	7·9	—0·3	13·7	16·3	+2·6
Bankura ..	7·7	6·6	—1·1	43·8	45·8	+2·0
Burdwan ..	7·5	7·4	—0·1	57·7	56·7	—1·0
Khulna ..	7·4	7·2	—0·2	35·6	38·9	+3·3
Hooghly ..	7·1	8·0	+0·9	50·0	51·1	+1·1
Midnapur ..	7·0	6·9	—0·1	34·4	32·2	—2·2
Dacca ..	3·6	3·4	—0·2	14·8	13·6	—1·2
24-Parganas ..	2·4	2·0	—0·4	33·9	33·7	—0·2
Mymensingh ..	1·9	2·3	+0·4	13·4	16·9	+3·5
Chittagong ..	1·8	1·0	—0·8	20·1	24·5	+4·4
Howrah ..	1·5	1·6	+0·1	33·8	34·2	+0·4
Noakhali ..	1·5	1·9	+0·4	11·6	16·3	+4·7
Tippera ..	1·1	2·8	+1·7	9·8	14·6	+4·8
Calcutta ..	0·6	0·7	+0·1	7·4	7·6	+0·2
Bakarganj ..	0·1	0·2	+0·1	9·6	12·8	+3·2



Fever indices show, however, that the incidence of malaria was still highest in Burdwan, although the death rates show the highest mortality in Nadia. Compared with those of the previous years, the indices show an increase in 1932 in 17 districts and a reduction in the rest.

49. **Malaria in towns and rural areas.**—The towns registered, in 1932, 2,857 deaths and a death rate of 0·81 per mille from malaria and the rural areas 324,529 deaths with a death rate of 7·0 against 2,990 (0·85) and 346,121 (7·5), respectively, in 1931. Compared with the previous year, the death rate was reduced in towns by 4·7 per cent. and in the rural areas by 6·7. Forty-six towns out of 118 returned rates

above the provincial urban average for malaria (.8), the most noticeable rates having been registered in Kotchandpur (Jessore district), 13.2, Maheshpur (Jessore district) 10.8, and Dainhat (Burdwan district) 9.3. Bankura and Narayanganj having each recorded .03 deaths from malaria per mille stood at the bottom of the list.

50. **Quinine consumption.**—9,031.3 lb. of quinine were consumed in 1932 against 7,835.5 lb. in 1931. Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Calcutta, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Noakhali and Tippera showed increased quinine consumption, although in the Dacca and the Burdwan district the fever indices had fallen in the year under report. Quinine consumption was less than that in the preceding year in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur and Malda, although the fever indices had risen in them during the year. The average consumption per head of population was highest in Chittagong. The following statement shows the details of quinine consumption in 1932 in each district:—

Quinine consumption in 1932.

Districts.	Total quinine consumed in lbs.		Increase + or decrease — per cent.	Grains of quinine consumed per head of the population.		Increase + or decrease — in grain per head.	Fever indices.		Increase + or decrease —.
	1931.	1932.		1931.	1932.		1931.	1932.	
Tippera ..	519.9	1,090.1	+109.6	1.2	2.4	+1.2	9.8	14.6	+4.8
Mymensingh ..	723.4	1,060.6	+46.6	1.0	1.4	+0.4	13.4	16.9	+3.5
Dacca ..	829.6	978.2	+17.9	1.7	2.0	+0.3	14.8	13.6	-1.2
Chittagong ..	680.0	920.0	+35.3	2.6	3.6	+1.0	20.1	24.5	+4.4
Jessore ..	705.7	614.4	-12.9	2.9	2.6	-0.3	54.6	56.3	+1.7
Faridpur ..	657.7	482.2	-26.7	1.9	1.4	-0.5	29.9	27.9	-2.0
Noakhali ..	274.8	460.5	+67.6	1.1	1.9	+0.8	11.6	16.3	+4.7
Nadia ..	395.4	373.1	-5.6	1.8	1.7	-0.1	55.8	56.2	+0.4
Khulna ..	330.8	354.2	+7.1	1.4	1.5	+0.1	35.6	38.9	+3.3
Burdwan ..	318.8	341.7	+7.2	1.4	1.5	+0.1	57.7	56.7	-1.0
Rangpur ..	226.2	248.0	+9.6	0.6	0.7	+0.1	33.6	35.7	+2.1
Pabna ..	298.8	236.5	-20.9	1.4	1.1	-0.3	38.0	32.6	-5.4
Bakarganj ..	168.0	231.4	+37.7	0.4	0.5	+0.1	9.6	12.8	+3.2
Hooghly ..	170.8	189.1	+10.7	1.1	1.2	+0.1	50.0	51.1	+1.1
24-Parganas ..	192.5	186.3	-3.2	0.5	0.5	±0	33.9	33.7	-0.2
Midnapur ..	193.1	168.5	-12.7	0.5	0.4	-0.1	34.4	32.2	-2.2
Murshidabad ..	175.4	165.7	-5.5	0.9	0.8	-0.1	44.5	43.6	-0.9
Rajshahi ..	195.4	157.7	-19.3	1.0	0.8	-0.2	47.9	45.7	-2.2
Bankura ..	120.0	137.7	+14.7	0.7	0.9	+0.2	43.8	45.8	+2.0
Bogra ..	124.5	118.3	-5.0	0.8	0.8	±0	39.2	36.3	-2.9
Birbhum ..	116.5	113.1	-2.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	55.8	54.2	-1.6
Malda ..	138.2	110.3	-20.2	0.9	0.7	-0.2	34.3	34.9	+0.6
Calcutta ..	83.4	85.7	+2.7	0.5	0.5	±0	7.4	7.6	+0.2
Dinajpur ..	95.4	85.7	-10.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1	41.5	44.8	+3.3
Jalpaiguri ..	45.7	57.7	+26.2	0.3	0.4	+0.1	41.0	41.7	+0.7
Howrah ..	40.6	48.0	+18.2	0.3	0.3	±0	33.8	34.2	+0.4
Darjeeling ..	14.9	16.6	+11.4	0.3	0.4	+0.1	13.7	16.3	+2.6
Total ..	7,835.5	9,031.3	+15.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Kala-azar.

51. **General prevalence.**—10,720 deaths were registered from kala-azar in 1932 with a death rate of .21 per mille. 646 deaths were returned from towns, of which 241 occurred in Calcutta, and 10,074

from the rural areas. Compared with 1931, the death rate in all Bengal towns decreased by 10 per cent. and in Calcutta by 16·7 per cent. In rural areas the number of deaths increased by 571, the death rate having increased by 5 per cent. Twenty-five towns returned rates above the provincial urban average ($\cdot 18$), the highest mortality from kala-azar with 1·0 per mille each having been registered in the Kalna (Burdwan district) and Chandrakona (Midnapur district) Municipalities. Out of 118 towns 46 did not record any death from kala-azar. Kala-azar accounted for 1·55 per cent. of fever deaths and 1·04 per cent. of the total provincial mortality against 1·39 and $\cdot 92$ per cent., respectively, in 1931.

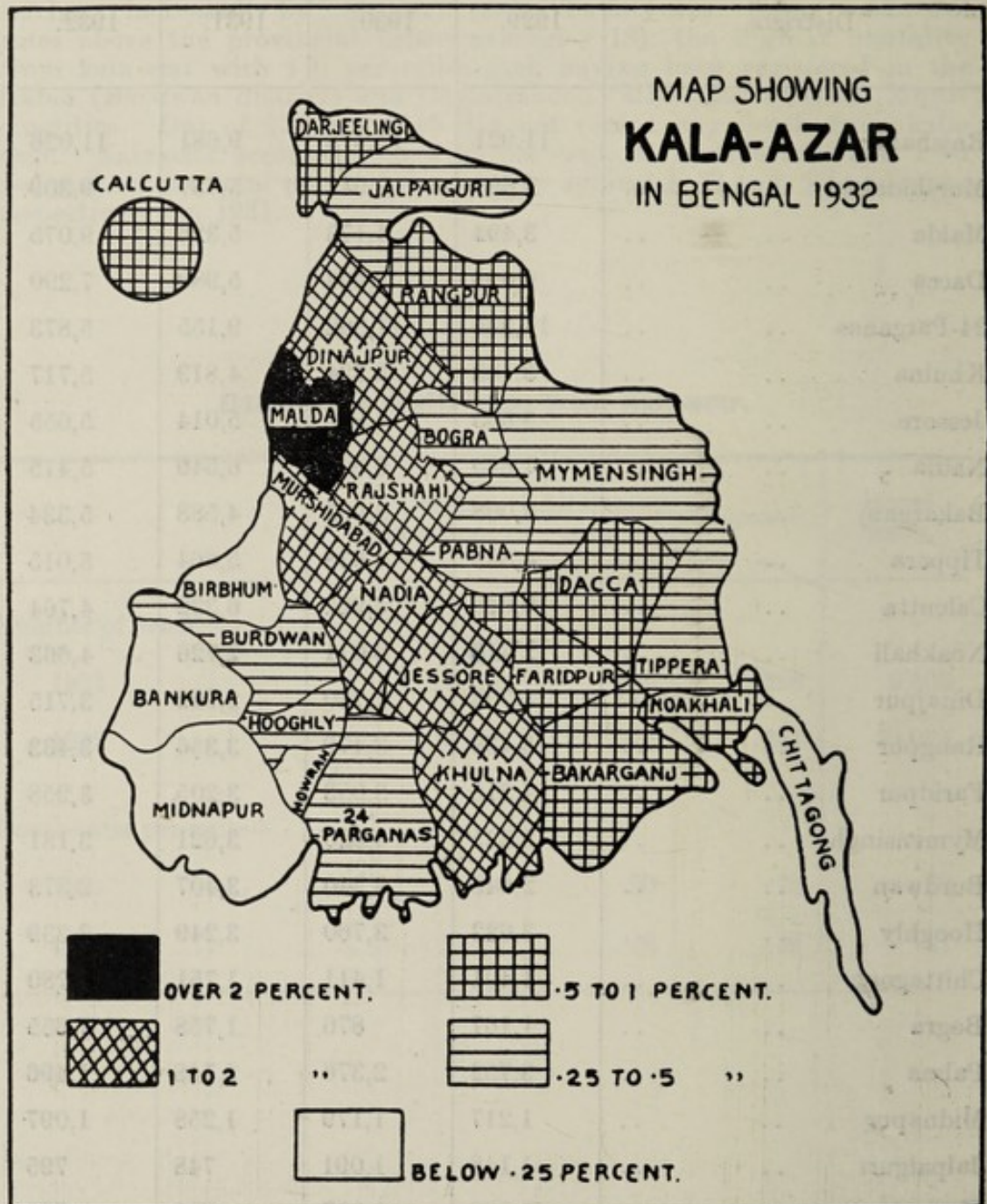
Deaths and death rates from kala-azar.

				Bengal Presidency.	All Bengal towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—							
1931	..	..		10,199	696	296	9,503
1932	..	..		10,720	646	241	10,074
Death rates per mille—							
1931	..	..		$\cdot 20$	$\cdot 20$	$\cdot 24$	$\cdot 20$
1932	..	..		$\cdot 21$	$\cdot 18$	$\cdot 20$	$\cdot 21$

52. **Kala-azar in districts.**—The following table showing the number of new kala-azar cases admitted for treatment in the various districts since 1929 gives a better idea of the relative distribution of kala-azar in Bengal than afforded by the mortality figures. It shows that the number of such cases increased in 15 districts and decreased in 12. The increase, however, in the districts of Rajshahi, Murshidabad, Malda, Dacca and particularly in Darjeeling was phenomenal, while the decrease in the districts of 24-Parganās, Pabna and Howrah was no less insignificant. On the whole, kala-azar seems to have taken a diversion from its gradual course of decline during the last few years.

Number of kala-azar cases admitted for treatment.

Districts.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Rajshahi	11,921	11,675	9,681	11,026
Murshidabad	2,696	3,947	5,737	9,309
Malda	3,494	4,173	5,326	9,075
Dacca	6,098	5,403	5,980	7,290
24-Parganas	14,384	11,302	9,155	5,873
Khulna	3,183	3,724	4,813	5,717
Jessore	5,563	4,807	5,014	5,655
Nadia	7,845	6,824	6,549	5,415
Bakarganj	6,008	3,963	4,588	5,334
Tippera	4,849	4,638	5,664	5,015
Calcutta	10,640	6,922	6,322	4,764
Noakhali	2,419	3,011	2,726	4,663
Dinajpur	3,703	2,730	2,992	3,715
Rangpur	5,436	3,479	3,356	3,433
Faridpur	4,318	3,053	3,205	3,258
Mymensingh	5,325	4,620	3,621	3,181
Burdwan	2,648	3,340	3,407	2,373
Hooghly	3,622	3,760	3,249	2,339
Chittagong	1,401	1,411	1,751	1,780
Bogra	1,167	876	1,758	1,655
Pabna	3,752	2,376	2,748	1,496
Midnapur	1,217	1,179	1,258	1,097
Jalpaiguri	1,148	1,091	748	795
Howrah	1,808	1,207	955	765
Darjeeling	450	342	356	653
Bankura	66	100	138	101
Birbhum	44	64	54	63
Total ..	114,845	110,017	101,151	105,840



53. **Enteric fever.**—Compared with the previous year, the death rates from enteric fever in 1932 showed a decrease of 20 per cent. in the whole province with a decrease of 25 per cent. in the rural areas. But an increase of 14·3 and 10·2 was recorded, respectively, for Calcutta and the urban areas.

Deaths and death rates from enteric fever.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1931	12,608	1,374	759	11,234
1932	10,176	1,535	864	8,641
Death rates per mille—				
1931	0·25	0·39	0·63	0·24
1932	0·20	0·43	0·72	0·18

Fifteen towns returned rates above the urban average for enteric fever ($\cdot 43$) the highest being registered in the South Suburban town ($1\cdot 3$) per mille in the 24-Parganas district. No death from enteric fever was reported from 60 towns. $1\cdot 5$ per cent. of fever deaths and $1\cdot 0$ of the total provincial mortality were due to enteric fever against $1\cdot 7$ and $1\cdot 1$ per cent. in 1931.

54. **Measles.**—The provincial death rate from measles in 1932 was $\cdot 04$ against $\cdot 06$ in 1931. It was stationary in towns, but decreased in the rural areas by $33\cdot 3$ per cent. and increased in Calcutta by 25 per cent. Only five towns returned rates above the provincial urban average ($0\cdot 7$ per mille). No death from measles was reported from 87 out of 118 towns in the province. Measles accounted for $\cdot 3$ per cent. of fever deaths and $\cdot 2$ of the total provincial mortality against $\cdot 4$ and $\cdot 3$ per cent., respectively, during 1931.

Deaths and death rates per mille from measles.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1931	2,954	245	147	2,709
1932	2,442	259	189	2,183
Death rates per mille—				
1931	$\cdot 06$	$\cdot 07$	$\cdot 12$	$\cdot 06$
1932	$\cdot 04$	$\cdot 07$	$\cdot 15$	$\cdot 04$

55. **Relapsing fever.**—The following statement shows the number of deaths from relapsing fever in 1932 as reported by the local sanitary authorities:—

Deaths from relapsing fever.

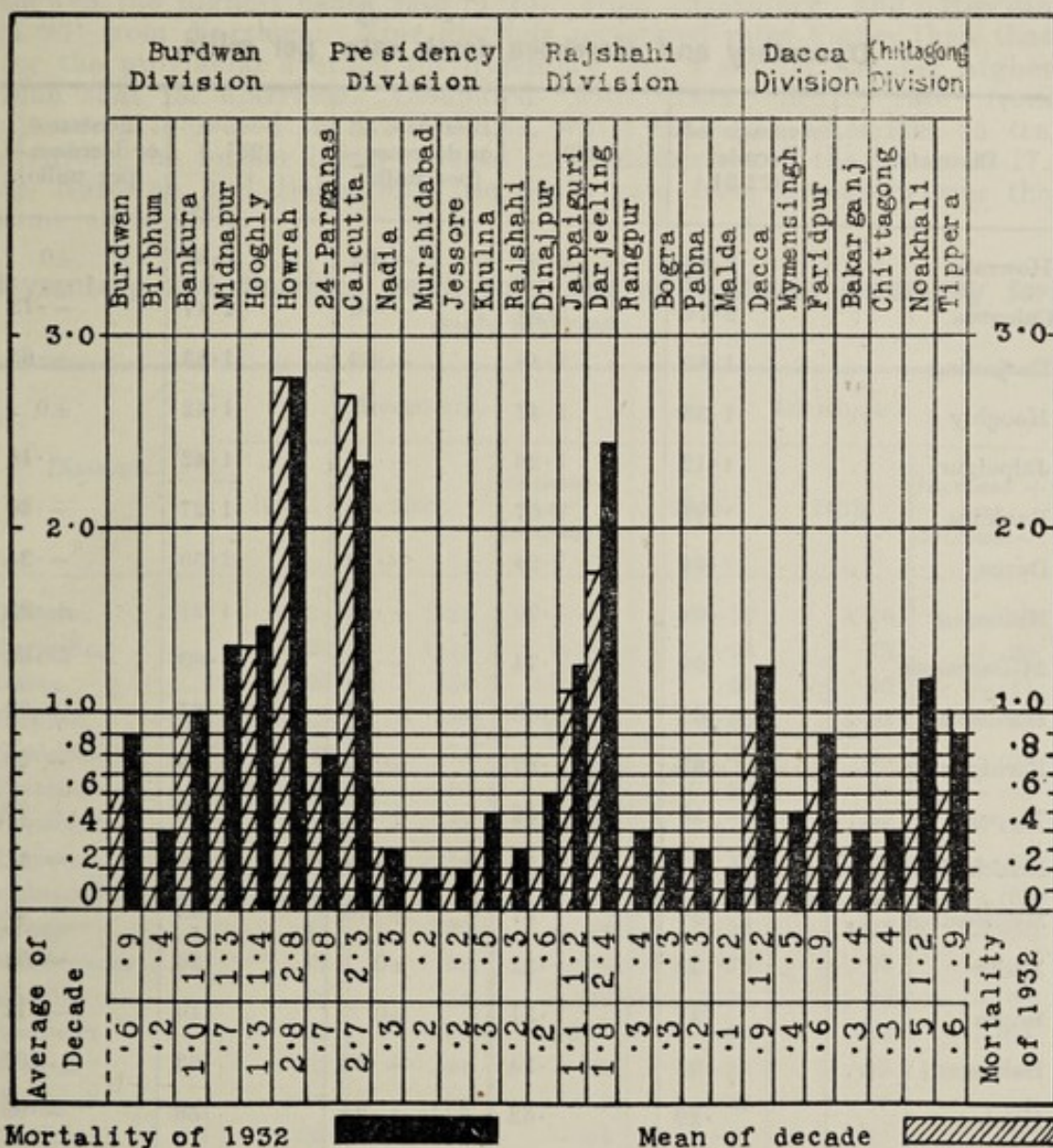
	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1931	5,705	8	..	5,697
1932	4,357	20	..	4,337

56. **Other fevers.**—336,432 deaths with a death rate of 6·7 per mille were attributed in 1932 to “other fevers” against 351,207 deaths and 7·0 per mille death rate in 1931. Of these, 8,326 deaths occurred in towns and 328,106 deaths in rural areas, the death rates being 2·4 and 7·1 per mille, respectively. There was therefore a decrease of 14,775 deaths among these unclassified fevers in the province, the rural areas showing a reduction of 14,789 deaths and the towns an increase of 14 deaths.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

57. **General prevalence.**—The total number of deaths reported from dysentery and diarrhoea in 1932 was 39,562 with a death rate of 0·80 against 42,764 deaths with a death rate of 0·86 in 1931. The death rate thus decreased by 7 per cent. against the previous year rate and increased by 14·3 per cent. against the last quinquennium average (·7). 20,746 males and 18,816 females died from this disease. Taking separately, dysentery accounted for 21,539 and diarrhoea 18,023 deaths in 1932 against 24,014 and 18,750, respectively, in 1931, the corresponding ratios being ·4 and ·4 against ·5 and ·4, respectively, in 1931. Dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 3·87 per cent. of total deaths against 3·84 in 1931.

Graph showing the relative intensity of Dysentery and Diarrhoea Mortality in each district of Bengal Presidency during the year 1932 and the average of decade 1922-31.



58. **Seasonal incidence.**—These two diseases tend to rise from November and come down from February. In 1932, the highest mortality from them was registered in January and December and the lowest in June as in the last year. Compared with 1931 the number of deaths was lower in every month of the year except during January, February, May, July and August.

59. **Dysentery and diarrhoea in districts.**—(a) *Combined dysentery and diarrhoea rates.*—Howrah, Calcutta and Darjeeling headed the list while Malda (.15) at the bottom. Six other districts registered deaths between 1.0 and 2.0 per mille and the rest below 1.0 per mille. Twelve districts returned death rates above the provincial average (.8). Compared with the average of the previous decade, all the districts excepting four showed increase in their death rates, the highest increase occurring

in the Noakhali district. Against 1931 the rate increased in 7 districts and reduced in 18 districts while it remained stationary in two districts.

Dysentery and diarrhoea death rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1922-31.	1932.	Increase + or decrease— (per mille).	1931.	Increase + or decrease— (per mille).
Howrah ..	2.84	2.82	— .02	2.82	± 0
Calcutta ..	2.74	2.34	— .40	2.47	— .13
Darjeeling ..	1.85	2.48	+ .63	1.83	+ .65
Hooghly ..	1.35	1.42	+ .07	1.42	± 0
Jalpaiguri ..	1.12	1.26	+ .14	1.42	— .16
Bankura ..	.98	1.07	+ .09	1.27	— .20
Dacca ..	.94	1.24	+ .30	1.59	— .35
Midnapur ..	.68	1.30	+ .62	1.21	+ .09
24-Parganas ..	.68	.74	+ .06	.80	— .06
Burdwan ..	.62	.89	+ .27	.87	+ .02
Faridpur ..	.61	.97	+ .36	1.06	— .09
Tippera ..	.56	.98	+ .42	.89	+ .09
Noakhali ..	.47	1.20	+ .73	1.32	— .12
Mymensingh ..	.37	.47	+ .10	.43	+ .04
Nadia ..	.32	.32	± 0	.36	— .04
Bogra ..	.31	.31	± 0	.49	— .18
Bakarganj ..	.31	.34	+ .03	.33	+ .01
Khulna ..	.29	.53	+ .24	.56	— .03
Rangpur ..	.27	.41	+ .14	.66	— .25
Chittagong ..	.27	.38	+ .11	.51	— .13
Birbhum ..	.21	.47	+ .26	.45	+ .02
Jessore ..	.19	.25	+ .06	.33	— .08
Pabna ..	.18	.29	+ .11	.41	— .12
Murshidabad ..	.16	.18	+ .02	.25	— .07
Rajshahi ..	.16	.30	+ .14	.35	— .05
Dinajpur ..	.16	.59	+ .43	.72	— .13
Malda ..	.12	.15	+ .03	.20	— .05

(b) *Dysentery and diarrhoea rates taken separately.*—Darjeeling showed the highest death rate (1·75) from dysentery and Howrah (1·93) from diarrhoea. Nine districts registered rates higher than that for the provincial average for dysentery and a similar number higher than that for diarrhoea. Compared with 1931, death rate from dysentery increased in five districts, while that from diarrhoea in ten districts, the former being reduced in 20 districts and the latter in 17. In Burdwan and Bakarganj, the death rate from dysentery was the same as in 1931.

Dysentery and diarrhoea death rates per mille shown separately for each district.

Districts.	Dysentery.			Diarrhoea		
	1931.	1932.	Increase + or decrease—.	1931.	1932.	Increase + or decrease—.
Calcutta ..	1·34	1·24	—·10	1·13	1·10	—·03
Darjeeling ..	1·30	1·75	+·45	·53	·73	+·20
Dacca ..	1·08	·84	—·24	·51	·40	—·11
Howrah ..	1·02	·89	—·13	1·80	1·93	+·13
Noakhali ..	·84	·76	—·08	·48	·44	—·04
Faridpur ..	·77	·73	—·04	·29	·24	—·05
Jalpaiguri ..	·70	·64	—·06	·72	·62	—·10
Tippera ..	·68	·74	+·06	·21	·24	+·03
Midnapur ..	·54	·58	+·04	·67	·72	+·05
Rangpur ..	·44	·20	—·24	·22	·21	—·01
24-Parganas ..	·42	·38	—·04	·38	·36	—·02
Hooghly ..	·36	·34	—·02	1·06	1·08	+·02
Burdwan ..	·33	·33	±0	·54	·56	+·02
Khulna ..	·33	·24	—·09	·23	·29	+·06
Dinajpur ..	·33	·22	—·11	·39	·37	—·02
Chittagong ..	·30	·26	—·04	·21	·12	—·09
Bankura ..	·29	·24	—·05	·98	·83	—·15
Mymensingh ..	·29	·30	+·01	·14	·17	+·03
Bakarganj ..	·26	·26	±0	·07	·08	+·01
Nadia ..	·25	·19	—·06	·11	·13	+·02
Bogra ..	·25	·17	—·08	·24	·14	—·10
Pabna ..	·24	·18	—·06	·17	·11	—·06
Rajshahi ..	·20	·17	—·03	·15	·13	—·02
Birbhum ..	·19	·23	+·04	·26	·24	—·02
Jessore ..	·19	·15	—·04	·14	·10	—·04
Murshidabad ..	·18	·12	—·06	·07	·06	—·01
Malda ..	·12	·08	—·04	·08	·07	—·01

60. **Dysentery and diarrhoea in towns and rural areas.**—The death rate in all towns was reduced in 1932 by 10·8 per cent., in Calcutta by 5·3 per cent. and in the rural areas by 6·6 per cent.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.

All towns. Calcutta. Rural areas.

Number of deaths—

1931	..	..	7,494	2,958	35,270
1932	..	..	6,662	2,810	32,900

Death rates per mille—

1931	..	..	2·13	2·47	·76
1932	..	..	1·90	2·34	·71

The highest death rate from this cause was returned from Khirpai (Midnapur) 7·6 followed by North Dum-Dum (24-Parganas) 5·7, Chandrakona 5·3, and Kharar 5·2 (Midnapur) and the lowest rate with ·2 each from Asansol (Burdwan), Netrakona (Mymensingh) and Cox's Bazar (Chittagong). No death was reported from Birnagar (24-Parganas).

Respiratory Diseases.

61. **General prevalence.**—Respiratory diseases were responsible for 62,249 deaths in 1932 with a death rate of 1·2 per mille against 62,351 and 1·24 per mille, respectively, in 1931, showing a decrease of 102 deaths only, i.e., a decrease of ·16 per cent. The death rate was higher by 24·0 per cent. than the provincial quinquennium average. The death rates from pneumonia rose from ·55 in 1931 to ·56 in 1932 and those from phthisis and influenza fell from ·24 and ·09 in 1931 to ·23 and ·07 per mille, respectively, in 1932. The death rate from other respiratory diseases also rose from ·35 to ·38 per mille in 1932. 6·09 per cent. of total deaths was due to respiratory diseases against 5·60 per cent. in 1931.

Diseases.	Number.		Death rates per mille.		Percentage of increase + or decrease—	Percentage of total deaths from respiratory diseases.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.		1931.	1932.
Influenza ..	4,714	3,465	·09	·07	−22·2	7·56	5·56
Pneumonia ..	27,599	28,158	·55	·56	+1·8	44·26	45·24
Phthisis ..	12,238	11,801	·24	·23	−4·2	19·62	18·96
Other respiratory diseases ..	17,800	18,825	·35	·38	+8·9	28·55	30·24

62. **Seasonal incidence.**—The highest mortality from respiratory diseases (7,356) was recorded in December and the lowest (3,906) in June. Compared with the previous year the death rates showed increases in January, February, March, May, October and December but were reduced during the remaining months of the year. The rates were higher in every month against the previous decade.

Seasonal mortality from respiratory diseases.

Months.	Average, 1922-31.	1931.	1932.	Percent- tages of difference between 1931 and 1932.
January	3,688	5,568	5,727	+2·8
February	3,341	5,150	5,290	+2·7
March	3,668	5,064	5,417	+7·0
April	3,195	4,851	4,791	-1·2
May	2,825	4,234	4,360	+3·0
June	2,623	5,117	3,906	-23·7
July	2,689	5,063	4,460	-11·9
August	2,836	5,508	4,869	-11·6
September	2,780	4,843	4,712	-2·7
October	3,056	4,579	5,356	+17·0
November	3,651	6,020	6,005	-0·3
December	4,049	6,354	7,356	+15·8

63. **Respiratory diseases in districts.**—Eleven districts returned death rates from this cause above the provincial average (1·2) per mille. Calcutta had the highest rate (7·9) followed by Jalpaiguri (3·7), Howrah (3·3), Darjeeling (3·2) and Hooghly (3·1). The lowest rate ·3 per mille was registered in Malda and Bakarganj. Compared with the average of the previous decade all the districts showed increase except Calcutta in which there was a reduction of ·3 per mille in 1932. Against the preceding year, it was higher in 8 districts, lower in ten and stationary in nine districts.

Death rates from respiratory diseases per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1922-31.	1932.	Increase + or decrease — (per mille).	1931.	Increase + or decrease — (per mille).
Calcutta	8·2	7·9	—·3	8·2	—·3
Howrah	3·0	3·3	+·3	3·6	—·3
Darjeeling	2·1	3·2	+1·1	3·6	—·4
Jalpaiguri	1·7	3·7	+2·0	3·3	+·4
Hooghly	1·7	3·1	+1·4	2·8	+·3
Bankura	1·2	1·5	+·3	1·8	—·3
24-Parganas	1·1	1·3	+·2	1·3	±0
Burdwan	1·0	1·8	+·8	1·4	+·4
Midnapur	·9	1·4	+·5	1·5	—·1
Nadia	·8	1·1	+·3	1·1	±0
Birbhum	·6	1·9	+1·3	2·0	—·1
Dacca	·5	1·0	+·5	1·0	±0
Faridpur	·5	1·2	+·7	1·1	+·1
Dinajpur	·4	1·7	+1·3	1·8	—·1
Khulna	·4	·9	+·5	·9	±0
Bogra	·4	·6	+·2	·6	±0
Jessore	·4	·9	+·5	·8	+·1
Tipperra	·3	·5	+·2	·4	+·1
Rangpur	·3	·6	+·3	1·2	—·6
Noakhali	·3	1·1	+·8	1·3	—·2
Murshidabad	·3	·5	+·2	·5	±0
Pabna	·2	·6	+·4	·6	±0
Mymensingh	·2	·5	+·3	·4	+·1
Chittagong	·2	·4	+·2	·5	—·1
Rajshahi	·2	·4	+·2	·4	±0
Malda	·1	·3	+·2	·3	±0
Bakarganj	·1	·3	+·2	·2	+·1

64. **Respiratory diseases in urban and rural areas.**—During the year under report the death rate in towns, compared with the previous year was reduced by 4·3 per cent. and in Calcutta by 3·7 per cent. The

rate in the rural areas was the same as in 1931. 9,410 deaths occurred in Calcutta alone, while 16,001 deaths from the same cause occurred in all towns. Ramjibanpur (Midnapur) registered the highest rate (8·7) followed by Howrah (8·0) and Calcutta (7·9). Titagarh, Madaripur, Cox's Bazar and Brahmanbaria each with ·2 per mille recorded the lowest rate, while no death was reported from Patuakhali in the Bakarganj district.

Deaths and death rates from respiratory diseases.

				All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—						
1931	..	..	..	16,443	9,765	45,908
1932	..	..	..	16,001	9,410	46,248
Death rates per mille—						
1931	..	..	..	4·7	8·2	1·0
1932	..	..	..	4·5	7·9	1·0

Influenza.

65. **General prevalence.**—A reduction of 1,249 deaths from influenza against those in the previous year was reported in 1932. The mortality decreased by 1,295 in the rural areas but it increased in all towns by 46, of which Calcutta alone was responsible for 45. In the province the reduction in the death rate was 22·2 per cent., but there was an increase in all towns of 6·2 per cent. There was an increase in the death rate from influenza in Calcutta also by 7·3 per cent., but the reduction in the rural areas was by 33·3 per cent. Influenza deaths were reported from 35 out of 118 towns, in six of which the death rate was above the provincial urban average (·2). Ramjibanpur (Midnapur) recorded the highest death rate (1·0 per mille). In 25 towns the death rate was between 1 and 0·1 per mille and the remaining 9 below 0·1. The lowest rate ·02 per mille was returned from South Suburban.

Death and death rates from influenza.

				Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—							
1918	..	..	20,901	..	..	..
1931	..	..	4,714	571	492	4,143
1932	..	..	3,465	617	537	2,848
Death rates per mille—							
1931	..	..	·09	·16	·41	·09
1932	..	..	·07	·17	·44	·06

66. **Influenza in districts.**—The rates were higher than the provincial average (.07) in nine districts. Six districts returned death rates between 1.0 and 0.1 per mille and all the rest below 0.1. Calcutta recorded the highest death rate (.44) followed by Darjeeling (.32). Khulna, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Pabna and Malda, each with .02 per mille recorded the lowest rate. Compared with the previous year, the death rate was higher in seven districts, lower in 17 and unchanged in three.

Death rates from influenza per mille.

Districts.	1931.	1932.	Increase+ or decrease—.
Darjeeling .. .. .	.54	.32	— .22
Jalpaiguri .. .. .	.44	.19	— .25
Calcutta .. .. .	.41	.44	+ .03
Dinajpur .. .. .	.29	.07	— .22
Noakhali .. .. .	.20	.15	— .05
Birbhum .. .. .	.19	.08	— .11
Rangpur .. .. .	.12	.11	— .01
Faridpur .. .. .	.09	.05	— .04
24-Parganas .. .. .	.08	.04	— .04
Hooghly .. .. .	.08	.06	— .02
Howrah .. .. .	.07	.06	— .01
Bankura .. .. .	.07	.06	— .01
Tippera .. .. .	.07	.08	+ .01
Burdwan .. .. .	.07	.03	— .04
Chittagong .. .. .	.07	.02	— .05
Midnapur .. .. .	.06	.07	+ .01
Murshidabad .. .. .	.06	.03	— .03
Dacca .. .. .	.06	.08	+ .02
Mymensingh .. .. .	.05	.03	— .02
Malda .. .. .	.05	.02	— .03
Khulna .. .. .	.04	.02	— .02
Bogra .. .. .	.04	.10	+ .06
Nadia .. .. .	.03	.03	± 0
Jessore .. .. .	.02	.03	+ .01
Rajshahi .. .. .	.02	.02	± 0
Pabna .. .. .	.02	.02	± 0
Bakarganj .. .. .	.006	.03	+ .024

Pneumonia.

67. **General prevalence.**—The total number of provincial deaths from pneumonia in 1932 was 28,158 with a death rate of .56 against .55 per mille in 1931. There was an excess of 559 deaths from this cause in 1932 over that of 1931. The death rate increased by 9.1 per cent. in the rural areas and decreased in towns by 15.1 per cent., of which Calcutta alone had a reduction by 39.7 per cent. The statement below will indicate that the larger mortality from this cause in 1932 was wholly due to rural areas, although there was reduction in towns including Calcutta. The death incidence from pneumonia having been on a steady rise since last ten years nearly tripling what occurred in 1923 (10,767) demands special notice and investigation. Only four towns (Jaynagar, Netrokona, Bajitpur and Patuakhali) did not return

any death from this cause. Thirty-five towns recorded death rates above the provincial urban average (1·6). The highest mortality was registered in Chandrakona (5·5) and the lowest (·04) in Pabna and Madaripur.

Deaths and death rates from pneumonia.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1931	27,599	6,760	3,585	20,839
1932	28,158	5,545	2,168	22,613
Death rates per mile—				
1931	·55	1·92	3·00	·44
1932	·56	1·63	1·81	·48

68. **Pneumonia in districts.**—In 11 districts, the death rates were higher than the provincial average (·56). Seven districts returned rates above 1·0 per mille, Jalpaiguri with 2·51 per mille headed the list followed by Hooghly (2·01). The lowest rate (·12) was recorded by Bakarganj. Compared with the previous year, 18 districts returned higher rates and the remaining 9 lower.

Death rates from pneumonia per mille.

Districts.	1931.	1932.	Increase + or Decrease—.
Calcutta	3·00	1·81	—1·19
Hooghly	1·81	2·01	+·20
Jalpaiguri	1·70	2·51	+·81
Howrah	1·47	1·45	—·02
Darjeeling	1·10	1·23	+·13
Dinajpur	·97	1·18	+·21
Bankura	·94	·72	—·22
Midnapur	·92	·88	—·04
Burdwan	·78	1·08	+·30
24-Parganas	·67	·69	+·02
Nadia	·61	·67	+·06
Birbhum	·53	·54	+·01
Jessore	·51	·55	+·04
Rangpur	·47	·22	—·25
Khulna	·46	·49	+·03
Noakhali	·44	·42	—·02
Faridpur	·43	·52	+·09
Chittagong	·34	·28	—·06
Dacca	·31	·33	+·02
Pabna	·24	·29	+·05
Bogra	·21	·22	+·01
Murshidabad	·20	·18	—·02
Rajshahi	·17	·19	+·02
Malda	·14	·13	—·01
Tippera	·13	·15	+·02
Mymensingh	·09	·13	+·04
Bakarganj	·05	·12	+·07

Phthisis.

69. **General prevalence.**—Deaths reported from this cause numbered 11,801 in the province in 1932 showing a decrease of 437 against the previous year. The decrease was wholly due to towns and numbered 472, although there was an increase in the rural areas by 35. The death rates, however, were lower than those in the previous year by 13·2 per cent. in all towns and 14·4 per cent. in Calcutta. The provincial death rate from phthisis was reduced by 4·2, while the rates in the rural areas remained unchanged. 70·0 per cent. of the deaths in all towns occurred in Calcutta alone. Nine towns reported death rates above the provincial urban average ($\cdot92$). Ninety-one towns returned rates between 1·0 and 0·1 per mille and five below 0·1 per mille, the lowest rate being registered by Comilla ($\cdot03$), while Brahmanbaria, Jamalpur and Titagarh each recorded the death rate of $\cdot04$ per mille. No death from this cause was reported from 14 towns.

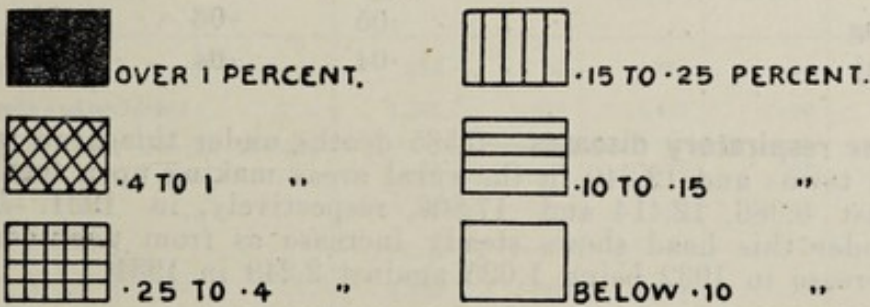
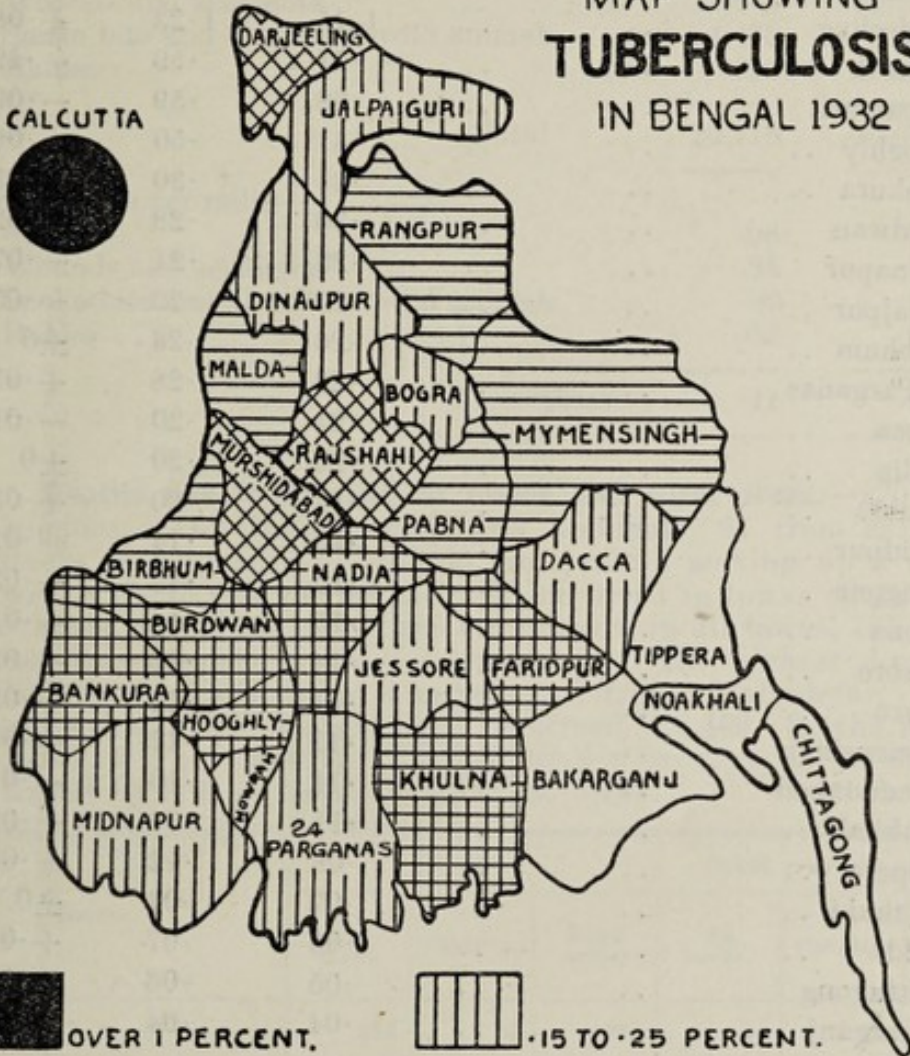
Phthisis.

				Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—							
1931	..	..	12,238	3,726	2,662	8,512
1932	..	..	11,801	3,254	2,280	8,547
Death rates per mille—							
1931	..	..	$\cdot24$	1·06	2·22	$\cdot18$
1932	..	..	$\cdot23$	$\cdot92$	1·90	$\cdot18$

70. **Phthisis in districts.**—Calcutta returned the highest death rate (1·90 per mille) followed by Darjeeling (1·23); 20 others between 1·0 and 0·1 per mille and the remaining five below 0·1, the lowest rate ($\cdot04$) being registered in Bakarganj as in the previous year. The death rates in 9 districts were higher than the provincial average ($\cdot23$). Compared with the previous year the rates were higher in 9 districts, lower in 14 and stationary in the remaining four districts.

MAP SHOWING TUBERCULOSIS IN BENGAL 1932

CALCUTTA



Death rates from phthisis per mille.

Districts.	1931.	1932.	Increase+ or Decrease - .
Calcutta	2·22	1·90	-·32
Darjeeling	1·15	1·23	+·08
Howrah	·71	·59	-·12
Jalpaiguri	·68	·59	-·09
Hooghly	·41	·50	+·09
Bankura	·35	·30	-·05
Burdwan	·30	·28	-·02
Midnapur	·28	·21	-·07
Dinajpur	·27	·22	-·05
Birbhum	·26	·26	±0
24-Parganas	·23	·28	+·05
Dacca	·21	·20	-·01
Nadia	·20	·20	±0
Khulna	·17	·20	+·03
Faridpur	·15	·14	-·01
Rangpur	·15	·12	-·03
Pabna	·15	·14	-·01
Jessore	·14	·16	+·02
Bogra	·14	·12	-·02
Mymensingh	·12	·17	+·05
Murshidabad	·11	·10	-·01
Noakhali	·11	·09	-·02
Tippera	·08	·12	+·04
Rajshahi	·07	·07	±0
Malda	·06	·07	+·01
Chittagong	·05	·06	+·01
Bakarganj	·04	·04	±0

71. **Other respiratory diseases.**—6,585 deaths under this head were registered in towns and 12,240 in the rural areas making up a total of 18,825 against 5,386, 12,414 and 17,800, respectively, in 1931. The mortality under this head shows steady increase as from pneumonia, the total increase in 1932 being 1,025 against 2,249 in 1931.

72. **Venereal diseases.**—It was reported by the Civil Surgeon of the Chittagong Hill Tracts that 246 Myang patients were treated at the Ramgarh, Mahalcheri and Manikcheri dispensaries during 1932-33.

Injuries.

73. **General prevalence.**—The total number of deaths from injuries decreased in 1932 by 643. There was a decrease of 51 under suicides, 605 under snake-bites and attacks of wild animals, and 246 under rabies,

while under wounds and accidents there was an increase of 259 deaths in 1932. Injuries accounted for 1·96 per cent. of the total deaths in the province.

	1931.	1932.
Deaths from injuries—		
Suicide	2,962	2,911
Wounds and accidents	12,475	12,734
Snake bite and attacks of wild animals	4,475	3,870
Rabies	806	560
Total	20,718	20,075
Death rates per mille—		
Suicide	·06	·06
Wounds and accidents	25	·25
Snake-bite and attacks of wild animals	·09	·08
Rabies	·02	·01
Total	·41	·40

74. **Deaths due to injuries in towns and rural areas.**—220 deaths from suicides, 1,262 from wounds and accidents, 64 from snake-bites and attacks of wild animals and 60 from rabies making up a total of 1,606 with a death rate of ·46 per mille occurred in towns against 1,592 with a rate of ·45 in 1931. Of the total deaths in all towns, 735 or 45·7 per cent. were registered in Calcutta alone. The highest death rate from injuries (2·1 per mille) was returned from Maheshpur in the Jessore district. The rural areas returned 18,469 deaths in 1932, increased by 2·2 per cent. in all towns, by 3·4 per cent. in Calcutta and was reduced by 2·4 per cent. in the rural areas.

Causes.	Deaths.			Death rates per mille.		
	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Suicides	220	60	2,691	·06	·05	·06
Wounds and accidents	1,262	629	11,472	·36	·52	·25
Snake-bites and attacks of wild animals	64	4	3,806	·02	·003	·08
Rabies	60	42	500	·02	·03	·01
Total—						
1932	1,606	735	18,469	·46	·61	·40
1931	1,592	704	19,126	·45	·59	·41

75. **Deaths from injuries in districts.**—The highest death rate from suicide was again returned by Nadia and Jessore (·15 per mille) each, from wounds and accidents by Calcutta (·52 per mille), from snake-bites by Murshidabad (·21 per mille) and from rabies by Calcutta and Nadia (·03 per mille) each, the lowest from suicides by Rangpur, Chittagong and Noakhali (·02) each, from wounds and accidents by Rangpur (·08), from snake-bites by Calcutta (·003) and from rabies by Chittagong (·001 per mille).

Districts.	Suicides.		Wounds and accidents.		Snake-bites and attacks of wild animals.		Rabies.	
	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Deaths.	Death rates.
Burdwan ..	81	·05	337	·21	151	·09	8	·005
Birbhum ..	74	·08	239	·25	80	·08	7	·007
Bankura ..	55	·05	140	·12	109	·10	10	·009
Midnapur ..	87	·03	801	·29	302	·11	50	·02
Hooghly ..	107	·10	340	·30	175	·16	17	·01
Howrah ..	122	·11	355	·32	88	·08	5	·004
24-Parganas ..	249	·09	849	·31	353	·13	32	·01
Calcutta ..	60	·05	629	·52	4	·003	42	·03
Nadia ..	229	·15	393	·26	278	·18	43	·03
Murshidabad ..	114	·08	332	·24	285	·21	33	·02
Jessore ..	249	·15	347	·21	195	·12	23	·01
Khulna ..	206	·13	473	·29	232	·14	39	·02
Rajshahi ..	120	·08	330	·23	207	·14	28	·02
Dinajpur ..	109	·06	319	·18	226	·13	28	·02
Jalpaiguri ..	38	·04	197	·20	56	·06	2	·002
Darjeeling ..	16	·05	65	·20	14	·04	7	·02
Rangpur ..	40	·02	207	·08	84	·03	6	·002
Bogra ..	76	·07	255	·23	75	·07	4	·004
Pabna ..	71	·05	472	·33	139	·10	14	·01
Malda ..	53	·05	194	·18	137	·13	27	·02
Dacca ..	132	·04	554	·16	87	·02	47	·01
Mymensingh ..	180	·03	884	·17	98	·02	23	·004
Faridpur ..	134	·06	402	·17	124	·05	17	·007
Bakarganj ..	153	·05	1,184	·40	200	·07	9	·003
Chittagong ..	29	·02	851	·47	48	·03	2	·001
Noakhali ..	33	·02	834	·49	77	·04	12	·007
Tippera ..	94	·03	751	·24	46	·01	25	·008

(a) *Suicide*.—1,622 females and 1,289 males are reported to have committed suicides in 1932.

(b) *Snake-bites*.—1,130 cases of snake-bites were treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries, 34 with potash permanganate, 3 with anti-venene and 10 with lexin. In addition to these, 23 cases are said to have been cured with potash permanganate. In many cases, the results were not reported.

76. **All other causes**.—166,999 deaths were registered in 1932 as having been due to "All other causes" against 167,414 in 1931. Of these, 22,485 occurred in towns and 144,514 in the rural areas of the province against 22,577 and 144,837, respectively, in 1931. The death rates were 3·3 (provincial), 6·4 (urban) and 3·1 (rural) both in 1932 and 1931.

Chapter IV.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

77. No case of infectious disease was reported from any fair held in the Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions. But there was a death from cholera at the Dhaldighi fair in the Dinajpur district, which was quickly dispersed.

As usual, cases of infectious diseases occurred at the Ganga Sagar Mela in the 24-Parganas district and at the Nangalbundh mela in the Dacca district, a short account of which is given separately below.

(a) *Ganga Sagar mela.*—It was held on the 13th, 14th and the 15th of January 1932. 41,318 pilgrims assembled. There was no incidence of infectious disease among the pilgrims who arrived by steamers, but there was a case of cholera among those journeyed by boats. As in the previous year, the arrangements for water-supply were made by the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Department. The conservancy arrangements were satisfactory, but they were disposed of before all the pilgrims could actually leave the mela ground after the dispersal of the mela. Steps were taken to prevent the sale of unwholesome food articles. A stall was set up decorated with coloured posters on diseases which were duly explained to the visitors.

Control of infectious diseases.—A temporary outdoor dispensary was opened on the 11th afternoon. The total number of patients treated in it was 479. The District Health Officer of the 24-Parganas attended the mela with one medical graduate, five licentiates and compounders. The medical arrangement made under his supervision was adequate but it should have been fully continued till the 16th January 1932, although the mela was declared over on the 15th. There was a segregation hospital in which three cases of cholera were treated with one death. 619 cholera inoculations were done at the mela area and necessary disinfections were performed. The mela area was divided into seven blocks, each under a sanitary officer ably assisted by a volunteer corps as in the previous year. The police also did their usual duties of the management of the crowd and the protection of water-supplies. The following statement shows the possible role played by the Sagar mela in the spread of cholera in the adjoining districts.

Localities.	Weekly cholera attacks and deaths.									
	2nd January.		9th January.		16th January.		23rd January.		30th January.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
24-Parganas	195	72	421	158	160	78	335	122	184	74
Calcutta	10	5	18	7	25	13	26	14	41	23
Midnapur	105	49	106	54	126	65	221	97	174	92
Howrah	15	8	65	50	46	29	68	31	76	43

N. B.—There was no case of smallpox in the mela.

(b) *Nangalbundh mela*.—It was held on the 13th and 14th April 1932 and was attended by 70,000 visitors. The District Health Officer with a staff of fourteen, consisting of qualified doctors, sanitary inspectors and vaccinators organised proper medical and sanitary arrangements. Only one attack of cholera occurred at the mela. He was treated at the cholera shed and was cured. There was no other case of infectious disease.

The following table shows the number of cases of cholera reported in the districts of the Province during the year 1931-32. The total number of cases reported in the Province was 1,234. The following table shows the number of cases reported in the districts of the Province during the year 1931-32. The total number of cases reported in the Province was 1,234.

District	Number of Cases
District 1	123
District 2	456
District 3	789
District 4	101
District 5	234
District 6	567
District 7	890
District 8	123
District 9	456
District 10	789
District 11	101
District 12	234
District 13	567
District 14	890
District 15	123
District 16	456
District 17	789
District 18	101
District 19	234
District 20	567
District 21	890
District 22	123
District 23	456
District 24	789
District 25	101
District 26	234
District 27	567
District 28	890
District 29	123
District 30	456
District 31	789
District 32	101
District 33	234
District 34	567
District 35	890
District 36	123
District 37	456
District 38	789
District 39	101
District 40	234
District 41	567
District 42	890
District 43	123
District 44	456
District 45	789
District 46	101
District 47	234
District 48	567
District 49	890
District 50	123
District 51	456
District 52	789
District 53	101
District 54	234
District 55	567
District 56	890
District 57	123
District 58	456
District 59	789
District 60	101
District 61	234
District 62	567
District 63	890
District 64	123
District 65	456
District 66	789
District 67	101
District 68	234
District 69	567
District 70	890
District 71	123
District 72	456
District 73	789
District 74	101
District 75	234
District 76	567
District 77	890
District 78	123
District 79	456
District 80	789
District 81	101
District 82	234
District 83	567
District 84	890
District 85	123
District 86	456
District 87	789
District 88	101
District 89	234
District 90	567
District 91	890
District 92	123
District 93	456
District 94	789
District 95	101
District 96	234
District 97	567
District 98	890
District 99	123
District 100	456

Chapter V.

URBAN SANITATION AND WATER-SUPPLIES.

78. **Sanitary administration in municipal areas.**—As in the previous year a total of 21 health officers and 99 sanitary inspectors excluding those in Calcutta were employed during the year in the municipalities of the province, the sanctioned scale being 21 health officers and 100 sanitary inspectors. Only the Santipur Municipality again failed to maintain a sanitary inspector. Out of the three sanctioned posts of sanitary inspectors, the Bhatpara Municipality employed only two, one post remaining vacant throughout the year. The Gaibandha Municipality continued maintaining a sanitary inspector although not yet required to do so under the Bengal Municipal Act

During the year, the three Assistant Directors of Public Health (two stationed in Calcutta for Burdwan and Presidency Circles, respectively, and one at Dacca) inspected 14 municipalities; of these 3 and 9 were done by the Assistant Directors of Public Health of Presidency and Dacca Circles, respectively.

Finance.—The financial aspect of public health administration, as dealt with in the next three paragraphs, is based on the Government resolution reviewing the reports on the working of municipalities, district boards and union boards in Bengal during the financial year 1931-32, the population being according to the 1931 census.

(a) *Municipal income.*—During the year 1931-32 there were 117 Municipalities in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, with an aggregate population of 2,314,851 and an average population of 19,784 for each municipality. Excluding the opening balance and extraordinary income and debts, the total income was Rs. 89,84,938 against Rs. 85,01,457 in the previous year, the average for each municipality amounting to Rs. 76,794 and that per head of population to Rs. 3-14-1 against Rs. 72,662 and Rs. 3-10-9, respectively, in 1930-31. The total receipts including the opening balance were Rs. 1,22,37,883 against Rs. 1,09,89,468 in the previous year. The opening balance stood at Rs. 13,08,379 and the extraordinary income and debts at Rs. 19,44,566 against Rs. 14,90,137 and Rs. 9,97,874, respectively, in the year preceding. The total income excluding the opening balance thus showed an increase of Rs. 4,83,481 or 5·6 per cent. and the total receipts including the opening balance that of Rs. 12,48,415 or 11·4 per cent. over the previous year. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-1-2 against Rs. 3-3-9 in the previous year.

(b) *Municipal expenditure.*—The total expenditure (excluding extraordinary debt) was Rs. 94,13,555 against Rs. 92,92,327 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,12,840 or 12·05 per cent. The

following table shows the expenditure on several heads in proportion to the total receipts including the opening balance for the year:—

Works.	Total expenditure, 1931-32.	Percentage proportion to the total receipts.		Increase + or decrease —.
		1930-31.	1931-32.	
	Rs.			
Sanitary works ..	58,32,213	45·7	47·6	+1·9
Public safety ..	9,95,554	6·5	8·1	+1·6
Roads ..	7,40,388	7·0	6·0	-1·0
All other requirements ..	18,45,400	19·8	15·0	-4·8

The average expenditure per head of municipal population on the several items of sanitary works is shown below:—

Items of expenditure.	Total expenditure, 1931-32.	Average expenditure per head of population.		Percentage increase + or decrease —.	
		1930-31.	1931-32.		
	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.		
Conservancy ..	23,13,169	1·026=1	0 5·1	·999=0 15 11·8	-2·6
Water-supply ..	17,34,063	·490=0	7 10·0	·749=0 11 11·8	+52·8
Drainage ..	8,09,823	·155=0	2 5·8	·349=0 5 7·1	+125·1
Disposal of the dead (including burial ground and burning ghat charges) ..	51,677	·018=0	0 3·5	·022=0 0 4·2	+22·2
Markets and slaughter houses ..	57,469	·026=0	0 5·1	·024=0 0 4·7	-7·7
Medical relief (hospital and epidemic charges) ..	3,53,999	·143=0	2 4·1	·152=0 2 5·3	+6·3
Vaccination ..	37,869	·016=0	0 3·1	·016=0 0 3·1	±0
Charges on account of health officers and sanitary inspectors	1,94,055	·82 =0	1 3·8	·83 =0 1 4·1	+1·2
Registration of births and deaths ..	18,115	·007=0	0 1·4	·007=0 0 1·5	±0
Other sanitary requirements ..	2,61,974	·073=0	1 2·0	·113=0 1 9·7	+54·8
Total ..	58,32,213	2·036=2	0 7·9	2·514=2 8 3·3	+23·5

Compared with the previous year, the expenditure on each individual head increased in 1931-32, with the exception of conservancy and markets and slaughter houses which show a falling off. The total

expenditure also appears to be increased by 23·5 per cent. The aggregate expenditure incurred by some of the municipalities during the year on certain subsidiary heads is shown below:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Anti-malaria measures	4,326	2,459
2. Public health propaganda work including health exhibition	4,900	5,862
3. Infectious diseases hospitals	12,008	27,047

The expenditure incurred during the year 1931-32 on main sanitary schemes of municipalities was as follows:—

	Rs.
Bhatpara town improvement scheme	21,10,365
North Chandpur water-supply scheme	1,50,000
English Bazar water-supply scheme	1,14,000
Establishment of a charitable dispensary at Bansberia ..	75,000
Laying out a new conduit including installation of engine, pump, etc., at the Darjeeling waterworks ..	50,000
Barisal water-supply extension scheme	42,087
Suri drainage scheme	34,100
Bhatpara drainage scheme	26,937
Dacca sewerage scheme and land acquisition for drainage works	22,908
Repairs to Nadia water-supply	17,910
Repairs to Bankura water-supply	9,051
Brahmanbaria waterworks scheme	6,844

The expenditure incurred during the year 1931-32 on main sanitary schemes of municipalities was as follows:—

Particulars	1931-32	1930-31
1. Anti-malaria measures	4,300	2,400
2. Public health propaganda work including health education	4,000	2,800
3. Inspections for an epidemic	12,000	12,000

The expenditure incurred during the year 1931-32 on main sanitary schemes of municipalities was as follows:—

Particulars	1931-32	1930-31
1. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
2. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
3. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
4. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
5. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
6. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
7. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
8. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
9. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000
10. Municipal water supply scheme	1,14,000	1,14,000

Chapter VI.

RURAL SANITATION.

79. **Rural sanitation.**—(a) In Bengal, the rural area has been provided with a public health organisation which has been working satisfactorily in 25 districts. Each thana is co-extensive with a health circle under a trained sanitary inspector with his assistant for epidemic and health propaganda work. The Assistant Directors of Public Health inspected 186 of these health circles during the year. The circle sanitary inspectors examined 86,310 pupils in 2,730 schools in 22 districts during 1932. They also seized about ten thousand samples of food articles under the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, of which nearly nine thousand were analysed at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory revealing a high percentage of adulteration, especially in the case of milk.

(b) Vital statistics registration and reporting of epidemics have not improved beyond what has been stated in the last year's report.

(c) 952,105 anti-cholera inoculations were performed in the rural area during the year under review, the cholera mortality having been reduced from 75,740 in 1931 to 31,511 in 1932. There was also a decrease of 411 deaths from smallpox this year in the rural areas due to wider immunity by vaccination.

(d) Malaria still takes a heavy toll of lives every year and it is difficult to control this disease with the present available funds and staff.

(e) Dai training classes were held in 23 districts and the total number of indigenous dais trained in the rural areas during the year was 963.

80. **District Boards' income and expenditure.**—The total income excluding the opening balance of the 26 district boards with an aggregate population of 46,389,495 was Rs. 1,38,24,994 against Rs. 1,38,84,940 during the preceding year, the average income of each district board being Rs. 5,31,730 and that per head of population four annas and nine pies. The total receipts from all sources including the opening balance during the year were Rs. 1,79,12,340 against Rs. 1,79,55,002 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 59,946 or 0·4 per cent. in the total income and of Rs. 42,662 or 0·2 per cent. in the total receipts. The opening balance was Rs. 30,77,999 against Rs. 31,56,887 in the preceding year. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was four annas and nine pies against four annas and eleven pies in the previous year. The total expenditure excluding debts, amounted to Rs. 1,39,04,894 against Rs. 1,38,64,153 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 40,741 or 0·2 per cent.

The following table shows the percentage proportion of expenditure on some of the main heads to total receipts:—

Heads.	Total expenditure, 1931-32.	Percentage proportion to total receipts.		Increase + or decrease
		1930-31.	1931-32.	
	Rs.			
Communications	29,26,864	17·8	16·3	-1·5
Water-supply	6,29,042	3·7	3·5	-0·2
Buildings	3,82,825	2·2	2·1	-0·1
Drainage	13,628	0·1	0·07	-0·03
Sanitation	14,83,698	7·6	8·2	+0·6
Vaccination	2,61,218	1·4	1·4	±0

While 28·7 of the total receipts were expended on public works, only 8·2 per cent. or 6·1 pies were spent per head of population on sanitation and 1·4 per cent. or 1 pie on vaccination in the year under review against 7·6 per cent. or 5·6 pies and 1·4 per cent. or 1 pie, respectively, in the previous year.

81. **Village self-government—Union boards.**—There were 4,557 union boards working during the year 1931-32 against 4,522 in the previous year. The total income from union rates levied under the Village Self-Government Act amounted to Rs. 9,35,878 against Rs. 9,12,304, showing an increase of Rs. 23,574 over the previous year. The total receipts excluding opening balance was Rs. 8,64,507 against Rs. 82,09,914 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 87,52,729 against Rs. 85,18,494 of the previous year, of which Rs. 44,29,683 were spent on communications, public health, medical relief, water-supply and education against Rs. 22,30,177 in the preceding year. There was a closing balance of Rs. 11,77,389. Approximately six lakhs and a quarter were spent on roads, five lakhs and a half on water-supply, one lakh and a quarter on drainage and conservancy, three lakhs and a quarter on schools and about eighty-seven thousand rupees on dispensaries. Most of the district boards took much interest in the working of the union boards and helped them with such grants-in-aid as they could spare. A number of union boards maintained dispensaries and improved local water-supplies.

Chapter VII.

MALARIA.

82. **Ludlowii menace to Calcutta.**—There was an epidemic of malaria in the jute mill areas at Budge-Budge in 1930. An investigation was carried out by the Department of Public Health, Bengal, and it was found that *Anopheles ludlowii* were at the root of this epidemic. The mosquitoes were subsequently found to be creating a similar havoc on the other side of the river Hooghly at Chengail in the beginning of 1931. As the discovery of the species so close to Calcutta, Budge-Budge being only 12 miles from Calcutta, was a serious threat to the port of Calcutta and the health of the city in general, Government convened a special conference in March 1931 to consider the desirability of carrying on a proper investigation in the ludlowii position in the vicinity of Calcutta. A survey party with an Entomologist at the head was sanctioned and a further investigation was started in May 1931. This survey revealed the breeding of *A. ludlowii* mosquitoes in other areas as well, for instance in Uluberia on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the tract along the river Bidyadhari from Port Canning to Champahati, Taki, Basirhat, Hasnabad, Falta, and the neighbouring villages. In April 1932, the village Nabasan about five miles from the Salt Lake area was also found infested. Then the worst happened, the Salt Lake itself to the east of the city was actually found to be involved in *ludlowii*-breeding. In December, 1932, *A. ludlowii* were discovered at Nawapati, Mahishbathan and Kristopur, all situated within 4 to 5 miles from the municipal limits of Calcutta. During this period the transportation of *A. ludlowii* mosquitoes to the city by trains and country boats was also established. Adult mosquito of this species was frequently caught from trains at Howrah, Majherhat and Shambazar stations belonging to the different railways. Adults were similarly found to be carried by country boats at Kristopur.

83. **Saili Malaria Laboratory.**—The work of the field laboratory located at Saili Tea Estate in the Jalpaiguri Duars was started in April 1930 to find out the infectivity of anopheline mosquitoes found in nature in the Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri. A group of tea estates within a radius of six miles from Saili was selected to carry out the investigation. Mosquitoes were collected once in a week in rotation in these gardens from bungalows, Indian quarters and cooly huts.

The total number of mosquitoes dissected during the year 1932 was 2,367 as against 1,604 in 1931 and 533 in 1930. The infected species found were *A. minimus* and *A. culicifacies*. Of the former species 1,709 mosquitoes were dissected and the total number of sporozoites found was 93 giving sporozoite rate of 5.5 per cent. in 1932 as against 7.3 per cent. in 1931 and 6.6 per cent. in 1930. Of the latter species, 35 mosquitoes were dissected and the total number of sporozoites and zygotes found was one only, giving sporozoite rate of 2.8 per cent. in 1932 as against nil in 1931 and nil per cent. in 1930. The seasonal infection of the species *A. minimus* was found to be present every month during the year except February in 1932.

Chapter VII

MALARIA

1. Malaria in Calcutta.—There was an epidemic of malaria in the city of Calcutta in 1901. An investigation was carried out by the Department of Public Health, Bengal, and it was found that the epidemic was due to the presence of the malarial parasite in the blood of the patients. The investigation was conducted by the Department of Public Health, Bengal, and it was found that the epidemic was due to the presence of the malarial parasite in the blood of the patients. The investigation was conducted by the Department of Public Health, Bengal, and it was found that the epidemic was due to the presence of the malarial parasite in the blood of the patients.

The following table shows the number of cases of malaria reported in Calcutta during the years 1901 to 1905. The total number of cases reported in 1901 was 1,100, in 1902 it was 1,200, in 1903 it was 1,300, in 1904 it was 1,400, and in 1905 it was 1,500.

Year	Total Number of Cases
1901	1,100
1902	1,200
1903	1,300
1904	1,400
1905	1,500

The following table shows the number of cases of malaria reported in Calcutta during the years 1901 to 1905, classified according to the season in which they occurred. The total number of cases reported in 1901 was 1,100, in 1902 it was 1,200, in 1903 it was 1,300, in 1904 it was 1,400, and in 1905 it was 1,500.

Year	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
1901	300	400	300	100
1902	350	450	350	150
1903	400	500	400	200
1904	450	550	450	250
1905	500	600	500	300

The following table shows the number of cases of malaria reported in Calcutta during the years 1901 to 1905, classified according to the district in which they occurred. The total number of cases reported in 1901 was 1,100, in 1902 it was 1,200, in 1903 it was 1,300, in 1904 it was 1,400, and in 1905 it was 1,500.

Year	District A	District B	District C	District D
1901	300	400	300	100
1902	350	450	350	150
1903	400	500	400	200
1904	450	550	450	250
1905	500	600	500	300

The following table shows the number of cases of malaria reported in Calcutta during the years 1901 to 1905, classified according to the sex of the patients. The total number of cases reported in 1901 was 1,100, in 1902 it was 1,200, in 1903 it was 1,300, in 1904 it was 1,400, and in 1905 it was 1,500.

Year	Male	Female
1901	600	500
1902	650	550
1903	700	600
1904	750	650
1905	800	700

Chapter VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

84. **Dai training.**—The grant of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned by the Local Government for the training of dais during the year 1932-33 was distributed among 23 district boards and 25 municipalities. The Dinajpur District Board could not start the allotted dai training class during the year and the 24-Parganas District Board was only able to start two classes, although four classes were sanctioned. Each of the Howrah and the Bakarganj District Boards and the Chapra Health Welfare centre in the Nadia district started two additional classes and each of the district boards of Nadia, Jalpaiguri and Malda started an additional class over and above the classes sanctioned for them. The total number of classes conducted for the training of dais during the year under review was 106 in which 1,212 pupil dais were trained by 105 lecturers, all of whom were local registered medical practitioners. 838 certificates and 1,060 maternity outfits were distributed to the trained dais.

Chapter VIII

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

84. **Dai training.**—The grant of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned by the Local Government for the training of dai during the year 1932-33 was distributed among 23 district boards and 25 municipalities. The District Board would not start the allotted dai training class during the year and the 241st year. District Board was only able to start two classes, although four classes were sanctioned. Each of the 11 wards and the 11th ward District Boards and the Chhota Health Welfare Centre in the 24th district started two additional classes and each of the district boards of Naha, Jhalandhar and Jhalda started an additional class over and above the classes sanctioned for them. The total number of classes conducted for the training of dai during the year under review was 188 in which 1,312 paid dais were trained by 107 lecturers. All of whom were local registered medical practitioners. 838 certificates and 1,032 maternity outfits were distributed to the trained dais.

Chapter IX.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SCHOOL HYGIENE WORK.

85. **Annual report of school hygiene work in Bengal in 1932-33.**—During this year 189 schools were visited by 40 medical officers medically examining 20,322 boys and 1,204 girls against 21,085 boys and 817 girls examined last year by 41 medical officers in 202 schools. Dr. G. B. Shome, Medical Officer of the Asansol Mines Board of Health, examined 3,340 boys and 288 girls in 49 schools and the Berhampur municipal health officer examined 1,275 boys in 2 schools. Dr. M. C. Ray, School Medical Officer, Calcutta, visited 8 Government and Government-aided secondary schools and examined 2,132 scholars in 131 visits; Dr. S. C. Bose, another School Medical Officer, Calcutta, visited 9 Government and Government-aided secondary schools and examined 1,799 scholars in 121 visits; and Dr. N. Basak, another School Medical Officer, Calcutta, visited 8 Government and Government-aided secondary schools in Calcutta and examined 1,179 scholars in 80 visits. The Medical Officer of the Scottish Churches Collegiate School examined 1,133 students of the school during the year. All other School Medical Officers examined less than 1,000 scholars each. The result of their work is given below.

Physical condition.—Out of 21,018 scholars whose physical conditions have been reported by the medical officers, 5,447 or 25·9 per cent. were well-nourished, 10,019 or 48·1 per cent. fairly nourished and 5,522 or 26 per cent. were ill-nourished.

Clothing.—Out of a total of 20,427 scholars, 6,964 or 34 per cent. had good clothing, 9,175 or 44·9 per cent. had fairly good clothing and 4,288 or 21·1 per cent. had bad clothing.

Footwear.—5,442 or 27·4 per cent. of the students examined had no shoes, while 14,095 or 72·6 per cent. wore shoes during attendance at schools.

Height.—The average height of all scholars inspected at different ages compared favourably with the anthropometric standard as will be seen from the table below:—

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Anthropometric standard height in inches ..	41	44	46	49	49·7	51	53	55	56	59	61	..	..	..	..
Average height of the students examined in inches ..	40	43	44	48	49	50	51	53	55	58	59	60	62	66	67

Weight.—The average weight of all scholars examined at different ages compared far less favourably with the anthropometric standard as will be seen from the table below:—

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Anthropometric standard weight in pounds ..	39	42	46	52	55	62	68	76	87	100	..	..	..	..	..
Average weight of the students examined in pounds ..	34	38	41	46	52	55	60	66	78	86	91	98	104	106	110

Ages.—The age conditions of 20,322 scholars have been reported by the medical officers. The table below shows the number of students of different ages examined:—

Ages.	Number of students.
4 ..	30
5 ..	398
6 ..	671
7 ..	983
8 ..	1,297
9 ..	1,880
10 ..	1,972
11 ..	2,075
12 ..	2,166
13 ..	2,053
14 ..	1,887
15 ..	1,753
16 ..	1,293
17 ..	854
18 ..	586
19 ..	277
Over ..	147
Total for all ages ..	20,322

Skin.—3,592 or about 16·7 per cent. of the students examined were found to be affected with some kind of skin disease or other. Most of them were suffering from ringworm or scabies and were notified to the guardians concerned.

Teeth.—1,879 or about 8·7 per cent. of the students had defective teeth. Most of these cases were notified to the guardians. The Dental College and Hospital at Bowbazar continued free treatment of the defective teeth of the Calcutta school boys as in the previous years.

Nose.—484 or about 2·2 per cent. of students inspected were suffering from some kind of nasal disease, mostly rhinitis.

Tonsils.—2,993 or about 14 per cent. of the students inspected were suffering from enlarged tonsils.

Adenoids.—356 or about 1·7 per cent. of the students examined were suffering from adenoids.

Lymph glands.—1,220 or about 5·6 per cent. of the students examined had their lymph glands enlarged.

Ear conditions.—266 or 1·2 per cent. of the children inspected had ear troubles, which in most cases consisted of otorrhœa.

Lungs.—303 or 1·4 per cent. of the children inspected were suffering from bronchitis and other complications of the lungs.

Speech.—161 or about ·7 per cent. of the students had defective speech, mostly stammering.

Vaccination.—481 or about 2·2 per cent. of the students examined had no marks of vaccination on their bodies.

Eyes.—2,783 or 12·9 per cent. of the students examined were found to be suffering from eye troubles. The refraction of the Calcutta students with defective vision was carried on in the Refraction Room of the Eye Hospital of the Medical College by the Medical Inspector of Schools. Spectacles were also supplied free of charge to the deserving poor students.

Infectious diseases.—954 or about 4·5 per cent. of the students examined were found to be suffering from some sort of infectious disease, either measles, whooping cough, smallpox, malaria or dysentery.

Sanitary condition of the schools visited.—In the year under review 189 schools were visited, out of these 46 schools had insufficient floor space, 43 were improperly ventilated, 48 had neither privies nor urinals and 60 had no playgrounds.

Besides the inspection work, the Assistant Director of Public Health, School Hygiene, examined 33 plans for educational institutions. The School Hygiene Branch also organised and supervised dai training classes throughout the province. A detailed report on the dai training work is being submitted separately. The Branch also opened a stall at the annual Health Week Exhibition held at Calcutta at the Indian Museum and arranged for practical demonstration of school medical inspection work in all schools in which new medical officers were appointed.

During the year under review 86,310 pupils in 2,730 schools were examined by the rural sanitary inspectors of 22 districts. The details of their work are tabulated in the annexed statement. No reports on school hygiene work were received from the 24-Parganas, Dinajpur and Dacca district boards.

Statement of school hygiene work done by the rural Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1932-33.

Locality.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Unvaccinated.	Spleen.		Number of anti-cholera inoculations.	Quinine prophylaxis.	Number of vaccinations performed.	Number of lantern lectures.	General cleanliness.	Vermin infection.
				Slight.	Large.						
1. Burdwan ..	35	2,014	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Birbhum ..	12	2,349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bankura ..	110	3,560	246	334	381	91	951	1,706	14	1,718	133
4. Midnapur ..	201	4,496	227	304	263	389	679	787	86	..	..
5. Hooghly ..	16	804	48	296	508	77	..	178	5	..	..
6. Howrah ..	18	804	26	48	24	49	115	271	16	..	..
7. Khulna ..	173	5,873	415	266	354	369	453	232	10	261	104
8. Jessore ..	252	7,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nadia ..	178	5,821	143	1,865	1,470	..	2,089	3,291	59	..	..
10. Murshidabad ..	27	1,972	5	502	347	..	452	5	..	..	60
11. Rajshahi ..	74	3,134	..	1,327	661	946	752	1,983	71	..	..
12. Jalpaiguri ..	65	1,652	221	723	636	75	..	322	..	..	..
13. Rangpur ..	260	7,524	998	..	..	..	..	998	..	..	..
14. Pabna ..	186	5,039	502	872	606	729	363	860	21	..	298
15. Malda ..	217	6,495	94	1,190	1,329	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Bogra ..	16	1,235	192	36	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Mymensingh ..	133	4,006	502	1,154	96	305	1,819	2,472	30	..	..
18. Faridpur ..	206	7,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bakarganj ..	366	3,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Chittagong ..	161	5,948	117	855	224	1,798	830	2,380	46	1,406	205
21. Tippera ..	..	1,906	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Noakhall ..	24	826	136	8	8	303	..	15	26	..	..
Total ..	2,730	86,310	4,072	9,780	7,022	5,131	8,503	15,500	384	..	800

Chapter X.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

86. **Educational propaganda.**—The demand for publicity officers and materials both in the rural and urban areas has ever been on an increase. The continued trade depression has impoverished the Bengal peasantry more acutely than the last year, but the actual number of health exhibitions held in the province during 1932 does not reflect any corresponding depression in their new awakening of the sanitary conscience. In spite of the financial stringency, the pressing popular demand for publicity work led Government to sanction an increase of staff from 5 to 12 units, each unit being composed of a lecturer, an operator and helper with a portable cinema outfit. These units have been touring in the interior of the districts visiting villages in turn. Two consecutive shows were held at every place. The staff did 20 to 24 days' touring during every month of the year and yet the demand was unabated. Nearly 1,300 shows were given and an equal number of lectures delivered during the year, as compared with 500 during 1931 and 400 during 1930. Nearly 18 lakhs of people attended the shows. Besides, the services of this section were requisitioned by the organisers of 71 industrial and agricultural exhibitions of which only 40 could be attended.

The Publicity Superintendent produced one more film 9,200 feet in length, entitled "Village Reconstruction, Series II" and he toured round the province inspecting the parties and lecturing himself.

As in the previous year, a copious supply of posters, charts and leaflets was made throughout the province.

Chapter XI.

VACCINATION.

87. **Vaccination (1932-33).**—Since the abolition of the post of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Vaccination and Vital Statistics, I remained in charge of the Vaccination Department except for a short period of two months when Dr. S. N. Sur officiated for me.

88. **Strength of staff.**—It will appear from the statement below that the number of inspectors in the rural areas remained constant while the number of vaccinators was reduced by 49 persons. The District Boards of Howrah, Jessore, Rangpur and Tippera have reduced the number of vaccinators principally. In mufassal municipalities the number of inspectors remained the same and the number of vaccinators increased from 154 to 174 during the year. In Calcutta there was no change in the number of inspectors and vaccinators.

Strength of staff.

				1931-32.	1932-33.
Rural areas—					
Inspectors	..	..	..	80	80
Vaccinators	..	..	..	1,709	1,660
Mufassal municipalities—					
Inspectors	..	..	..	5	5
Vaccinators	..	..	..	154	174
Calcutta—					
Inspectors	..	..	..	18	18
Vaccinators	..	..	..	60	60

89. **General vaccination statistics (Vaccination Statement No. 1).**—A general increase in the number of vaccinations under all heads was noticed during the year. Only in the case of children successfully vaccinated under one year the number was reduced by 1,343. The cause for this decrease may be attributed to the objection of the people to have their children vaccinated before one year. The average number of vaccinations performed by each in the rural areas varied from 1,264 in Darjeeling to 9,416 in the Asansol Mining Settlement and from 85 in the Malda Municipality to 12,179 in the Asansol Municipality.

General Vaccination Statistics.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase + or decrease—.
Total number of persons vaccinated ..	5,541,685	6,670,134	+1,128,449
Total number of vaccinations performed	5,542,600	6,685,223	+1,142,623
(a) Primary vaccinations ..	2,451,029	2,522,872	+71,843
Successful	2,228,149	2,262,308	+34,159
(b) Revaccinations	3,091,571	4,162,351	+1,070,780
Successful	1,509,850	1,808,593	+298,743
Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	2,827	3,434	+607
Percentage of successful cases in which results were known—			
(a) Primary vaccinations ..	90·9	89·6	..
(b) Revaccinations	48·8	43·4	..
Ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of population.	74·6	81·2	..
Number of children successfully vacci- nated—			
(a) Under one year	293,263	291,920	-1,343
(b) One year and under six years ..	1,494,412	6,467,550	+4,973,138
Total number of vaccinations during recess.	727,437	1,108,466	+380,929
(a) Primary vaccinations ..	270,735	484,628	+213,893
(b) Revaccinations	456,702	623,838	+167,136

90. **Vaccination in rural areas (Vaccination Statement No. 1).**— During the year 5,574,367 vaccinations were performed in the rural areas against 5,072,522 during the preceding year, showing an increase of 501,845 operations or 9·9 per cent. There has been increase in all districts except Midnapur, Howrah, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna and Tippera. This increase was due to prevalence of small-pox in an epidemic form in some districts specially in Burdwan and Mymensingh districts. In Calcutta this disease was responsible for 3,427 deaths against 589. It appears from the reports submitted by the District Health Officers that all cases were imported from Calcutta and then gradually it spread to other parts of the district. With easy communications it is very difficult to check the spread of small-pox from Calcutta, where the disease prevailed in epidemic form. Rangpur and Mymensingh districts were responsible for 1,939 and 1,793 deaths. Small-pox played great havoc in the Burdwan Municipality, where it prevailed in

epidemic form for three months. The Bengal Public Health Department deputed special inspectors, with whose help, the municipal health officer tackled the outbreak. The District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon also assisted the municipality to carry out vaccination in the town with the result that 29,209 persons were vaccinated in a municipal population of 39,618. I am glad to note that the adjoining districts of Birbhum and Bankura and also the Asansol Mining Settlement were moved by the epidemic and pushed on vaccination, the percentage of increase in the Asansol Mining Settlement being 182.5.

(b) The increase in the total number of vaccinations referred to above was claimed by both primary vaccinations and revaccinations, 1:3 in the case of the former and 17:1 in that of the latter. Both the primary vaccinations and revaccinations increased in Burdwan, Asansol Mining Settlement, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Noakhali and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Except eight districts, Midnapur, Howrah, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca and Tippera—all districts showed an excess in primary vaccinations while revaccinations fell in Midnapur, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna and Tippera.

Primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed district by district.

Districts.	Primary vaccinations.		Differ-ences.	Percen-tage of increase + or decrease	Re-vaccinations.		Differ-ences.	Percen-tage of increase + or decrease
	1931-32.	1932-33.			1931-32.	1932-33.		
Burdwan ..	45,921	60,564	+14,643	+31.9	30,215	90,013	+59,798	+197.9
Asansol Mining Settlement.	15,886	16,755	+869	+5.4	30,916	115,502	+84,586	+273.5
Birbhum ..	41,691	50,581	+8,890	+21.3	51,534	75,742	+24,208	+46.9
Bankura ..	45,580	45,940	+360	+0.8	37,966	46,798	+8,832	+23.2
Midnapur ..	144,688	132,053	-12,635	-8.7	234,244	230,835	-3,409	-1.5
Hooghly ..	26,296	33,406	+7,110	+27.0	13,095	24,391	+11,296	+86.2
Howrah ..	27,830	16,863	-10,967	-39.4	23,207	28,253	+5,046	+21.7
24-Parganas ..	101,445	114,593	+13,148	+12.9	86,613	108,830	+22,217	+25.6
Nadia ..	58,739	61,386	+2,647	+4.5	48,224	84,612	+36,388	+75.4
Murshidabad ..	58,147	70,242	+12,095	+20.8	77,383	115,840	+38,457	+49.7
Jessore ..	77,990	90,715	+12,725	+16.3	198,303	266,219	+67,916	+34.2
Khulna ..	56,458	77,072	+20,614	+36.5	185,192	148,758	-36,434	-19.7
Rajshahi ..	43,023	47,382	+4,359	+10.1	42,733	72,588	+29,865	+69.8
Dinajpur ..	81,959	88,487	+6,528	+8.0	81,839	72,016	-9,823	-12.0
Jalpaiguri ..	31,134	37,892	+6,758	+21.7	60,504	79,594	+19,090	+31.5
Darjeeling ..	9,409	8,152	-1,257	-13.4	6,282	12,082	+5,800	+92.3
Rangpur ..	137,257	131,084	-6,173	-4.5	186,547	205,260	+18,713	+10.0
Bogra ..	65,132	45,863	-19,264	-29.6	62,260	59,198	-3,062	-4.9
Pabna ..	60,418	58,383	-2,035	-3.4	54,425	52,472	-1,953	-3.6
Malda ..	41,310	42,990	+1,680	+4.1	37,254	42,718	+5,464	+14.6
Dacca ..	174,252	169,303	-4,949	-2.9	150,323	161,230	+10,907	+7.2
Mymensingh ..	368,353	402,583	+34,230	+9.3	411,178	538,190	+127,012	+30.9
Faridpur ..	83,626	85,400	+1,774	+2.1	93,059	102,469	+9,410	+10.1
Bakarganj ..	163,936	171,405	+7,469	+4.5	49,874	62,789	+12,915	+25.9
Chittagong ..	86,696	86,938	+242	+0.3	95,127	95,912	+785	+0.8
Noakhali ..	109,635	101,368	+733	+0.7	126,632	154,842	+28,210	+22.2
Tippera ..	178,330	110,241	-68,089	-38.2	258,087	155,266	-102,821	-39.9
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	8,453	9,010	+557	+6.6	4,912	5,292	+380	+7.7
Total ..	2,334,594	2,366,656	+32,062	+1.3	2,737,928	3,207,711	+469,783	+17.1

Vaccination in rural areas.

Districts.	Vaccinations.		Differences.	Percentage of increase + or decrease	Smallpox deaths.		Increase + or decrease
	1931-32.	1932-33.			1931-32.	1932-33.	
Burdwan ..	75,136	150,577	+74,441	+97.8	251	291	+40
Asansol Mining Settlement.	46,802	132,257	+85,455	+182.5	11	43	+32
Birbhum ..	93,225	126,323	+33,098	+35.5	175	92	-83
Bankura ..	83,546	92,738	+9,192	+11.0	186	55	-131
Midnapur ..	378,932	362,888	-16,044	-4.2	165	200	+35
Hooghly ..	39,391	57,797	+18,406	+46.7	238	251	+13
Howrah ..	51,037	45,116	-5,921	-11.6	284	330	+46
24-Parganas ..	188,058	223,423	+35,365	+18.8	191	206	+15
Nadia ..	106,963	145,998	+39,030	+36.5	40	63	+23
Murshidabad ..	135,530	186,082	+50,552	+37.3	115	50	-65
Jessore ..	276,293	356,934	+80,641	+29.2	24	38	+14
Khulna ..	241,650	225,830	-15,820	-6.6	17	34	+17
Rajshahi ..	85,756	119,970	+34,214	+39.9	18	145	+127
Dinajpur ..	163,798	160,503	-3,295	-2.0	155	357	+202
Jalpaiguri ..	91,638	117,486	+25,848	+28.2	23	33	+10
Darjeeling ..	15,691	20,234	+4,543	+28.9	9	1	-8
Rangpur ..	323,804	336,344	+2,540	+3.9	789	1,793	+1,014
Bogra ..	127,392	105,066	-22,326	-17.5	59	32	-27
Pabna ..	114,843	110,855	-3,988	-3.5	20	25	+5
Malda ..	78,564	85,708	+7,144	+9.1	35	40	+5
Dacca ..	324,575	330,533	+5,958	+1.8	1,270	558	-712
Mymensingh ..	779,531	940,773	+161,242	+20.6	1,095	1,939	+844
Faridpur ..	176,685	187,869	+11,184	+6.3	132	132	..
Bakarganj ..	213,810	234,194	+20,384	+9.5	34	60	+26
Chittagong ..	181,823	182,850	+1,027	+0.5	386	129	-257
Noakhali ..	227,267	256,210	+28,943	+12.7	63	199	+136
Tippera ..	436,417	265,507	-170,910	-39.2	570	166	-404
Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,365	14,302	+937	+7.0	..	..	..
Total ..	5,072,522	5,574,367	+501,845	+9.9	6,355	..	..

91. **Vaccination in municipalities (Vaccination Statement No. I).**—The total number of vaccinations performed in all municipalities in Bengal was 908,267 during the year against 364,556 during the preceding year showing an increase of 543,711 or 149.1 per cent. The increase in primary vaccinations and revaccinations by 40,173 and 503,502 respectively, was noticed over those of the previous year. Out of 118 municipalities only 18 municipalities showed reduction in both primary vaccination and revaccination. Although most of the municipalities showed larger increase in the number of vaccinations performed in them still some municipalities with a population varying from 2,779

to 11,433 are lacking in the requisite number of vaccinations notably Malda, Maheshpur, North Dum-Dum and Khirpai, where 85, 99, 136 and 139 operations were performed in a population of 2,779, 3,321, 4,535 and 3,693, respectively. It appears from Statement I that the number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population was highest in the Burdwan Municipality (611·6) and then comes Krishnagar (219·5) Rangpur (211·4) and Raniganj (205·8), while Sonamukhi Municipality (3·2) stood last in the list. The cost of vaccination in the Sonamukhi Municipality is also very heavy—Rs. 3-15-10 for each successful case. When the cost is so heavy, the municipal authorities ought to see that the ratio of successful vaccination justifies the cost.

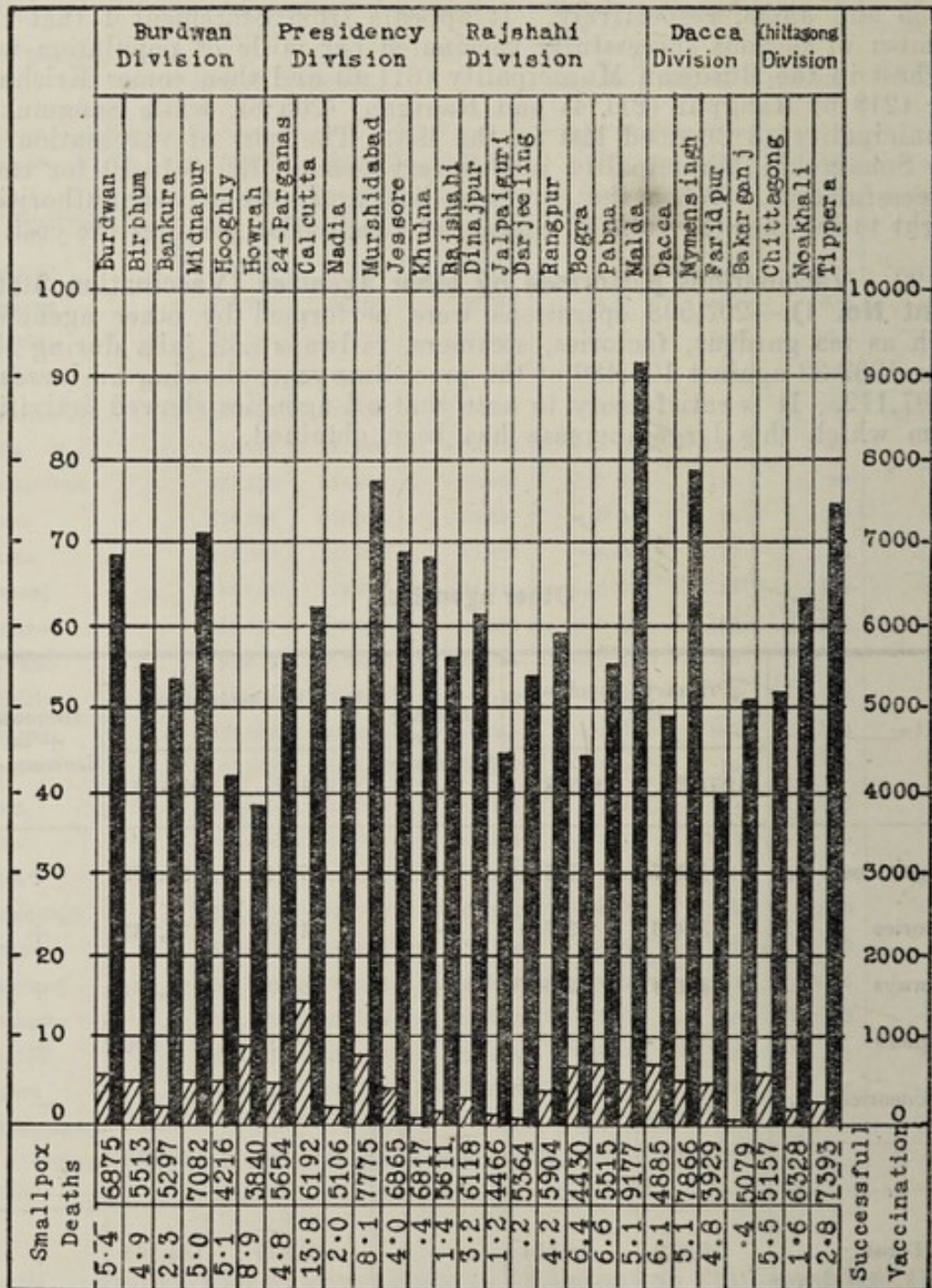
92. **Vaccinations performed by other agencies (Vaccination Statement No. I).**—202,598 operations were performed by other agencies, such as tea gardens, factories, steamers, railways and jails during the year 1932-33 against 105,486 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 97,112. It is satisfactory to note that all agencies showed activities from which this large increase has been obtained.

Other agencies.

	Primary vaccinations.		Increase + or decrease —	Revaccinations.		Increase + or decrease —
	1931-32.	1932-33.		1931-32.	1932-33.	
Tea-gardens ..	11,207	10,574	—	7,045	20,978	+
Factories ..	3,956	3,740	—	31,409	71,383	+
Railways ..	2,473	2,687	+	6,700	22,284	+
Steamers ..	..	..	..	576	970	+
Dispensaries ..	..	..	..	30	..	—
Jails ..	980	1,223	+	41,110	68,750	+
Total ..	18,616	18,224	—	86,870	184,365	+

93. **Degree of protection afforded against small-pox during the ten years 1923-24 to 1932-33 (Vaccination Statement No. V and the diagram).**—Calcutta with 2·88 stood first in the roll of small-pox deaths and is followed by Rangpur (·69) and Howrah (·53). Excepting Darjeeling, Jessore, Khulna and Pabna each with a death rate of ·02 per mille are lowest in the list.

Diagram illustrating death rates from smallpox and degree of protection afforded during 1923-24 to 1932-33.



▨ Indicate the death rates from Smallpox.
 ■ Indicate the proportion of population protected by Vaccination.

94. **Protection afforded to infants (Vaccination Statement No. VI).**
 —During the year 1932-33 the number of available infants successfully vaccinated under one year of age was 248.9 per mille against 265.9 during the previous year. In the rural areas and municipalities the proportions were 227.5 and 649.07 respectively against 249.0 and

574·9. In analysing the degree of protection afforded to infants in the rural areas, it appears that the district of the 24-Parganas with 858·2 per mille stood first in the list while Bakarganj with 33·8 stood last. It is noticeable that the districts in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions except the Chittagong district itself returned very low figures in comparison with those (except Rangpur) in the other three divisions. The District Health Officer of Bakarganj attributes the cause of the fall to the objection of people to have their children vaccinated under one year of age. I regret to note that the district boards have taken no action under the Bengal Vaccination Act to have the children under one year of age vaccinated although this fact has been brought to their notice year after year.

The degree of protection afforded to infants during the year 1932-33 in the municipalities of Burdwan (1,547·3), Kalna (1,290·3), Dainhat (2,057·3), Asansol (1,083·5), Panihati (1,367·7), Baraset (1,319·1), Krishnagar (1,262·2), Ranaghat (1,163·6), Chakdaha (1,434·8), Kandi (1,153·5), Dinajpur (1,306·0) and Kurseong (1,629·0) appears to be improbable. The municipalities of Chandrakona, Khirpai, Gobardanga and Maheshpur did not vaccinate a single child under one year although the number of such children available for vaccination was 122, 63, 19 and 58. Sonamukhi, Kharar, Ramjibanpur, North Dum-Dum, Hali-sahar, Kushtia, Gobardanga, Sherpur, Muktagacha, Bajitpur, Gouripur, Jhalakati and Nalchiti Municipalities could perform only 3, 5, 6, 11, 8, 12, 3, 7, 10, 5, 4, 4 and 1 vaccinations out of a surviving infant population of 264, 107, 114, 92, 102, 119, 192, 54, 127, 121, 32, 123 and 30 respectively. Special Inspectors of Vaccination were deputed last year to the municipalities which reported high proportion of infant vaccination and I am glad to note that improvement has been noticed in these municipalities except Dainhat and Ranaghat and Kurseong. Thirty-two municipalities including Calcutta returned 500 and above per mille of infant population successfully vaccinated. I should again invite the attention of the District Health Officers to vaccination Statement No. VI and request them to take recourse to law where persuasion fails to bring the guardians to sense.

95. **Linear incision method of vaccination.**—This method of vaccination has been adopted by all the district boards and municipalities in Bengal and it has proved quite a success. Everybody has reported that this method is much superior to the old scarification method.

96. **Pest-vaccinal complications.**—No report either of the pest-vaccinal encephalitis or any other serious complication after vaccination was received from any district during the year under report. Quality and purity of lymph was spoken highly by everybody.

97. **Activities of the vaccination inspecting and the public health staff.**—It appears from the statement below that the number of vaccinations performed by the rural public health staff has exceeded those of the vaccination inspecting staff. The vaccination inspecting staff of Bogra did not perform a single operation during the whole year. The work done by the Inspectors of Jessore and Jalpaiguri is very poor. The largest number of vaccinations performed by each member of the sanitary inspectors of the rural public health was 2,976 in Pabna. This was followed by Noakhali (1,722), Mymensingh (1,717), Burdwan

(1,571) and Birbhum (1,498). In Jalpaiguri on the other hand only 64 operations were performed by them. On the side of the vaccination inspecting staff, each individual member of the districts of Midnapur, Dinajpur, Mymensingh and Howrah performed 1,433, 1,266, 1,238 and 1,095 operations respectively.

Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed by the rural public health staff and the vaccination inspecting staff during the year 1932-33.

Districts.	Number of assistant health officers and sanitary inspectors.	Number of operations performed by the Rural Public Health staff.			Average number of vaccinations performed by each.	Numbers of vaccination inspectors and sub-inspectors.	Number of operations performed by the Vaccination Inspecting staff.			Average number of vaccinations performed by each.
		Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.			Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ..	16	7,861	17,283	25,144	1,571	1	126	816	942	942
Birbhum ..	14	6,422	14,558	20,980	1,498	2	218	334	552	276
Bankura ..	19	2,899	6,496	9,395	494	1	109	368	477	477
Midnapur ..	32	9,909	24,760	34,669	1,083	4	1,385	4,349	5,734	1,433
Hooghly ..	15	3,222	4,543	7,765	517	2	862	324	1,186	593
Howrah ..	10	1,252	4,965	6,217	621	1	482	613	1,095	1,095
24-Parganas ..	37	6,580	8,258	14,838	401	5	901	886	1,787	357
Nadia ..	25	5,592	27,159	32,751	1,310	5	834	3,917	4,751	950
Murshidabad ..	21	2,555	7,243	9,798	466	4	1,085	2,897	3,982	995
Jessore ..	24	1,284	6,149	7,433	309	2	32	90	112	56
Khulna ..	22	1,429	3,631	5,060	230	4	30	299	329	82
Rajshahi ..	25	2,289	4,999	7,288	291	3	137	541	678	226
Dinajpur ..	30	6,773	6,821	13,594	453	3	2,191	1,607	3,798	1,266
Jalpaiguri ..	17	407	682	1,089	64	1	12	34	46	46
Rangpur ..	31	7,289	14,437	21,726	700	2	123	327	450	225
Bogra ..	12	2,946	4,606	7,552	629	2	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	17	21,732	28,861	50,593	2,976	2	365	472	837	418
Malda ..	18	2,052	3,532	5,584	310	2	318	346	664	332
Dacca ..	32	7,313	16,079	23,392	731	4	735	1,075	1,810	452
Mymensingh ..	51	32,257	55,340	87,597	1,717	6	3,292	4,139	7,431	1,238
Faridpur ..	25	3,681	5,046	8,727	349	4	734	1,977	2,711	677
Bakarganj ..	33	6,274	6,099	12,373	374	3	408	492	900	300
Chittagong ..	20	3,837	6,330	10,167	508	3	1,197	872	2,069	689
Noakhali ..	14	4,840	19,271	24,111	1,722	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera ..	20	3,644	7,139	10,783	539	3	509	1,297	1,806	602

98. **Inspection (Vaccination Statement No. IV).**—Of the total number of 6,670,134 persons vaccinated during the year 1932-33, District Health Officers, rural inspecting health staff and municipal

superintendents of vaccination inspected 96,648 or 1.4 per cent, 1,285,467 or 19.3 per cent. and 210,226 or 3.1 per cent. respectively against 903,834 or 1.6 per cent., 1,196,587 or 21.6 and 126,603 or 2.3 per cent. during the previous year. It appears that the percentage of inspection performed by the inspecting officers was less than that of the preceding year. Only in six districts, viz., Burdwan, Dinajpur, Malda, Faridpur, Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the percentage of inspection was larger than that of the previous year. Inspection work in the municipalities also decreased. The District Health Officer of Bogra did not inspect a single case. Considering the small-pox situation of the province and fall in the percentage of inspection by the rural inspecting health staff, I should like to impress the District Health Officers the necessity of inspecting the work of the vaccinators and to see the results more carefully in future.

Inspecting Officers.	Percentage of inspections to total number of vaccinations.			
	Primary vaccinations.		Re-vaccinations.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1. District Health Officers and Civil Surgeons of Darjeeling and Chittagong Hill Tracts	2.3	2.2	1.9	.9
2. Rural Assistant Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccination Inspecting staff	28.6	27.5	16.02	14.2
3. Municipal Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of vaccination	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.4

Inspecting Officers.	Percentage of cases found successful to total number inspected.				Percentage of success reported by vaccinators.	
	Primary vaccinations.		Re-vaccinations.		1931-32.	1932-33.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.		
1. District Health Officers and Civil Surgeons of Darjeeling and Chittagong Hill Tracts	93.2	95.3	64.1	71.7	Primary vaccination 90.9	Re-vaccinations 48.8
2. Rural Assistant Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccination Inspecting staff	93.5	93.6	57.7	60.3	Primary vaccination 89.7	Re-vaccination 43.2
3. Municipal Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of vaccination	95.3	91.3	36.2	39.9		

99. **Cost of vaccination (Vaccination Statement No. II).**—The total cost of vaccination in 1932-33 was Rs. 4,57,633-13-8 against Rs. 4,74,355-1-11 during the previous year. The whole expenditure was thus reduced by Rs. 16,721-4-3. Rupees 1,60,056-6-10 were paid from the provincial revenues, Rs. 1,54,649-0-4 from the district fund and Rs. 1,42,928-6-6 from the municipal fund against Rs. 1,75,231-0-1, Rs. 1,60,437-3-1 and Rs. 1,38,686-14-9 respectively. The cause of decrease of Rs. 15,174-9-3 from the provincial revenues is due to the gradual extinction of the establishment of the vaccination inspectors

transferred to district boards and to the abolition of the vaccination bureau. The whole expenditure from the district fund was reduced by Rs. 5,788-2-9 for which ten out of twenty-seven districts were principally liable. The expenditure from the municipal fund showed increase by Rs. 4,241-7-9. Compared with 1930-31 Howrah and Pabna District Boards have reduced their expenditure on vaccination from Rs. 5,135 and Rs. 5,168 to Rs. 1,993 and Rs. 2,302 respectively. In order to avoid small-pox epidemics it is necessary that the district boards should provide more funds for this work.

The average cost of each successful vaccination was one anna and nine pies only during the year as against annas two during the preceding year. It varied from six pies in Noakhali district to annas eight and pies eleven in Darjeeling district and from four pies in Bally Municipality to Rs. 3-15-10 pies in Sonamukhi Municipality.

Cost of vaccination, 1932-33.

Authorities.	Pay of establishment including vaccination inspecting staff, vaccinators and probationers.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
District Boards ..	2,22,164 3 9	30,743 12 0	7,912 13 7	548	2,61,368 13 4
Municipalities ..	1,23,963 9 6	3,530 9 0	5,034 4 0	..	1,32,528 6 6
Provincial Vaccine Depot ..	12,241 6 0	514 11 0	35,474 12 10	..	48,230 13 10
Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Depot ..	6,200 0 0	....	4,200 0 0	..	10,400 0 0
Vaccination Inspectors	4,110 0 0	995 12 0	....	..	5,105 12 0
Total ..	3,68,679 3 3	35,784 12 0	52,621 14 5	548	4,57,633 13 8

Contribution on vaccination.

District Board.			1931-32.	1932-33.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hooghly ..	..	..	2,466	1,922	544
Howrah ..	..	..	3,591	1,993	1,598
24-Parganas	..	..	10,896	9,556	1,340
Nadia ..	..	..	7,764	6,584	1,180
Khulna ..	..	..	7,579	6,340	1,239
Pabna ..	..	..	3,963	2,302	1,661
Mymensingh	..	..	17,126	15,695	1,431
Faridpur ..	..	..	4,586	2,595	1,991
Noakhali ..	..	..	4,485	2,688	1,847
Tippera ..	..	..	7,970	5,076	2,894

100. **Bengal Vaccine Depot.**—2,634 calves were vaccinated during the year 1932-33 as against 3,233 and 3,704 calves during the two previous years. The pulp was, however, collected from 2,527 calves as against 2,990 and 3,320. 107 vaccinated calves were discharged as the vesiculation was not up to the standard. It is found that whatever precaution may be taken and however well may be the technique of the work, a certain percentage of good and healthy calves do not show or develop good vesiculation. The average yield of pulp per calf this year was 339 grains against 290·95 and 211·86 grains. I am glad to note that every endeavour is being made to pull up the average yield to 400 grains per calf. The total amount of vaccine lymph was 6,362,104 grains against 5,718,130 and 5,057,180 during the two preceding years. With the minimum number of calves there has been the maximum output. To put the same in figures, we took 503,883 and 891 calves less as compared with the three previous years while our output has increased by 643,974, 1,304,924 and 1,641,144 grains during the same period. The total quantity of lymph manufactured this year with the last year's balance of 34,80,953 grains, we have been able to issue 36,66,558 grains to various bodies in this Presidency. A stock of 61,76,499 grains has been left in hand after the close of the year. The total expenditure including overhead charges for supervision, etc., was Rs. 48,230-13-10 against Rs. 56,186 and Rs. 59,315 during the two preceding years. This year lymph to the value of Rs. 11,412 was sold as against Rs. 6,280 and Rs. 8,177. The cost of manufacture of a grain of lymph has been further brought down to 1·11 pies as against 1·96, 2·54 and 2·74 pies of the three previous years. The cost of one unit of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (which is the average dose for a single vaccination) therefore amounts to 0·55 pie only against 0·98, 1·27 and 1·37 pies. If we compare the cost of production of vaccine lymph in the different provinces of India with that of Bengal, we find that Bengal is the cheapest manufacturing province for small-pox vaccine lymph in the whole of India.

Chapter XII.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

A.—Industrial Hygiene.

101. **Septic tank latrines.**—Plans of septic tank latrines and activated sludge plant approved by the Bengal Public Health Department during the year 1932 were:—

(a) Septic tank latrines—

- (1) Fort Gloster Jute Mill.
- (2) Calcutta Tramway Company's Depot, Howrah.
- (3) King George's Dock, Kidderpur.
- (4) Howrah Block Signalling Workshop, East Indian Railway.
- (5) Eastern Bengal Railway Workshop at Saidpur.
- (6) Birla Jute Manufacturing Company.
- (7) Bengal Nagpur Railway head office, Garden Reach.
- (8) Kesoram Cotton Mill.
- (9) National Jute Mill.
- (10) Middle Anglo-India Jute Mill.
- (11) Burma Shell Oil Storage Distributing Company of India, Ltd.
- (12) South Shamnagar Jute Mill.
- (13) Kankinara Jute Mill.
- (14) Hastings Jute Mill.

(b) Activated sludge plant—

- (15) Northland Sewage Works, Ishapur.

The number of plans approved in 1932 was 15 against 7 in 1931. The increase notwithstanding the continued trade depression is due to the better appreciation of this method of sewage disposal.

Number of visits, samples of effluents and action taken.—The number of inspections was 277 against 336 in 1931 and 299 in 1930. During the year 1,404 samples of effluent were taken to the Bengal Public Health Laboratory for analysis including 498 for bacteriological and 906 for chemical examination against 1,826 in 1931. Of the bacteriological samples 50 per cent. were found unsatisfactory against 39 per cent. in the previous year. This increase may be partly attributed to the lack of proper supervision of septic tanks by the mill

authorities in consequence of the reduction in their supervising staff and partly to the indiscriminate use by the children of mill hands of the mill drains and female urinals for defæcation. The raw sewage mixing with the sterilised effluents made the final effluents unsatisfactory.

Titagarh sewage works.—Periodical samples were collected and examined at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory both chemically and bacteriologically. Most of the chemical samples were found to be satisfactory, but the bacteriological standard of purity was not reached as the plant worked under heavy pressure.

Health propaganda work.—Health propaganda work by means of magic lantern lectures and cinema demonstrations was carried out in some of the mills. The Bengal Public Health Department rendered the usual assistance to them by making an adequate supply of health posters, leaflets and literature. Vaccination against smallpox and inoculation against cholera of all the mill population were carried out as routine measures.

Nuisances.—For removal of nuisances and defects, the mill authorities were advised through the Chief Inspector of Factories in all cases during the year. Besides, authorities concerned in the King George's Docks, Bengal-Nagpur Railway head office were advised direct for removal of defects.

Improvements.—The measure of retrenchment effected in the mill supervising staff has slackened sanitary discipline among the mill population prone to dirty habits. The result has been the increased indiscriminate use of drains and urinals for defæcation, yielding larger percentage of bacteriologically bad samples of final effluents. The mill authorities will be well-advised to employ a sanitary inspector for the regular supervision of each compound in which septic tank latrines have been installed.

B.—Mines (Asansol Mines Board of Health).

102. **Meteorology and economic conditions.**—The total rainfall during the year was 44·26 inches or 8·77 inches less than normal. The agricultural outturn of the year was satisfactory in spite of deficient rainfall.

Vital statistics.—The mining settlement population according to community and sex was the same as in the previous year. 10,383 births with a birth rate of 27·13 per mille were registered in 1932 against 10,645 and a birth rate of 28·04 per mille in 1931 showing a decrease of 262 births from that of the preceding year. There were altogether 7,010 deaths during the year from all causes against 7,793 deaths in 1931. The above vital occurrences entered in the thana registers on the information of the chaukidars were duly checked, as in the last year, by the Board's staff and the omissions detected by them were reconciled.

Infant mortality.—1,487 infants under one year died during the year under report against 1,438 in 1931 showing a rate of 143·21 against 135·08 per mille. This increase in the infant mortality is probably due to greater prevalence of malaria in the mining settlement.

Epidemic diseases.—The cholera and the smallpox regulations under the Indian Epidemic Diseases Act have been of immense practical value in controlling epidemics in the mining settlement. The former are permanently in force in the mining area when the latter are issued by the Local Government from year to year. Altogether 184 attacks of cholera with 65 deaths were reported in 1932 against 620 attacks with 309 deaths in 1931. The death rate per mille was 0·16. The spread of the disease was checked by means of free anti-cholera inoculation among the labouring class. 254 cases of smallpox with 36 deaths during the year as against 94 cases with 8 deaths in 1931 occurred in 1932 as against 94 cases with 8 deaths in 1931, the death rate having been 0·09 per mille of population against 0·02 in 1931. Four deaths from influenza in the collieries were reported during the year. There were 480 deaths from pneumonia and 17 deaths from phthisis against 636 and 68 respectively in 1931. No case of plague was reported in the year under review.

Malaria.—117 deaths from malaria were registered in 1932 with a death rate of 0·30 per mille, of which 59 deaths occurred in the colliery area. Fevers of all kinds took a toll of 3,042 lives against 2,842 in 1931. A large proportion of these deaths is supposed to have been due to malaria besides those reported under the latter head. This indicates that malaria has been on an increase during the last few years. Anti-malaria operations were carried out in two selected areas. Other malaria places within mining settlement were also surveyed during the year.

Vaccination.—77,647 vaccinations were performed during the year as against 63,385 in 1931. Of these, 18,251 were primary and 59,396 revaccinations.

Maternity and child welfare.—The Board's staff of midwives paid ante-natal visits to expectant mothers, rendered free maternity service and supervised the dais' work in the settlement. Health talks and informal lectures were also arranged by them for the benefit of the married women in the mining area. One maternity centre was opened in the year.

School hygiene and medical inspection of school children.—The Board's School Medical Officer examined 3,340 boys in 45 schools, and 288 girls in 4 girls' schools during the year 1932.

C.—Public Analyst.

103. (1) (i) **Bengal Public Health Laboratory.**—(a) *Chemical section.*—1,648 samples of water (including 1,553 routine, 95 specials), 997 septic tank effluents (including 906 routine and 91 specials) and 16 mineral and 110 special research or a total of 2,771 samples were chemically examined against 3,307 samples in the previous year.

(b) *Bacteriological section.*—3,046 samples of water, 498 septic tank effluents, 198 for hookworm eggs, 72 vaccine lymph, 455 rats, 11 disinfectants, 45 stools, 25 foodstuffs and 7 miscellaneous, making up an aggregate of 4,657 were examined bacteriologically against 5,067 in 1931.

(c) *Food section.*—5,428 samples of food were analysed during the year at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory, the results of those received from the district boards and municipalities being as follows:—

Food articles.	District Boards.		Municipalities.	
	Number analysed.	Percentage of adulteration.	Number analysed.	Percentage of adulteration.
Ghee	342	37·7	400	27·5
Mustard oil ..	2,260	53·5	678	42·3
Milk	70	70·0	187	60·3
Wheat flour, Atta	109	1·9	102	1·8
Tea	10	Nil	11	Nil
Butter	4	75·0	6	66·7
Dahi	7	57·1	19	63·2
Chhanna	16	62·5	1	Nil
Total	2,818	42·6	1,404	36·3

Of the 502 samples of milk received from the School of Tropical Medicine, all were genuine except two which were found to be a little below the legal standard.

Of the 133 samples (52 milk, 77 ghee) examined other than those under the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, only two samples of ghee were found adulterated.

No other district public health laboratory except the four mentioned in the last year's report has since been established in Bengal. Samples of food articles were received from 15 district boards and 44 municipalities as against 16 and 37, respectively, in the previous year. In the rural areas about 70 per cent. of milk, 54 per cent. of mustard oil and 38 per cent. of ghee were adulterated, whereas in the municipalities 60 per cent. of milk, 42 per cent. of mustard oil and 28 per cent. of ghee were adulterated. It is noticed that milk which is by far the most important article of food is most widely adulterated both in the rural and urban areas. The local bodies seem to have paid greater attention to the adulteration of mustard oil and ghee, and the results, as indicated in the table below, are also encouraging:—

	District Boards.		Municipalities.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Mustard oil ..	56·0	53·5	44·1	42·3
Ghee	50·8	37·7	32·2	27·5

It behoves the local authorities to pay similar, if not more, attention to the adulteration of milk.

(d) *Research*.—(1) "*Fæcal flora of Bengal as an indicator of sewage contamination of water, a preliminary study*".—The bacteriological standard of the purity of water in the province is based on Colonel Clemesha's study of colon bacilli in human excreta in Madras. These bacilli have been grouped by him according to their resistance to the sunlight into class I (delicate organisms), class II (those of intermediate resistance), and class III (the resistant ones). The experiment carried out at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory by examination of stools of 25 apparently healthy Bengalis has revealed (1) that although some of the members of the colon group which were found by Colonel Clemesha in the fæces of the Madrasis were also found to be present in the Bengali fæces, others were different; (2) that their relative prevalence in the stools of the two provinces differed; (3) that in 20 per cent. of Bengali fæces, the class I bacilli were absent and that on inoculating water with some others of these fæces and examining them in the routine method of bacilli of class III only could be found in the ten colonies examined, or one or two kinds of class II alone or one class II bacillus with one or two kinds of class III; (4) that with some of these fæces koser citrate utilisation test also was of no avail, all the colonies from waters polluted with them proving koser positive.

In the face of this finding, it is difficult to pass for drinking, surface water containing colon bacilli in less than 10 c.c. even if class I is absent or class III alone present or class II present with one or two of class III.

(2) *Vitamin value of kacha ghee*.—An experiment was carried out with feeding of rats, and it was found that kacha ghee promoted growth which being decidedly slower than with butter fat—the same results having been reached in 15 weeks under the former and in 13 weeks under the latter. It appears therefore that, unlike boiled ghee, kacha ghee is fairly rich in vitamin A if not quite equal to butter fat.

(3) *Legal constants of mustard oil*.—Fifty-four samples of genuine mustard oil from the various jails in Bengal were examined for checking the legal standards with the following results:—

Refractometer reading at 40° C (Zeizz scale)	..	58 to 59·9.
Saponification value	.. ..	.. 170·3 to 174·8.
Iodine value	.. ..	.. 96·2 to 103·5.

The results agree remarkably with those obtained in 1922 on a similar analysis of jail samples.

(4) Experiments were also carried out to detect adulterants of mustard oil, the change in the constants of ghee caused by boiling and for standardisation of constants of cow milk.

(ii) **Dacca Branch Public Health Laboratory**.—(a) *Water analysis*.—353 samples of water (including 316 routine, 6 from different jails and 31 from other bodies) were examined chemically and 932 samples (including 836 routine, 12 from different jails, 23 special and 61 from other bodies) were examined bacteriologically in 1932 against 308 and 888, respectively, in 1931.

(b) The total number of samples of sewage from the Dacca Sewage Works examined chemically in 1932 was 336 against 308 in 1931. None was examined bacteriologically.

(c) *Foodstuffs*.—4,529 samples of foodstuffs were analysed in 1932 against 3,221 in 1931 and certificates for 4,877 samples were issued during the same year as against 2,681 in 1931. 3,626 of the samples were received from district boards and 1,251 from municipalities, the percentage of adulteration detected being 68.2 and 52.1, respectively. The results of the analysis of the samples of foodstuffs were as follows:—

Articles.	Total number.	Adulterated samples.	Percentage of adulteration.
Ghee	481	213	44
Mustard oil	3,585	2,341	65
Milk	717	545	76
Tea	7	nil	nil
Wheat flour and atta	57	2	4
Butter	2	2	100
Dahi	28	23	82

Samples were received from all the 7 district boards and 17 out of the 26 municipalities within the jurisdiction of the laboratory. The results of analysis are as follows:—

	Total samples.	Adulterated samples.	Percentage of adulteration.
District Boards.			
Bakarganj	644	472	73
Chittagong	258	193	75
Noakhali	558	333	60
Faridpur	732	435	55
Mymensingh	339	224	66
Dacca	332	277	83
Tippera	763	540	71
Municipalities.			
Dacca	670	332	50
Mymensingh	20	11	55
Faridpur	142	91	64
Jamalpur	8	3	37
Nalchiti	12	5	42
Jhalakati	16	4	25
Sherpur	5	4	80
Narayanganj	21	8	38
Tangail	4	2	50
Rajbari	20	10	50
Chittagong	212	117	55
Chandpur	31	25	81
Barisal	22	17	77
Kishorganj	8	1	13
Netrokona	18	2	11
Madaripur	17	10	59
Pirojpur	25	10	40

One sample of alum, one of bleaching powder and one of quicklime were also examined in 1932.

104. (2) **Bengal Excise Laboratory.**—7,255 samples received from the Excise and the Police Departments were examined at the Excise Laboratory during the year 1932 as against 6,646 in the previous year. The following table shows the samples in detail:—

Description of samples.	Number of samples examined during the year 1932.
Spirituous medicinal preparations (for assay of alcoholic strength)	6,088
Spirituous toilet preparations (for assay of alcoholic strength)	28
Country spirit (for assay of spirit strength) ..	26
Pachwai (for assay of alcoholic strength and detection of poison and adulteration)	20
Bakhar	2
Brandy, beer, gin, rum, whisky and medicated wines	21
Water (for suitability for reduction of spirit) ..	29
Instruments—	
Glass hydrometers	101
Brass hydrometers	41
Thermometers	52
	194
Distillery samples—	
Plain spirit	44
Rectified spirit	13
Denatured spirit	10
Whisky	12
Brandy	32
Rum	50
Gin	34
Essences of gin, rum, brandy, whisky, etc	13
Caramal	3
Denaturants	9
Mohua	10
Molasses	18
Wash	58
Yeast	6
Spent Lees	3
Chemicals	2
Asbestos filter	1
Water	10
	328
Court case samples of liquor fermented wash and Bakhar (for determination of licit or illicit origin)	516
Miscellaneous	3
Total ..	7,255

Out of the 516 court case samples examined during the year 456 or 88.4 per cent. were found to be of illicit origin.

105. **(3) Bengal Vaccine Laboratory.**—The following statements show the monthly productions and issues (free and sale) of anti-cholera vaccine during the year 1932. The production having exceeded the issue, the question of purchase of this vaccine did not arise; on the other hand sufficient stock was kept in reserve to meet any emergency.

Anticholera vaccine produced at the Bengal Vaccine Laboratory during 1932.

	C. Cs.
January	2,28,000
February	1,58,400
March	1,18,400
April	1,44,000
May	nil
June	nil
July	nil
August	33,600
September	60,800
October	nil
November	294,400
December	417,600
Total ..	1,455,200

Issue of Anti-cholera vaccine during 1932.

	Free sup- plies.	Sales.	Total.
	C.Cs.	C.Cs.	C.Cs.
January	217,920	2,820	220,740
February	140,495	4,970	145,465
March	75,100	2,180	77,280
April	91,000	440	91,440
May	58,095	1,220	59,315
June	45,405	2,300	47,705
July	44,990	150	45,140
August	38,300	500	38,800
September	31,460	20	31,480
October	24,000	540	24,540
November	62,200	200	62,400
December	175,765	..	175,765
Total ..	1,004,730	15,340	1,020,070

106. **(4) Darjeeling Municipal Laboratory.**—(i) *Water-supply.*—80 samples were examined chemically and 374 bacteriologically against 64 and 398, respectively, in the previous year.

(ii) *Sewage effluents*.—117 samples were examined chemically against 120 in 1931.

(iii) *Foodstuffs*.—788 samples of food articles were examined with the following results:—

Articles.	Total examined.	Ratio per cent. of samples adulterated.
Milk	547	13·15
Butter	31	19·35
Ghee	68	4·4
Mustard oil	138	15·98
Atta	1	nil
Flour	1	nil
Tea	1	nil
Chhana	1	100

(iv) *Clinical work*.—399 samples consisting of urine 108, blood 114, stool 83, sputum 12, throat swab 70, pus 10, cerebrospinal fluid 1 and discharge from eye 1, were examined chemically against the same number in 1931.

D.—Port Health Administration (Sanitation in the Ports of Calcutta and Chittagong).

107. (a) *Port of Calcutta*.—(i) *Inspection of vessels*.—During the year 1932 the town and the port of Calcutta were free from plague and hence no routine disinfection was enforced of clothing and bedding of Asiatic and African crew and of third class deck passengers of ships leaving for any port beyond British India. The total numbers of European and Asiatic seamen inspected on inward vessels during the year 1932 were, respectively, 230 and 2,031 against 14,876 and 64,865 of the previous year. In outward bound vessels, the numbers were, respectively, 18,166 and 82,697 against 20,258 and 88,019 in 1931.

(ii) *Public Health—European*.—During the year 1932, 18,091 European seamen arrived in this port as compared with 19,420 in the previous year. There were three deaths reported in hospitals. The admission rate to hospitals for all causes calculated on arrivals was 23·21 per mille. The death rate was ·16 per mille against ·15 of the previous year.

(iii) *Public Health—Asiatic*.—The total number of deaths reported by the police during 1932 was 223 against 68 in the previous year. There were 17 deaths from dysentery, 21 from diarrhoea, 47 from fever, 1 from pneumonia, 114 from accidents, 4 from suicides and 19 from all other causes.

(iv) *Infectious diseases*.—During the year 1932, ten ships with infectious disease on board arrived in this port. The patients were as

usual removed to hospitals and necessary precautionary measures were taken. No case of infectious disease was reported to have occurred on undecked native sea-going craft. No case of sleeping sickness was found on any vessel coming from the East African ports nor was any alien leper detected to have entered the country through the port of Calcutta.

(v) *Damaged foodstuffs*.—A few samples of ghee used as rations for lascar crew were examined at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory and those found to be below the legal standard were ordered to be replaced by pure ghee.

(vi) *Disinfection and fumigation*.—During the year 1932, 30 sea-going vessels, 12 inland steamers, flats and launches and 23 lighters, bhars and dinghis were disinfected and 56 sea-going vessels were fumigated with Clayton apparatus.

(vii) *Deratisation of ships*.—This work was undertaken in this port from the month of March 1932. Forty-eight deratisation certificates and 27 deratisation exemption certificates were issued during the remaining months of the year.

(viii) *Examination of rats for plague*.—455 rats caught in this port were examined at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory but none was found to have plague infection. 10,168 are reported to have been killed by the Port Commissioners staff within the docks and jetties.

(ix) *Vaccination*.—At the request of the shipping agents, 171 deck passengers of 15 ships proceeding to the Straits were vaccinated by this department during the year 1932. A fee of six annas for each person vaccinated was charged to cover the cost of vaccination. About 150 persons of the floating population of the port were also vaccinated free of charge.

108. (b) **Port of Chittagong**.—(i) *General sanitation*.—Only one case of cholera occurred amongst the crew of a coasting vessel between Chittagong and Barisal. The patient was removed to the hospital and necessary precautionary measures were taken. Four cases of chicken pox broke out in the steamers lying in this port. The patients were removed to the hospital and the necessary measures of disinfection and fumigation were duly carried out.

(ii) *Public Health (European)*.—The admission rate of European seamen to hospital for all causes calculated on the arrivals was 1.4 per mille. There was no death in the hospital.

(iii) *Public Health (Asiatic)*.—Thirty-five Asiatic seamen were admitted in the Chittagong General Hospital, one suffering from cholera, 2 from dysentery, 15 from fever, 4 from chicken pox and 13 from other causes. There was one death amongst them. There was no case of accidental drowning amongst European or Asiatic seamen in the port of Chittagong in 1932.

(iv) *Vaccination*.—228 crew were vaccinated in 1932.

(v) *Disinfection and fumigation*.—Ten ships were partially disinfected and fumigated in 1932.

(vi) No alien leper entered the country through the port of Chittagong.

Chapter XIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

109. **Personal Proceedings.**—I held the post of the Director of Public Health and Dr. Brahmachari that of the Director of Public Health Laboratory throughout the year. Dr. R. C. Roy, Assistant Director of Public Health, Dacca and Rajshahi Circles, was on leave for three months from the 4th April 1932 and acted as Assistant Director of Public Health, School Hygiene, in place of Dr. Mitra who was on leave from the 4th July to the 30th September 1932. Dr. Roy was transferred to the Presidency Circle from the 1st October 1932. Dr. A. C. Rai Chaudhuri acted as Assistant Director of Public Health, Dacca and Rajshahi Circles, in the temporary vacancy caused by the absence of Dr. R. C. Roy on leave. He was appointed from the 1st October 1932 as the Inspector of Septic Tank Installations. Dr. B. C. Mukharji was transferred from the Presidency Circle to take charge of the Dacca and Rajshahi Circles on the 1st October 1932. There was no other change in the superior personnel of the department. All my subordinates did satisfactory work in maintaining the efficient working of the department in 1932.

R. B. KHAMBATA,

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA :

The 16th August 1934.

The present report covers the period of the year 1902 and is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Directors. It contains a summary of the business operations of the company during the year, and also a statement of the financial results. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the business, and the second a detailed statement of the accounts.

Chapter XIII

GENERAL REMARKS

109. Personal Proceedings.—(1) The Board of Directors of the company met on the 15th day of January, 1902, at the office of the company, and the following resolutions were passed: That the business of the company for the year 1901 be continued, and that the same be conducted in accordance with the plan and policy of the company as set forth in the report of the Board of Directors for the year 1900. That the Board of Directors be authorized to make such changes in the organization of the company as may be deemed necessary for the better management of the same. That the Board of Directors be authorized to make such amendments to the charter and by-laws of the company as may be deemed necessary for the better management of the same. That the Board of Directors be authorized to make such other and further resolutions as may be deemed necessary for the better management of the company.

(2) The Board of Directors of the company met on the 15th day of February, 1902, at the office of the company, and the following resolutions were passed: That the Board of Directors be authorized to make such other and further resolutions as may be deemed necessary for the better management of the company. That the Board of Directors be authorized to make such amendments to the charter and by-laws of the company as may be deemed necessary for the better management of the same. That the Board of Directors be authorized to make such other and further resolutions as may be deemed necessary for the better management of the company.

PART II.
Appendices.

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Appendices.

Appendix I.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the year 1932.

District	Population		Males		Females		Total	Sex Ratio
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932		
Bahar	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
Burdwan	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
Chhota Nagpur	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
Dacca	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
Durgam	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
Malda	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
Medinipur	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
North Bengal	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
North-West Frontier	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
Orissa	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
Patna	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
West Bengal	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	
West Bengal (Total)	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1000	

1932 year of birth recorded in the districts of Bengal for the year 1932

Annual Form No. I.—BIRTHS registered in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1932.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Population according to Census of 1931.			4 Number of births registered (exclusive of still-births).			5 Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			6 Number of males born to every 100 females born.	7 Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	8 Excess of deaths over population.	9 Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.				Female.	Total.	
Burdwan Division.																
1	Burdwan	814,891	760,808	1,575,699	20,448	18,862	39,310	13.0	12.0	25.0	108	3.1	..	13.7	12.8	26.5
2	Birbhum	472,687	474,867	947,554	16,101	15,381	31,482	17.0	16.2	33.2	104	4.6	..	18.2	17.3	35.5
3	Bankura	557,074	554,647	1,111,721	14,392	13,740	28,132	12.9	12.3	25.2	104	6.0	..	15.5	14.7	30.2
4	Midnapur	1,417,025	1,382,068	2,799,093	37,170	34,875	72,045	13.3	12.4	25.7	106	4.7	..	14.3	13.5	27.8
5	Hooghly	592,130	522,125	1,114,255	14,090	13,224	27,314	12.6	11.9	24.5	106	3.1	..	12.4	11.5	23.9
6	Howrah	599,075	499,792	1,098,867	14,100	13,170	27,270	12.8	12.0	24.8	107	7.0	..	12.6	11.4	24.0
Presidency Division.																
7	24-Parganas	1,464,953	1,248,921	2,713,874	34,529	31,674	66,203	12.7	11.7	24.4	109	7.9	..	12.5	11.3	23.8
8	Calcutta	814,948	381,786	1,196,734	13,095	11,830	24,925	10.9	9.9	20.8	110	..	4.3	9.8	8.8	18.6
9	Nadia	788,885	740,747	1,529,632	24,937	22,838	47,775	16.3	14.9	31.2	109	1.9	..	15.9	14.9	30.8
10	Murshidabad	683,483	687,194	1,370,677	26,098	24,780	50,878	19.0	18.1	37.1	105	12.9	..	19.4	18.4	37.8
11	Jessore	871,446	799,718	1,671,164	17,054	15,652	32,706	10.2	9.4	19.6	108	..	5.9	12.1	11.1	23.2
12	Khulna	851,651	774,497	1,626,148	21,145	19,716	40,861	13.0	12.1	25.1	107	4.5	..	13.9	12.7	26.6
Rajshahi Division.																
13	Rajshahi	741,295	687,723	1,429,018	21,714	20,250	41,964	15.2	14.2	29.4	107	1.4	..	16.5	15.8	32.3
14	Dinajpur	924,092	831,340	1,755,432	28,291	26,765	55,056	18.1	15.2	33.4	105	4.6	..	16.0	14.9	30.9
15	Jalpaiguri	533,819	449,538	983,357	16,753	16,171	32,924	17.0	16.4	33.5	103	7.5	..	16.6	15.8	32.4
16	Darjeeling	170,131	149,504	319,635	5,823	5,639	11,462	18.2	17.6	35.9	103	5.5	..	16.6	15.5	32.1
17	Rangpur	1,356,594	1,238,191	2,594,785	35,324	30,526	65,850	13.6	11.8	25.4	115	4.5	..	14.3	13.2	27.5
18	Bogra	557,174	529,245	1,086,419	14,125	12,793	26,918	13.0	11.8	24.8	110	5.5	..	12.8	11.7	24.5
19	Pabna	739,027	706,627	1,445,654	20,779	18,972	39,751	14.4	13.1	27.5	109	8.3	..	12.6	11.0	23.6
20	Malda	527,305	526,461	1,053,766	16,018	14,909	30,927	15.2	14.1	29.3	107	8.1	..	15.5	14.4	29.9
Dacca Division.																
21	Dacca	1,743,517	1,659,060	3,402,577	45,786	42,468	88,254	13.3	12.4	25.7	107	8.3	..	13.3	12.3	25.6
22	Mymensingh	2,667,194	2,463,068	5,130,262	71,335	65,023	136,358	13.9	12.7	26.6	109	8.9	..	12.4	11.2	23.6
23	Fardpur	1,206,348	1,155,867	2,362,215	35,990	32,882	68,872	15.2	13.9	29.1	109	7.3	..	14.8	13.3	28.1
24	Bakarganj	1,505,338	1,433,712	2,939,050	31,090	28,608	59,698	10.5	9.7	20.3	108	6.4	..	13.3	12.2	25.5
Chittagong Division.																
25	Chittagong	872,888	924,150	1,797,038	24,476	21,568	46,044	13.6	12.0	25.6	113	7.3	..	14.0	12.4	26.4
26	Noakhali	858,818	847,901	1,706,719	28,173	25,406	53,579	16.5	14.9	31.4	110	12.5	..	15.9	14.4	30.3
27	Tippura	1,595,640	1,514,095	3,109,735	42,991	38,875	81,866	13.8	12.5	26.3	110	9.4	..	11.1	10.0	21.1
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		25,927,428	23,973,652	49,901,080	691,737	636,597	1,328,334	13.9	12.7	26.6	108	6.1	..	13.9	12.8	26.6

Annual Form No. II.—BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1932.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average population per square mile.	5 Population (Census, 1931).			6 Births.			7 Deaths.			8 Number of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.		Total.	
Burdwan Division.															
1	Burdwan	2,705	583	814,891	760,808	1,575,699	20,448	18,862	39,310	25.0	17,524	16,987	34,511	103	
2	Birbhum	1,699	558	472,687	474,867	947,554	16,101	15,381	31,482	33.2	13,862	13,283	27,145	104	
3	Bankura	2,625	424	557,074	554,647	1,111,721	14,392	13,740	28,132	25.2	11,070	10,336	21,406	107	
4	Midnapur	5,245	534	1,417,025	1,382,068	2,799,093	37,170	34,875	72,045	25.7	29,360	29,374	58,734	99	
5	Hooghly	1,188	938	592,130	522,125	1,114,255	14,090	13,224	27,314	24.5	11,929	11,927	23,856	100	
6	Howrah	522	2,105	599,075	499,792	1,098,867	14,100	13,170	27,270	24.8	10,133	9,404	19,537	107	
Presidency Division.															
7	24-Parganas	5,257	516	1,464,953	1,248,921	2,713,874	34,529	31,674	66,203	24.4	23,262	21,549	44,811	107	
8	Calcutta	33	36,265	814,948	381,786	1,196,734	13,095	11,830	24,925	29.8	16,700	13,311	30,011	125	
9	Nadia	2,881	531	788,885	740,747	1,529,632	24,937	22,838	47,775	31.2	22,740	22,080	44,820	103	
10	Murshidabad	2,091	656	683,483	687,194	1,370,677	26,098	24,780	50,878	37.1	17,050	16,071	33,121	106	
11	Jessore	2,902	576	871,446	799,718	1,671,164	17,054	15,652	32,706	19.6	21,754	20,843	42,577	104	
12	Khulna	4,689	347	851,651	774,497	1,626,148	21,145	19,716	40,861	25.1	16,907	16,554	33,461	102	
Rajshahi Division.															
13	Rajshahi	2,609	548	741,295	687,723	1,429,018	21,714	20,250	41,964	29.4	20,611	19,486	40,097	105	
14	Dinaipur	3,948	445	924,992	831,340	1,756,332	28,291	26,765	55,056	31.4	24,871	22,238	47,109	111	
15	Jaipalguri	2,932	335	533,819	449,538	983,357	16,753	16,171	32,924	33.5	13,478	12,052	25,530	111	
16	Darjeeling	1,212	264	170,131	149,504	319,635	5,823	5,639	11,462	35.9	5,035	4,693	9,728	107	
17	Rangpur	3,496	742	1,356,594	1,238,191	2,594,785	35,324	30,526	65,850	25.4	28,197	26,049	54,246	108	
18	Bogra	1,384	785	557,174	529,245	1,086,419	14,125	12,793	26,918	24.8	10,735	10,282	21,017	104	
19	Pabna	1,818	795	739,927	706,627	1,446,554	20,779	18,972	39,751	27.5	14,708	13,029	27,737	112	
20	Malda	1,764	597	527,305	526,461	1,053,766	16,018	14,909	30,927	29.3	11,972	10,363	22,335	115	
Dacca Division.															
21	Dacca	2,713	1,265	1,743,517	1,689,060	3,432,577	45,786	42,468	88,254	25.7	30,545	29,123	59,668	104	
22	Mymensingh	6,237	823	2,667,194	2,463,068	5,130,262	71,335	65,023	136,358	26.6	47,417	43,520	90,937	108	
23	Faridpur	2,356	1,003	1,206,348	1,155,867	2,362,215	35,990	32,882	68,872	29.1	26,652	24,793	51,445	107	
24	Bakarganj	3,523	834	1,505,338	1,433,712	2,939,050	31,000	28,608	59,608	20.3	21,959	18,808	40,767	116	
Chittagong Division.															
25	Chittagong	2,570	699	872,888	924,150	1,797,038	24,476	21,568	46,044	25.6	16,369	16,528	32,897	99	
26	Noakhali	1,518	1,124	858,818	847,901	1,706,719	28,173	25,406	53,579	31.4	16,123	16,131	32,254	99	
27	Tippera	2,597	1,197	1,595,640	1,514,095	3,109,735	42,991	38,875	81,866	29.3	27,025	25,437	52,462	106	
Total for the Bengal Presidency.				688	25,927,428	23,973,652	49,901,080	691,737	636,597	1,328,334	26.6	527,968	494,251	10,22,219	106

1	2	3	9											10	
			Deaths per 1,000 of population from—												
No.	Districts.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.
										Male.	Female.	Total.			
Burdwan Division.															
1	Burdwan	.5	.1	..	14.7	.9	1.8	.4	3.5	21.5	22.3	21.9	22.5	23.2	22.8
2	Birbhum	.4	.1	..	22.5	.4	1.9	.4	2.7	29.3	28.0	28.6	26.5	25.7	26.1
3	Bankura	.1	.03	..	12.1	1.0	1.5	.3	4.1	19.9	18.6	19.2	23.5	22.7	23.1
4	Midnapur	1.2	.03	..	12.9	1.3	1.4	.4	3.6	20.7	21.2	21.0	21.7	21.7	21.7
5	Hooghly	.6	.1	.0001	12.3	1.4	3.1	.6	3.2	20.1	22.8	21.4	20.7	22.9	21.7
6	Howrah	1.1	.5	..	5.4	2.8	3.3	.5	4.0	16.9	18.8	17.8	20.5	22.8	21.5
Presidency Division.															
7	24-Parganas	1.6	.1	..	8.9	.8	1.3	.5	3.2	15.9	17.2	16.5	18.1	19.2	18.6
8	Calcutta	1.0	.6	..	2.9	2.3	7.9	.6	9.7	20.5	34.9	25.1	22.4	39.0	27.7
9	Nadia	.2	.02	..	23.2	.3	1.1	.6	3.8	28.8	29.8	29.3	29.9	30.6	30.3
10	Murshidabad	.3	.02	..	18.1	.2	.5	.6	4.5	24.9	23.4	24.2	29.5	27.3	28.3
11	Jessore	.6	.01	..	21.1	.2	.9	.5	2.1	24.9	26.1	25.5	30.0	30.6	30.3
12	Khulna	1.5	.01	..	12.3	.5	.9	.6	4.7	19.8	21.4	20.6	21.1	21.9	21.5
Rajshahi Division.															
13	Rajshahi	.4	.1	..	23.4	.3	.4	.5	3.0	27.8	28.3	28.0	32.5	33.5	33.0
14	Dhujpur	.3	.2	..	22.2	.6	1.7	.4	1.3	26.9	26.7	26.8	29.0	29.3	29.1
15	Jalpaiguri	.02	.03	..	17.1	1.2	3.7	.3	3.5	25.2	26.8	26.0	24.9	27.2	26.0
16	Darjeeling	..	.003	..	18.7	2.4	3.2	.3	5.7	29.6	31.4	30.4	26.7	27.7	27.1
17	Rangpur	..	.7	..	16.5	.4	.6	.1	2.4	20.8	21.0	20.9	23.8	24.6	24.2
18	Bogra	.2	.02	..	15.3	.3	.6	.4	2.5	19.3	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.8	19.6
19	Fabna	.2	.01	..	15.2	.3	.6	.5	2.3	19.9	18.4	19.2	24.3	24.4	24.4
20	Malda	.1	.04	..	17.6	.2	.3	.4	2.6	22.7	19.7	21.2	29.3	26.4	27.8
Dacca Division.															
21	Dacca	.7	.2	..	10.4	1.2	1.0	.2	3.5	17.5	17.2	17.4	20.7	20.4	20.5
22	Mymensingh	.5	.4	..	12.4	.5	.5	.2	3.1	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.6	18.0	17.8
23	Faridpur	1.0	.03	..	14.9	.9	1.2	.3	3.3	22.1	21.4	21.8	25.7	25.0	25.3
24	Bakarganj	1.0.	.01	..	8.5	.4	.3	.5	3.2	14.6	13.1	13.9	19.4	18.6	19.1
Chittagong Division.															
25	Chittagong	.1	.1	..	15.5	.4	.4	.5	1.2	18.7	17.9	18.3	22.7	20.7	21.7
26	Noakhali	.9	.05	..	11.6	1.2	1.1	.6	3.4	18.8	19.0	18.9	16.7	20.2	19.9
27	Tippura	.9	.05	..	10.1	.9	.5	.3	4.0	16.9	16.8	16.9	14.7	14.3	14.5
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		.7	.2	.00002	13.8	.8	1.2	.4	3.3	20.4	20.6	20.5	22.3	22.8	22.6

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS registered in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1932.

No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Burdwan Division.														
1.	Burdwan ..	3,213	2,934	3,049	2,597	2,264	1,996	2,034	2,851	2,772	2,988	3,821	3,992	34,511
2.	Birbhum ..	2,624	2,552	2,562	2,161	1,781	1,544	1,694	2,001	2,356	2,122	2,752	2,996	27,145
3.	Bankura ..	2,057	1,678	1,575	1,457	1,777	1,212	1,774	1,576	2,159	1,676	2,075	2,390	21,406
4.	Midnapur ..	6,771	6,129	5,283	4,533	3,319	2,927	3,624	3,986	4,363	4,821	5,894	7,084	58,734
5.	Hooghly ..	2,284	2,001	1,599	1,729	1,842	1,169	1,572	1,943	1,871	2,435	2,653	2,758	23,856
6.	Howrah ..	2,178	1,743	1,614	1,445	1,293	1,082	1,672	1,738	1,560	1,651	1,764	1,797	19,537
Presidency Division.														
7.	24-Parganas ..	5,140	4,381	3,701	3,140	2,723	2,568	3,028	3,774	3,371	3,521	4,112	5,352	44,811
8.	Calcutta ..	2,535	2,343	2,429	2,369	2,439	2,323	2,592	2,467	2,402	2,647	2,493	2,972	30,011
9.	Nadia ..	4,931	3,518	3,602	3,449	2,572	2,163	2,458	2,579	3,054	4,199	5,559	6,736	44,820
10.	Murshidabad ..	3,252	2,510	2,721	2,590	1,977	1,912	2,117	2,309	2,920	2,960	3,619	4,234	33,121
11.	Jessore ..	5,546	4,283	3,326	3,054	2,348	1,972	1,910	2,240	2,528	3,588	4,974	6,708	42,577
12.	Khulna ..	3,972	2,558	2,126	1,935	1,854	1,656	1,967	2,746	2,853	3,062	3,974	4,758	33,461
Rajshahi Division.														
13.	Rajshahi ..	4,372	3,210	3,388	3,108	3,973	2,731	2,378	2,732	2,813	3,634	3,657	4,101	40,097
14.	Dinajpur ..	3,414	3,503	4,143	3,839	3,267	3,086	3,227	3,222	4,303	4,049	5,992	5,064	47,109
15.	Jalpaiguri ..	1,849	1,837	2,004	1,848	2,413	1,750	1,919	2,098	2,168	2,122	2,752	2,770	25,530
16.	Darjeeling ..	648	733	701	794	1,103	885	887	914	797	755	781	730	9,728
17.	Rangpur ..	5,823	4,383	3,704	4,313	3,826	3,851	4,819	4,417	3,895	4,927	4,560	5,748	54,246
18.	Bogra ..	2,272	1,466	1,689	1,400	1,156	1,414	1,319	2,012	2,021	1,590	2,271	2,407	21,017
19.	Pabna ..	3,190	2,177	2,169	2,467	1,804	1,693	1,675	1,918	2,107	2,192	2,902	3,443	27,737
20.	Malda ..	2,190	1,921	1,740	1,556	1,751	1,519	1,622	1,731	1,529	1,813	2,427	2,536	22,335
Dacca Division.														
21.	Dacca ..	8,028	5,245	4,946	4,219	3,820	3,153	3,583	3,478	4,048	4,894	6,159	8,095	59,668
22.	Mymensingh ..	8,153	7,836	7,018	6,169	7,393	6,032	6,015	6,776	6,305	8,460	10,013	10,707	90,937
23.	Faridpur ..	6,317	3,895	3,222	3,993	3,329	2,424	3,024	3,063	3,491	4,426	5,979	7,782	51,445
24.	Bakarganj ..	3,976	3,149	3,893	3,755	3,592	2,932	2,656	2,316	2,277	2,886	3,819	5,516	40,767
Chittagong Division.														
25.	Chittagong ..	3,891	2,816	2,394	2,239	2,656	2,271	2,613	2,599	2,409	2,845	2,861	3,303	32,897
26.	Noakhali ..	3,726	2,330	2,080	2,108	2,243	2,920	2,027	2,194	2,172	2,312	2,687	5,455	32,254
27.	Tippera ..	6,096	4,299	3,530	3,980	3,367	3,293	3,747	3,697	3,321	4,299	6,012	6,821	52,462
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		108,448	85,430	80,708	76,247	71,882	62,458	67,953	73,477	75,865	86,874	106,562	126,315	1,022,219
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	20.5

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Under one year.			4 1 year and under 5 years.		5 5 years and under 10 years.		6 10 years and under 15 years.		7 15 years and under 20 years.	
		Total of under one year.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
		Male.	Female.									Total.
Burdwan Division.												
1	Burdwan ..	4,187	3,578	2,000	2,127	1,103	1,160	578	493	650	943	
2	Birbhum ..	3,507	2,904	2,221	2,333	1,138	1,154	437	464	372	532	
3	Bankura ..	2,800	2,402	1,073	1,227	624	612	369	297	474	517	
4	Midnapur ..	6,022	5,490	3,192	3,352	1,621	1,596	1,018	780	1,329	1,620	
5	Hooghly ..	2,809	2,332	1,157	1,203	664	663	444	404	481	797	
6	Howrah ..	2,509	1,969	1,293	1,294	617	552	285	345	390	593	
Presidency Division.												
7	24-Parganas ..	5,284	4,547	3,078	2,910	1,676	1,343	966	739	915	1,408	
8	Calcutta ..	3,323	2,800	1,584	1,236	710	586	678	569	946	823	
9	Nadia ..	5,421	4,852	2,901	3,104	1,897	1,739	940	786	1,334	915	
10	Murshidabad ..	4,427	3,613	2,672	2,712	1,395	1,468	702	579	587	779	
11	Jessore ..	3,547	3,154	2,729	2,756	1,792	1,612	985	794	910	1,538	
12	Khulna ..	4,427	3,831	2,100	2,003	1,130	1,014	625	528	670	1,308	
Rajshahi Division.												
13	Rajshahi ..	5,097	4,776	2,566	2,496	1,502	1,227	921	654	864	1,360	
14	Dinajpur ..	5,885	5,023	3,608	3,480	2,149	1,777	991	861	1,434	1,434	
15	Jalpaiguri ..	3,041	2,776	1,580	1,387	745	578	473	429	584	881	
16	Darjeeling ..	951	806	729	710	368	389	250	262	277	305	
17	Rangpur ..	8,726	8,290	2,971	2,938	2,329	2,118	1,590	1,440	1,466	1,627	
18	Bogra ..	2,897	2,384	1,301	1,307	813	757	658	631	557	775	
19	Pabna ..	3,765	2,887	1,901	1,955	1,093	949	544	433	528	840	
20	Malda ..	2,458	2,130	1,907	1,832	1,206	985	711	536	691	629	
Dacca Division.												
21	Dacca ..	8,412	7,273	4,133	4,040	2,238	2,092	1,342	1,323	1,399	1,799	
22	Mymensingh ..	12,837	10,856	6,234	6,117	3,346	3,012	1,875	1,618	1,965	3,121	
23	Faridpur ..	6,320	5,235	4,975	4,614	1,819	1,552	865	713	854	1,489	
24	Bakarganj ..	5,260	4,133	3,246	2,901	1,591	1,174	790	636	772	1,343	
Chittagong Division.												
25	Chittagong ..	3,891	3,344	2,727	2,779	1,221	1,202	677	502	639	1,021	
26	Noakhali ..	3,869	3,357	3,416	3,518	1,300	1,219	498	376	529	830	
27	Tippura ..	6,161	5,008	4,355	4,258	1,960	1,803	1,083	921	1,063	1,644	
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		127,834	109,759	71,649	70,589	38,047	34,333	21,295	19,113	21,792	31,290	
Population (Census of 1931).		826,639	830,086	3,002,029	3,089,675	3,547,000	3,149,968	3,103,425	2,773,630	2,271,722	2,533,311	
Ratio per 1,000 of population.		184.8*	172.4*	23.9	22.8	10.7	10.9	6.9	6.5	9.6	12.3	

*Ratio per 1,000 of births.

1 No.	2 Districts.	8 20 years and under 30 years.		9 30 years and under 40 years.		10 40 years and under 50 years.		11 50 years and under 60 years.		12 60 years and upwards.	
		8		9		10		11		12	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Burdwan Division.											
1	Burdwan ..	1,504	1,985	1,802	1,525	1,713	1,265	1,526	1,297	2,461	2,614
2	Birbhum ..	923	1,199	1,170	973	1,174	858	1,180	1,036	1,740	1,830
3	Bankura ..	940	1,120	1,079	868	1,109	754	1,023	887	1,579	1,652
4	Midnapur ..	2,846	3,836	3,240	3,052	3,133	2,382	2,672	2,569	4,287	4,688
5	Hooghly ..	1,065	1,530	1,254	1,149	1,298	945	1,101	917	1,656	1,987
6	Howrah ..	839	1,085	922	748	891	557	862	619	1,525	1,642
Presidency Division.											
7	24-Parganas ..	2,036	2,772	2,151	1,897	1,994	1,380	1,770	1,385	3,392	3,168
8	Calcutta ..	3,088	2,366	2,112	1,779	1,278	1,137	1,395	960	1,586	1,055
9	Nadia ..	1,934	2,666	2,322	1,983	2,216	1,584	1,812	1,554	2,382	2,478
10	Murshidabad ..	1,383	1,570	1,400	1,171	1,367	972	1,171	1,002	2,205	2,205
11	Jessore ..	2,246	3,202	2,632	2,124	2,494	1,777	2,904	1,725	2,395	2,161
12	Khulna ..	1,376	2,458	1,477	1,440	1,429	1,104	1,341	1,030	2,332	1,838
Rajshahi Division.											
13	Rajshahi ..	2,109	2,931	2,335	1,931	1,987	1,389	1,389	1,203	1,841	1,519
14	Dinajpur ..	2,340	3,349	2,697	2,159	2,377	1,580	1,827	1,259	2,023	1,316
15	Jalpaiguri ..	1,471	2,263	1,734	1,541	1,356	852	1,028	641	1,466	704
16	Darjeeling ..	639	705	558	496	431	329	342	253	490	438
17	Rangpur ..	1,931	2,089	1,832	1,568	1,824	1,337	2,366	2,074	3,162	2,568
18	Bogra ..	828	1,068	882	853	857	752	876	822	1,066	933
19	Pabna ..	1,212	1,715	1,432	1,059	1,398	852	1,101	844	1,733	1,495
20	Malda ..	1,161	1,159	1,118	855	939	656	747	594	1,034	987
Dacca Division.											
21	Dacca ..	2,142	2,838	2,186	2,161	2,316	1,924	2,451	2,179	3,926	3,494
22	Mymensingh ..	3,667	5,651	4,095	3,564	3,736	2,580	3,428	2,459	6,234	4,542
23	Faridpur ..	2,015	3,104	2,315	2,066	2,180	1,565	1,972	1,517	3,337	2,938
24	Bakarganj ..	1,830	2,624	2,000	1,709	1,826	1,188	1,626	1,178	3,018	1,922
Chittagong Division.											
25	Chittagong ..	1,288	2,157	1,238	1,246	1,261	1,022	1,293	1,109	2,134	2,146
26	Noakhali ..	1,158	2,021	1,151	1,218	1,001	873	1,092	936	2,118	1,783
27	Tippera ..	1,996	3,204	2,232	2,216	2,236	1,716	2,154	1,763	3,785	2,904
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		45,967	62,667	49,366	43,351	45,821	33,330	41,549	33,812	64,648	57,007
Population (Census of 1931).		4,749,178		3,840,115		2,427,332		1,295,516		864,472	
Ratio per 1,000 of population.		9.7		12.8		14.1		17.7		74.8	
								30.5		72.0	

Annual Form No. V.—Deaths registered according to CLASS in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1932.

No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1931.											
		Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Buddhists.			Christians.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
3													
1													
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan ..	639,304	599,568	1,238,872	152,442	140,029	292,471	73	29	102	2,966	2,474	5,440
2	Birbhum ..	317,330	319,095	636,425	125,985	126,923	252,908	11	8	19	335	295	630
3	Bankura ..	506,326	505,328	1,011,654	26,462	24,550	51,012	1	..	1	848	797	1,645
4	Midnapur ..	1,262,749	1,230,240	2,492,989	107,890	104,583	212,473	12	2	14	3,232	2,857	6,089
5	Hooghly ..	489,398	434,663	924,061	97,214	83,003	180,217	62	8	70	630	377	1,007
6	Howrah ..	469,363	391,077	860,440	126,795	106,903	233,698	87	13	100	2,145	1,585	3,730
Presidency Division.													
7	24-Parganas ..	945,206	797,181	1,742,387	487,774	425,459	913,233	371	117	488	11,103	8,860	19,963
8	Calcutta ..	547,846	274,447	822,293	229,311	81,844	311,155	2,420	601	3,021	26,243	21,241	47,484
9	Nadia ..	294,404	279,642	574,046	488,911	456,004	944,915	2	2	4	5,225	4,817	10,042
10	Murshidabad ..	294,703	294,848	589,551	378,983	382,599	761,582	7	5	12	169	229	398
11	Jessore ..	326,807	307,423	634,230	543,840	491,531	1,035,371	..	..	..	471	448	919
12	Khulna ..	427,032	389,588	816,620	422,185	382,724	804,909	24	3	27	1,333	1,134	2,467
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi ..	171,347	154,671	326,018	559,514	523,591	1,083,105	12	2	14	793	736	1,529
14	Dinajpur ..	422,240	371,592	793,832	463,994	422,729	886,723	10	1	11	3,644	3,337	6,981
15	Jalpaiguri ..	360,721	303,294	664,015	128,429	107,522	235,951	4,170	3,333	7,503	8,021	6,746	14,767
16	Darjeeling ..	126,585	110,328	236,913	5,220	3,171	8,391	30,201	28,742	58,943	4,431	3,849	8,280
17	Rangpur ..	394,730	351,816	746,546	955,458	881,382	1,836,840	28	8	36	879	807	1,686
18	Bogra ..	94,526	83,103	177,629	461,007	444,631	905,638	2	..	2	240	236	476
19	Pabna ..	168,030	164,337	332,367	570,062	541,650	1,111,712	..	..	..	238	190	428
20	Malda ..	223,619	220,787	444,406	284,935	287,008	571,943	5	..	5	596	596	1,192
Dacca Division.													
21	Dacca ..	568,529	556,364	1,124,893	1,168,390	1,125,006	2,293,396	38	17	55	6,542	7,668	14,210
22	Mymensingh ..	619,114	555,214	1,174,328	2,033,595	1,893,957	3,927,552	4	1	5	5,586	5,178	10,764
23	Fardpur ..	426,748	420,316	847,064	775,462	731,695	1,507,157	10	3	13	3,868	3,669	7,537
24	Bakarganj ..	416,222	396,363	812,585	1,078,400	1,026,784	2,105,184	6,306	6,038	12,344	4,409	4,526	8,935
Chittagong Division.													
25	Chittagong ..	195,407	196,945	392,352	640,670	685,538	1,326,208	35,173	40,326	75,499	870	739	1,609
26	Noakhali ..	187,188	179,203	366,391	671,021	668,034	1,339,055	235	240	475	371	424	795
27	Tippera ..	384,341	366,383	750,724	1,210,070	1,146,539	2,356,609	951	914	1,865	278	259	537
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		11,279,815	10,253,816	21,533,631	14,194,019	13,295,369	27,489,408	80,215	80,413	160,628	95,466	84,074	179,540

No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1931.			Number of deaths registered among—															
		Other classes.			Hindus.			Musalmans.												
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.										
	Burdwan Division.																			
1	Burdwan ..	20,106	18,708	38,814	814,891	760,808	1,575,699	13,592	13,392	26,984	3,203	2,982	6,185							
2	Birbhum ..	29,026	28,546	57,572	472,687	847,867	1,320,554	9,330	9,172	18,502	3,553	3,252	6,805							
3	Bankura ..	23,437	23,972	47,409	557,074	554,647	1,111,721	9,657	8,995	18,652	551	530	1,081							
4	Midnapur ..	43,142	44,386	87,528	1,417,025	1,382,068	2,799,093	25,638	25,867	51,505	1,946	1,917	3,863							
5	Hooghly ..	4,826	4,074	8,900	592,130	522,125	1,114,255	9,666	9,717	19,383	1,991	1,932	3,923							
6	Howrah ..	685	214	899	599,075	499,792	1,098,867	7,829	7,282	15,111	2,261	2,091	4,352							
	Presidency Division.																			
7	24-Parganas ..	20,499	17,304	37,803	1,464,953	1,248,921	2,713,874	15,280	13,899	29,179	7,875	7,555	15,430							
8	Calcutta ..	9,128	3,653	12,781	814,948	381,786	1,196,734	12,123	9,278	21,401	4,124	3,659	7,783							
9	Nadia ..	343	282	625	788,885	740,747	1,529,632	7,901	7,703	15,604	14,769	14,230	28,999							
10	Murshidabad ..	9,621	9,513	19,134	683,483	687,194	1,370,677	7,694	7,581	15,275	9,110	8,395	17,415							
11	Jessore ..	328	316	644	871,446	799,718	1,671,164	7,203	7,342	14,545	14,491	13,473	27,964							
12	Khulna ..	1,077	1,048	2,125	851,651	774,497	1,626,148	8,021	7,832	15,853	8,864	8,706	17,570							
	Rajshahi Division.																			
13	Rajshahi ..	9,629	8,723	18,352	741,295	687,723	1,429,018	3,608	3,484	7,092	16,597	15,628	32,225							
14	Dinajpur ..	34,204	33,681	67,885	924,092	831,340	1,755,432	10,808	9,502	20,310	12,123	10,920	23,043							
15	Jalpaiguri ..	32,478	28,643	61,121	533,819	449,538	983,357	6,247	5,299	11,546	3,636	3,243	6,879							
16	Darjeeling ..	3,694	3,414	7,108	170,131	149,504	319,635	3,604	3,421	7,025	138	114	252							
17	Rangpur ..	5,499	4,178	9,677	1,356,594	1,238,191	2,594,785	8,119	7,595	15,714	19,073	18,371	38,344							
18	Bogra ..	1,399	1,275	2,674	557,174	529,245	1,086,419	1,559	1,479	3,038	8,966	8,606	17,572							
19	Pabna ..	697	450	1,147	739,027	706,627	1,445,654	3,173	3,022	6,195	11,515	9,985	21,500							
20	Malda ..	18,150	18,070	36,220	527,305	526,461	1,053,766	5,008	4,432	9,440	5,853	4,885	10,738							
	Dacca Division.																			
21	Dacca ..	18	5	23	1,743,517	1,689,060	3,432,577	10,090	9,644	19,734	20,410	19,395	39,805							
22	Mymensingh ..	8,895	8,718	17,613	2,607,194	2,463,068	5,130,262	11,746	11,154	22,900	34,930	36,689	66,619							
23	Fardpur ..	260	184	444	1,206,348	1,155,867	2,362,215	8,774	8,344	17,118	17,793	16,375	34,168							
24	Bakarganj ..	1	1	2	1,505,338	1,433,712	2,939,050	5,390	4,710	10,100	16,465	14,014	30,479							
	Chittagong Division.																			
25	Chittagong ..	768	602	1,370	872,888	924,150	1,797,038	3,371	3,423	6,794	12,285	12,444	24,729							
26	Noakhali ..	3	..	3	858,818	847,901	1,706,719	3,319	3,274	6,593	12,798	12,849	25,647							
27	Tippera ..	..	..	..	1,595,640	1,514,095	3,109,735	7,189	6,791	13,980	19,813	18,618	38,431				
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	277,913	259,960	537,873	25,927,428	23,973,652	49,901,080	225,670	213,625	439,495	285,933	265,757	551,690							

Number of deaths registered among—

3

2

1

No.	Districts.	Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	..	11	5	16	718	608	1,326	17,524	16,987	34,511
2	Birbhum ..	..	..	..	4	4	8	975	855	1,830	13,862	13,283	27,145
3	Bankura ..	..	..	..	3	7	10	859	804	1,663	11,070	10,336	21,406
4	Midnapur ..	..	..	..	12	11	23	1,764	1,579	3,343	29,360	29,374	58,734
5	Hooghly ..	1	2	3	12	19	31	259	257	516	11,929	11,927	23,856
6	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	31	74	10,133	9,404	19,537
Presidency Division.													
7	24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	93	89	182	14	6	20	23,282	21,549	44,831
8	Calcutta ..	2	3	5	418	356	774	33	15	48	16,700	13,311	30,011
9	Nadia ..	..	..	..	125	118	243	35	29	64	22,740	22,080	44,820
10	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	246	184	430	17,050	16,071	33,121
11	Jessore ..	..	..	..	20	16	36	20	12	32	21,734	20,843	42,577
12	Khulna ..	..	..	..	12	8	20	10	8	18	16,907	16,554	33,461
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	8	14	22	398	360	758	20,611	19,486	40,097
14	Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	34	56	90	1,906	1,760	3,666	24,871	22,238	47,109
15	Jalpaiguri ..	27	22	49	160	147	307	3,408	3,341	6,749	13,478	12,052	25,530
16	Darjeeling ..	884	789	1,673	38	57	95	371	312	683	5,035	4,693	9,728
17	Rangpur ..	..	..	..	3	3	6	102	80	182	28,197	26,040	54,246
18	Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	197	407	10,735	10,282	21,017
19	Pabna ..	..	..	..	6	3	9	14	19	33	14,708	13,929	28,637
20	Malda ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,110	1,046	2,156	11,972	10,363	22,335
Dacca Division.													
21	Dacca ..	..	..	..	105	84	189	..	..	..	30,545	29,123	59,668
22	Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	23	20	43	..	657	1,375	47,417	43,520	90,937
23	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	85	74	159	..	..	..	26,652	24,793	51,445
24	Bakarganj ..	85	72	157	19	12	31	..	..	..	21,959	18,808	40,767
Chittagong Division.													
25	Chittagong ..	602	565	1,167	5	3	8	..	..	..	16,369	16,528	32,897
26	Noakhali ..	3	2	5	3	6	9	..	..	..	16,123	16,131	32,254
27	Tippera ..	16	21	37	7	7	14	..	..	..	27,025	25,437	52,462
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		1,629	1,485	3,114	1,207	1,120	2,327	13,329	12,264	25,593	527,968	494,251	1,022,219

No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Mussalms.			Buddhists.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										
1	Burdwan Division.									
2	Burdwan ..	21.3	22.3	21.8	21.0	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.3
3	Birbhum ..	29.4	28.7	29.1	28.2	25.6	28.2	26.0	26.0	26.0
4	Bankura ..	19.1	17.8	18.4	20.8	21.6	20.8	21.2	21.2	21.2
5	Midnapur ..	20.3	21.0	20.7	18.0	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
6	Hooghly ..	19.7	22.3	21.0	20.5	23.3	21.8	16.1	250.0	42.8
	Howrah ..	16.7	18.6	17.6	17.8	19.6	18.6	..	..	..
7	Presidency Division.									
8	24-Parganas ..	16.2	17.4	16.7	16.1	17.7	16.9	..	..	..
9	Calcutta ..	22.1	33.8	26.0	18.0	44.7	25.0	..	..	..
10	Nadia ..	26.8	27.5	27.2	30.0	31.2	30.6	..	..	..
11	Murshidabad ..	26.1	25.7	25.9	24.0	21.7	22.9	..	..	..
12	Jessore ..	22.0	23.9	22.9	26.6	27.4	27.0	..	..	..
	Khulna ..	18.8	20.1	19.4	21.0	22.7	21.8	..	..	..
13	Rajshahi Division.									
14	Rajshahi ..	21.0	22.5	21.7	29.7	29.8	29.7	..	..	..
15	Dinalpur ..	25.6	25.6	25.6	26.1	25.8	26.0	..	..	..
16	Jalpaiguri ..	17.3	17.5	17.4	28.3	30.2	29.1	..	..	..
17	Darjeeling ..	28.5	31.0	29.6	26.4	35.9	30.0	6.5	6.6	6.5
18	Rangpur ..	20.6	21.6	21.0	20.0	20.8	20.9	29.3	27.4	28.4
19	Bogra ..	16.5	17.8	17.1	19.4	19.3	19.4	..	..	..
20	Pabna ..	18.9	18.4	18.6	20.2	18.4	19.3	..	..	..
	Malda ..	22.4	20.1	21.2	20.5	17.0	18.8	..	..	..
21	Dacca Division.									
22	Dacca ..	17.6	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.4	..	..	..
23	Mymensingh ..	19.0	20.1	19.5	17.2	16.7	17.0	..	..	..
24	Faridpur ..	20.6	19.8	20.2	22.9	22.4	22.7	..	..	..
	Bakarjanj ..	12.9	11.9	12.4	15.3	13.6	14.5	13.5	11.9	12.7
25	Chittagong Division.									
26	Chittagong ..	17.2	17.4	17.3	19.2	18.1	18.6	17.1	14.0	15.4
27	Noskhali ..	17.7	18.3	18.0	19.1	19.2	19.1	12.8	8.3	10.5
	Tippera ..	18.7	18.5	18.6	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.8	23.0	19.8
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	20.0	20.8	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.3	18.5	19.4

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
		4 Christians.			5 Other classes.			6 Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Burdwan Division.											
1	Burdwan ..	3.7	2.0	2.9	35.7	32.5	34.2	21.5	22.3	21.9	
2	Birbhum ..	11.9	13.6	12.7	33.6	29.0	31.8	28.0	28.6	28.6	
3	Bankura ..	3.5	8.8	6.1	36.6	33.5	35.1	19.9	18.6	19.2	
4	Midnapur ..	3.7	3.8	3.8	40.9	35.6	38.2	20.7	21.2	21.0	
5	Hooghly ..	19.0	50.4	30.8	53.7	63.1	58.0	20.1	22.8	21.4	
6	Howrah ..	..	..	..	62.8	144.8	82.3	16.9	18.8	17.8
Presidency Division.											
7	24-Parganas ..	8.4	10.0	9.1	..	..	..	15.9	17.2	16.5
8	Calcutta ..	15.9	16.8	16.3	3.6	4.1	3.7	20.5	34.9	25.1	
9	Nadia ..	23.9	24.5	24.2	102.0	102.8	102.4	28.4	29.8	29.3	
10	Murshidabad ..	..	4.4	2.5	25.6	19.3	22.5	24.9	23.4	24.2
11	Jessore ..	42.4	35.7	39.2	61.0	38.0	49.7	24.9	26.1	25.5	
12	Khulna ..	9.0	7.0	8.1	9.3	7.6	8.5	19.8	21.4	20.6	
Rajshahi Division.											
13	Rajshahi ..	10.1	19.0	14.4	41.3	41.3	41.3	27.8	28.3	28.0	
14	Dinajpur ..	9.3	16.8	12.9	55.7	52.2	54.0	26.9	26.7	26.8	
15	Jalpaiguri ..	19.9	21.8	20.8	104.9	116.6	110.4	25.2	26.8	26.0	
16	Darjeeling ..	8.6	14.8	11.5	100.4	91.4	96.1	29.6	31.4	30.4	
17	Rangpur ..	3.4	3.7	3.5	18.5	19.1	18.8	20.8	21.0	20.9	
18	Bogra ..	..	15.8	21.0	150.1	154.5	152.2	19.3	19.4	19.3
19	Pabna ..	25.2	..	..	20.1	42.2	28.8	19.9	18.4	19.2
20	Malda ..	1.7	..	..	61.1	57.9	59.5	22.7	19.7	21.2
Dacca Division.											
21	Dacca ..	16.0	10.9	13.3	..	..	..	17.5	17.2	17.4
22	Mymensingh ..	4.1	3.9	4.0	80.7	75.4	78.1	17.8	17.7	17.7	
23	Faridpur ..	22.0	20.2	21.1	..	..	..	22.1	21.4	21.8
24	Bakarganj ..	4.3	2.6	3.5	..	..	..	14.6	13.1	13.9
Chittagong Division.											
25	Chittagong ..	5.7	4.1	5.0	138.0	154.5	145.2	18.7	17.9	18.3	
26	Noakhali ..	8.1	14.1	11.3	..	..	..	18.8	19.0	18.9
27	Tippera ..	25.2	27.0	26.1	..	..	..	16.9	16.8	16.9
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		12.6	13.3	13.0	48.0	47.2	47.6	20.4	20.6	20.5	

Annual Form No. VI.—Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the districts and towns of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1932.

No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.			Total.
									Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.		Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.
DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).												
Burdwan Division.												
1	Burdwan ..	1,466,238	684	139	..	22,710	1,270	2,517	315	148	8	544
2	Birbhum ..	936,646	390	97	..	21,287	446	1,797	238	78	7	397
3	Bankura ..	1,049,333	111	38	..	13,289	1,082	1,535	132	106	10	303
4	Midnapur ..	2,723,902	3,454	85	..	35,738	3,378	3,729	45	296	48	1,212
5	Hooghly ..	910,662	606	139	..	12,937	1,266	3,060	270	168	13	541
6	Howrah ..	843,647	1,071	215	..	5,567	2,150	1,847	262	87	5	459
Presidency Division.												
7	24-Parganas ..	2,175,265	4,129	188	..	21,790	1,211	2,504	748	337	29	1,334
8	Nadia ..	1,424,801	245	25	..	34,777	339	1,523	363	273	41	894
9	Murshidabad ..	1,287,614	301	33	..	24,194	202	370	315	282	31	739
10	Jessore ..	1,650,372	1,073	25	..	35,021	406	1,459	342	194	23	801
11	Khutha ..	1,590,833	2,412	10	..	19,768	832	1,420	463	230	39	936
Rajahahi Division.												
12	Rajahahi ..	1,393,636	533	127	..	33,251	395	523	322	205	28	666
13	Dinajpur ..	1,736,276	618	366	..	38,900	1,002	2,966	318	226	28	678
14	Jalpaiguri ..	964,395	25	31	..	16,782	1,234	3,562	191	55	2	285
15	Darjeeling ..	290,999	..	1	..	5,715	758	892	5	14	7	94
16	Rangpur ..	2,565,557	307	1,752	..	42,675	1,046	1,581	17	202	83	331
17	Bogra ..	1,067,321	198	27	..	16,586	320	655	49	251	4	406
18	Pabna ..	1,391,283	326	16	..	21,790	397	847	44	408	14	628
19	Malda ..	1,018,254	114	37	..	18,301	104	269	185	137	27	397
Dacca Division.												
20	Dacca ..	3,259,870	2,329	768	..	35,365	3,932	2,464	484	86	44	797
21	Mymensingh ..	4,990,559	2,667	2,004	..	38,092	2,283	2,569	90	95	23	1,153
22	Faridpur ..	2,312,701	2,487	79	..	35,081	2,265	2,831	395	123	16	666
23	Bakarganj ..	2,871,941	2,714	31	..	24,649	937	944	1,166	199	8	1,519
Chittagong Division.												
24	Chittagong ..	1,738,864	213	230	..	27,615	613	690	13	48	2	912
25	Noakhali ..	1,693,656	1,608	92	..	19,721	2,041	1,965	18	77	12	953
26	Tippera ..	3,034,870	2,896	161	..	31,269	2,991	1,529	49	46	25	894
Total of districts ..		46,389,495	31,511	6,716	..	677,870	32,900	46,248	11,472	3,806	500	19,469

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Population according to Census of 1931.	4 Cholera.	5 Small-pox.	6 Plague.	7 Fever.	8 Dysentery and diarrhoea.	9 Respiratory diseases.	10 Injury.				Total
									Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.
					Male.	Female.							
TOWNS.													
Burdwan district.													
1	Burdwan	39,618	34	60	..	126	82	119	3	8	..	..	13
2	Kalna ..	9,567	9	9	..	128	25	28	2	2	..	..	6
3	Katwa ..	7,772	1	9	..	46	8	30	..	2	..	..	2
4	Dainhat ..	4,845	..	1	..	47	2	24	..	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	16,373	..	..	..	52	22	63	..	7	..	..	9
6	Asansol ..	31,286	6	4	..	37	8	32	..	3	..	..	3
Birbhum district.													
7	Suri ..	10,908	1	..	..	83	9	26	..	1	2	..	3
Bankura district.													
8	Bankura	31,703	2	..	..	70	56	45	..	6	1	..	7
9	Bishnupur	19,696	2	..	..	87	29	32	..	1	..	..	1
10	Sonamukhi	10,989	..	..	..	69	30	48	..	1	2	..	3
Midnapur district.													
11	Midnapur	32,021	15	..	..	85	58	86	..	6	2	..	8
12	Ghatal	12,490	11	..	..	88	61	64	..	8	2	..	12
13	Kharar	5,736	..	1	..	22	30	25	..	1	..	..	2
14	Chandrakona	6,016	1	..	..	37	32	42	..	1	..	..	2
15	Ramjibanpur	6,230	2	..	..	26	30	54	..	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai	3,693	..	..	..	21	28	26	..	1	1	..	3
17	Tamluk	9,095	18	..	..	25	25	19	..	1	..	..	1
Hooghly district.													
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	32,634	24	7	1	177	63	123	6	17	1	1	28
19	Bansberia	14,221	4	..	..	132	8	92	..	3	..	..	3
20	Arambagh	7,461	15	1	..	60	12	25	1	6	2	..	11
21	Scrampur	39,056	26	5	..	90	98	73	1	20	..	..	25
22	Rishra-Konnagar	26,868	19	3	..	48	39	33	..	6	1	..	7
23	Uttarpara	9,350	7	..	..	27	20	22	..	5	..	..	6
24	Kotrung	7,160	5	..	..	22	19	13	..	3	..	..	4
25	Baldyabati	18,486	6	1	..	87	28	34	1	6	1	..	7
26	Bhadreswar	22,992	12	3	..	97	9	32	..	1	..	..	3
27	Champdani	25,365	4	..	..	37	31	32	..	3	1	..	4

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	11 All other causes.	12 Total deaths from all causes.	13 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
TOWNS.													
Burdwan district.													
1	Burdwan	127	561	.9	1.5	..	3.2	2.0	3.0	.3	3.2	14.2	17.9
2	Kalna ..	68	273	.9	.9	..	13.4	2.6	2.9	.6	7.1	28.5	29.8
3	Katwa ..	20	116	.1	1.1	..	5.9	1.0	3.9	.2	2.6	14.9	11.7
4	Dainhat	12	86	..	.2	..	9.7	.4	4.9	..	2.5	17.7	15.5
5	Rainganj	128	274	..	..	..	3.2	1.3	3.8	.5	7.8	16.7	19.3
6	Asansol ..	140	230	.2	.1	..	1.2	.2	1.0	.1	4.5	7.3	11.3
Birbhum district.													
7	Suri ..	15	137	.1	..	..	7.6	.8	2.4	.3	1.4	12.6	10.8
Bankura district.													
8	Bankura	153	333	.1	..	..	2.2	1.7	1.4	.2	4.8	10.5	9.8
9	Bishnupur	79	230	.1	..	..	4.4	1.4	1.6	.05	4.0	11.7	22.1
10	Sonamukhi	128	278	..	..	..	6.3	2.8	4.4	.3	11.6	25.3	25.4
Midnapur district.													
11	Midnapur	157	409	.5	..	..	2.6	1.8	2.7	.2	4.9	12.8	11.1
12	Ghatal	74	310	.9	..	..	7.1	4.9	5.2	1.0	6.0	25.0	20.0
13	Kharar	26	106	..	.2	..	3.8	5.2	4.4	.3	4.5	18.5	22.0
14	Chandrakona	57	171	.2	..	..	6.1	5.3	7.0	.3	9.5	28.4	30.4
15	Ramjibanpur	29	141	.3	..	..	4.2	4.8	8.7	..	4.6	22.6	28.1
16	Khirpai	1	79	..	..	..	5.7	7.6	7.0	.8	3	21.4	25.4
17	Tamluk	38	126	.2	..	..	2.7	2.7	2.1	.1	4.2	13.8	13.4
Hooghly district.													
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	313	736	.7	.2	..03	5.4	1.9	3.8	.9	9.6	22.5	26.6
19	Bansberia	26	195	.3	..	..	9.3	.6	1.5	.2	1.8	13.7	11.0
20	Arambagh	32	156	..	.1	..	8.0	1.6	3.3	1.5	4.3	20.9	22.8
21	Serampur	162	479	.7	.1	..	2.3	2.5	1.9	.6	4.1	13.2	13.2
22	Rishra-Konnagar	87	236	.7	.1	..	1.8	1.4	1.2	.3	3.2	8.8	11.0
23	Uttarpara	45	127	.7	..	..	2.9	2.1	2.3	.6	4.8	13.6	17.7
24	Kotrung	28	91	..	..	..	3.1	2.7	1.8	.6	3.9	12.7	14.9
25	Baldyabati	136	299	.3	.05	..	4.7	1.5	1.8	.4	7.4	16.2	17.0
26	Bhadreswar	109	265	.5	.1	..	4.2	.4	1.4	.1	4.7	11.5	14.4
27	Champdani	85	193	.2	..	..	1.4	1.2	1.3	.2	3.3	7.6	10.2

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Population according to Census of 1931.	4 Cholera.	5 Small-pox.	6 Plague.	7 Fever.	8 Dysentery and diarrhoea.	9 Respiratory diseases.	10 Injury.			Total.		
									Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.		Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.
									Male.	Female.				
TOWNS.														
Howrah district.														
28	Howrah	224,873	160	294	..	329	909	1,792	9	8	87	1	..	105
29	Bally	30,347	39	30	..	98	35	48	..	..	6	..	..	6
24-Parganas district.														
30	South Suburban	39,499	51	3	..	203	121	129	3	..	7	2	..	12
31	Tollyganj	24,476	13	1	..	63	34	59	1	..	2	1	..	4
32	Budge-Budge	24,183	22	2	..	227	57	17	2	1	11	3	..	17
33	Baranagar	37,050	47	24	..	124	151	170	3	..	13	..	..	17
34	Kamarhati	30,354	33	3	..	110	68	71	..	1	17	..	1	19
35	Rajpur	11,433	27	..	..	44	14	45	1	3	1	..	..	5
36	Baruipur	6,483	4	..	..	25	9	15	..	..	1	..	..	1
37	Jaynagar	9,755	14	..	..	28	20	18	..	..	2	..	..	3
38	North Dum-Dum	4,535	1	..	..	20	26	17	..	..	3	..	..	4
39	South Dum-Dum	18,471	9	4	..	35	20	42	..	..	2	..	..	4
40	Khardah	5,998	5	..	..	18	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	2
41	Barrackpur	25,395	4	..	..	28	14	34	1	..	1	..	..	3
42	Panhati	11,699	13	..	..	20	10	39	..	3	6	..	..	9
43	North Barrackpur	16,258	7	..	..	57	31	45	..	..	3	..	..	3
44	Titagarh	49,584	14	1	..	509	23	11	..	1	5	..	1	7
45	Garula	14,033	10	..	..	35	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Nalhati	30,908	4	..	..	35	15	30	..	1	4	..	..	5
47	Halisahar	16,770	1	4	..	21	13	25	..	..	1	..	..	1
48	Kanchrapara	15,005	..	..	..	75	8	23	1	1	2	..	..	4
49	Bhatpara	84,975	40	5	..	419	65	138	1	..	5	2	..	8
50	Barasat	8,672	4	..	..	45	8	10	..	..	..	1	..	1
51	Gobardanga	4,525	16	..	..	24	8	31	2	..	..	..	..	2
52	Basirhat	21,287	16	3	..	119	31	72	1	..	5	4	..	10
53	Baduria	13,677	15	2	..	112	33	51	..	1	9	1	..	11
54	Taki	8,234	4	..	..	38	10	14	..	..	1	..	..	1
55	Dum-Dum	5,350	1	..	..	1	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
City of Calcutta.														
56	Calcutta	1,196,734	1,212	685	..	3,521	2,810	9,410	31	29	629	4	42	735

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Population according to Census of 1931.	4 Cholera.	5 Small-pox.	6 Plague.	7 Fever.	8 Dysentery and diarrhoea.	9 Respiratory diseases.	10 Injury.				Total.		
									Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.	
									Male.	Female.					
TOWNS.															
Nadia district.															
57	Krishnagar	24,284	27	..	..	90	11	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
58	Nabadwip	18,861	8	..	..	227	48	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
59	Ranaghat	11,395	2	..	..	49	14	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
60	Birnagar	2,341	4	..	..	14	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
61	Santipur	24,992	2	..	..	195	50	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
62	Chakdaha	3,986	1	..	..	25	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
63	Kushtia	9,405	1	..	..	32	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
64	Kumarkhali	3,362	..	..	..	42	17	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
65	Meherpur	6,205	..	..	..	35	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Murshidabad district.															
66	Berhampur	27,403	3	..	..	221	21	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
67	Murshidabad	9,483	1	..	..	114	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
68	Jaganj-Azimganj	10,998	..	..	..	24	9	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
69	Kandi	12,616	..	..	..	92	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
70	Jangipur	12,796	3	..	..	83	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
71	Dhulian	9,767	48	..	..	97	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jessore district.															
72	Jessore	11,356	..	..	..	44	11	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
73	Kotechandpur	6,115	..	..	..	84	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
74	Mahespur	3,321	..	..	..	46	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Khulna district.															
76	Khulna	19,120	24	..	..	102	14	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
76	Satkhira	11,241	11	..	..	99	8	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
77	Debhatta	4,954	2	..	..	28	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rajshahi district.															
78	Rajshahi	27,064	3	..	..	137	29	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
79	Nator ..	8,318	3	..	..	56	9	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dinajpur district.															
80	Dinajpur	19,156	2	..	..	134	38	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Jalpaiguri district.															
81	Jalpaiguri	18,962	..	..	..	59	14	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	11 All other causes.	12 Total deaths from all causes.	13 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
TOWNS.														
Nadia district.														
57	Krishnagar	116	290	1.1	..	..	3.7	.5	1.9	..	..	4.8	11.9	11.2
58	Nabadwip	128	467	.4	.2	..	12.0	2.5	2.3	..	.4	6.8	24.8	17.5
59	Ranaghat	26	118	..	..	..	4.3	1.2	1.7	..	..	2.3	10.3	13.3
60	Birnagar	35	59	1.7	..	..	6.0	..	2.1	..	..	14.9	25.2	27.3
61	Santipur	149	477	.1	.1	..	7.8	..	2.7	..	..	6.0	19.1	26.4
62	Chakdaha	19	63	..	..	..	6.3	..	3.5	..	..	4.8	15.8	23.1
63	Kushdia	25	88	.1	..	..	3.4	.5	1.3	..	1.4	2.7	9.3	12.3
64	Kumarbhali	4	86	..	..	..	12.5	5.0	6.2	..	..	1.2	25.6	24.4
65	Mehrpur	15	70	..	..	..	5.6	.5	1.8	..	1.0	2.4	11.3	13.4
Murshidabad district.														
66	Berhampur	139	474	.1	.04	..	8.1	.7	3.0	..	..	5.1	17.3	23.1
67	Murshidabad	2	139	.1	..	..	12.0	.4	1.8	..	..	.2	14.6	22.0
68	Jaganj-Azinganj	86	152	..	..	..	2.2	.8	2.5	..	..	7.8	13.8	21.2
69	Kandi	40	162	..	..	..	7.3	.8	1.0	..	..	3.2	12.8	16.5
70	Jangipur	3	115	.2	..	..	6.5	.5	.8	..	..	.7	9.0	12.0
71	Dhulan	8	164	4.9	..	..	9.9	.4	.5	..	..	.8	16.8	18.5
Jessore district.														
72	Jessore	39	127	..	..	..	3.9	1.0	2.5	..	..	3.4	11.2	16.3
73	Kotchandpur	10	116	.2	..	..	13.7	.5	2.6	..	..	1.6	19.0	24.0
74	Mahespur	11	82	..	..	..	13.8	.9	4.5	..	2.1	3.3	24.7	30.0
Khulna district.														
75	Khulna	46	219	1.2	.05	..	5.3	.7	1.2	..	..	.4	11.4	15.0
76	Satkhira	31	179	1.0	..	..	8.8	.6	2.2	..	..	2.7	15.9	22.1
77	Debbhatta	1	49	.4	..	..	5.6	2.0	1.4	..	..	.2	9.9	13.7
Rajshahi district.														
78	Rajshahi	161	412	.1	..	..	5.1	1.0	2.4	..	..	5.9	15.2	15.6
79	Nator ..	35	138	.4	..	..	6.7	1.1	4.0	..	..	4.2	16.6	20.2
Dinaipur district.														
80	Dinaipur	73	327	.1	.05	..	7.0	2.0	3.9	..	..	3.8	17.1	9.9
Jalpaiguri district.														
81	Jalpaiguri	74	242	..	..	..	3.1	.7	4.6	..	..	3.9	12.8	13.1

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Population according to Census of 1931.	4 Cholera.	5 Small-pox.	6 Plague.	7 Fever.	8 Dysentery and diarrhoea.	9 Respiratory diseases.	10 Injury.					
									Suicide.		Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.				
TOWNS.														
Darjeeling district.														
82	Darjeeling	21,185	..	..	..	147	26	114	1	..	7	..	..	8
83	Kurseong	7,451	..	..	..	115	11	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur district.														
84	Rangpur	20,749	..	..	..	96	23	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Galbandha	8,479	..	1	..	40	6	11	..	..	5	1	..	6
Bogra district.														
86	Bogra ..	14,819	4	..	..	53	10	19	..	..	4	..	..	4
87	Sherpur	4,279	..	..	..	35	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna district.														
88	Pabna	21,904	..	..	..	48	7	9	..	1	5	1	..	7
89	Sirajganj	32,467	1	..	..	170	23	27	1	1	59	..	..	61
Malda district.														
90	English Bazar	16,907	2	2	..	110	25	32	1	2	7	..	..	10
91	Old Malda	2,779	..	..	..	25	5	9	..	1	..	..	..	1
92	Nawabganj	15,826	..	..	..	106	23	20	..	1	2	..	..	3
Dacca district.														
93	Dacca	138,518	17	1	..	361	255	972	6	9	56	1	3	74
94	Narayanganj	34,189	18	3	..	172	66	35	2	2	14	..	..	19
Mymensingh district.														
95	Mymensingh	30,480	..	4	..	195	24	38	..	1	8	2	..	10
96	Mukttagacha	6,131	3	..	..	20	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
97	Netrakona	10,980	8	..	..	101	2	5	..	..	12	..	..	12

1		2		11		12		13									
		Districts and towns.		All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
No.								Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
																For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
TOWNS.																	
Darjeeling district.																	
82	Darjeeling	..	226	521	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	1.3	5.4	..4	10.7	24.6	21.4
83	Kurseong	..	86	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.4	1.5	3.3	..	11.5	31.8	34.1
Rangpur district.																	
84	Rangpur	..	125	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	1.1	..8	..7	6.0	12.5	11.6
85	Gaibandha	..	28	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	..7	1.3	..	3.3	11.1	7.7
Bogra district.																	
86	Bogra ..	..	50	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	..7	1.3	..3	3.4	9.4	7.5
87	Sherpur	..	15	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	1.7	3.7	..	3.5	17.1	17.3
Pabna district.																	
88	Pabna	..	30	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..3	..4	..3	1.4	4.6	10.0
89	Sirajganj	..	60	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	..6	..8	1.9	1.8	10.5	15.6
Malda district.																	
90	English Bazar	..	60	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	1.4	1.9	..6	3.5	14.2	15.9
91	Old Malda	..	12	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	1.8	3.2	..4	4.3	18.7	29.9
92	Nawabganj	..	102	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	1.5	1.3	..2	6.4	16.0	21.0
Dacca district.																	
93	Dacca	..	1,222	2,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	1.8	7.0	..5	8.8	20.9	25.4
94	Narayanganj	..	351	664	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	1.9	1.0	..5	10.3	19.4	27.5
Mymensingh district.																	
95	Mymensingh	..	97	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	..8	1.2	..3	3.2	12.1	13.8
96	Mukttagacha	..	32	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..3	1.0	..2	5.2	10.4	10.4
97	Netrakona	..	50	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	..2	..4	1.1	4.5	16.2	16.5

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Population according to Census of 1931.	4 Cholera.	5 Small-pox.	6 Plague.	7 Fever.	8 Dysentery and diarrhoea.	9 Respiratory diseases.	10 Injury.				Total.	
									Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.
									Male.	Female.				
TOWNS.														
Mymensingh district.														
98	Jamalpur ..	23,077	3	..	..	141	19	37	..	..	1	..	..	1
99	Sherpur ..	19,547	4	..	..	130	17	26	..	..	1	..	..	1
100	Kishoreganj ..	15,437	11	..	..	49	27	30	..	..	1	..	..	2
101	Bajitpur ..	11,650	1	1	..	72	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Tangail ..	16,082	3	..	..	62	7	20	..	..	5	..	..	5
103	Gauripur ..	6,319	..	..	..	17	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur district.														
104	Faridpur ..	15,516	..	..	..	54	8	13	..	..	2	..	..	3
105	Madaripur ..	26,894	9	3	..	62	31	6	..	..	5	..	..	5
106	Rajbari ..	7,104	..	..	..	75	12	20	..	..	..	1	..	3
Bakerganj district.														
107	Barisal ..	35,716	54	..	..	240	61	27	2	1	4	..	..	7
108	Dhalakati ..	6,496	4	..	..	19	4	3	..	1	1	..	..	2
109	Naichiti ..	1,946	3	..	..	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Pirojpur ..	10,959	19	..	..	57	5	7	..	1	10	..	..	11
111	Patnakhali ..	6,434	15	..	..	14	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	5
112	Bhola ..	5,558	11	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	2
Chittagong district.														
113	Chittagong ..	53,156	4	2	..	231	64	65	5	1	11	..	..	17
114	Cox's Bazar ..	5,018	..	..	..	35	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Noakhali district.														
115	Noakhali ..	13,063	7	..	..	33	16	8	..	..	3	..	..	3
Tippera district.														
116	Cornilla ..	31,365	31	2	..	69	20	11	1	..	12	..	..	13
117	Brahmanbaria ..	26,062	6	..	..	118	30	6	1	2	..	..	..	3
118	Chandpur ..	16,838	13	..	..	23	29	13	..	2	4	..	..	6
Total of Towns ..		3,511,585	2,399	1,194	1	13,643	6,662	16,001	108	112	1,262	64	60	1,606
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		49,901,080	33,910	7,910	1	691,513	39,562	62,249	1,289	1,622	12,734	3,870	560	20,075

13
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

No.	Districts and towns.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
TOWNS.													
Mymensingh district.													
98	Jamalpur ..	120	321	.1	..	..	6.1	.8	1.6	.04	5.2	13.9	14.5
99	Sherpur ..	137	315	.2	..	..	6.6	.9	1.3	.05	7.0	16.1	16.2
100	Kishoreganj ..	44	163	.7	..	..	3.2	1.8	1.9	.1	2.8	10.5	11.7
101	Bajitpur ..	26	113	.1	.1	..	6.2	.4	.4	..	2.2	9.7	10.1
102	Tangali ..	54	151	.2	..	..	3.8	.4	1.2	.3	3.3	9.4	14.0
103	Gauripur ..	8	42	..	..	..	2.7	1.9	.8	..	1.3	6.6	5.2
Faridpur district.													
104	Faridpur ..	27	105	..	..	..	3.5	.5	.8	.2	1.7	6.8	14.5
105	Madaripur ..	46	162	.3	.1	..	2.3	1.2	.2	.2	1.7	6.0	12.3
106	Rajbari ..	19	129	..	..	..	10.5	1.7	2.8	.4	2.7	18.1	22.7
Bakarganj district.													
107	Barisal ..	102	491	1.5	..	..	6.7	1.7	.7	.2	2.8	13.7	12.0
108	Jhalakati ..	34	66	.6	..	..	2.9	.6	.5	.3	5.2	10.2	10.8
109	Nalchiti ..	2	16	1.5	..	..	3.1	1.0	1.5	..	1.0	8.2	10.2
110	Pirojpur ..	76	175	1.7	..	..	5.2	.5	.6	1.0	6.9	16.0	14.9
111	Patuakhali ..	35	74	2.3	..	..	2.2	.8	..	.8	5.4	11.5	9.6
112	Bhola ..	17	41	2.0	..	..	.7	.5	.7	.4	3.1	7.4	6.3
Chittagong district.													
113	Chittagong ..	218	601	.1	.04	..	4.3	1.2	1.2	.3	4.1	11.3	13.5
114	Cox's Bazar ..	10	48	..	..	..	7.0	.2	.2	.2	2.0	9.6	13.5
Noakhali district.													
115	Noakhali ..	41	108	.5	..	..	2.5	1.2	.6	.2	3.1	8.3	9.4
Tippera district.													
116	Comilla ..	73	219	1.0	.1	..	2.2	.6	.3	.4	2.3	7.0	5.3
117	Brahmanbaria ..	173	336	.2	..	..	4.4	1.2	.2	.1	6.5	12.6	14.8
118	Chandpur ..	39	123	.8	..	..	1.4	1.7	.8	.3	2.3	7.3	9.8
Total of Towns ..		22,485	63,991	.7	.3	.0003	3.9	1.9	4.5	.4	6.4	18.2	20.7
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		166,999	1,022,219	.7	.2	.00002	13.8	.8	1.2	.4	3.3	20.5	22.6

Supplementary Annual Form No. VI (A).—Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the districts and towns of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1932.

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Malaria.		4 Enteric fever.		5 Measles.		6 Relapsing fever.		7 Kala-azar.		8 Other fevers.		9 Dysentery.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).															
Burdwan Division.															
1	Burdwan ..	11,536	7.9	164	.1	43	-.03	18	-.01	29	-.02	10,920	7.4	435	.3
2	Birbhum ..	10,506	11.2	254	.3	43	-.04	70	.1	14	-.01	10,400	11.1	218	.2
3	Bankura ..	7,334	7.0	40	-.04	45	-.04	72	.1	23	-.02	5,775	5.5	238	.2
4	Midnapur ..	19,388	7.1	399	.1	69	-.02	1	-.0004	57	-.02	15,824	5.8	1,542	.6
5	Hooghly ..	8,738	9.6	714	.8	53	.1	36	-.04	106	.1	3,290	3.6	231	.2
6	Howrah ..	1,658	2.0	151	.2	46	-.05	110	.1	97	.1	3,505	4.1	402	.5
Presidency Division.															
7	24-Parganas ..	5,029	2.3	24	-.01	38	-.02			486	.2	16,213	7.4	584	.3
8	Nadia ..	28,598	20.1	144	.1	125	.1	180	.1	137	.1	7,655	3.8	216	.1
9	Murshidabad ..	16,212	12.6	126	.1	15	-.01	49	-.04	250	.1	5,892	5.9	123	.1
10	Jessore ..	28,542	17.3	257	.1	61	-.04	19	-.01	318	-.2	7,058	3.6	250	.1
11	Khulna ..	11,707	7.4	479	.3	44	-.03	162	.1				4.4	370	.2
Rajshahi Division.															
12	Rajshahi ..	26,079	18.7	135	.1	99	.1	64	-.04	255	.2	6,619	4.7	208	.1
13	Dinajpur ..	22,067	12.7	518	.3	193	.1	188	.1	1,463	.8	14,471	8.3	365	.2
14	Jalpaiguri ..	9,594	9.9	223	.2	150	.1	165	.2	130	.1	6,520	6.8	631	.6
15	Darjeeling ..	2,498	8.6	35	.1	18	.1	71	.2	88	.3	3,005	10.3	537	1.8
16	Rangpur ..	20,312	7.9	1,868	.7	98	-.04	1,514	.6	435	.2	18,448	7.2	505	.2
17	Bogra ..	9,769	9.1	111	.1	67	.1	191	.2	311	.3	6,137	5.7	177	.2
18	Pabna ..	13,598	9.8	128	.1	46	-.03	76	-.05	159	.1	7,783	5.6	239	.2
19	Malda ..	15,689	15.4	187	.2	3	-.003	20	-.02	330	.3	2,072	2.0	57	.05
Dacca Division.															
20	Dacca ..	11,608	3.6	270	.1	240	.1			902	.3	22,345	6.8	2,652	.8
21	Mymensingh ..	11,989	2.4	441	.1	213	-.04	200	.04	858	.2	49,391	9.9	1,487	.3
22	Faridpur ..	17,494	7.6	386	.2	62	-.03	372	.2	530	.2	16,237	7.0	1,697	.7
23	Bakarganj ..	717	7.2	181	.1	51	-.02	110	-.04	217	.1	23,373	8.1	701	.2
Chittagong Division.															
24	Chittagong ..	1,877	1.1	217	.1	19	-.01	113	.1	192	.1	25,197	14.5	410	.2
25	Noakhali ..	3,248	1.9	725	.4	195	.1	462	.3	594	.3	14,497	8.6	1,291	.8
26	Tippura ..	8,742	2.9	464	.1	147	-.04	74	-.02	1,844	.6	19,998	6.6	2,253	.7
Total of Districts ..		324,529	7.0	8,641	-.2	2,183	-.04	4,337	.1	10,074	-.2	328,106	7.1	17,819	.4

1	2	10		11		12		13		14		15	16			17	
		Diarrhoea.		Influenza.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other respiratory diseases.		Deaths from child-birth.*	Male.	Female.	Total.		Infant mortality rate.
No.	Districts and towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).																	
Burdwan Division.																	
1	Burdwan ..	835	.6	49	-.03	1,530	1.0	401	-.3	537	.4	262	4,078	3,497	7,575	199.9	
2	Birbhum ..	228	-.2	80	-.1	498	-.5	246	-.3	973	1.0	184	3,500	2,901	6,401	203.8	
3	Bankura ..	844	-.8	64	-.1	730	-.7	329	-.3	412	-.4	186	2,713	2,336	5,049	186.9	
4	Midnapur ..	1,836	-.7	194	-.1	2,285	-.8	551	-.2	699	-.2	582	5,952	5,430	11,382	161.3	
5	Hooghly ..	1,035	1.1	63	-.1	2,054	2.2	469	-.5	474	-.5	201	2,487	2,078	4,565	196.0	
6	Howrah ..	1,748	2.1	63	-.1	704	-.8	467	-.5	613	-.7	131	1,783	1,405	3,188	149.6	
Presidency Division.																	
7	24-Parganas.	627	-.3	105	-.05	1,275	-.6	565	-.3	559	-.3	297	4,649	3,976	8,625	150.5	
8	Nadia ..	123	-.1	34	-.02	889	-.6	273	-.2	327	-.2	368	5,245	4,717	9,962	217.2	
9	Murshidabad ..	79	-.1	35	-.03	275	-.2	97	-.1	163	-.1	210	4,349	3,529	7,878	160.4	
10	Jessore ..	156	-.1	56	-.03	879	-.5	261	-.2	263	-.2	414	3,539	3,142	6,681	205.7	
11	Khulna ..	462	-.3	32	-.02	755	-.5	319	-.2	314	-.2	532	4,400	3,802	8,202	202.6	
Rajshahi Division.																	
12	Rajshahi ..	187	-.1	29	-.02	215	-.1	89	-.1	190	-.1	383	5,021	4,734	9,755	236.7	
13	Dinajpur ..	637	-.4	127	-.1	2,015	1.2	383	-.2	441	-.2	751	5,866	5,012	10,878	198.5	
14	Jalpaiguri ..	603	-.6	188	-.2	2,419	2.5	555	-.6	400	-.4	657	3,034	2,769	5,803	178.1	
15	Darjeeling ..	221	-.8	101	-.3	342	1.2	320	1.1	129	-.4	38	857	729	1,586	153.8	
16	Rangpur ..	541	-.2	283	-.1	564	-.2	321	-.1	413	-.2	869	8,690	8,260	16,950	259.9	
17	Bogra ..	143	-.1	114	-.1	210	-.2	133	-.1	198	-.2	218	2,879	2,370	5,249	196.4	
18	Pabna ..	158	-.1	25	-.02	407	-.3	191	-.1	224	-.2	328	3,722	2,858	6,580	168.3	
19	Malda ..	47	-.04	28	-.03	104	-.1	67	-.1	70	-.1	104	2,391	2,092	4,483	149.7	
Dacca Division.																	
20	Dacca ..	1,280	-.4	255	-.1	671	-.2	593	-.2	945	-.3	724	7,837	6,769	14,606	177.2	
21	Mymensingh ..	796	-.2	166	-.03	623	-.1	837	-.2	943	-.2	956	12,614	10,680	23,294	174.2	
22	Faridpur ..	568	-.2	131	-.1	1,205	-.5	334	-.1	1,161	-.5	535	6,284	5,206	11,490	168.3	
23	Bakarganj ..	236	-.1	83	-.03	318	-.1	110	-.04	433	-.1	215	5,137	4,042	9,179	157.2	
Chittagong Division.																	
24	Chittagong ..	203	-.1	39	-.02	462	-.3	108	-.1	81	-.04	352	3,792	3,262	7,054	157.5	
25	Noakhali ..	750	-.4	259	-.1	713	-.4	155	-.1	838	-.5	676	3,863	3,353	7,216	135.2	
26	Tipperra ..	738	-.2	245	-.1	471	-.1	373	-.1	440	-.1	755	6,071	4,957	11,028	136.9	
Total of Districts ..		15,081	-.3	2,848	-.1	22,613	-.5	8,547	-.2	12,240	-.3	10,928	120,753	103,906	224,659	178.6	

* Deaths during or within 14 days of labour.

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Malaria.		4 Enteric fever.		5 Measles.		6 Relapsing fever.		7 Kala-azar.		8 Other fevers.		9 Dysentery.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
TOWNS.															
Burdwan District.															
1	Burdwan ..	83	2.1	29	.7	3	.1	..	..	7	.2	4	.1	49	1.2
2	Katwa ..	24	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1.0	94	9.8	17	1.8
3	Katwa ..	1	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	5.8	8	1.0
4	Dainhat ..	45	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.4	2	.4
5	Raniganj ..	34	2.1	3	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	.9	9	.5
6	Asansol ..	2	.1	3	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1.0	7	.2
Birbhum District.															
7	Suri ..	32	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	4.7	5	.4
Bankura District.															
8	Bankura ..	1	.03	..	..	3	.1	..	..	1	.03	65	2.0	23	.7
9	Vishnupur ..	20	1.0	..	..	2	.1	..	..	..	..	64	3.2	3	.1
10	Sonamukhi ..	15	1.4	3	.3	7	.6	..	..	..	..	44	4.0	4	.4
Midnapur District.															
11	Midnapur ..	2	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.03	82	2.6	40	1.2
12	Ghatal ..	20	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	5.5	13	1.0
13	Kharsar ..	3	.5	6	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2.3	2	.3
14	Chandrakona ..	14	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1.0	17	2.8	9	1.5
15	Ramjibapur ..	14	2.2	..	..	1	.2	..	..	..	..	11	1.8	3	.5
16	Khirpai ..	..	..	1	.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5.7	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	2	.2	..	..	1	.1	..	..	..	..	21	2.3	11	1.2
Hooghly District.															
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	14	.4	24	.7	..	..	..	..	4	.1	135	4.1	33	1.0
19	Bansberia ..	20	1.4	2	.1	..	..	..	..	1	.1	109	7.7	1	.1
20	Arambagh ..	52	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.4	5	.7	1	.1
21	Seramipur ..	14	.4	10	.3	..	..	..	..	6	.1	57	1.5	61	1.6
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	13	.5	5	.2	1	.04	..	..	1	.04	27	1.0	11	.4
23	Uttarpura ..	5	.5	9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1.4	13	1.4
24	Kotrung ..	6	.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	14	1.9	7	1.0
25	Baidyabati ..	14	.8	6	.3	1	.05	..	..	1	.05	65	3.5	12	.6
26	Bhadreswar ..	11	.5	1	.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	3.6	6	.3
27	Chanddani ..	9	.3	..	..	1	.04	..	..	..	..	27	1.1	9	.3

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	10 Diarrhoea.		11 Influenza.		12 Pneumonia.		13 Phthisis.		14 Other respiratory diseases.		15 Deaths from child-birth.*	16 Deaths under one year.			17 Infant mortality rate.
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
TOWNS.																
Burdwan District.																
1	Burdwan ..	33	.8	..	..	68	1.7	18	.4	33	.8	13	13	26	54.4
2	Kalna ..	8	.8	1	..	21	2.2	2	.2	4	.4	..	28	48	448.5	
3	Katwa ..	..	..	..	..	21	2.7	9	1.2	..	..	..	9	17	220.7
4	Dainhat ..	..	..	..	..	18	3.7	1	.2	5	1.0	..	7	4	268.3
5	Raniganj ..	13	.8	..	..	31	1.9	11	.7	21	1.3	7	32	57	161.4
6	Asansol ..	1	.03	..	..	22	.7	7	.2	3	.1	3	20	31	83.1
Birbhum District.																
7	Suri ..	4	.4	..	..	16	1.5	5	.4	5	.4	2	7	10	128.2
Bankura District.																
8	Bankura ..	33	1.0	3	..	28	.9	4	.1	10	.3	9	24	47	114.6	
9	Vishnupur ..	26	1.3	..	..	20	1.0	1	.05	11	.5	2	24	41	106.5
10	Sonamukhl ..	26	2.4	..	..	28	2.5	4	.4	16	1.4	7	39	65	197.5
Midnapur District.																
11	Midnapur ..	18	.6	..	..	55	1.7	13	.4	18	.6	..	10	19	32.6
12	Ghatal ..	48	3.9	..	..	41	3.3	4	.3	19	1.5	3	19	41	142.3
13	Kharar ..	28	4.9	..	..	8	1.4	8	1.4	9	1.6	4	8	11	100.0
14	Chandrakona ..	23	3.8	1	..	33	5.5	2	.3	6	1.0	5	16	18	222.2	
15	Ramjibampur ..	27	4.3	6	1.0	27	4.3	1	.2	20	3.2	10	7	15	116.2	
16	Khirpai ..	28	7.6	..	..	18	4.9	..	..	8	2.2	..	3	6	100.0
17	Tamluk ..	14	1.5	..	..	6	.6	4	.4	9	1.0	..	7	13	74.7
Hooghly District.																
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	30	.9	..	..	66	2.0	26	.8	31	.9	14	99	170	158.7
19	Bansberia ..	7	.5	1	..	9	.6	4	.3	8	.6	1	11	13	208.7	
20	Arambagh ..	11	1.5	..	..	21	2.8	2	.3	2	.3	3	11	10	165.3
21	Serampur ..	37	.9	..	..	25	.6	18	.5	30	.8	8	41	28	91.9
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	28	1.0	1	..	8	.3	8	.3	16	.6	7	24	27	146.9	
23	Uttarpara ..	7	.7	1	..	9	1.0	6	.6	6	.6	1	12	8	99.5	
24	Kotrung ..	12	1.7	1	..	6	.8	4	.6	2	.3	2	10	20	129.8	
25	Baidyabati ..	16	.9	1	..	21	1.1	6	.3	6	.3	5	35	34	155.4	
26	Bhadreswar ..	3	.1	2	..	12	.5	7	.3	11	.5	4	48	29	77	
27	Chandplani ..	22	.9	2	..	15	.6	7	.3	8	.3	1	31	24	130.9	

* Deaths during or within 14 days of labour.

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Malaria.		4 Enteric fever.		5 Measles.		6 Relapsing fever.		7 Kala-azar.		8 Other fevers.		9 Dysentery.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
TOWNS.															
Howrah District.															
28	Howrah ..	42	.2	227	1.0	11	.04	..	..	13	.1	36	.2	564	2.5
29	Bally ..	16	.5	6	.2	1	.03	..	..	..	..	75	2.5	11	.4
24-Parganas District.															
30	South Suburban ..	87	2.2	50	1.3	2	.05	..	..	11	.3	53	1.3	45	1.1
31	Tollyganj ..	10	.4	6	.2	..	..	..	..	3	.1	44	1.8	19	.8
32	Budge-Budge ..	1	.4	1	.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	9.3	52	2.1
33	Baranagar ..	22	.6	25	.7	2	.05	..	..	4	..	71	1.9	100	2.7
34	Kamarhati ..	12	.4	1	.03	..	..	..	..	5	.2	92	3.0	49	1.6
35	Rajpur ..	8	.7	3	.3	1	.1	..	..	1	.1	31	2.7	4	.3
36	Baruipur ..	7	1.1	1	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2.6	7	1.1
37	Jaynagar ..	5	.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.2	21	2.1	11	1.1
38	North Dum-Dum ..	2	.4	1	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.7	6	1.3
39	South Dum-Dum ..	5	.3	7	.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1.2	13	.7
40	Khardah ..	1	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2.8	3	.5
41	Barrackpur ..	5	.2	1	.04	..	..	..	..	1	.04	21	.8	11	.4
42	Panihati ..	9	.8	1	.1	..	..	..	..	3	.3	7	.6	2	.2
43	North Barrackpur ..	22	1.3	4	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1.9	20	1.2
44	Titagarh ..	..	..	1	.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	508	10.2	3	.1
45	Garulia ..	16	1.1	2	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1.2	3	.2
46	Naibhati ..	4	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1.0	11	.3
47	Halisahar ..	21	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	74	4.9	1	.1
49	Bhatpara ..	26	.3	21	.2	1	.01	..	..	2	.02	369	4.3	30	.3
50	Barasat ..	38	4.4	..	..	1	.1	..	..	..	..	6	.7	8	.9
51	Gobardanga ..	11	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2.9	6	1.3
52	Basirhat ..	35	1.6	6	.3	..	..	..	..	9	.4	69	3.2	20	.9
53	Baduria ..	6	.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	.7	96	7.0	26	1.9
54	Taki ..	3	.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	34	4.1	6	.7
55	Dum-Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.2	..	..	1	.2
City of Calcutta.															
56	Calcutta ..	882	.7	864	.7	189	.1	..	..	241	.2	1,345	1.1	1,490	1.2
Nadia District.															
57	Krishnagar ..	7	.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.1	81	3.3	7	.3
58	Nabadwip ..	9	.5	13	.7	1	.05	..	..	3	.2	201	10.7	34	1.8

No.	Districts and towns.	10		11		12		13		14		15	16		17	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.		Total.	Infant mortality rate.
28	Howrah ..	345	1.5	..	4	..	1	1.5	177	.8	736	3.3	699	534	1,233	225.3
29	Bally ..	24	.8	..	1	..	18	.6	10	.3	16	.5	27	30	57	115.1
TOWNS.																
Howrah District.																
30	South Suburban ..	76	1.9	..	1	..	57	1.4	13	.3	58	1.5	94	99	193	234.2
31	Tollyganj ..	15	.6	..	..	..	31	1.3	11	.4	17	.7	20	12	32	65.3
32	Budge-Budge ..	5	.2	..	..	..	3	.1	4	.2	10	.4	8	6	14	45.3
33	Baranagar ..	51	1.4	..	2	..	55	1.5	41	1.1	72	1.9	79	84	163	176.0
34	Kamarhati ..	19	.6	..	3	..	14	.5	14	.5	16	.5	23	18	41	89.7
35	Rajpur ..	10	.9	..	2	..	30	2.6	7	.6	6	.5	12	10	22	91.7
36	Baruipur ..	2	.3	..	1	..	6	.9	2	.3	6	.9	3	3	6	71.4
37	Jaynagar ..	9	.9	..	..	..	..	..	4	.4	14	1.4	5	4	9	100.0
38	North Dum-Dum ..	20	4.4	..	..	..	13	2.9	2	.4	2	.4	7	9	16	149.5
39	South Dum-Dum ..	7	4.4	..	1	..	21	1.1	9	.5	12	.6	28	24	52	143.2
40	Khardah ..	1	.2	..	1	..	13	2.2	6	1.0	5	.8	2	7	9	78.3
41	Barrackpur ..	3	1.1	..	..	..	14	.5	5	.2	15	.6	11	11	22	125.7
42	Panlhati ..	8	.7	..	..	..	22	1.9	7	.6	10	.8	21	16	37	137.0
43	North Barrackpur ..	11	.7	..	..	..	25	1.5	9	.5	11	.7	23	17	40	110.2
44	Titagarh ..	20	4.4	..	..	..	6	1.1	2	.04	3	.1	60	60	120	173.1
45	Garulia ..	4	.3	..	..	..	4	.3	1	.1	2	.1	9	10	19	109.2
46	Nalhati ..	4	.1	..	..	..	10	.5	6	.2	8	.3	29	17	46	125.7
47	Halsabar ..	13	.8	..	4	..	14	.8	1	.1	10	.6	12	11	23	190.1
48	Kanchrapara ..	7	.5	..	..	..	12	.8	7	.5	..	..	9	7	16	69.3
49	Bhatpara ..	35	4.4	..	4	..	89	1.0	15	.2	30	.3	109	66	175	122.0
50	Barasat ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.8	1	.1	2	.2	8	6	14	129.6
51	Gobardanga ..	2	.4	..	..	..	18	4.0	5	1.1	8	1.8	2	..	2	74.1
52	Basirhat ..	11	.5	..	..	..	53	2.5	18	.8	1	.05	32	52	84	163.1
53	Baduria ..	7	.5	..	..	..	39	2.8	2	.1	10	.7	17	12	29	138.1
54	Taki ..	4	.5	..	2	..	3	.4	..	..	9	1.1	6	8	14	90.9
55	Dum-Dum ..	5	.9	..	..	..	2	.4	1	.2	1	.2	6	2	8	112.6
City of Calcutta.																
56	Calcutta ..	1,320	1.1	537	.4	2,108	1.8	2,280	1.9	4,425	3.7	98	3,323	2,800	6,123	245.6
Nadia District.																
57	Krishnagar ..	4	.2	..	..	22	.9	9	.4	15	.6	..	35	23	58	148.3
58	Nabadwip ..	14	.7	..	..	20	1.1	12	.6	12	.6	..	40	31	71	191.3

* Deaths during or within 14 days of labour.

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Malaria.		4 Enteric fever.		5 Measles.		6 Relapsing fever.		7 Kala-azar.		8 Other fevers.		9 Dysentery.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
TOWNS.															
Nadia District.															
59	Ranaghat ..	48	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	..	..	14	1.2
60	Birnagar ..	14	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Santipur ..	65	2.6	..	..	3	.1	..	..	4	.2	116	4.6	18	.7
62	Chakdaha ..	25	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.2
63	Kushtia ..	8	.8	..	..	1	.1	..	..	1	.1	..	..	3	.3
64	KumarKhail ..	3	.9	..	..	4	1.2	..	..	..	..	35	10.4	..	..
65	Meherpur ..	17	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.2	17	2.7	2	.3
Murshidabad District.															
66	Berhampur ..	51	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Murshidabad ..	1	.1	19	.7	..	..	..	..	20	.7	131	4.8	20	.7
68	Jhaganj-Azimganj ..	1	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.2	111	11.7	3	.3
69	Kandi ..	..	..	..	..	4	.3	..	..	4	.4	10	.9	7	.6
70	Jangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.2	86	6.8	6	.5
71	Dhulian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	6.5	7	.5
Jessore District.															
72	Jessore ..	27	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kotchandpur ..	81	13.2	4	.3	..	..	..	..	3	.5	3	.3	9	.8
74	Maheshpur ..	36	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.9	..	..	1	.2
Khulna District.															
75	Khulna ..	26	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Satkhira ..	35	3.1	1	.05	..	..	..	..	3	.3	74	3.9	8	.4
77	Debbhatta ..	7	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	5.4	4	.3
Rajshahi District.															
78	Rajshahi ..	47	1.7	6	.2	..	..	..	..	7	.3	76	2.8	22	.8
79	Nator ..	20	2.4	..	..	1	.03	..	..	..	..	36	4.3	9	1.1
Dinajpur District.															
80	Dinajpur ..	10	.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	.5	114	5.9	30	1.6
Jalpaiguri District.															
81	Jalpaiguri ..	28	1.5	5	.3	..	..	..	..	15	.8	11	.6	8	.4

1	2	10		11		12		13		14		15	16		17	
		Diarrhoea.		Influenza.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other respiratory diseases.			Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
No.	Districts and towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths from child-birth.*	Male.	Female.	Total.	
TOWNS.																
Nadia District.																
59	Ranaghat ..	..	..	..	..	17	1.5	3	.3	..	..	2	9	7	16	96.4
60	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	2	.8	2	.8	..	..	1	10	5	15	312.4
61	Santipur ..	..	1.3	..	5	38	1.5	7	.3	18	.7	13	50	41	91	158.8
62	Chakdaha ..	..	.2	..	..	13	3.3	..	..	1	.2	..	7	4	11	169.2
63	Kushia ..	..	.2	..	..	6	.6	2	.2	4	.4	2	9	8	17	133.8
64	KomarKhali ..	..	5.0	..	2	11	3.3	1	.3	7	2.1	..	9	11	20	281.6
65	Meherpur ..	..	.2	..	..	7	1.1	2	.2	2	.3	3	7	5	12	127.6
Murshidabad District.																
66	Perhampur ..	1	.04	..	..	41	1.5	25	.9	17	.6	4	45	47	92	175.9
67	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	1	9	.9	6	.6	1	..	1	4	11	15	63.8
68	Jaganj-Azimganj ..	..	.2	..	..	13	1.2	8	.7	7	.6	..	3	4	7	35.0
69	Kauli ..	..	.3	..	..	5	.4	6	.5	2	.2	..	16	10	26	109.7
70	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	5	.4	4	.3	1	.1	..	5	5	10	31.7
71	Dhulia ..	..	.1	..	..	1	.1	4	.4	..	..	..	5	7	12	44.4
Jessore District.																
72	Jessore ..	..	.2	..	..	20	1.8	3	.3	6	.5	..	2	..	2	14.8
73	Kotechandpur ..	..	.3	..	..	13	2.1	1	.2	2	.3	..	3	7	10	238.1
74	Maheshpur ..	..	.9	..	..	10	3.0	2	.6	3	.9	1	3	5	8	166.6
Khulna District.																
75	Khulna ..	6	.3	..	..	16	.8	6	.3	2	.1	..	9	7	16	153.8
76	Satkhira ..	..	.3	..	..	24	2.1	..	..	1	.1	..	12	15	27	191.5
77	Debhatta ..	..	.6	..	..	3	.6	..	..	4	.8	1	6	7	13	100.0
Rajshahi District.																
78	Rajshahi ..	..	.2	..	1	30	1.1	13	.5	21	.8	7	60	32	92	145.8
79	Nator ..	..	..	..	..	22	2.6	7	.8	4	.5	4	16	10	26	211.3
Dinajpur District.																
80	Dinajpur ..	8	.4	..	..	49	2.5	5	.3	21	1.1	..	19	11	30	111.1
Jaipalguri District.																
81	Jaipalguri ..	6	.3	..	..	50	2.6	24	1.3	13	.7	9	7	7	14	39.8

Deaths during or within 14 days of labour.

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Malaria.		4 Enteric fever.		5 Measles.		6 Relapsing fever.		7 Kala-azar.		8 Other fevers.		9 Dysentery.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
TOWNS.															
Darjeeling District.															
82	Darjeeling ..	22	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	.6	112	5.3	12	.6
83	Kurseong ..	3	.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	15.0	11	1.5
Rangpur District.															
84	Rangpur ..	24	1.1	11	.5	3	.1	2	.1	8	.4	48	2.3	15	.7
85	Galbandha ..	1	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	4.6	4	.5
Bogra District.															
86	Bogra ..	4	.3	3	.2	..	..	..	..	4	.3	42	2.8	7	.5
87	Sherpur ..	34	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.2	2	.5
Pabna District.															
88	Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	2.2	3	.1
89	Seraiganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	4.4	18	.5
Malda District.															
90	English Bazar ..	77	4.5	6	.3	..	..	..	..	8	.5	19	1.1	19	1.1
91	Old Malda ..	11	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4.7	2	.7
92	Nawabganj ..	11	.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	5.0	9	.6
Dacca District.															
93	Dacca ..	52	.4	59	.4	8	.1	..	..	102	.7	140	1.0	179	1.3
94	Narayanganj ..	1	.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	5.0	53	1.5
Mymensingh District.															
95	Mymensingh ..	..	..	5	.2	..	..	..	..	1	.03	189	6.2	15	.5
96	Muktachacha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.2	19	3.1	2	.3
97	Netrokona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	9.2	2	.2
98	Jamalpur ..	22	.9	4	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	4.5	9	.4
99	Sherpur ..	35	1.8	7	.4	1	.05	..	..	1	.05	86	4.4	9	.5

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	10 Diarrhoea.		11 Influenza.		12 Pneumonia.		13 Phthisis.		14 Other respiratory diseases.		15 Deaths from child-birth.*	16 Deaths under one year.		17 Infant mortality rate.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.		Total.
TOWNS.																
Darjeeling District.																
82	Darjeeling ..	14	.7	..	..	46	2.2	62	2.9	6	.3	9	65	53	118	136.1
83	Kurseong ..	..	..	..	.1	5	.7	12	1.6	7	.9	1	29	24	53	186.6
Rangpur District.																
84	Rangpur ..	8	.4	..	.3	8	.4	..	..	2	.1	12	26	20	46	110.0
85	Galbandha ..	2	.2	..	..	5	.6	..	..	4	.5	1	10	10	20	94.3
Bogra District.																
86	Bogra ..	3	.2	..	..	12	.8	3	.2	4	.3	9	16	9	25	173.6
87	Sherpur ..	5	1.2	..	..	16	3.7	..	..	..	..	6	2	5	7	118.6
Pabna District.																
88	Pabna ..	4	.2	1	.04	1	.04	4	.2	3	.1	..	7	2	9	82.6
89	Seraiganj ..	5	.1	1	.03	11	.3	6	.2	9	.3	10	37	27	64	115.5
Malda District.																
90	English Bazar ..	6	.3	..	..	15	.9	5	.3	12	.7	1	22	10	32	78.6
91	Old Malda ..	3	1.1	..	..	4	1.4	2	.7	3	1.1	1	8	3	11	154.9
92	Nawabganj ..	14	.9	..	..	10	.6	5	.3	5	.3	7	37	25	62	120.8
Dacca District.																
93	Dacca ..	76	.5	10	.1	463	3.3	94	.7	405	2.9	60	449	397	846	183.6
94	Narayanganj ..	13	.4	..	..	16	.5	13	.4	6	.2	16	126	107	233	191.4
Mymensingh District.																
95	Mymensingh ..	9	.3	2	.1	10	.3	7	.2	19	.6	1	59	40	99	19.7
96	Mukttagacha ..	..	..	..	..	4	.6	..	..	2	.3	5	8	6	14	92.1
97	Netrokona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	.3	1	19	22	41	15.5
98	Jamalpur ..	10	.4	3	.1	19	.8	1	.04	14	.6	18	44	33	77	15.5
99	Sherpur ..	8	.4	..	..	11	.6	8	.4	7	.4	..	39	33	72	149.7

*Deaths during or within 14 days of labour.

1 No.	2 Districts and towns.	3 Malaria.		4 Enteric fever.		5 Measles.		6 Relapsing fever.		7 Kala-azar.		8 Other fevers.		9 Dysentery.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
TOWNS.															
Mymensingh District.															
100	Kishorganj ..	1	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	47	3.0	4	.3
101	Basitpur ..	44	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2.4	3	.3
102	Tangail ..	8	.5	..	.1	..	..	..	..	3	.2	49	3.0	4	.2
103	Gauripur ..	1	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.2	15	2.4	1	.2
Faridpur District.															
104	Faridpur ..	42	2.7	1	.1	..	..	..	..	1	.1	10	.6	7	.4
105	Madaripur ..	2	.1	6	.2	..	..	..	..	2	.1	52	1.9	29	1.1
106	Rajbari ..	6	.8	1	.1	..	..	..	..	2	.3	66	9.3	3	.4
Bakarganj District.															
107	Barisal ..	9	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	.2	222	6.2	56	1.6
108	Jhalakati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	18	2.8	4	.6
109	Nalchiti ..	1	.5	..	..	..	..	1	.5	..	..	4	2.0	1	.5
110	Pirojpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.3	54	4.9	3	.3
111	Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	13	2.0	5	.8
112	Bhola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.7	3	.5
Chittagong District.															
113	Chittagong ..	3	.1	25	.5	..	..	1	.02	4	.1	198	3.7	58	1.1
114	Cox's Bazar ..	1	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	6.8	1	.2
Noakhali District.															
115	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	32	2.4	12	.9
Tippera District.															
116	Comilla ..	4	.1	3	.1	..	..	..	..	7	.2	54	1.7	17	.5
117	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.1	116	4.3	15	.6
118	Chandpur ..	1	.1	..	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1.2	19	1.1
Total of Towns ..		2,857	.8	1,535	.4	259	.1	20	.005	646	.2	8,326	2.4	3,720	1.0
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		327,386	6.6	10,176	.2	2,442	.04	4,357	.1	10,720	.2	336,432	6.7	21,539	.4

1	2	3	10		11		12		13		14		15	16		17	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.		Total.	Infant mortality rate.
		Districts and towns.															
		TOWNS.															
		Mymensingh District.															
100		Kishoreganj ..	23	1.5	..	3	.2	..	2	.1	25	1.6	4	22	14	36	104.0
101		Bajitpur ..	5	.4	..	..	..	..	5	.4	..	..	2	9	10	19	146.1
102		Tangail ..	3	.2	..	12	.7	..	4	.2	4	.2	2	19	16	35	121.9
103		Gauripur ..	11	1.7	..	3	.5	..	1	.2	1	.2	1	4	2	6	181.9
		Faridpur District.															
104		Faridpur ..	1	.1	..	8	.5	..	2	.1	3	.2	2	12	7	19	90.5
105		Madaripur ..	2	.1	..	1	.04	..	3	.1	2	.1	4	14	12	26	94.9
106		Rajbari ..	9	1.3	..	13	1.8	..	4	.6	3	.4	6	10	10	20	131.5
		Bakarganj District.															
107		Barisal ..	5	.1	..	15	.4	..	4	.1	8	.2	..	71	58	129	258.5
108		Jhalakati ..	..	..	..	1	.1	..	..	..	2	.2	1	9	5	14	104.4
109		Nalchiti ..	1	.5	..	1	.5	..	..	..	1	.5	..	3	2	5	135.1
110		Pirojpur ..	2	.2	..	5	.4	..	1	.1	1	.1	3	26	13	39	128.7
111		Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	115.9
112		Bhola ..	..	..	..	3	.5	..	..	..	1	.2	..	7	4	11	90.2
		Chittagong District.															
113		Chittagong ..	6	.1	..	43	.8	..	5	.1	15	.3	15	97	81	178	150.8
114		Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	..	1	.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	38.9
		Noakhali District.															
115		Noakhali ..	4	.3	..	4	.3	..	..	..	4	.3	3	6	4	10	50.2
		Tippera District.															
116		Comilla ..	3	.1	..	8	.2	..	1	.03	2	.1	7	18	10	28	112.0
117		Brahmanbaria ..	15	.6	..	2	.1	..	1	.04	3	.1	11	57	37	94	100.9
118		Chandpur ..	10	.6	..	10	.6	..	1	.1	2	.1	..	15	4	19	137.7
		Total of Towns	2,962	.8	617	5,545	1.6	.2	3,254	.9	6,585	1.9	597	7,031	5,853	12,934	183.6
		Total for the Bengal Presidency.	18,023	.4	3,485	28,158	.6	.1	11,201	.2	18,825	.4	11,525	127,834	109,759	237,593	178.9

* Deaths during or within 14 days of labour.

Annual Form No. VII.—Deaths registered from CHOLERA in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1932.

No.	Districts.	3		4		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		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.								
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan ..	29	26	2,637	322	130	131	184	53	75	57	21	43
2	Birbhum ..	15	14	2,403	59	108	194	41	6	..	5	1	8
3	Bankura ..	22	18	3,479	56	14	6	27	8	2	5	23	6
4	Midnapur ..	39	36	10,590	898	800	589	570	415	142	72	134	49
5	Hooghly ..	28	28	2,190	350	113	73	59	112	134	45	61	22
6	Howrah ..	13	13	1,113	224	217	175	151	137	117	67	129	126
Presidency Division.													
7	24-Parganas ..	63	61	3,292	2,033	881	941	631	497	333	191	193	169
8	Calcutta ..	1	1	1	1	59	61	77	172	340	210	147	50
9	Nadia ..	30	25	2,410	174	50	23	29	23	18	11	9	2
10	Murshidabad ..	26	20	1,835	78	144	92	27	10	6	3	1	2
11	Jessore ..	26	24	3,596	452	417	228	72	31	8	3	9	13
12	Khulna ..	25	25	2,152	745	503	151	106	171	161	65	110	232
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi ..	25	23	4,617	264	205	118	28	64	76	26	6	7
14	Dinajpur ..	31	24	6,578	308	147	136	185	76	46	1	12	3
15	Jaipalguri ..	18	13	769	8	1	2	4	2	2	2	3	7
16	Darjeeling ..	14	..	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur ..	32	19	4,074	59	160	77	28	17	5	8	4	..
18	Bogra ..	14	12	2,197	86	116	12	25	17	11	4	1	15
19	Pabna ..	19	18	2,448	101	170	24	26	52	18	12	11	5
20	Malda ..	18	12	2,326	21	46	8	3	36	7	4	..	1
Dacca Division.													
21	Dacca ..	14	14	5,952	741	1,082	326	254	258	119	106	93	29
22	Mymensingh ..	60	58	8,326	822	697	538	334	285	484	186	71	27
23	Faridpur ..	28	26	3,634	422	967	281	323	402	233	45	20	13
24	Bakarganj ..	22	22	2,974	764	356	283	604	639	420	180	61	21
Chittagong Division.													
25	Chittagong ..	22	17	1,055	49	16	34	20	27	22	40	29	18
26	Noakhali ..	15	15	1,699	264	588	151	42	48	68	71	50	173
27	Tippura ..	23	23	4,180	786	1,285	503	447	300	165	44	33	49
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		672	567	26,360	10,067	9,272	5,067	4,297	3,858	3,012	1,463	1,232	1,090

1 No.	2 Districts.	5				6			7			8 Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
		September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Burdwan Division.												
1	Burdwan ..	5	2	5	28	352	382	734	.4	.5	.5	1.2
2	Birbhum ..	6	1	1	20	190	201	391	.4	.4	.4	.9
3	Bankura ..	4	..	..	20	59	56	115	.1	.1	.1	.6
4	Midnapur ..	101	128	102	399	1,674	1,827	3,501	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
5	Hooghly ..	20	16	20	43	411	317	728	.7	.6	.6	1.3
6	Howrah ..	52	31	24	44	618	652	1,270	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.5
Presidency Division.												
7	24-Parganas ..	99	99	69	386	2,323	2,165	4,489	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.8
8	Calcutta ..	24	16	24	32	774	438	1,212	.9	1.1	1.0	1.7
9	Nadia ..	4	10	4	107	155	135	290	.2	.2	.2	2.3
10	Murshidabad ..	..	3	7	136	167	194	361	.2	.3	.3	1.7
11	Jessore ..	28	32	40	193	545	529	1,074	.6	.7	.6	2.4
12	Khatna ..	232	106	237	375	1,354	1,095	2,449	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.6
Rajshahi Division.												
13	Rajshahi ..	3	3	1	2	295	244	539	.4	.3	.4	2.2
14	Dinajpur ..	6	7	..	1	359	261	620	.4	.3	.3	.7
15	Jaipalguri ..	1	..	1	..	8	17	25	.01	.04	.02	.2
16	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.1
17	Rangpur ..	7	2	1	..	137	172	309	.1	.1	.1	1.2
18	Bogra ..	..	1	..	..	98	104	202	.2	.2	.2	1.3
19	Pabna ..	1	1	3	4	181	146	327	.2	.2	.2	2.7
20	Malda ..	..	1	10	..	66	50	116	.1	.1	.1	1.8
Dacca Division.												
21	Dacca ..	17	17	17	46	1,252	1,112	2,364	.7	.7	.7	2.7
22	Mymensingh ..	8	28	26	16	1,474	1,226	2,700	.5	.5	.5	2.0
23	Faridpur ..	15	21	62	114	1,338	1,158	2,496	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.3
24	Bakarganj ..	18	1	61	176	1,632	1,188	2,820	1.1	.8	1.0	1.7
Chittagong Division.												
25	Chittagong ..	2	4	3	2	124	93	217	.1	.1	.1	1.3
26	Noakhali ..	167	67	68	122	782	833	1,615	.9	1.0	.9	2.0
27	Tippera ..	21	17	10	72	1,499	1,447	2,946	.9	.9	.9	1.7
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		841	614	806	2,338	17,867	16,043	33,910	.7	.7	.7	1.9

Annual Form No. VIII.—Deaths registered from SMALL-POX in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1932.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		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.								
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan ..	29	26	2,637	112	6	7	22	35	46	30	13	10
2	Birbhum ..	15	9	2,403	38	10	14	10	17	17	14	9	4
3	Bankura ..	22	10	3,479	16	..	..	5	4	8	5	3	..
4	Midnapur ..	39	17	10,580	42	10	8	14	24	4	5	1	3
5	Hooghly ..	28	20	2,190	80	2	20	10	24	37	23	10	9
6	Howrah ..	13	13	1,113	100	65	85	126	85	68	27	7	18
Presidency Division.													
7	24-Parganas ..	63	30	3,292	130	14	18	47	50	26	17	25	13
8	Calcutta ..	1	1	1	1	9	44	124	106	75	54	35	15
9	Nadia ..	30	12	2,410	56	1	2	5	12	5	3	..	..
10	Murshidabad ..	26	11	1,835	19	4	3	3	7	3	3	..	1
11	Jessore ..	26	9	3,596	12	2	3	5	6	5	2	..	2
12	Khulna ..	25	7	2,152	4	2	1	4	3	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi ..	25	13	4,617	53	1	1	6	24	42	31	10	6
14	Dinajpur ..	31	21	6,578	177	2	22	7	35	75	112	74	25
15	Jalpaiguri ..	18	5	769	10	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	16
16	Darjeeling ..	14	1	533	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur ..	32	16	4,074	264	59	40	77	320	404	257	218	143
18	Pogra ..	14	7	2,197	12	2	5	2	6	5	3	..	..
19	Pabna ..	19	6	2,448	10	..	1	1	8	2	3	..	..
20	Malda ..	18	9	2,326	11	5	2	2	7	12	4	4	2
Dacca Division.													
21	Dacca ..	14	14	5,252	206	62	99	161	97	118	88	61	24
22	Mymensingh ..	60	45	8,326	379	81	109	189	258	432	288	147	162
23	Faridpur ..	28	15	3,634	45	..	1	21	14	24	3	..	1
24	Bakarganj ..	22	10	2,974	22	2	..	5	8	10	..	3	..
Chittagong Division.													
25	Chittagong ..	22	13	1,055	44	19	67	48	49	20	16	4	1
26	Noakhali ..	15	8	1,099	36	..	4	6	10	11	12	7	5
27	Tippura ..	23	18	4,180	55	13	18	31	12	11	13	17	14
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		672	366	86,360	1,995	372	574	931	1,221	1,464	1,021	654	474

1 No.	2 Districts.	5				6			7		8			9 Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
		Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under one year.	One year and under ten years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan ..	6	2	12	33	123	99	222	4	24	.1	.1	.1	.4
2	Birbhum ..	2	..	..	..	50	47	97	10	17	.1	.1	.1	.5
3	Bankura ..	..	5	3	..	19	19	38	..	..	.03	.03	.03	.2
4	Midnapur ..	14	..	1	2	47	39	86	..	2	.03	.03	.03	.7
5	Hooghly ..	11	1	7	5	76	83	159	1	1	.1	.2	.1	.6
6	Howrah ..	9	10	17	22	309	230	539	..	..	.5	.5	.5	.8
	Presidency Division.													
7	24-Parganas ..	6	5	10	9	120	120	240	..	..	.1	.1	.1	.4
8	Calcutta ..	6	25	30	102	368	317	685	44	30	.4	.8	.6	1.1
9	Nadia ..	..	1	..	3	22	22	32	..	..	.01	.03	.02	.3
10	Murshidabad ..	..	1	..	4	14	20	34	2	4	.02	.03	.02	1.0
11	Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	11	14	25	..	..	.01	.02	.01	.1
12	Khulna ..	..	..	..	1	7	4	11	..	..	.01	.005	.01	.04
	Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi ..	3	3	..	..	57	70	127	..	..	.1	.1	.1	.2
14	Dinaajpur ..	9	5	1	..	181	186	367	1	8	.2	.2	.2	.5
15	Jalpaiguri ..	2	2	1	..	16	15	31	..	..	.03	.03	.03	.04
16	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	.01	.003	.1
17	Rangpur ..	42	81	47	65	882	871	1,753	5	9	.6	.7	.7	.5
18	Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	13	14	27	..	..	.02	.02	.02	.9
19	Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16	..	..	.01	.01	.01	.8
20	Malda ..	..	1	..	..	24	15	39	..	..	.04	.03	.04	.8
	Dacca Division.													
21	Dacca ..	20	12	13	17	396	376	772	50	139	.2	.2	.2	1.0
22	Mymensingh ..	113	87	84	59	969	1,040	2,009	53	160	.4	.4	.4	.4
23	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	18	46	36	82	..	..	.04	.03	.03	.7
24	Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	3	20	11	31	..	..	.01	.01	.01	.1
	Chittagong Division.													
25	Chittagong ..	1	2	3	2	120	112	232	..	..	.1	.1	.1	.7
26	Noakhali ..	4	..	13	20	47	45	92	..	4	.05	.05	.05	.2
27	Tippera ..	9	9	8	8	96	67	163	..	..	.1	.04	.05	.4
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	258	252	252	437	4,029	3,881	7,910	170	398	.1	.2	.2	.5

Annual Form No. IX.—Deaths registered from FEVERS in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1932.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.								
	Burdwan Division.												
1	Burdwan ..	29	29	2,637	1,778	2,309	1,943	2,010	1,692	1,363	1,212	1,266	1,799
2	Birbhum ..	15	15	2,403	2,045	2,089	1,926	2,022	1,729	1,362	1,126	1,261	1,587
3	Baokura ..	22	22	3,479	1,238	1,396	1,108	967	888	976	672	981	921
4	Midnapur ..	39	39	10,590	9,095	3,714	3,571	3,147	2,797	2,070	1,785	2,224	2,579
5	Hooghly ..	28	28	2,190	2,085	1,341	1,109	903	924	1,034	629	870	1,121
6	Howrah ..	13	13	1,113	543	650	465	469	452	403	303	511	504
	Presidency Division.												
7	24-Parganas ..	63	63	3,292	3,192	2,763	2,051	1,934	1,661	1,469	1,263	1,587	2,155
8	Calcutta ..	1	1	1	1	243	259	320	243	268	240	260	324
9	Nadia ..	30	30	2,410	2,384	4,053	2,899	2,849	2,716	1,992	1,628	1,803	1,879
10	Murshidabad ..	26	26	1,835	1,666	2,506	1,969	2,093	2,026	1,530	1,354	1,444	1,647
11	Jessore ..	26	26	3,596	3,322	4,480	3,502	2,786	2,625	1,998	1,607	1,607	1,919
12	Khulna ..	25	25	2,152	2,047	2,319	1,549	1,342	1,155	1,044	908	1,258	1,694
	Rajshahi Division.												
13	Rajshahi ..	25	25	4,617	4,132	3,668	2,714	2,900	2,558	3,416	2,310	1,984	2,285
14	Dinajpur ..	31	31	6,578	3,403	2,739	2,812	3,238	3,119	2,585	2,526	2,569	2,691
15	Jaipalguri ..	18	18	769	504	1,312	1,207	1,396	1,215	1,661	1,194	1,395	1,315
16	Darjeeling ..	14	14	533	503	425	469	452	522	664	503	512	516
17	Rangpur ..	32	32	4,074	3,563	4,830	3,566	2,932	3,219	2,721	2,901	3,795	3,511
18	Bogra ..	14	14	2,197	2,097	1,230	1,230	1,373	1,202	958	1,157	1,080	1,351
19	Pabna ..	19	19	2,448	2,252	2,521	1,817	1,797	1,999	1,433	1,358	1,317	1,505
20	Malda ..	18	18	2,326	2,038	1,752	1,629	1,477	1,303	1,464	1,268	1,286	1,381
	Dacca Division.												
21	Dacca ..	14	14	5,252	5,076	4,517	3,158	2,775	2,420	2,266	1,947	2,061	2,177
22	Mymensingh ..	60	60	8,326	6,686	5,529	5,455	4,877	4,217	4,773	4,275	4,385	4,872
23	Faridpur ..	28	28	2,912	3,010	3,910	2,614	2,402	2,559	2,208	1,690	2,157	2,181
24	Bakarganj ..	22	22	2,074	2,333	2,129	1,897	2,175	2,095	2,109	1,852	1,757	1,524
	Chittagong Division.												
25	Chittagong ..	22	22	1,055	1,015	3,271	2,344	1,996	1,850	2,208	1,940	2,248	2,184
26	Noakhali ..	15	15	1,699	1,129	1,868	1,335	1,233	1,370	1,463	1,896	1,288	1,337
27	Tippura ..	23	23	4,180	3,177	3,034	2,323	1,917	2,162	2,049	2,268	2,532	2,484
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	672	672	36,360	70,236	71,197	56,921	53,802	50,764	47,647	41,892	45,338	49,443

1 No.	3 Districts.	5				6			7			8 Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
		September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Burdwan Division.												
1	Burdwan ..	1,859	2,072	2,757	2,864	11,307	11,839	23,146	13.9	15.6	14.7	15.5
2	Birbhum ..	1,856	1,691	2,295	2,426	10,640	10,730	21,370	22.5	22.6	22.5	19.7
3	Bankura ..	1,391	1,141	1,419	1,655	6,629	6,886	13,515	11.9	12.4	12.1	14.4
4	Midnapur ..	2,815	3,190	4,009	4,141	17,477	18,565	36,042	12.3	13.4	12.9	13.2
5	Hooghly ..	1,076	1,444	1,636	1,627	6,426	7,288	13,714	10.8	14.0	12.3	12.5
6	Howrah ..	483	586	619	549	3,010	2,984	5,994	5.0	6.0	5.4	7.1
Presidency Division.												
7	24-Paraganas ..	1,923	1,999	2,436	2,984	12,929	11,996	24,925	8.3	9.6	8.9	9.7
8	Calcutta ..	271	361	351	335	1,886	1,635	3,521	2.3	4.3	2.9	3.4
9	Nadia ..	2,352	3,265	4,573	5,477	17,619	17,867	35,486	22.3	24.1	23.2	22.3
10	Murshidabad ..	2,117	2,202	2,762	3,175	12,539	12,286	24,825	18.3	17.0	18.1	19.0
11	Jessore ..	2,054	2,966	4,138	5,513	17,798	17,397	35,195	20.4	21.7	21.1	24.1
12	Khulna ..	1,667	1,932	2,346	2,693	9,821	10,176	19,997	11.5	13.1	12.3	12.3
Rajshahi Division.												
13	Rajshahi ..	2,361	3,037	2,955	3,256	17,170	16,274	33,444	23.2	23.7	23.4	25.9
14	Dinajpur ..	3,724	3,491	5,184	4,356	20,531	18,503	39,034	22.2	22.2	22.2	25.5
15	Jalpaiguri ..	1,403	1,299	1,767	1,777	9,019	7,822	16,841	16.9	17.4	17.1	18.3
16	Darjeeling ..	461	447	515	491	3,158	2,819	5,977	18.6	18.8	18.7	17.2
17	Rangpur ..	3,128	3,024	3,719	4,865	22,273	20,538	42,811	16.4	16.6	16.5	20.1
18	Bogra ..	1,409	1,093	2,075	1,917	8,471	8,203	16,674	15.2	15.5	15.3	14.4
19	Pabna ..	1,637	1,710	2,257	2,707	11,514	10,494	22,008	15.6	14.8	15.2	17.9
20	Malda ..	1,299	1,483	2,052	2,148	9,869	8,673	18,542	18.7	16.5	17.6	22.0
Dacca Division.												
21	Dacca ..	2,492	2,920	3,874	5,191	18,124	17,774	35,898	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.8
22	Mymensingh ..	4,461	5,895	7,159	7,981	33,092	30,787	63,879	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.3
23	Faridpur ..	2,568	3,131	4,332	5,580	18,077	17,195	35,272	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.8
24	Bakarganj ..	1,500	1,917	2,506	3,528	13,482	11,507	24,989	8.9	8.0	8.5	11.6
Chittagong Division.												
25	Chittagong ..	2,009	2,436	2,407	2,808	13,834	14,047	27,881	15.8	15.2	15.5	17.4
26	Noakhali ..	1,277	1,519	1,704	3,414	9,800	9,954	19,754	11.4	11.7	11.6	12.6
27	Tippura ..	2,099	2,647	3,812	4,152	16,195	15,284	31,479	10.1	10.1	10.1	8.5
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		51,692	59,498	75,719	87,610	351,990	330,523	691,513	13.6	14.2	13.8	14.7

Annual Form No. X.—Deaths registered from DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1932.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		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.								
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan ..	29	29	2,637	425	142	126	139	115	86	72	110	141
2	Birbhum ..	15	15	2,403	201	45	50	38	30	31	35	44	42
3	Bankura ..	22	22	3,479	574	124	117	81	81	78	92	114	114
4	Midnapur ..	39	39	10,590	1,112	499	408	330	235	209	182	243	283
5	Hooghly ..	28	28	2,190	824	178	150	125	107	103	68	110	136
6	Howrah ..	13	13	1,113	376	334	330	250	194	176	156	275	319
Presidency Division.													
7	24-Parganas ..	63	62	3,292	835	219	210	148	125	116	108	180	206
8	Calcutta ..	1	1	1	1	272	244	221	206	185	196	332	267
9	Nadia ..	30	29	2,410	293	59	33	32	51	47	25	41	47
10	Murshidabad ..	26	25	1,835	148	23	19	20	20	19	16	29	23
11	Jessore ..	26	26	3,596	245	58	31	30	20	15	35	24	43
12	Khulna ..	25	25	2,152	446	88	59	42	67	42	40	54	81
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi ..	25	23	4,617	188	36	34	29	35	61	49	28	41
14	Dinaipur ..	31	31	6,578	323	54	75	98	125	96	82	126	70
15	Jalpaiguri ..	18	18	769	320	62	75	65	95	123	100	130	151
16	Darjeeling ..	14	14	533	123	16	37	29	39	122	169	130	96
17	Rangpur ..	32	32	4,074	542	78	58	46	78	66	46	53	22
18	Boogra ..	14	13	2,197	156	33	15	34	30	40	39	30	75
19	Pabna ..	19	18	2,448	268	36	30	27	61	65	47	23	29
20	Malda ..	18	14	2,326	70	15	15	11	23	19	14	9	13
Dacca Division.													
21	Dacca ..	14	14	5,252	1,429	560	365	373	318	257	197	237	277
22	Mymensingh ..	60	60	8,326	792	160	178	156	210	268	248	191	199
23	Faridpur ..	28	28	3,634	902	318	163	175	208	159	133	158	159
24	Bakarganj ..	22	22	2,974	505	121	77	95	98	112	65	60	45
Chittagong Division.													
25	Chittagong ..	22	20	1,055	231	83	57	47	44	67	47	66	52
26	Nonkhali ..	15	15	1,699	353	229	152	133	189	183	221	151	133
27	Tippura ..	23	23	4,180	803	328	232	178	275	219	202	188	221
Total for the Bengal Presidency.						4,170	3,340	2,953	3,092	2,964	2,684	3,136	3,285
				86,360	12,435								

1 No.	2 Districts.	5				6			7			8 Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
		September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Burdwan Division.												
1	Burdwan ..	123	118	125	120	714	703	1,417	.8	.9	.9	.8
2	Birbhum ..	30	36	28	46	250	205	455	.5	.4	.4	.3
3	Baalkura ..	142	77	83	94	655	1,197	1,852	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
4	Midnapur ..	278	264	287	424	1,896	1,746	3,642	1.3	1.2	1.3	.8
5	Hooghly ..	125	167	157	167	764	829	1,593	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4
6	Howrah ..	264	226	261	309	1,439	1,655	3,094	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.0
Presidency Division.												
7	24-Parganas ..	170	174	205	156	1,024	993	2,017	.7	.8	.8	.8
8	Calcutta ..	211	199	197	280	1,424	1,386	2,810	1.7	3.6	2.3	2.1
9	Nadia ..	37	39	37	41	260	229	489	.3	.3	.3	.4
10	Murshidabad ..	32	19	10	27	148	109	257	.2	.2	.2	.1
11	Jessore ..	47	32	32	56	248	175	423	.3	.3	.2	.2
12	Khulna ..	112	53	102	124	412	452	864	.4	.5	.5	.4
Rajshahi Division.												
13	Rajshahi ..	80	28	32	30	253	180	433	.3	.2	.3	.2
14	Dhawalpur ..	70	63	95	86	590	450	1,040	.6	.5	.6	.3
15	Jalpaiguri ..	127	108	105	107	678	570	1,248	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
16	Darjeeling ..	57	43	24	33	440	355	795	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.7
17	Raagpur ..	35	173	242	165	554	521	1,075	.4	.4	.4	.5
18	Bogra ..	10	14	7	10	195	142	337	.3	.2	.3	.4
19	Pabna ..	22	32	34	21	258	169	427	.3	.2	.3	.2
20	Malda ..	9	11	9	9	86	71	157	.2	.2	.2	.2
Dacca Division.												
21	Dacca ..	300	362	472	535	2,276	1,977	4,253	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
22	Mymensingh ..	190	234	214	153	1,273	1,128	2,401	.5	.5	.5	.4
23	Faridpur ..	181	200	205	257	1,254	1,062	2,316	1.1	.9	.9	.9
24	Bakarganj ..	52	67	86	138	588	429	1,017	.4	.3	.4	.3
Chittagong Division.												
25	Chittagong ..	43	47	56	69	356	322	678	.4	.3	.4	.4
26	Noakhali ..	125	107	148	286	1,119	938	2,057	1.3	1.1	1.2	.8
27	Tippera ..	202	280	344	401	1,592	1,478	3,070	1.0	.9	.9	.7
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		3,024	3,173	3,597	4,144	20,746	18,816	39,562	.8	.8	.8	.7

Annual Form No. XI.—Deaths registered from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1932.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		Number in each district.	Number from which respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.								
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan ..	29	29	2,637	725	217	244	264	266	174	181	176	248
2	Birbhum ..	15	15	2,403	855	140	163	196	142	154	130	155	105
3	Bankura ..	22	22	3,479	423	168	144	164	132	160	96	120	89
4	Midnapur ..	39	39	10,590	1,088	420	458	447	371	458	257	257	257
5	Hooahly ..	28	28	2,190	1,272	274	327	266	289	242	203	243	305
6	Howrah ..	13	13	1,113	247	395	325	316	280	231	213	338	329
Presidency Division.													
7	24-Parganas ..	63	63	3,292	1,645	321	317	292	219	208	244	280	308
8	Calcutta ..	1	1	1	1	883	764	745	791	716	727	788	782
9	Nadia ..	30	30	2,410	515	165	173	237	170	117	105	100	138
10	Murshidabad ..	26	26	1,835	383	48	56	67	65	67	49	45	63
11	Jessore ..	25	25	3,596	741	131	158	145	154	91	91	82	105
12	Khulna ..	25	25	2,152	437	179	110	84	72	98	95	78	115
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi ..	25	24	4,617	151	50	54	52	59	65	31	43	49
14	Dhulpur ..	31	31	6,578	596	259	279	320	260	250	159	205	208
15	Jalpaiguri ..	18	18	769	436	169	228	270	276	312	222	277	264
16	Darjeeling ..	14	14	533	112	112	89	98	91	93	65	76	103
17	Rangpur ..	32	32	4,074	601	136	114	92	95	75	75	135	120
18	Bogra ..	14	14	2,197	248	53	44	72	51	37	42	38	136
19	Fabua ..	19	19	2,448	427	82	76	88	72	68	59	64	63
20	Malda ..	18	18	2,326	71	28	31	41	37	35	24	29	20
Dacca Division.													
21	Dacca ..	14	14	5,252	934	375	268	286	216	204	225	254	262
22	Mymensingh ..	60	59	8,326	930	210	211	260	215	215	172	172	238
23	Faridpur ..	28	28	3,634	814	316	232	194	213	161	146	188	193
24	Bakerganj ..	22	21	2,974	278	111	108	95	54	60	38	43	71
Chittagong Division.													
25	Chittagong ..	22	20	1,055	189	115	67	84	59	53	52	35	60
26	Noakhali ..	15	15	1,699	254	220	148	136	119	115	188	117	125
27	Tippura ..	23	23	4,180	378	150	102	106	93	123	102	122	113
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		672	667	86,360	14,751	5,727	5,280	5,417	4,791	4,360	3,906	4,460	4,869

1 No.	2 Districts.	5				6			7			8 Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
		September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Burdwan Division.											
1	Burdwan ..	237	232	274	300	1,793	1,020	2,813	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.5
2	Birbhum ..	163	143	147	185	1,151	672	1,823	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.2
3	Bankura ..	125	112	152	198	1,141	519	1,660	2.0	.9	1.5	1.6
4	Midnapur ..	275	297	359	451	2,629	1,416	4,045	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.1
5	Hooghly ..	255	350	316	399	2,140	1,329	3,469	3.6	2.5	3.1	2.3
6	Howrah ..	277	308	332	343	2,261	1,426	3,687	3.8	2.8	3.3	3.4
	Presidency Division.											
7	24-Parganas ..	271	329	393	464	2,391	1,255	3,646	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.2
8	Calcutta ..	795	819	710	960	5,524	3,886	9,410	6.8	10.2	7.9	8.4
9	Nadia ..	88	162	139	170	1,305	459	1,764	1.6	.6	1.1	1.0
10	Murshidabad ..	55	57	67	86	497	229	726	.7	.3	.5	.3
11	Jessore ..	106	131	152	173	1,045	474	1,519	1.2	.6	.9	.6
12	Khulna ..	148	152	145	200	968	508	1,476	1.1	.6	.9	.6
	Rajshahi Division.											
13	Rajshahi ..	56	50	62	50	427	194	621	.6	.3	.4	.2
14	Dinaipur ..	195	234	344	328	1,953	1,088	3,041	2.1	1.3	1.7	.7
15	Jalpaiguri ..	282	369	478	502	2,203	1,446	3,649	4.1	3.2	3.7	2.5
16	Darjeeling ..	65	95	79	65	533	498	1,031	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.5
17	Rangpur ..	68	177	250	270	1,056	552	1,608	.8	.4	.6	.6
18	Bogra ..	45	43	71	58	477	213	690	.8	.4	.6	.4
19	Pabna ..	80	68	68	95	640	243	883	.9	.3	.6	.4
20	Malda ..	19	21	19	26	239	91	330	.4	.2	.3	.3
	Dacca Division.											
21	Dacca ..	312	294	321	454	2,056	1,415	3,471	1.2	.8	1.0	.8
22	Mymensingh ..	226	291	269	309	1,841	900	2,741	.7	.4	.5	.3
23	Faridpur ..	205	266	345	411	1,770	1,100	2,870	1.5	.9	1.2	.6
24	Bakarganj ..	61	49	104	194	582	406	988	.4	.3	.3	.1
	Chittagong Division.											
25	Chittagong ..	42	46	63	80	471	285	756	.5	.3	.4	.2
26	Noakhali ..	125	133	163	384	1,108	865	1,973	1.3	1.0	1.1	.5
27	Tippera ..	136	128	183	201	939	620	1,559	.6	.4	.5	.4
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	4,712	5,356	6,005	7,356	39,140	23,109	62,249	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0

Annual Form No. XII.—Deaths registered from **PLAGUE** in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1932.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.								
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan ..	29	..	2,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Birbhum ..	15	..	2,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bankura ..	22	..	3,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur ..	39	..	10,590	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hooghly ..	28	1	2,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Howrah ..	13	..	1,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency Division.													
7	24-Parganas ..	63	..	3,292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Calcutta ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Nadia ..	30	..	2,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Murshidabad ..	26	..	1,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Jessore ..	26	..	3,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Khulna ..	25	..	2,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi ..	25	..	4,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dinaipur ..	31	..	6,578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Jalpaiguri ..	18	..	769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling ..	14	..	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur ..	32	..	4,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Bogra ..	14	..	2,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pabna ..	19	..	2,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Malda ..	18	..	2,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca Division.													
21	Dacca ..	14	..	5,252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mymensingh ..	60	..	8,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Fariapur ..	28	..	3,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Bakarganj ..	22	..	2,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Division.													
25	Chittagong ..	22	..	1,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Noakhali ..	15	..	1,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Tippera ..	23	..	4,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for the Bengal Presidency.		672	1	86,360	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Inventory	Lot	Qty	Price	Total	Remarks
100	100	100	100	100	
101	101	101	101	101	
102	102	102	102	102	
103	103	103	103	103	
104	104	104	104	104	
105	105	105	105	105	
106	106	106	106	106	
107	107	107	107	107	
108	108	108	108	108	
109	109	109	109	109	
110	110	110	110	110	
111	111	111	111	111	
112	112	112	112	112	
113	113	113	113	113	
114	114	114	114	114	
115	115	115	115	115	
116	116	116	116	116	
117	117	117	117	117	
118	118	118	118	118	
119	119	119	119	119	
120	120	120	120	120	

Appendix II

Statements of vaccination operations in Bengal for the year 1932-33

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing particulars of vaccinations in the Presidency of Bengal during 1932-33.

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Primary vaccinations.			
					Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.	Unknown.
1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RURAL AREAS.													
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan	1,466,238	546	50	91,909	58,668	150,577	3,011	60,564	4,614	38,119	58,425	552
2	Assanol Mining Settlement.			14	82,091	50,166	132,257	9,416	16,755	4,889	9,143	15,048	1,212
3	Birbhum	936,646	552	25	78,901	47,422	126,323	5,052	50,581	6,540	32,582	43,892	4,499
4	Bankura	1,049,343	493	44	56,928	35,810	92,738	2,107	45,940	6,026	35,398	45,571	150
5	Midnapur	2,723,902	522	99	221,241	141,647	362,888	3,655	132,053	19,323	82,872	127,091	3,820
6	Hooghly	910,662	788	31	36,424	21,369	57,793	1,864	33,496	3,454	23,489	31,865	477
7	Howrah	843,647	1,658	18	31,390	13,726	45,116	2,506	16,863	2,125	13,289	16,706	81
Presidency Division.													
8	24-Parganas	2,175,265	424	72	145,097	78,326	223,423	3,103	114,593	42,497	57,632	108,584	2,498
9	Nadia	1,424,801	501	51	94,602	51,396	145,998	2,862	61,386	13,769	41,208	57,195	2,610
10	Murshidabad	1,287,614	625	87	118,935	67,147	186,082	2,138	70,242	16,982	45,225	64,609	2,615
11	Jessore	1,650,372	571	101	220,678	136,256	356,934	3,534	90,715	9,251	69,068	88,339	1,367
12	Khulna	1,590,833	340	98	129,176	96,096	225,272	2,299	77,072	9,308	49,858	76,142	389
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi	1,393,636	536	30	75,946	43,919	119,865	3,995	47,382	15,215	30,182	46,094	379
14	Dinajpur	1,736,276	440	54	105,981	54,522	160,503	2,972	88,487	11,654	47,729	75,151	6,710
15	Jalpaiguri	964,395	329	49	78,075	38,090	116,165	2,370	37,892	8,002	19,173	34,277	1,154
16	Darjeeling	290,999	241	16	11,130	9,104	20,234	1,264	8,152	2,276	4,262	7,479	671
17	Rangpur	2,565,557	736	90	252,390	83,954	336,344	3,737	131,084	5,061	88,175	115,614	8,414
18	Bogra	1,067,321	774	27	70,766	34,300	105,066	3,891	45,868	4,514	26,599	40,531	2,547
19	Pabna	1,391,283	771	28	70,168	40,687	110,855	3,959	58,383	5,387	39,389	52,378	2,452
20	Malda	1,018,254	579	31	49,061	36,647	85,708	2,764	42,990	11,408	23,751	35,752	5,703

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	Persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years.		
		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Successful.	Unknown.			Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RURAL AREAS.													
Burdwan Division.													
1	Burdwan	90,013	54,414	4,185	96.5	60.4	118.8	.9	4.6	*87,935	59.9	635	.4
2	Asansol Mining Settlement	115,502	46,358	35,356	89.8	40.1	78.8	7.2	30.6	54,302	57.9	.. 347	.4
3	Birbhum	75,742	29,921	23,635	86.8	39.5	68.3	8.9	31.2	56,642	53.9	213	.2
4	Bankura	46,798	26,065	3,207	99.2	55.7	91.6	.3	6.8	234,118	85.9	1,528	.6
5	Midnapur	230,835	122,388	42,633	96.2	53.0	52.2	2.9	18.5	37,398	41.1	581	.6
6	Hooghly	24,391	15,715	2,526	95.4	64.4	33.1	1.4	10.3	32,237	38.2	684	.8
7	Howrah	28,253	11,207	6,177	99.1	39.7		4.8	21.9				
Presidency Division.													
8	24-Parganas	108,830	54,784	10,882	94.7	50.3	75.1	2.2	10.0	148,996	68.5	857	.4
9	Nadia	84,612	47,848	14,882	93.1	56.5	73.7	4.2	17.6	79,137	55.5	422	.3
10	Murshidabad	115,840	53,240	25,672	91.9	45.9	88.4	3.7	22.2	129,792	100.8	1,236	.9
11	Jessore	266,219	121,243	49,324	97.4	45.5	127.0	1.5	18.6	136,767	82.9	161	.1
12	Khulna	148,758	51,645	26,377	98.8	34.7	80.3	.5	17.7	144,913	91.1	52	.03
Rajshahi Division.													
13	Rajshahi	72,588	44,058	11,489	98.5	60.7	65.1	.8	15.8	82,884	59.5	304	.2
14	Dinaipur	72,016	40,716	9,449	84.9	56.5	66.7	7.6	13.1	122,469	70.5	802	.5
15	Jalpaiguri	79,594	41,410	5,922	90.5	52.0	78.5	3.0	7.4	44,257	45.9	42	.04
16	Darjeeling	12,082	4,707	2,651	91.7	38.9	41.9	8.2	21.9	13,775	47.3	39	.1
17	Rangpur	205,260	132,332	29,292	88.2	64.5	96.6	6.4	14.3	189,352	73.8	1,368	.5
18	Bogra	59,198	19,642	9,331	88.4	33.2	54.4	55.5	15.8	54,412	50.9	840	.8
19	Pabna	52,472	22,789	8,416	89.7	43.4	54.0	4.2	16.0	90,681	65.2	829	.6
20	Malda	42,718	15,647	16,868	83.2	36.6	50.5	13.3	39.5	138,336	13.6	814	.8

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.				Unknown.
					Male.	Female.	Total.		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Dacca Division.												
21	Dacca ..	3,259,870	1,206	76	209,389	121,144	330,533	4,349	169,303	7,831	123,600	152,609	19,207
22	Mymensingh ..	4,990,559	866	233	605,827	334,934	940,761	4,037	402,583	12,318	185,106	318,788	55,053
23	Faridpur ..	2,312,701	987	43	116,526	71,341	187,867	4,369	85,400	3,722	57,052	81,380	9,389
24	Bakarganj ..	2,871,941	819	65	145,705	88,489	234,194	3,602	171,405	1,849	82,945	158,967	7,594
	Chittagong Division.												
25	Chittagong ..	1,738,864	678	43	117,995	64,855	182,850	4,252	86,938	9,086	66,726	80,219	3,584
26	Noakhali ..	1,693,656	1,117	57	181,485	74,725	256,210	4,494	101,368	9,254	63,403	85,242	12,171
27	Tippera ..	3,034,870	1,174	106	161,540	103,967	265,507	2,504	110,241	6,166	81,246	101,194	4,690
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	212,922	42	11	8,553	5,749	14,302	1,300	9,010	463	5,873	8,977	24
	Total of Districts ..	46,602,417	605	1,649	3,567,909	2,004,456	5,572,365	3,379	2,366,656	253,384	1,403,094	2,128,710	143,912
	MUNICIPALITIES.												
	Burdwan District.												
	Burdwan ..	39,618	..	11	21,553	7,656	29,209	2,655	3,702	738	1,682	3,421	95
	Kalna ..	9,567	..	1	876	717	1,593	1,593	415	80	72	404	..
	Katwa ..	7,772	..	1	1,628	777	2,405	2,495	233	55	145	231	..
	Dainhat ..	4,845	..	1	340	183	523	523	217	72	111	217	..
	Raniganj ..	16,373	..	1	4,526	1,869	6,395	6,395	684	185	332	615	8
	Asansol ..	31,286	..	1	8,050	4,129	12,179	12,179	1,536	441	966	1,520	14
	Birbhum District.												
	Suri ..	10,908	..	1	657	370	1,027	1,027	258	13	197	258	..

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years.	
		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.
							15							16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Dacca Division.												
21	Dacca ..	161,230	68,196	37,716	90.1	42.3	67.7	6.0	23.4	173,632	53.3	3,568	1.1
22	Mymensingh ..	533,190	246,649	129,272	79.2	45.8	113.3	13.7	24.0	450,977	90.4	2,178	.4
23	Faridpur ..	102,469	36,768	22,700	95.3	35.9	51.1	2.8	22.1	108,825	47.0	1,535	.7
24	Bakarganj ..	62,789	36,882	7,382	92.7	58.7	68.2	4.4	11.7	181,010	63.0	167	.1
	Chittagong Division.												
25	Chittagong ..	95,912	26,129	24,613	92.3	27.2	61.2	41.2	25.7	97,036	55.8	1,302	.7
26	Noakhali ..	154,842	46,352	59,809	84.1	29.9	77.7	12.0	38.6	126,911	74.9	272	.2
27	Tippera ..	155,266	82,881	17,627	91.8	53.4	60.6	4.2	11.3	303,526	100.0	1,277	.4
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	5,292	2,544	194	99.6	48.1	54.1	.3	3.7	11,370	53.4	..	..
	Total of Districts ..	3,207,711	1,502,530	637,787	89.9	46.8	77.9	6.1	19.9	3,331,680	71.5	22,053	.5
	MUNICIPALITIES.												
	Burdwan District.												
	Burdwan ..	25,507	20,812	1,814	92.4	81.6	611.6	2.6	7.1	2,209	55.7	11	.3
	Kalna ..	1,178	644	..	97.3	54.7	109.5	..	..	432	45.1	6	.6
	Katwa ..	2,172	661	781	99.1	30.4	114.7	..	..	303	38.9	3	.4
	Dainhat ..	306	108	78	100.0	35.3	67.1	..	..	336	69.3	1	.2
	Raniganj ..	5,711	2,755	505	89.9	48.2	205.8	1.2	8.8	1,454	88.8	1	1
	Asansol ..	10,643	2,749	6,713	98.9	25.8	136.4	.9	63.1	1,727	55.2	5	.2
	Birbhum District.												
	Suri ..	769	222	232	100.0	28.9	44.0	..	30.2	275	25.2	5	.5

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Primary vaccinations.			Unknown.
					Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	Successful.		
											One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bankura District.													
Bankura	31,703	..	3	2,305	944	3,249	1,083	673	187	400	657	..
Vishnupur	19,696	..	1	1,584	1,129	2,704	2,704	539	125	401	526	..
Sonamukhi	10,989	..	1	163	95	288	288	35	3	27	35	..
Midnapur District.													
Midnapur	32,021	..	2	1,718	1,011	2,729	1,364	938	117	784	915	..
Ghatal	12,400	..	1	400	323	723	723	502	22	271	452	..
Kharar	5,736	..	1	194	132	326	326	156	5	108	150	..
Chandrakona	6,016	..	1	295	101	396	396	135	..	107	134	..
Ramjibanpur	6,230	..	1	232	94	326	326	151	6	102	130	..
Khirpai	3,693	..	1	95	44	139	139	66	..	55	50	..
Tamluk	9,095	..	1	1,209	734	1,943	1,943	269	34	212	264	..
Hooghly District.													
Hooghly-Chinsura	32,634	..	2	5,101	2,311	7,412	3,706	2,151	660	1,072	2,011	50
Bansbaria	14,221	..	1	3,389	877	4,266	4,266	153	21	108	135	..
Arambagh	7,461	..	1	354	194	548	548	239	36	201	239	..
Serampur	39,056	..	2	4,735	1,880	6,615	3,307	1,433	414	938	1,400	..
Rishra-Konnagar	26,868	..	1	2,454	1,798	4,252	4,252	351	106	201	319	..
Uttara	9,350	..	1	372	261	633	633	198	28	166	198	..
Kotrung	7,100	..	1	136	137	273	273	132	26	106	132	..
Baidyabati	18,486	..	1	1,035	486	1,521	1,521	666	161	477	638	..
Bhadreshwar	22,992	..	1	1,235	700	1,935	1,935	1,176	169	861	1,089	..
Champdani	25,365	..	1	1,555	527	2,082	2,082	1,046	122	922	1,046	..
Howrah District.													
Howrah	224,873	..	13	23,202	9,504	32,706	2,516	5,824	2,842	2,698	5,666	62
Bally	30,347	..	1	1,844	836	2,680	2,680	618	60	329	495	45

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total number of vaccinations formed.	Primary vaccinations.			Unknown.
					Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24-Parganas District.													
	South Suburban	39,499	..	3	2,101	1,534	3,635	1,211	1,599	690	837	1,570	5
	Tollyganj	24,476	..	2	1,730	1,074	2,804	1,402	949	340	608	1,949	..
	Budge-Budge	24,183	..	1	7,877	467	8,344	8,344	1,510	196	861	1,463	..
	Baranagar ..	37,050	..	4	2,944	2,944	5,888	3,028	1,008	190	760	965	23
	Kamarhati ..	30,354	..	2	1,192	4,075	5,267	2,037	874	163	655	840	24
	Rajpur ..	11,433	..	1	263	927	1,190	490	223	29	194	223	..
	Baruipur ..	6,483	..	1	560	399	959	959	324	76	204	319	..
	Jaynagar ..	9,755	..	1	208	167	375	375	179	14	161	179	..
	North Dum Dum	4,535	..	1	75	61	136	136	51	11	28	51	..
	Dum Dum ..	5,350	..	1	1,238	252	1,490	1,490	130	30	99	130	..
	South Dum Dum	18,471	..	1	1,925	503	2,428	1,528	514	166	320	488	6
	Kharda ..	5,998	..	1	183	322	505	322	215	30	164	213	2
	Barrackpur	25,395	..	1	588	212	800	800	378	85	275	360	..
	Panhati ..	11,699	..	1	1,132	295	1,427	1,427	494	305	183	490	4
	North Barrackpur	16,258	..	1	1,171	626	1,797	1,797	677	170	507	677	..
	Titagarh ..	49,584	..	2	5,013	1,748	6,761	3,380	790	233	557	790	..
	Garulia ..	14,033	..	1	1,074	475	1,549	1,549	436	88	239	436	..
	Naihati ..	30,908	..	1	2,524	945	3,469	3,469	569	232	298	549	5
	Halisahar ..	16,770	..	1	433	136	569	569	141	8	117	129	2
	Kanchrapara	15,005	..	1	645	297	942	942	388	101	278	379	9
	Bhatpara ..	84,975	..	3	13,410	4,871	18,281	6,094	2,877	442	2,272	2,749	11
	Barasat ..	8,672	..	1	555	269	824	824	231	124	101	231	..
	Gobardanga	4,525	..	1	287	52	339	339	86	..	86	86	..
	Basirhat ..	21,287	..	1	380	322	702	702	400	252	148	400	..
	Baduria ..	13,677	..	1	453	373	826	826	331	113	211	324	1
	Taki ..	8,234	..	1	422	237	659	659	318	59	259	318	..
	Calcutta ..	1,196,734	..	60	351,931	187,564	539,495	8,991	53,322	17,866	19,102	40,737	330

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Re-vaccinations.			Persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population.	Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years.	
		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Successful.	Unknown.		Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
24-Parganas District.													
	South Suburban ..	2,061	384	860	98.2	18.6	49.5	.3	41.7	1,335	33.8	10	.2
	Tollyganj ..	1,855	256	177	100.0	13.8	49.2	..	9.5	1,009	41.2	13	.5
	Budge-Budge ..	6,834	2,328	..	96.9	34.1	156.7	..	..	2,546	105.3	3	.1
	Baranagar ..	11,105	5,065	1,917	95.7	45.6	162.7	..	17.3	2,834	76.5	23	.6
	Kamarbati ..	3,201	1,214	252	96.1	37.9	67.7	2.7	7.9	874	28.8	9	.3
	Rajpur ..	267	84	23	100.0	31.5	26.8	..	8.6	300	31.5	7	.6
	Bairpur ..	635	342	..	98.4	53.8	101.9	..	..	518	79.9	1	.1
	Jaynagar ..	196	67	..	100.0	34.2	25.2	..	10.7	240	24.6	7	.7
	North Dum Dum ..	85	85	..	100.0	100.0	29.9	..	..	179	39.5	2	.4
	Dum Dum ..	1,360	140	280	100.0	10.3	50.5	..	20.6	58	10.8	7	1.3
	South Dum Dum ..	1,014	88	755	94.9	8.7	31.2	1.2	74.4	430	23.3	9	.5
	Khanda ..	107	43	..	99.1	40.2	42.7	..	..	158	26.3	6	1.0
	Barrackpur ..	422	199	..	95.2	47.1	22.0	..	22.7	540	21.3	8	.3
	Parishati ..	933	400	80	99.2	42.9	76.1	..	8.6	643	54.9	12	1.0
	North Barrackpur ..	1,128	84	..	100.0	7.5	46.8	..	..	473	29.1	12	.7
	Titagarh ..	5,971	2,345	2,388	100.0	39.3	63.2	..	39.9	815	16.4	36	.7
	Garulia ..	1,113	1,020	..	100.0	91.6	103.7	..	..	1,287	91.7	3	.2
	Nalhati ..	2,900	1,445	..	96.5	49.8	64.5	..	11.7	1,410	45.6	14	.4
	Halisabar ..	428	209	108	91.5	48.8	20.1	1.4	25.2	193	11.5	2	.1
	Kanchrapara ..	554	349	191	97.7	63.0	48.5	2.3	34.5	330	21.9	1	.1
	Bhatpara ..	15,404	5,070	33	95.5	32.9	92.0	..	..	3,401	40.0	27	.3
	Baraset ..	593	404	31	100.0	68.1	73.2	..	5.2	419	48.3	4	.5
	Gobardanga ..	253	253	..	100.0	100.0	74.9	..	..	79	17.5	..	..
	Basirhat ..	302	93	..	100.0	30.8	23.2	..	1.6	528	24.8	2	.1
	Baduria ..	495	157	34	97.9	31.7	35.2	..	6.9	495	36.2	1	.1
	Taki ..	341	160	181	100.0	40.9	58.0	..	53.1	744	90.4	1	.1
	Calcutta ..	486,173	118,378	102,499	76.4	24.3	132.9	.6	21.1	64,391	53.8	1,519	1.3

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			Unknown.	
					Male.	Female.	Total.		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Under one year.	One year and under six years.		Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Nadia District.												
	Krishnagar ..	24,284	..	3	5,816	3,356	9,172	3,057	1,899	520	1,319	1,899	..
	Nabadwip ..	18,861	..	1	866	767	1,633	1,633	740	97	607	740	..
	Ranaghat ..	11,395	..	1	501	294	795	795	398	192	169	361	..
	Birnagar ..	2,341	..	1	85	48	133	133	109	20	..	109	..
	Santipur ..	24,992	..	1	823	652	1,475	1,475	548	59	394	541	..
	Chakdaha ..	3,986	..	1	118	79	197	197	170	66	104	170	..
	Kushia ..	9,405	..	1	317	150	467	467	170	12	148	166	..
	Kumarkhali ..	3,362	..	1	140	125	265	265	235	13	224	235	..
	Meherpur ..	6,205	..	1	263	138	401	401	247	40	191	247	..
	Murshidabad District.												
	Berhampur ..	27,403	..	2	5,463	2,877	8,340	4,170	1,324	156	970	1,223	24
	Murshidabad ..	9,483	..	1	814	225	1,039	1,039	325	46	249	309	..
	Jaganj-Azinganj ..	10,998	..	1	631	471	1,102	1,102	401	121	280	401	..
	Kandi ..	12,616	..	1	2,497	1,432	3,929	3,929	1,040	278	681	998	..
	Jangipur ..	12,796	..	1	220	172	392	392	220	148	166	218	..
	Dhulian ..	9,767	..	1	887	368	1,255	1,255	456	171	285	456	..
	Jessore District.												
	Jessore ..	11,356	..	1	550	299	849	849	223	37	120	223	..
	Kotechandpur ..	6,115	..	1	69	57	126	126	77	28	44	72	..
	Maheshpur ..	3,321	..	1	67	32	99	99	68	..	63	63	..
	Khulna District.												
	Khulna ..	19,120	..	2	1,434	902	2,336	1,168	539	42	373	516	..
	Satkhira ..	11,241	..	1	568	227	795	795	290	90	141	290	..
	Debhata ..	4,954	..	1	396	292	688	688	323	38	264	322	1

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	Persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population.	Percentage of un-known cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years.		
		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Successful.	Unknown.			Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Nadia District.													
	Krishnagar ..	7,273	3,433	3,805	100.0	47.2	219.5	..	52.3	2,418	99.6	6	..2
	Nabadwip ..	893	428	23	100.0	47.9	61.9	..	2.6	612	32.4	12	..6
	Ranaghat ..	397	107	..	90.7	26.9	41.1	..	..	537	47.1	..	..
	Birnagar ..	24	24	..	100.0	100.0	56.8	..	..	175	74.7	..	..
	Santipur ..	927	250	..	98.7	26.9	31.6	..	6.2	990	39.6	..	..6
	Chakdaha ..	27	16	..	100.0	59.2	46.7	..	..	157	39.4	..	..5
	Kushtia ..	297	75	..	97.6	25.2	25.6	1.2	11.4	309	32.8	..	..
	Kumarkhali ..	30	30	..	100.0	100.0	78.8	..	..	281	83.6	..	..
	Meherpur ..	154	38	..	100.0	24.7	45.9	..	..	234	37.7	..	..
Murshidabad District.													
	Berhampur ..	7,016	790	604	92.4	11.3	73.4	1.8	8.6	1,020	37.2	17	..6
	Murshidabad ..	714	294	..	95.1	41.2	63.5	..	..	397	32.4	10	1.0
	Jaganj-Azinganj ..	701	245	..	100.0	34.9	58.7	..	..	595	54.1	13	1.2
	Kandi ..	2,889	863	244	95.9	29.9	147.5	1.1	8.4	576	45.6	2	..2
	Jangpur ..	172	21	..	99.1	12.2	18.7	..	..	345	26.9	5	..4
	Dhulian ..	799	336	116	100.0	42.0	81.1	..	14.5	549	56.2	9	..9
Jessore District.													
	Jessore ..	626	165	..	100.0	26.3	34.2	..	..	301	26.5	1	..1
	Kotechandpur ..	49	26	..	93.5	53.0	16.0	..	14.3	237	38.7	..	..
	Maheshpur ..	31	11	..	92.6	35.5	22.3	..	..	74	22.3	..	..
Khulna District.													
	Khulna ..	1,797	145	191	95.7	8.1	34.6	1.3	10.6	336	17.6	3	..2
	Satkhira ..	505	4	313	100.0	..8	26.2	..	61.9	339	30.2	2	..2
	Debhata ..	365	71	62	99.7	19.4	79.3	..3	16.9	568	114.6	..	..

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Primary vaccinations.			Unknown.
					Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rajshahi District.												
	Rajshahi ..	27,064	..	2	3,226	2,583	5,809	2,904	1,520	756	688	1,496	5
	Nator ..	8,318	..	1	355	244	599	599	314	78	208	306	4
	Dinajpur District.												
	Dinajpur ..	19,156	..	1	2,291	1,495	3,786	3,786	702	303	237	691	1
	Jalpaiguri District.												
	Jalpaiguri ..	18,962	..	1	1,939	1,142	3,081	3,081	781	314	381	780	..
	Darjeeling District.												
	Darjeeling ..	21,185	..	1	5,208	3,193	8,401	8,401	794	609	176	786	11
	Kurseong ..	7,451	..	1	853	717	1,570	1,570	519	360	97	508	..
	Rangpur District.												
	Rangpur ..	20,749	..	3	5,108	1,474	6,582	2,194	1,037	116	638	1,028	7
	Galbandha ..	8,479	..	1	537	285	822	822	236	3	149	233	..
	Bogra District.												
	Bogra ..	14,819	..	1	2,144	1,343	3,487	3,487	848	152	440	839	..
	Sherpur ..	4,279	..	1	254	171	425	425	169	7	90	125	10
	Pabna District.												
	Pabna ..	21,904	..	1	1,941	1,576	3,517	3,517	2,034	102	1,576	1,964	..
	Sirajganj ..	32,467	..	2	2,805	1,033	3,838	1,919	1,452	322	989	1,409	20

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Re-vaccinations.			Persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population.	Percentage of un-known cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years.	
		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Successful.	Unknown.		Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.
		15	16	17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rajshahi District.										
	Rajshahi ..	4,289	1,289	1,121	102.9	.3	26.1	1,465	54.1	4	.1
	Nator ..	293	123	36	51.6	1.3	12.3	195	23.4	2	.2
	Dinajpur District.										
	Dinajpur ..	3,084	1,022	609	89.4	.1	19.7	1,553	81.1	6	.3
	Jalpaiguri District.										
	Jalpaiguri ..	230	666	290	76.2	..	12.6	937	49.4	..	..
	Darjeeling District.										
	Darjeeling ..	7,614	1,696	1,309	117.1	1.0	17.2	2,854	134.7	4	.2
	Kurseong ..	1,051	495	158	134.6	2.1	15.0	850	114.1	..	..
	Rangpur District.										
	Rangpur ..	5,545	3,359	577	211.4	.7	10.4	1,942	93.6	3	.1
	Galbandha ..	586	237	41	55.4	..	7.0	333	39.3	4	.5
	Bogra District.										
	Bogra ..	2,639	872	445	115.4	..	16.9	879	59.3	6	.4
	Sherpur ..	256	115	10	56.1	5.9	3.9	90	21.0	1	.2
	Pabna District.										
	Pabna ..	1,483	432	..	109.4	..	11.5	1,555	70.9	11	.5
	Sirajganj ..	2,386	836	..	69.1	1.4	..	1,777	54.7	17	.5

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.				Unknown.
					Male.	Female.	Total.		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Malda District.												
	English Bazar ..	16,907	..	1	2,583	1,084	3,667	3,667	552	319	210	530	22
	Malda ..	2,779	..	1	43	42	85	85	77	15	60	77	..
	Nawabganj ..	15,826	..	1	742	348	1,090	1,090	523	42	463	521	1
	Dacca District.												
	Dacca ..	138,518	..	9	18,185	9,740	27,925	3,102	6,406	2,356	2,885	5,476	215
	Narayanganj ..	34,189	..	2	3,399	1,398	4,797	2,353	1,376	334	936	1,323	35
	Mymensingh District.												
	Mymensingh ..	30,480	..	1	1,299	848	2,147	2,147	533	26	333	418	39
	Muktagesha ..	6,131	..	1	730	269	999	999	279	10	131	193	58
	Netrakona ..	10,980	..	1	539	353	892	892	412	79	296	391	..
	Jamalpur ..	23,077	..	1	518	285	803	803	513	109	404	513	..
	Sherpur ..	19,547	..	1	739	507	1,246	1,246	430	65	247	419	6
	Kishorganj ..	15,437	..	1	1,067	603	1,670	1,670	510	99	286	429	81
	Bajitpur ..	11,650	..	1	292	192	484	484	316	5	144	224	62
	Tangail ..	16,082	..	1	582	231	813	813	269	25	171	212	40
	Gauripur ..	6,319	..	1	600	301	901	901	188	4	86	183	..
	Faridpur District.												
	Faridpur ..	15,516	..	2	1,142	688	1,830	915	821	139	497	788	..
	Madaripur ..	26,894	..	1	822	604	1,426	1,426	625	20	492	625	..
	Rajbari ..	7,104	..	1	754	268	1,022	1,022	209	57	100	172	5
	Bakarganj District.												
	Barisal ..	35,716	..	2	4,286	1,452	5,738	2,869	887	21	487	853	1
	Jhalakati ..	6,496	..	1	538	192	730	730	244	4	95	233	7
	Nalchiti ..	1,946	..	..	75	36	111	..	54	1	36	53	..
	Pirojpur ..	10,956	..	1	629	445	1,074	1,074	720	270	327	718	2
	Patuakhali ..	6,434	..	1	517	225	742	742	482	87	193	469	..
	Bhola ..	5,558	..	1	297	199	496	496	318	123	110	318	..

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Re-vaccinations.			Persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population.	Percentage of un-known cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years.			
		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Successful.	Unknown.		Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.		
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Malda District.													
	English Bazar	3,115	1,237	1,195	96.0	39.7	104.5	3.9	38.4	1,033	61.1	2	.1
	Malda	8	5	3	100.0	62.5	29.5	.2	37.5	65	23.4	..	..
	Nawabganj	567	194	107	99.6	34.2	45.2		18.9	653	41.3	1	.1
	Dacca	21,620	4,475	5,069	85.5	20.7	71.8	3.3	23.4	6,978	50.4	108	.8
	Narayanganj	3,331	822	996	96.1	24.7	62.7	2.5	29.9	2,322	67.9	27	.8
Mymensingh District.													
	Mymensingh	1,614	81	320	78.4	5.0	16.4	7.3	19.8	462	15.1	11	.4
	Muktasgacha	720	85	352	69.2	11.8	45.3	20.8	48.9	284	46.3	4	.6
	Netrakona	480	234	..	94.9	48.7	56.9	..	..	338	30.8	3	.3
	Jamalpur	290	229	..	100.0	78.9	32.1	..	..	820	35.5	2	.1
	Sherpur	816	133	79	97.4	16.3	28.2	1.4	9.7	556	28.4	1	.05
	Kishorganj	1,160	315	467	84.1	27.1	48.2	15.9	40.2	715	46.3	2	.1
	Bajitpur	168	16	49	70.9	9.5	20.6	19.6	29.2	159	13.6	6	.5
	Tangail	544	279	100	78.8	51.3	30.5	14.9	18.4	410	25.5	3	.2
	Gauripur	713	155	..	97.3	21.7	53.5	..	..	295	46.7	..	..
	Faridpur	1,042	79	519	95.9	7.6	55.9	..	49.8	578	37.2	2	.1
	Madaripur	801	113	..	100.0	14.1	27.4	..	18.4	830	30.9	2	.1
	Rajbari	813	269	150	82.3	33.1	62.1	2.4	..	250	35.2	1	.1
Bakarganj District.													
	Barisal	4,851	1,126	125	96.2	23.2	55.4	.1	2.6	1,137	31.8	6	.2
	Jhalakati	486	129	39	95.5	26.5	55.7	2.9	8.0	101	15.5	1	.1
	Nalchiti	57	18	18	98.1	31.6	36.5	..	31.6	120	61.7	..	..
	Pirojpur	354	113	45	99.7	31.9	75.8	..	12.7	667	60.9	..	..
	Pataakhali	260	82	..	97.3	31.5	85.6	..	..	225	34.9	..	..
	Bhola	88	39	..	100.0	44.3	64.2	..	..	271	48.7	1	.2

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Primary vaccinations.				Unknown.
					Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Chittagong District.													
	Chittagong ..	53,156	..	2	2,165	1,120	3,285	1,642	1,349	110	1,114	1,266	23	
	Cox's Bazar ..	5,018	..	1	300	58	358	358	89	29	59	89	..	
	Noakhali District.													
	Noakhali ..	13,063	..	2	1,721	533	2,254	1,127	541	20	372	447	33	
	Tipperra District.													
	Comilla ..	31,365	..	1	1,223	781	2,004	2,004	935	61	706	897	3	
	Brahmanbaria ..	26,662	..	1	1,283	914	2,197	2,197	1,673	75	1,017	1,211	83	
	Chandpur ..	16,838	..	1	1,016	370	1,386	1,386	526	79	350	505	3	
	Total of Municipalities ..	3,511,585	..	234	595,869	299,316	895,185	3,825	137,992	38,536	67,903	118,678	1,655	
	Grand Total for the Presidency (Rural areas and Municipalities) ..	50,114,002	646	1,863	4,163,778	2,303,772	6,467,550	3,434	2,504,648	291,920	1,470,997	2,247,368	145,567	
	Other Agencies.													
	Tea-gardens ..	..	..	..	..	..	31,552	..	10,574	..	..	8,099	2,138
	Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	75,123	..	3,740	..	..	3,454	..
	Steamers ..	..	..	..	..	..	970	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,966	..	2,687	..	..	2,376	88
	Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	69,973	..	1,223	..	..	1,091	72
	Dispensaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	202,584	..	19,224	..	..	14,920	2,298

Serial No.	Urban and rural areas.	Re-vaccinations.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	Persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population.	Percentage of un-known cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years.		
		Total number of vaccinations performed.	Successful.	Unknown.			Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	Number.	Ratio per mille of population.	
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Chittagong District.												
	Chittagong ..	1,939	384	410	93.8	19.8	31.0	1.7	21.1	2,047	38.5	11	.2
	Cox's Bazar ..	269	33	55	100.0	12.3	24.3	..	20.4	278	55.4	1	.2
	Noakhali District.												
	Noakhali ..	1,713	372	748	82.6	21.7	62.7	6.1	43.7	842	64.4	3	.2
	Tippera District.												
	Comilla ..	1,069	190	90	95.9	17.8	34.6	.3	8.4	778	24.8	1	.03
	Brahmanbaria ..	710	203	151	72.4	28.6	53.0	4.9	21.3	969	36.3	6	.2
	Chandpur ..	860	219	209	96.0	25.5	43.0	.6	24.3	614	36.5	1	.1
	Total of Municipalities ..	770,275	215,823	152,778	86.0	28.0	95.3	1.2	19.8	169,623	48.3	2,700	.8
	Grand Total for the Presidency (Rural areas and Municipalities) ..	3,977,986	1,718,353	790,565	89.7	43.2	79.1	5.8	19.9	3,501,483	69.9	24,753	.5
	Other Agencies.												
	Tea-gardens ..	20,978	11,775	6,035	76.6	56.1	..	20.2	28.8	..	..	..	..
	Factories ..	71,383	20,279	..	92.3	28.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Steamers ..	970	..	970	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..
	Railways ..	22,284	9,999	..	84.7	44.9	..	..	23.4	..	..	..	..
	Jails ..	68,750	48,187	4,598	89.2	70.1	..	5.9	6.7	..	..	..	..
	Dispensaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	184,365	90,240	16,821	81.9	48.9	..	12.6	9.1	..	..	..	..

Summary of vaccinations performed in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1932-33.

1	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Total number of vaccinations performed.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.			11	12	Number of children successfully vaccinated.		15	16	17
	10	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14				Ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of population.	Total cost of department.	Average cost of each successful vaccination.
Agencies.																
I. Government staff	9,010	5,292	14,302	9,010	5,292	14,302	99.6	48.1	80.5	11	1,300	463	5,873	54.1	Rs. 4,57,635-13-8.	Re. 0-1-9.
II. Local (Municipal and District Board staff and Asansol Mines Board of Health)	2,490,952	3,962,296	6,453,248	2,495,638	3,972,694	6,468,332	89.7	43.2	61.1	1,872	3,447	291,457	6,461,677	78.9		
III. Other agencies— Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails, and Dispensaries	18,224	184,360	202,584	18,224	184,365	202,589	81.8	48.0	51.9			Unknown		..		
Total	2,518,186	4,151,948	6,670,134	2,522,872	4,162,351	6,685,223	89.6	43.4	61.2	1,883	3,434	291,920	6,467,550	81.2		

STATEMENT No. II

Showing the cost of vaccination in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1932-33.

Urban and rural areas.	Expenditure.								
	Vaccination inspecting staff.		Vaccinators and probationers.		Establishment other than technical staff.		Total pay of establishment.		Travelling allowance.
	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
RURAL AREAS.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan ..	1	894 2 0	50	9,423 2 0	..	..	10,317 4 0	2,468 8 0
Asansol Mining Settlement ..	..	..	14	4,526 0 0	..	..	4,526 0 0	1,680 0 0
Birbhum ..	2	2,067 15 0	25	3,011 6 0	..	..	4,079 5 0	598 15 0
Bankura ..	1	886 0 0	44	4,749 14 0	..	..	5,585 14 0	14 14 0
Midnapur ..	4	1,657 8 0	99	10,618 13 6	..	..	12,276 5 6	1,546 3 0
Hooghly ..	2	900 0 0	31	2,608 3 0	..	..	3,508 3 0	581 0 0
Howrah ..	2	1,250 0 0	18	2,889 0 0	..	..	4,139 0 0	..
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas ..	5	3,655 12 0	72	11,694 14 0	..	..	15,350 10 0	1,362 8 0
Nadia ..	4	2,549 14 0	51	6,303 4 0	..	..	8,853 2 0	1,658 11 0
Murshidabad ..	5	1,540 0 0	87	11,551 13 0	..	..	13,091 13 0	2,173 5 0
Jessore ..	2	827 10 0	101	8,975 1 0	..	..	9,502 11 0	685 0 0
Khulna ..	4	1,479 10 0	98	8,322 7 9	..	..	9,802 1 9	1,032 6 0
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi ..	3	1,456 0 0	30	6,624 0 0	..	..	8,080 0 0	1,920 0 0
Dina'pur ..	3	1,456 0 0	54	7,531 9 0	..	..	8,987 9 0	809 5 0
Jalpaiguri ..	1	405 10 0	49	5,777 12 0	..	..	6,183 6 0	240 0 0
Darjeeling ..	3	1,560 0 0	16	2,833 0 0	..	..	4,393 0 0	2,251 4 0
Rangpur ..	2	887 6 0	90	8,607 8 0	..	..	9,494 14 0	547 13 0
Bogra ..	2	944 7 0	27	4,237 15 0	1	120 0 0	5,302 6 0	1,118 0 0	
Pabna ..	2	921 0 0	28	3,702 15 0	..	..	4,623 15 0	615 0 0
Malda ..	2	976 0 0	31	3,774 11 0	..	..	4,750 11 0	860 10 0
Dacca Division.									
Dacca ..	4	2,112 0 0	76	5,602 14 0	..	..	7,714 14 0	1,061 15 0
Mymensingh ..	6	3,215 4 0	233	21,419 15 0	..	..	24,635 3 0	1,688 3 0
Faridpur ..	4	1,760 0 0	43	3,480 0 0	..	..	5,240 0 0	1,407 0 0
Bakarganj ..	3	1,456 8 0	65	6,809 0 6	..	..	8,265 8 6	1,290 15 0

Urban and rural areas	Expenditure.			Paid from—			Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful vaccination case.	
	Contingencies.		Total cost.	District fund.		Total.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
RURAL AREAS.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan ..	56 10 0	..	12,842 6 0	4,014 3 0	8,828 3 0	..	12,842 6 0	112,839	0 1 9
Asansol Mining Settlement ..	1,801 0 0	548 0 0	8,555 0 0	..	8,555 0 0	..	8,555 0 0	61,406	0 2 3
Birbhum ..	90 8 0	..	4,768 12 0	2,516 14 0	2,251 14 0	..	4,768 12 0	73,813	0 1 0
Bankura ..	28 13 0	..	5,629 9 0	1,796 0 0	3,833 9 0	..	5,629 9 0	71,636	0 1 2
Midnapur ..	280 9 3	..	14,112 1 9	5,539 3 0	8,572 14 9	..	14,112 1 9	249,479	0 0 11
Hooghly ..	121 8 0	..	4,210 11 0	2,288 7 0	1,922 4 0	..	4,210 11 0	47,580	0 1 5
Howrah ..	257 0 0	..	4,396 0 0	2,403 0 0	1,993 0 0	..	4,396 0 0	27,913	0 2 7
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas ..	745 14 0	..	17,459 0 0	7,903 0 0	9,556 0 0	..	17,459 0 0	163,368	0 1 8
Nadia ..	191 5 0	..	10,703 2 0	4,118 5 0	6,584 13 0	..	10,703 2 0	105,043	0 1 7
Murshidabad ..	295 0 0	..	15,560 2 0	6,128 5 0	9,431 13 0	..	15,560 2 0	117,849	0 2 2
Jessore ..	248 10 0	..	10,436 5 0	3,662 10 0	6,773 11 0	..	10,436 5 0	209,582	0 0 9
Khulna ..	212 5 0	..	11,046 12 9	4,706 4 0	6,340 8 9	..	11,046 12 9	127,787	0 1 4
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi ..	1,002 6 3	..	11,002 6 3	4,781 0 0	6,221 6 3	..	11,002 6 3	90,752	0 1 11
Dinajpur ..	71 7 0	..	9,868 5 0	2,265 5 0	7,603 0 0	..	9,868 5 0	115,867	0 1 4
Jalpaiguri ..	367 11 1	..	6,791 1 1	1,700 0 0	5,091 1 1	..	6,791 1 1	75,687	0 1 5
Darjeeling ..	70 0 0	..	6,714 4 0	3,000 15 0	3,712 5 0	..	6,714 4 0	12,186	0 8 11
Rangpur ..	..	..	10,042 11 0	4,145 3 0	5,897 8 0	..	10,042 11 0	247,946	0 0 6
Boogra ..	71 10 0	..	6,492 0 0	2,885 0 0	3,607 0 0	..	6,492 0 0	60,173	0 1 8
Patna ..	4 3 0	..	5,243 10 0	2,940 11 0	2,302 15 0	..	5,243 10 0	75,167	0 1 1
Malda ..	126 14 0	..	5,738 3 0	2,536 10 0	3,201 9 0	..	5,738 3 0	51,399	0 1 9
Dacca Division.									
Dacca ..	219 14 0	..	8,996 11 0	4,573 15 0	4,422 12 0	..	8,996 11 0	220,796	0 0 8
Mymensingh ..	475 12 0	..	26,799 2 0	11,163 7 0	15,635 11 0	..	26,799 2 0	565,437	0 0 9
Faridpur ..	630 0 0	..	7,277 0 0	4,682 0 0	2,595 0 0	..	7,277 0 0	118,148	0 0 11
Bakarganj ..	107 15 0	..	9,664 6 6	2,620 2 0	7,044 4 6	..	9,664 6 6	195,849	0 0 9

Urban and rural areas.		Expenditure.									
		Vaccination inspecting staff.		Vaccinators and probationers.		Establishment other than technical staff.		Total pay of establishment.		Travelling allowance.	
		Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Chittagong Division.	3	1,160 12 0	43	6,034 10 0	..	..	7,195 6 0	755 13 0		
Noakhali ..	1	160 0 0	57	4,228 9 0	..	..	4,388 9 0	876 0 0		
Tippera ..	3	1,336 3 0	106	7,407 12 0	..	..	8,743 15 0	1,500 0 0		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	3	1,680 0 0	11	1,452 10 0	..	..	3,132 10 0	..		
Total of the Rural Areas	77	38,145 9 0	1,649	1,83,898 10 9	1	120 0 0	2,22,164 3 9	30,743 12 0			
MUNICIPALITIES.											
Burdwan District.											
Burdwan ..	..	..	11*	945 0 0	..	..	945 0 0	180 0 0		
Kalna ..	..	..	1	192 0 0	..	..	192 0 0	..		
Katwa ..	..	..	..	120 0 0	..	..	120 0 0	..		
Dainhat ..	..	..	1	83 0 0	..	..	83 0 0	..		
Raniganj ..	..	..	1	448 2 0	..	..	448 2 0	161 3 0		
Asansol ..	..	..	1	328 14 0	..	..	328 14 0	60 0 0		
Birbhum District.	..	..	1	120 0 0	..	..	120 0 0	..		
Suri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura District.	..	..	3†	310 0 0	..	..	310 0 0	60 0 0		
Bankura ..	..	..	1	210 0 0	..	..	210 0 0	..		
Vishnupur ..	..	..	1	132 0 0	..	..	132 0 0	..		
Sonamukhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur District.	..	..	2	296 0 0	..	..	296 0 0	..		
Midnapur ..	..	..	1	180 0 0	..	..	180 0 0	..		
Ghatal ..	..	..	1	42 0 0	..	..	42 0 0	..		
Kharrar ..	..	..	1	56 0 0	..	..	56 0 0	..		
Chandrakona ..	..	..	1	75 0 0	..	..	75 0 0	..		
Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	1	30 0 0	..	..	30 0 0	..		
Kbirpai ..	..	..	1	252 0 0	..	..	252 0 0	..		
Tambuk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Eight temporary vaccinators.

†Two temporary vaccinators.

Urban and rural areas.	Expenditure.				Paid from—				Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.						
	Contingencies.		Miscellaneous.		Total cost.		Provincial fund.				District fund.		Municipal fund.		Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
Chittagong Division.																
Chittagong ..	..	..	7,951 3 0	3,106 9 0	4,844 10 0	..	7,951 3 0	106,348	0 1 2					
Noakhali ..	..	..	4,388 9 0	1,700 0 0	2,688 9 0	..	4,388 9 0	131,594	0 0 6					
Tippera ..	268 15 0	..	9,888 14 0	4,812 3 0	5,076 11 0	..	9,888 14 0	184,075	0 0 11							
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	158 0 0	..	4,790 10 0	4,790 10 0	..	..	4,790 10 0	11,521	0 6 7					
Total of the Rural Areas ..	7,912 13 7	548 0 0	2,61,368 13 4	1,06,719 13 0	1,54,649 0 4	..	2,61,368 13 4	3,631,240	0 1 11							
MUNICIPALITIES.																
Burdwan District.																
Burdwan ..	104 4 9	..	1,229 4 9	..	..	1,229 4 9	1,229 4 9	24,233	0 0 11					
Kalna ..	13 0 0	..	205 0 0	..	..	205 0 0	205 0 0	1,048	0 3 0					
Katwa ..	17 0 0	..	137 0 0	..	..	137 0 0	137 0 0	892	0 2 5					
Dainhat ..	13 0 0	..	95 0 0	..	..	95 0 0	95 0 0	325	0 4 7					
Raniganj ..	1 10 0	..	610 15 0	..	..	610 15 0	610 15 0	3,370	0 2 11					
Asansol ..	47 11 0	..	436 9 0	..	..	436 9 0	436 9 0	4,269	0 1 5					
Birbhum District.																
Suri ..	4 4 0	..	124 4 0	..	..	124 4 0	124 4 0	480	0 4 1					
Bankura District.																
Bankura ..	3 0 0	..	373 0 0	..	..	373 0 0	373 0 0	1,468	0 4 1					
Vishnupur ..	..	..	210 0 0	..	..	210 0 0	210 0 0	1,197	0 2 9					
Sonamukhi ..	7 12 0	..	139 12 0	..	..	139 12 0	139 12 0	35	3 15 10					
Midnapur District.																
Midnapur ..	..	..	296 0 0	..	..	296 0 0	296 0 0	1,907	0 1 11					
Ghatal ..	7 5 0	..	187 5 0	..	..	187 5 0	187 5 0	514	0 5 9					
Kharar ..	3 9 0	..	45 9 0	..	..	45 9 0	45 9 0	286	0 2 6					
Chandrakona ..	..	..	56 0 0	..	..	56 0 0	56 0 0	376	0 2 8					
Ranjibanpur ..	0 11 0	..	75 11 0	..	..	75 11 0	75 11 0	284	0 4 4					
Khirpal ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	101	0 4 9					
Tamluk ..	42 8 0	..	294 8 0	..	..	294 8 0	294 8 0	629	0 5 11					

Urban and rural areas.		Expenditure.									
		Vaccination inspecting staff.		Vaccinators and probationers.		Establishment other than technical staff.		Total pay of establishment.		Traveling allowance.	
		Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Hooghly District.											
Hooghly-Chinsura ..	2	1,560 0 0	2	320 4 0	..	..	1,880 4 0	189 0 0		
Bansbaria ..	..	..	1	207 5 0	..	..	207 5 0	36 0 0		
Arambagh ..	..	..	1	177 0 0	..	..	177 0 0	..		
Serampur ..	..	..	2	718 0 0	..	..	718 0 0	..		
Rishra-Konnagar ..	..	..	1	288 0 0	..	..	288 0 0	60 0 0		
Utterpara ..	..	..	1	168 0 0	..	..	168 0 0	..		
Kotrung ..	..	..	1	144 0 0	..	..	144 0 0	..		
Baidyabati ..	..	..	1	192 0 0	..	..	192 0 0	..		
Bhadreshwar ..	..	..	1	312 0 0	..	..	312 0 0	..		
Champdani ..	..	..	1	276 0 0	..	..	276 0 0	..		
Howrah District.											
Howrah ..	1	960 0 0	13	6,351 0 0	1	192 0 0	7,503 0 0	120 0 0			
Bally ..	..	..	1	27 0 0	..	..	27 0 0	..		
24-Parganas District.											
South Suburban ..	1	240 0 0	3	476 0 0	..	..	716 0 0	..		
Tollyganj ..	..	..	2	623 5 0	..	..	623 5 0	..		
Budge-Budge ..	..	..	1	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	..		
Baranagar ..	..	..	4	1,263 0 0	..	..	1,263 0 0	..		
Kamarhati ..	..	..	2	333 0 0	..	..	333 0 0	..		
Rajpur ..	..	..	1	68 9 0	..	..	68 9 0	..		
Barulpur ..	..	..	1	48 0 0	..	..	48 0 0	..		
Jaynagar ..	..	..	1	15 0 0	..	..	15 0 0	..		
North Dum-Dum ..	..	..	1	42 0 0	..	..	42 0 0	..		
Dum-Dum ..	..	..	1	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	..		
South Dum-Dum ..	..	..	1	296 14 0	..	..	296 14 0	..		
Khurdah ..	..	..	1	227 4 0	..	..	227 4 0	..		
Barrackpur ..	..	..	1	371 0 0	..	..	371 0 0	..		
Panibati ..	..	..	1	216 0 0	..	..	216 0 0	..		
North Barrackpur ..	..	..	1	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	..		
Titagach ..	..	..	2	564 0 0	..	..	564 0 0	..		
Garulia ..	..	..	1	240 0 0	..	..	240 0 0	..		
Nahati ..	..	..	1	384 0 0	..	..	384 0 0	..		
Halisahar ..	..	..	1	216 0 0	..	..	216 0 0	..		
Kanchrapara ..	..	..	1	264 0 0	..	..	264 0 0	..		
Bhatpara ..	..	..	3	845 0 0	..	..	845 0 0	..		
Barasat ..	..	..	1	69 8 0	..	..	69 8 0	..		

Urban and rural areas.	Expenditure.				Paid from—				Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.						
	Contingencies.		Miscellaneous.		Total cost.		Provincial fund.				District fund.		Municipal fund.		Total.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Hooghly District.																
Hooghly-Chinsura	2,069 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,069 4 0	..	..	3,033	0 10 11	
Bansbaria	247 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247 5 0	..	..	1,308	0 2 15	
Arambagh	177 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177 0 0	..	..	427	0 6 7	
Scrampur	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	..	..	1,811	0 6 6	
Rishra-Konnagar	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	3,969	0 1 5	
Uttarnara	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	633	0 4 3	
Kotrung	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	231	0 9 10	
Baldyabati	8 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 1 0	..	..	847	0 3 8	
Bhadreshwar	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	1,361	0 3 8	
Champdani	1,608	0 2 2	
Howrah District.																
Howrah	7,623 0 0	..	..	7,623 0 0	..	..	..	..	7,623 0 0	..	..	10,747	0 11 5	
Bally	27 0 0	..	..	27 0 0	..	..	..	..	27 0 0	..	..	985	0 0 4	
24-Parganas District.																
South Suburban	61 10 0	..	..	716 0 0	..	..	..	..	716 0 0	..	..	1,954	0 5 11	
Tollyganj	1 0 0	..	..	684 15 0	..	..	..	..	684 15 0	..	..	1,205	0 9 1	
Budge-Budge	218 0 0	..	..	301 0 0	..	..	..	..	301 0 0	..	..	3,791	0 0 11	
Baranagar	20 2 0	..	..	1,481 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,481 0 0	..	..	6,030	0 3 5	
Kamarhatti	353 2 0	..	..	..	..	353 2 0	..	..	2,054	0 2 9	
Rajpur	68 9 0	..	..	..	..	68 9 0	..	..	307	0 3 3	
Barupur	48 0 0	..	..	..	..	48 0 0	..	..	661	0 1 2	
Jaynagar	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	246	0 0 11	
North Dum-Dum	1 6 0	..	..	43 6 0	..	..	..	..	43 6 0	..	..	136	0 5 1	
Dum-Dum	8 11 0	..	..	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	..	..	370	1 1 9	
South Dum-Dum	365 9 0	..	..	..	..	365 9 0	..	..	576	0 1 2	
Khardah	227 4 0	..	..	..	..	227 4 0	..	..	256	0 14 2	
Barrackpur	371 0 0	..	..	..	..	371 0 0	..	..	559	0 10 7	
Panbati	10 8 0	..	..	250 8 0	..	..	..	..	250 8 0	..	..	890	0 4 6	
North Barrackpur	10 0 0	..	..	370 0 0	..	..	..	..	370 0 0	..	..	761	0 7 9	
Titagarh	1 4 0	..	..	565 4 0	..	..	..	..	565 4 0	..	..	3,135	0 2 11	
Garulia	240 0 0	..	..	..	..	240 0 0	..	..	1,456	0 2 7	
Naihati	13 14 3	..	..	397 14 3	..	..	..	..	397 14 3	..	..	1,994	0 3 2	
Halisbar	10 2 0	..	..	228 8 0	..	..	..	..	228 8 0	..	..	338	0 10 9	
Kanchrapara	264 0 0	..	..	..	..	264 0 0	..	..	728	0 1 9	
Bhatpara	13 0 0	..	..	858 0 0	..	..	..	..	858 0 0	..	..	7,819	0 5 9	
Barasat	2 5 0	..	..	71 13 0	..	..	..	..	71 13 0	..	..	635	0 1 9	

Expenditure.

Urban and rural areas.	Expenditure.									
	Vaccination inspecting staff.		Vaccinators and probationers.		Establishment other than technical staff.		Total pay of establishment.	Travelling allowance.		
	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.			8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
21-Parganas District.										
Gobardanga ..	..	..	1	62 0 0	..	..	62 0 0	..	..	..
Basirhat ..	..	..	1	288 0 0	..	..	288 0 0	..	..	..
Bacuria ..	..	..	1	216 0 0	..	..	216 0 0	..	..	..
Taki ..	..	..	1	60 0 0	..	..	60 0 0	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	18	29,050 0 0	60	47,765 0 0	30	6,085 0 0	82,900 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	..
Nadia District.										
Krishnagar ..	..	..	3	567 0 0	..	..	567 0 0	..	..	..
Xabadwip ..	..	..	1	264 0 0	..	..	264 0 0	..	..	..
Ranighat ..	..	..	1	228 0 0	..	..	228 0 0	..	..	..
Birangar ..	..	..	1	20 0 0	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..
Santiapur ..	..	..	1	256 1 6	..	..	256 1 6	..	..	..
Chakdaha ..	..	..	1	80 0 0	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	..
Kushcha ..	..	..	1	264 0 0	..	..	264 0 0	..	..	..
Kumarkhali ..	..	..	1	80 0 0	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	..
Meherpur ..	..	..	1	80 0 0	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	..
Murshidabad District.										
Berhampur ..	..	..	2	540 0 0	..	..	540 0 0	48 0 0	..	..
Murshidabad ..	..	..	1	156 0 0	..	..	156 0 0	..	..	..
Jisganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	1	180 0 0	..	..	180 0 0	..	..	..
Kandi ..	..	..	1	138 0 0	..	..	138 0 0	..	..	..
Jangipur ..	..	..	1	192 0 0	..	..	192 0 0	..	..	..
Dhulian ..	..	..	1	138 0 0	..	..	138 0 0	..	..	..
Jessore District.										
Jessore ..	..	..	1	216 0 0	..	..	216 0 0	..	..	..
Kotechandpur ..	..	..	1	90 0 0	..	..	90 0 0	..	..	..
Maheshpur ..	..	..	1	29 12 0	..	..	29 12 0	..	..	..
Khulna District.										
Khulna ..	..	..	2	264 8 0	..	..	264 8 0	..	..	..
Satkhira ..	..	..	1	46 0 0	..	..	46 0 0	..	..	..
Lebhaia ..	..	..	1	65 13 0	..	..	65 13 0	..	..	..
Rajshahi District.										
Rajshahi ..	..	..	2	427 14 0	..	..	427 14 0	60 0 0	..	..
Nator ..	..	..	1	240 0 0	..	..	240 0 0	..	..	..

Urban and rural areas.	Expenditure.				Paid from—				Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.						
	Contingencies.		Miscellaneous.		Total cost.		Provincial fund.				District fund.		Municipal fund.		Total.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
24-Parganas District.																
Gobardanga ..	0 7 6	..	62 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62 7 6	..	..	..
Basirhat ..	7 10 0	..	295 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295 10 0	..	..	..
Baduria ..	..	..	216 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216 0 0	..	..	..
Taki ..	4 10 0	..	64 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 10 0	..	..	..
Calcutta	3,800 0 0	..	88,700 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,700 0 0	..	..	1 8 9
Nadia District.																
Krishnagar ..	..	..	567 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	567 0 0	..	..	0 1 6
Nabadwip ..	..	..	264 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264 0 0	..	..	0 3 7
Ranaghat ..	..	..	228 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228 0 0	..	..	0 5 11
Birnagar ..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	0 2 5
Santipur ..	..	..	256 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256 1 6	..	..	0 5 2
Chakdaha ..	5 13 0	..	485 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485 13 0	..	..	0 5 2
Kushia ..	8 13 0	..	272 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272 13 0	..	..	0 7 4
Kumarkhali ..	3 0 0	..	83 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83 0 0	..	..	1 2 4
Meherpur ..	2 0 0	..	82 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 0 0	..	..	0 5 0
Murshidabad District.																
Berhampur ..	11 1 0	..	599 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	599 1 0	..	..	0 4 9
Murshidabad ..	6 5 0	..	162 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162 5 0	..	..	0 4 3
Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	6 6 6	..	186 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186 6 6	..	..	0 4 7
Kandi ..	6 5 0	..	144 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144 5 0	..	..	0 1 2
Jangipur ..	12 0 0	..	204 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204 0 0	..	..	0 13 9
Dhulian ..	7 0 0	..	145 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145 0 0	..	..	0 2 11
Jessore District.																
Jessore ..	2 12 0	..	218 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218 12 0	..	..	0 11 7
Kotchandpur ..	2 0 0	..	92 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 0 0	..	..	0 4 9
Maheshpur ..	..	..	29 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 12 0	..	..	0 6 5
Khulna District.																
Khulna ..	..	..	264 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264 8 0	..	..	0 6 5
Satkhira ..	..	..	46 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 0 0	..	..	0 2 6
Debhata ..	0 8 0	..	66 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 5 0	..	..	0 2 8
Rajshahi District.																
Rajshahi ..	32 15 0	..	520 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520 13 0	..	..	0 3 0
Nator ..	16 12 0	..	256 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256 12 0	..	..	0 9 6

Urban and rural areas		Expenditure.									
		Vaccination inspecting staff.		Vaccinators and probationers.		Establishment other than technical staff.		Total pay of establishment.		Travelling allowance.	
		Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Rs. A.	P.	Rs. A.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
		Rs. A.	P.	Rs. A.	P.	Rs. A.	P.	Rs. A.	P.	Rs. A.	P.
Dinajpur District.	..	..	1	240 0 0	..	..	240 0 0	60 0 0	..	..
Jalpaiguri District.	..	..	1	240 0 0	..	..	240 0 0	24 0 0	..	..
Darjeeling District.	..	..	1	643 12 0	1	231 9 0	875 5 0	..	..	..
Kurseong ..	..	..	1	480 0 0	..	..	480 0 0	..	..	..
Rangpur District.	..	..	3	558 12 0	..	..	558 12 0	120 0 0	..	..
Gaibandha ..	..	..	1	30 0 0	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..
Bogra District.	..	..	1	172 5 0	..	..	172 5 0	..	..	..
Sherpur ..	..	..	1	98 0 0	..	..	98 0 0	..	..	..
Pabna District.	..	..	1	205 11 0	..	..	205 11 0	..	..	..
Pabna ..	..	..	2	302 0 0	..	..	302 0 0	..	..	..
Sirajganj ..	..	..	1	240 0 0	..	..	240 0 0	..	..	..
Malda District.	..	..	1	26 7 0	..	..	26 7 0	..	..	..
English Bazar ..	..	..	1	228 0 0	..	..	228 0 0	..	..	..
Malda ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca District.	1	306 0 0	9	2,111 0 0	..	..	2,417 0 0	60 0 0	..	..
Dacca ..	..	..	2	576 0 0	..	..	576 0 0	..	..	..
Narayanganj ..	..	..	1	373 11 0	..	..	373 11 0	..	..	..
Mymensingh District.	..	..	1	160 0 0	..	..	160 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
Muktagacha ..	..	..	1	240 0 0	..	..	240 0 0	..	..	..
Netrakona ..	..	..	1	192 0 0	..	..	192 0 0	..	..	..
Jamshpur ..	..	..	1	150 0 0	..	..	150 0 0	..	..	..
Sherpur ..	..	..	1	290 0 0	..	..	290 0 0	..	..	..
Kishoriganj ..	..	..	1	49 0 0	..	..	49 0 0	..	..	..
Bajitpur ..	..	..	1	172 0 0	..	..	172 0 0	..	..	..
Tangail ..	..	..	1	47 12 0	..	..	47 12 0	..	..	..
Gauripur ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Urban and rural areas.	Expenditure.				Paid from—				Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.						
	Contingencies.		Miscellaneous.		Total cost.		Provincial fund.				District fund.		Municipal fund.		Total.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Dinajpur District.																
Dinajpur .. .. .	..	..	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	1,713	0 2 9
Jalpaiguri District.																
Jalpaiguri	26 0 0	..	290 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290 0 0	290 0 0	1,446	0 3 2
Darjeeling District.																
Darjeeling	112 0 3	..	987 5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	987 5 3	987 5 3	2,482	0 2 4
Kurseong	15 0 0	..	495 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495 0 0	495 0 0	1,003	0 7 9
Rangpur District.																
Rangpur	4 5 0	..	683 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	683 1 0	683 1 0	4,387	0 2 5
Gaibandha	26 1 0	..	56 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 1 0	56 1 0	470	0 1 11
Bogra District.																
Bogra	0 2 0	..	172 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172 5 0	172 5 0	1,711	0 1 6
Sherpur .. .. .	..	..	98 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98 2 0	98 2 0	240	0 6 6
Pabna District.																
Pabna .. .. .	..	..	205 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205 11 0	205 11 0	2,396	0 1 4
Sirajganj .. .. .	..	..	302 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302 0 0	302 0 0	2,245	0 2 2
Malda District.																
English Bazar	1 4 0	..	240 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 0 0	240 0 0	1,767	0 2 2
Malda	5 11 0	..	27 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 11 0	27 11 0	82	0 4 2
Nawabganj .. .. .	..	..	233 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233 11 0	233 11 0	715	0 5 2
Dacca District.																
Dacca	89 0 0	..	2,566 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,566 0 0	2,566 0 0	9,951	0 4 2
Narayanganj	20 0 0	..	596 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	596 0 0	596 0 0	2,145	0 4 5
Mymensingh District.																
Mymensingh	4 4 0	..	377 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377 15 0	377 15 0	499	0 9 1
Muktigacha .. .. .	..	..	162 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162 0 0	162 0 0	278	0 9 4
Netrakona .. .. .	..	..	240 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 0 0	240 0 0	625	0 6 1
Jamalpur	5 5 0	..	197 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197 5 0	197 5 0	742	0 4 3
Sherpur .. .. .	..	..	150 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	150 0 0	552	0 4 4
Kishorganj	5 0 0	..	295 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295 0 0	295 0 0	744	0 6 4
Bajitpur .. .. .	..	..	49 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49 0 0	49 0 0	240	0 3 3
Tangail .. .. .	..	..	172 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172 0 0	172 0 0	491	0 5 7
Gauripur	5 10 0	..	53 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 6 0	53 6 0	338	0 2 6

Expenditure.

Urban and rural areas.	Expenditure.									
	Vaccination inspecting staff.		Vaccinators and probationers.		Establishment other than technical staff.		Total pay of establishment.		Travelling allowance.	
	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		
Faridpur District.										
Faridpur ..	..	..	2	360 0 0	..	..	360 0 0	24 0 0	..	..
Madaripur ..	..	..	1	240 4 0	..	..	240 4 0	..	..	..
Rajbari ..	..	..	1	241 11 0	..	..	241 11 0	..	..	..
Bakarganj District.										
Barisal ..	..	..	2	281 3 0	..	..	281 3 0	60 0 0	..	..
Jhalakati ..	..	..	1	180 0 0	..	..	180 0 0	..	..	..
Nalchiti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pirojpur ..	..	..	1	168 0 0	..	..	168 0 0	..	..	..
Fatuakhali ..	..	..	1	228 0 0	..	..	228 0 0	..	..	..
Bhola ..	..	..	1	336 0 0	..	..	336 0 0	..	..	..
Chittagong District.										
Chittagong ..	..	..	2	660 0 0	1	144 0 0	804 0 0	..	..	..
Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	1	102 0 0	..	..	102 0 0	..	..	..
Noakhali District.										
Noakhali ..	..	..	2	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	..	..	..
Tippera District.										
Comilla ..	..	..	1	336 0 0	..	..	336 0 0	60 0 0	..	..
Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	1	285 15 0	..	..	285 15 0	..	..	..
Chandpur ..	..	..	1	232 8 0	..	..	232 8 0	..	..	..
Total of the towns	23	32,116 0 0	234	85,195 0 6	33	6,652 9 0	1,23,963 9 6	3,530 9 0		
Provincial Vaccine Depot	1	5,400 0 0	7	5,025 6 0	4	1,816 0 0	12,241 6 0	514 11 0		
Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Depot ..	1	4,200 0 0	4	2,000 0 0	..	..	6,200 0 0	..	..	..
Vaccination Inspectors ..	2	4,110 0 0	..	..	..	..	4,110 0 0	995 12 0	..	..
Tea Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steamers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dispensaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	104	83,971 9 0	1,894	2,76,119 1 3	38	8,588 9 0	3,68,679 3 3	35,764 12 0		

Urban and rural areas.	Expenditure.				Paid from—				Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.						
	Contingencies.		Miscellaneous.		Total cost.		Provincial fund.				District fund.		Municipal fund.		Total.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Faridpur District.																
Faridpur ..	7 8 0	..	391 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391 8 0	..	..	867
Madaripur ..	..	..	240 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 4 0	..	..	738
Rajbari ..	..	..	241 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241 11 0	..	..	441
Bakarganj District.																
Barisal ..	10 0 0	..	351 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351 3 0	..	..	1,979
Jhalakati ..	10 0 0	..	190 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190 0 0	..	..	362
Nalchiti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Pirojpur ..	2 12 0	..	170 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170 12 0	..	..	831
Patuakhali ..	6 0 0	..	234 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234 0 0	..	..	551
Bhola ..	..	..	336 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	..	..	357
Chittagong District.																
Chittagong ..	9 4 0	..	813 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	813 4 0	..	..	1,650
Cox's Bazar ..	6 8 9	..	108 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108 8 9	..	..	122
Noakhali District.																
Noakhali ..	4 1 0	..	304 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304 1 0	..	..	819
Tippera District.																
Comilla ..	20 0 0	..	416 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416 0 0	..	..	1,087
Brahmanbaria ..	27 8 0	..	313 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313 7 0	..	..	1,414
Chandpur ..	..	..	232 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232 8 0	..	..	724
Total of the towns	5,034 4 0	..	1,32,528 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32,528 6 6	..	..	334,501
Provincial Vaccine Depot	35,474 12 10	..	48,230 13 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,230 13 10	..	..	..
Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Depot	4,200 0 0	..	10,400 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,400 0 0	..	..	..
Vaccination Inspector's Tea Gardens	..	..	5,105 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,105 12 0	..	..	19,874
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,733
Steamers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,275
Jails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,278
Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	52,621 14 5	548 0 0	4,57,633 13 8	1,60,056 6 10	1,54,649 0 4	1,42,928 6 6	4,57,633 13 8	4,070,901	0 1 9							

STATEMENT No. III

Showing the total number of persons vaccinated with the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated during the last ten years.

	Persons vaccinated.									
	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
I. Government staff ..	8,623	6,790	10,303	8,309	12,366	10,090	9,984	7,656	9,734	7,176
II. District Boards ..	1,829,133	1,640,342	2,113,949	1,835,918	2,543,593	2,123,451	2,792,949	2,228,751	3,589,713	2,701,154
III. Municipalities ..	127,030	91,009	441,052	205,908	316,243	165,935	377,184	175,648	262,585	130,869
IV. Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries ..	82,913	48,169	95,758	46,248	99,158	51,968	96,858	46,115	107,335	67,765
V. Public Vaccinators ..	7,194	4,617	..	..	56,776	44,295	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,054,893	1,790,927	2,661,062	2,096,383	3,028,136	2,395,739	3,276,975	2,458,200	3,969,367	2,806,964
Primary vaccinations ..	1,587,745	1,525,503	1,653,320	1,505,000	1,749,320	1,685,516	1,740,309	1,657,657	1,925,601	1,814,715
Percentage of the total ..	77.1	85.1	62.1	76.1	57.7	70.3	53.1	67.4	48.5	62.2
Re-vaccinations ..	467,148	265,424	1,007,742	501,383	1,278,816	710,223	1,536,666	800,543	2,043,766	1,092,249
Percentage of the total ..	22.9	14.9	37.9	23.9	42.3	29.7	46.9	32.6	51.5	37.8

Persons vaccinated.

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
I. Government staff ..	19,604	13,677	18,510	13,992	14,000	11,209	13,365	10,797	14,302	11,521
II. District Boards ..	4,842,438	3,508,399	4,974,545	3,618,352	4,617,578	3,300,019	5,058,535	3,493,638	5,558,063	3,619,719
III. Municipalities ..	296,973	143,218	410,690	172,926	523,392	230,667	364,299	178,118	895,185	334,501
IV. Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries ..	117,389	64,893	125,393	67,073	125,919	67,780	105,486	55,446	202,584	105,160
V. Public Vaccinators ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,276,404	3,730,187	5,529,138	3,872,343	5,230,889	3,609,675	5,541,685	3,737,999	6,670,134	4,070,901
Primary vaccinations ..	2,048,775	1,896,877	2,303,797	2,149,944	2,246,250	2,077,031	2,450,114	2,228,149	2,518,186	2,262,328
Percentage of the total ..	38.8	50.8	41.6	55.5	42.5	57.5	44.2	59.3	37.7	55.5
Re-vaccinations ..	3,227,629	1,833,310	3,225,341	1,722,399	3,034,639	1,532,644	3,091,571	1,509,850	1,451,948	1,808,593
Percentage of the total ..	61.2	49.2	58.3	44.5	57.4	42.4	55.7	40.4	62.3	44.4

Serial No.	Districts.	Inspections to total number of vaccinations.						Percentage of cases found successful to total number inspected.						Percentage of success as reported by vaccinators.				
		By Rural Inspecting Health Staff.			By Municipal Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.			By District Health Officers.		By Rural Inspecting Health Staff.		By Municipal Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.		Primary.	Re-vaccination.			
1	2	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.			
Burdwan Division.																		
1	Burdwan	106.6	56.9	70.5	11.8	7.7	8.3	99.9	81.0	89.9	98.2	71.3	82.4	74.6	76.2	75.9		
2	Birbhum	3.9	4	1.8	15.1	23.7	21.5	87.9	47.1	69.8	96.4	66.7	92.5	100.0	36.8	47.9		
3	Bankura	1.8	2.4	2.1	21.9	13.9	15.5	99.0	50.6	80.6	100.0	46.3	69.0	97.8	25.2	45.7		
4	Midnapur	27.7	18.6	21.9	38.8	25.8	30.2	89.6	72.6	84.2	87.8	56.4	70.8	67.1	31.5	46.9		
5	Hooghly	49.9	43.9	47.4	41.5	19.6	25.2	90.5	72.8	83.6	95.8	62.9	82.9	89.1	35.5	58.6		
6	Howrah	40.1	16.4	25.3	10.2	2.9	4.2	98.9	47.4	78.0	99.0	55.6	81.4	98.3	43.5	67.8		
Presidency Division.																		
7	24-Parganas	37.2	23.5	30.5	33.3	19.4	22.3	98.0	44.6	70.7	93.6	49.2	76.9	96.7	34.8	54.1		
8	Calcutta	36.0	20.2	26.8	43.6	25.0	30.8	100.0	..	93.6	92.9	51.9	75.0	90.8	44.2	58.9		
9	Nadia	47.5	30.4	36.8	35.6	52.7	48.7	100.0	96.3	98.8	97.9	83.9	90.7	94.2	12.6	66.8		
10	Murshidabad	22.9	5.9	10.3	37.5	62.9	54.2	99.4	44.6	79.7	96.7	21.1	64.0	97.8	53.8	26.6		
11	Jessore	19.2	14.9	16.4	18.7	11.4	13.6	100.0	52.8	68.5	96.9	44.6	65.4	98.6	2.9	42.7		
Rajshahi Division.																		
13	Rajshahi	47.8	28.6	36.2	40.9	11.1	19.7	99.1	79.3	97.0	98.6	63.5	81.8	99.3	30.2	71.3		
14	Dinajpur	41.6	39.7	40.7	46.6	37.1	38.9	85.6	68.6	77.8	85.7	59.1	74.1	97.5	32.7	47.1		
15	Jalpaiguri	6.0	6.0	6.0	80.8	27.2	40.7	94.3	48.5	71.7	88.8	32.9	50.4	100.0	76.8	88.4		
16	Darjeeling	7.3	33.1	49.2	36.5	16.9	19.5	100.0	33.3	96.2	93.3	46.9	74.7	100.0	25.5	43.8		
17	Rangpur	24.0	18.9	20.9	39.3	20.1	23.4	97.1	57.9	85.9	85.6	89.2	87.6	95.6	28.2	47.7		
18	Bogra	27.1	20.3	23.3	62.6	19.4	30.7	..	36.1	64.4	91.8	36.1	64.4	99.7	40.8	72.1		
19	Pabna	25.0	17.4	21.4	27.3	32.3	29.9	90.4	70.2	80.8	83.8	41.9	67.7	97.2	15.3	50.7		
20	Malda	35.2	17.2	26.2	29.9	24.2	25.6	98.7	95.3	97.2	94.8	70.5	86.9	98.0	23.1	43.9		
Dacca Division.																		
21	Dacca	17.8	9.8	13.9	33.7	15.6	19.9	98.5	55.1	89.9	81.8	19.6	60.5	87.3	16.2	44.6		
22	Mymensingh	19.8	14.6	16.9	40.9	31.6	34.8	99.0	47.2	87.6	97.4	64.4	81.0	85.7	18.8	46.0		
23	Faridpur	52.6	28.9	39.7	66.6	6.6	29.3	88.9	56.8	78.6	92.4	53.7	77.0	99.6	38.3	91.1		
24	Bakarganj	20.7	13.1	18.7	22.5	7.8	12.3	67.8	81.3	70.0	95.3	72.8	91.1	94.7	20.2	62.0		
Chittagong Division.																		
25	Chittagong	26.7	11.6	18.8	16.0	14.5	15.1	91.1	24.9	79.0	94.9	36.7	76.1	99.1	36.4	62.6		
26	Noakhali	30.7	5.4	15.4	34.9	25.6	27.9	93.8	31.6	83.1	98.4	43.9	86.9	86.2	18.0	38.5		
27	Tippura	21.8	12.0	16.1	46.2	38.7	42.6	100.0	35.5	74.4	92.4	46.2	72.2	76.0	17.0	50.7		
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts	55.5	45.0	51.6	..	..	..	100.0	28.9	82.8	98.6	45.6	81.5	..	..	..
29	Railways, dispensaries and tea gardens.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		27.5	14.2	19.3	2.7	3.4	3.1	95.3	71.7	85.3	93.6	60.3	78.3	91.3	39.9	56.9	89.7	43.2

Showing, side by side, the ratios per mille of population of deaths from small-pox and the number of successful vaccinations during the ten years ending 1932-33.

Districts.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ..	.09	70,268	.52	92,481	1.00	141,733	1.2	95,777	.72	77,742
Birbhum ..	.03	22,776	.11	45,508	1.00	41,778	1.6	62,195	1.20	59,195
Bankura ..	.03	44,891	.18	46,361	.58	61,252	.36	53,415	.23	54,372
Midnapur ..	.09	112,358	.17	121,207	.59	143,575	1.2	145,873	1.70	271,378
Hooghly ..	.06	30,468	.39	41,717	.95	41,794	.73	47,150	.85	44,899
Howrah ..	.06	36,726	.63	41,989	2.00	42,875	1.9	34,753	1.51	35,924
24-Parganas ..	.11	99,751	.70	110,916	.86	127,161	1.3	105,185	.88	149,897
Calcutta ..	.06	20,251	2.51	106,242	1.76	56,042	2.2	77,350	1.08	39,754
Nadia ..	.02	50,646	.05	61,166	.20	68,619	.32	60,442	.45	83,948
Murshidabad ..	.04	45,464	.03	46,712	.75	77,366	2.4	103,853	2.35	112,182
Jessore ..	.01	53,295	.05	66,202	.20	66,033	.27	63,153	.22	64,404
Khulna ..	.009	50,529	.03	71,232	.05	63,337	.10	59,659	.08	68,148
Rajshahi ..	.07	52,187	.04	72,171	.04	73,334	.11	84,563	.21	85,102
Dinaipur ..	.008	75,006	.04	71,440	.22	89,749	.40	97,809	.93	124,230
Jalpaiguri ..	.51	31,602	.28	31,051	.02	33,602	.17	31,535	.07	44,886
Darjeeling ..	.01	16,320	.01	13,500	.07	23,828	.02	14,728	.07	14,142
Rangpur ..	.009	75,398	.04	54,233	.24	82,748	.52	104,140	1.04	143,808
Bogra ..	.02	33,876	.41	31,746	.55	34,791	1.5	40,684	2.58	41,588
Pabna ..	.01	28,831	.04	44,559	.48	54,870	.09	117,116	2.42	140,844
Malda ..	.04	38,308	.18	57,821	.19	52,534	.57	61,239	1.55	109,382
Dacca ..	.22	101,516	.17	127,386	.24	140,485	.21	147,745	.84	137,186
Mymensingh ..	.10	251,904	.14	271,481	.13	336,229	.32	320,817	.68	316,350
Faridpur ..	.007	41,167	.03	50,604	1.08	73,338	.16	86,759	.44	99,775
Bakarganj ..	.004	69,415	.02	93,922	.03	98,943	.05	104,265	.07	135,215
Chittagong ..	.47	81,266	.27	80,827	.31	88,071	.36	70,469	1.01	90,520
Noakhali ..	.03	63,175	.06	69,357	.24	89,585	.27	83,883	.49	110,503
Tippura ..	.02	156,062	.02	135,725	.10	144,795	.23	138,946	.41	191,211
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	Not under registration.	6,790	Not under registration.	8,309	Not under registration.	10,099	Not under registration.	7,656	Not under registration.	7,176
Dispensary, Railway, Tea Garden and Factory Vaccinations.	..	39,681	..	30,438	..	37,127	..	32,032	..	53,403
Total ..	.08	1,790,927	.22	2,096,333	.4	2,395,739	.63	2,458,200	.85	2,906,964

Districts.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan ..	.77	91,445	.19	89,992	.33	118,428	.17	96,755	.40	208,880
Birbhum ..	.31	46,637	.10	39,285	.22	64,737	.19	65,037	.10	75,185
Bankura ..	.19	52,840	.06	58,323	.44	72,303	.18	70,749	.05	74,435
Midnapur ..	.92	183,599	.05	238,723	.13	231,162	.06	276,558	.07	258,292
Hooghly ..	.71	50,507	.26	43,695	.64	61,047	.24	44,404	.27	64,043
Howrah ..	.30	42,133	.29	45,472	1.04	52,985	.61	46,637	.53	42,507
24-Parganas ..	.35	164,434	.21	195,227	1.04	190,695	.10	169,002	.11	222,271
Calcutta ..	.42	38,572	1.02	74,021	1.37	95,001	.49	74,609	2.88	159,115
Nadia ..	.69	91,636	.15	91,636	.09	86,792	.03	90,023	.06	114,006
Murshidabad ..	1.87	223,872	.40	146,311	.17	92,658	.08	93,522	.04	124,003
Jessore ..	.11	122,989	.02	114,760	.10	211,429	.01	173,383	.02	210,154
Khulna ..	.03	107,011	.02	279,180	.03	146,848	.01	132,748	.02	130,024
Rajshahi ..	.55	120,738	.23	82,671	.007	66,059	.01	70,325	.10	94,713
Dinajpur ..	.86	130,579	.33	111,598	.13	124,998	.09	130,607	.20	117,830
Jalpaiguri ..	.06	42,343	.04	35,882	.02	48,037	.02	57,735	.03	77,577
Darjeeling ..	.30	27,058	.20	18,360	.04	14,115	.03	13,766	.003	15,682
Rangpur ..	.83	195,466	.28	152,455	.25	228,465	.30	241,318	.69	254,170
Bogra ..	1.18	42,740	.03	55,793	.04	56,949	.05	80,545	.03	62,628
Pabna ..	.39	84,494	.09	75,538	.06	85,304	.01	85,239	.02	80,429
Malda ..	2.37	353,700	.09	155,350	.05	31,835	.03	52,059	.04	54,848
Dacca ..	2.67	209,044	1.16	197,341	.61	150,853	.37	229,980	.16	235,405
Mymensingh ..	1.33	397,791	.33	540,226	.12	499,240	.21	530,305	.38	571,794
Faridpur ..	1.71	106,503	.95	129,572	.33	103,589	.06	115,554	.06	121,147
Bakarganj ..	.10	187,809	.07	229,642	.04	186,612	.01	184,616	.02	202,362
Chittagong ..	2.13	123,432	.44	92,002	.21	83,227	.08	108,636	.07	108,328
Noakhali ..	.21	130,606	.07	131,366	.10	137,568	.04	130,181	.12	132,720
Tippura ..	1.16	299,215	.43	398,567	.20	314,254	.18	330,018	.05	190,350
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	.22	13,677	.16	13,992	.02	11,209	..	10,797	..	11,321
Dispensary, Railway, Tea Garden and Factory Vaccinations.	..	49,269	..	52,786	..	44,276	..	32,891	..	55,882
Total ..	.94	3,730,167	.32	3,872,343	.24	3,409,675	.15	3,737,999	.23	4,070,901

STATEMENT No. VI.

Showing the degree of protection afforded to infants in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1932-33.

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL AREAS.						
Burdwan Division.						
Burdwan ..	50,478	9,173	41,305	9,503	230·0	249·0
Birbhum ..	34,429	6,476	27,953	6,540	233·9	235·3
Bankura ..	28,255	5,103	23,152	6,026	260·2	256·6
Midnapur ..	74,732	11,978	62,754	19,323	307·9	393·9
Hooghly ..	26,435	4,973	21,462	3,454	160·9	162·3
Howrah ..	22,685	3,482	19,203	2,125	110·6	233·3
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas ..	58,082	8,568	49,514	42,497	858·2	741·2
Nadia ..	49,637	10,676	38,961	13,769	353·4	331·0
Murshidabad ..	53,217	8,034	45,183	16,982	375·8	401·0
Jessore ..	35,176	7,333	27,843	9,251	332·2	305·9
Khulna ..	41,876	8,431	33,445	9,308	278·3	215·6
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi ..	45,305	10,426	34,879	15,215	436·2	411·8
Dinajpur ..	54,251	11,104	43,147	11,654	270·1	133·6
Jalpaiguri ..	32,922	5,833	27,089	8,402	310·1	207·3
Darjeeling ..	10,474	1,585	8,889	2,276	256·0	319·6
Rangpur ..	68,515	16,881	51,634	5,061	98·0	84·7
Bogra ..	27,776	5,833	21,943	4,514	205·9	243·7
Pabna ..	42,955	7,436	35,519	5,387	151·6	186·6
Malda ..	32,695	4,716	27,979	11,408	407·7	823·2
Daeca Division.						
Daeca ..	86,327	15,354	70,973	7,831	110·3	181·5
Mymensingh ..	140,238	25,292	114,946	12,318	107·1	132·0
Faridpur ..	71,563	12,432	59,131	3,722	62·9	63·1
Bakarganj ..	65,938	11,225	54,713	1,849	33·8	32·9
Chittagong Division.						
Chittagong ..	44,224	7,003	37,221	9,086	244·1	231·4
Noakhali ..	59,467	8,039	51,428	9,254	179·9	189·2
Tippera ..	91,242	12,703	78,539	6,166	78·5	217·4
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,663	1,013	4,650	463	99·6	67·1
Total of rural areas	1,354,557	241,102	1,113,455	253,384	227·5	249·0
MUNICIPALITIES.						
Burdwan District.						
Burdwan ..	529	52	477	738	1,547·3	330·0
Kalna ..	120	58	62	80	1,290·3	863·6
Katwa ..	88	19	69	55	797·1	2,232·7
Dainhat ..	48	13	35	72	2,057·3	6,551·9
Raniganj ..	392	60	332	185	557·2	969·4
Asansol ..	440	33	407	441	1,083·5	744·6

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birbhum District.						
Suri	75	9	66	13	196·9	95·9
Bankura District.						
Bankura	433	65	368	187	508·1	640·9
Vishnupur	409	41	368	125	339·6	31·0
Sonamukhi	333	69	264	3	11·3	26·1
Midnapur District.						
Midnapur	608	19	589	117	198·6	147·1
Ghatal	326	38	288	22	76·4	312·0
Kharar	123	16	107	5	46·7	..
Chandrakona	155	33	122	..	..	163·6
Ramjibanpur	130	16	114	6	52·6	116·5
Khirpal	70	7	63	..	..	..
Tamluk	183	9	174	34	195·4	204·1
Hooghly District.						
Hooghly-Chinsura ..	1,050	153	897	660	735·7	584·5
Bansbaria	130	30	100	21	210·0	142·8
Arambagh	156	18	138	36	260·9	352·2
Serampur	763	58	705	414	587·2	438·2
Rishra-Konnagar	353	18	305	106	347·5	175·1
Uttarpara	237	20	217	28	129·0	136·1
Kotrung	158	22	136	26	191·2	238·8
Baidyabati	449	67	382	161	421·4	310·7
Bhadreswar	390	83	307	169	550·5	270·1
Chamdani	434	53	381	122	320·2	467·5
Howrah District.						
Howrah	5,790	1,327	4,463	2,842	636·8	665·4
Bally	526	62	464	60	129·3	82·1
24-Parganas District.						
South Suburban	864	173	691	699	1,011·7	960·4
Tollyganj	504	29	475	340	715·8	654·1
Budge Budge	288	15	273	196	717·9	854·0
Baranagar	939	160	779	190	243·9	337·3
Kamarhati	480	38	442	169	382·4	310·9
Rajpur	245	24	221	29	131·2	109·7
Baruipur	85	9	76	76	1,000·0	820·5
Jaynagar	97	12	85	14	164·7	180·5
North Dum-Dum	108	16	92	11	119·5	172·0
Dum-Dum	83	8	75	30	400·0	625·0
South Dum-Dum	361	50	311	166	533·7	391·6
Khardah	126	10	116	30	258·6	55·5
Barrackpur	165	19	146	85	582·2	841·1
Panihati	254	31	223	305	1,367·7	633·4
North Barrackpur	350	39	311	170	546·6	600·5
Titagarh	721	127	594	233	392·2	319·8
Garulia	192	21	171	88	514·6	543·6
Naihati	390	42	348	232	666·6	433·9
Halisahar	120	18	102	8	78·4	70·1
Kanchrapara	240	12	228	101	443·0	486·9
Bhatpara	1,463	183	1,280	442	345·3	517·5
Barasat	106	12	94	124	1,319·1	163·1
Gobardanga	23	4	19	..	..	868·4
Basirhat	546	87	459	252	549·0	682·6
Baduria	225	28	197	113	573·6	1,129·8
Taki	165	14	151	59	390·7	542·6
Calcutta	25,519	6,684	18,835	17,866	948·6	740·3

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nadia District.						
Krishnagar ..	479	67	412	520	1,262·2	414·1
Nabadwip ..	385	87	298	97	325·5	500·0
Ranaghat ..	182	17	165	192	1,163·6	2,069·1
Birnagar ..	58	17	41	20	487·8	1,177·8
Santipur ..	649	91	558	59	105·7	46·2
Chakdaha ..	56	10	46	66	1,434·8	887·0
Kushtia ..	134	15	119	12	100·8	153·8
Kumarkhali ..	84	25	59	13	220·3	1,277·8
Meherpur ..	105	12	93	40	430·1	518·9
Murshidabad District.						
Berhampur ..	555	90	465	156	335·4	204·2
Murshidabad ..	247	19	228	46	201·7	150·4
Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	221	15	206	121	587·3	1,101·2
Kandi ..	275	34	241	278	1,153·5	838·2
Jangipur ..	329	7	322	48	149·0	121·7
Dhullan ..	287	13	274	171	624·1	423·0
Jessore District.						
Jessore ..	122	2	120	37	308·3	247·4
Kotchandpur ..	54	9	45	28	622·2	390·2
Maheshpur ..	65	7	58	..	..	..
Khulna District.						
Khulna ..	108	19	89	42	471·8	166·7
Satkhira ..	164	33	131	90	687·0	682·9
Debhata ..	150	20	130	38	292·3	550·0
Rajshahi District.						
Rajshahi ..	792	90	702	756	1,076·9	799·0
Nator ..	134	24	110	78	709·1	..
Dinajpur District.						
Dinajpur ..	261	29	232	303	1,306·0	840·6
Jalpaiguri District.						
Jalpaiguri ..	380	12	368	314	853·2	741·5
Darjeeling District.						
Darjeeling ..	935	113	822	609	740·8	625·1
Kurseong ..	275	54	221	360	1,629·0	1,242·5
Rangpur District.						
Rangpur ..	449	51	398	116	291·4	276·1
Gaibandha ..	205	13	192	3	15·6	15·6
Bogra District.						
Bogra ..	228	39	189	152	804·2	656·2
Sherpur ..	61	7	54	7	129·6	49·1
Pabna District.						
Pabna ..	136	11	125	102	816·0	6,832·0
Sirajganj ..	674	80	594	322	542·1	1,122·8

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malda District.						
English Bazar ..	405	37	368	319	866·8	711·6
Malda ..	82	12	70	15	214·2	214·3
Nawabganj ..	541	59	482	42	87·1	107·6
Dacca District.						
Dacca ..	4,641	866	3,775	2,356	624·1	535·8
Narayanganj ..	1,196	225	971	334	343·9	336·4
Mymensingh District.						
Mymensingh ..	444	93	351	26	74·1	52·4
Muktagacha ..	139	12	127	10	78·7	33·3
Netrakona ..	248	43	205	79	385·3	273·1
Jamalpur ..	532	84	448	109	243·3	244·9
Sherpur ..	484	75	409	65	158·9	68·7
Kishorganj ..	293	36	257	99	385·2	415·3
Bajitpur ..	142	21	121	5	41·3	..
Tangail ..	314	40	274	25	91·2	76·1
Gauripur ..	39	7	32	4	125·0	78·1
Faridpur District.						
Faridpur ..	223	22	201	139	691·6	63·3
Madaripur ..	294	36	258	20	77·5	49·5
Rajbari ..	160	27	133	57	428·5	416·7
Bakarganj District.						
Barisal ..	495	113	382	21	54·9	27·9
Jhalakati ..	134	11	123	4	32·5	18·3
Nalchiti ..	34	4	30	1	33·3	..
Pirojpur ..	303	44	259	270	1,042·4	1,588·0
Patuakhali ..	128	13	115	87	756·6	..
Bhola ..	133	9	124	123	992·0	..
Chittagong District.						
Chittagong ..	1,238	207	1,031	110	1,067·0	110·7
Cox's Bazar ..	98	4	94	29	308·5	700·0
Noakhali District.						
Noakhali ..	203	15	188	20	106·4	78·5
Tippera District.						
Comilla ..	287	37	250	61	244·0	548·0
Brahmanbaria ..	966	107	859	75	87·3	81·9
Chandpur ..	160	27	133	79	593·9	593·7
Total of the Municipalities ..	73,152	13,781	59,371	38,536	649·07	574·9
Grand Total of the Presidency ..	1,427,709	254,883	1,172,826	291,920	248·9	265·9

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Local Self-Government Department.

Public Health.

CALCUTTA, THE 8TH AUGUST 1934.

RESOLUTION—No. 1647 P.H.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt.

Read—

The Report of the Director of Public Health, for the year 1932.

Vital statistics.—The total number of births recorded during 1932 was 1,328,334 and the number of deaths 1,022,219: births, therefore, exceeded deaths by 306,115, as against an excess of 274,907 in 1931. The combined birth rate and the death rate have never been lower since 1892, the birth rate being 26·6 per mille of the population and the death rate 20·5. The birth rate was lower than in any other province in India and it was only in the North-West Frontier Province, Burma and Assam that the death rate was lower. The rate of natural increase was the lowest in India.

Of the three districts, which showed an excess of deaths over births in 1931, Pabna was able to reverse this situation in 1932 and only in Jessore and Calcutta did the number of deaths exceed the births, but in both cases the excess was greater than in the previous year.

Infant mortality.—This was higher in Bengal than in any other province except Madras, Central Province and Burma.

237,593 infants under the age of one year died in 1932 as compared with 241,552 in 1931: this represents an actual decrease of 3,959 but an increase in the rate per 1,000 births from 174 to 178·9.

There was an increase of 138 in the number of dais trained during the year as compared with the figure for the previous year and it is hoped that as more and more trained dais become available and maternity and child welfare work attract greater attention, the incidence of infant mortality will show a corresponding improvement.

Cholera.—The number of deaths from cholera was 33,910 against 79,073 in 1931; this represents a decrease of 56·3 per cent. on the previous year and of 63·2 per cent. on the average of the quinquennium.

·7 per mille of the population died from cholera as compared with 1·6 of the preceding year; and 3·3 per cent. of the total provincial mortality was due to this disease.

1,001,690 cubic centimeters of anti-cholera vaccine were issued during the year against 2,395,405 in 1931 and there were 952,105

inoculations against 1,832,817. 148,726 wells, 37,889 tanks, 3,111 river ghats, 7,732 houses, 1,560 dobas and 64 latrines were disinfected against cholera. Other preventive measures included the provision of facilities for the inoculation of pilgrims proceeding to the Puri Rath-jatra, the Ganga Sagar Mela and the Haj, assistance to the various local bodies and propaganda by means of pamphlets and magic lantern demonstrations.

Smallpox.—7,910 persons or .2 per mille of the population died from smallpox as compared with 9,207 during the preceding year, and deaths from this cause represent .77 per cent. of the total deaths in the province. The number of vaccinations increased by 543,711 or 149.1 per cent. in urban areas, and by 501,845 or 9.9 per cent. in rural areas as compared with the previous year.

Strict economy and scientific methods have reduced the cost of production of vaccine lymph from 2.54 and 2.74 pies of the two previous years to 1.11 pies per grain in 1932. Although a smaller number of calves was used for the purpose, the output was greater than in previous years with the result that Bengal is now the cheapest vaccine-lymph manufacturing province in India.

Malaria and kala-azar.—The number of deaths from malaria fell, from 349,111 in 1931 to 327,386 in 1932: this represents a death rate of 6.6 per mille of population. The death rate was heaviest in Nadia (18.8 per thousand), Rajshahi (18.3), Jessore (17.2), Malda (15), Dinajpur (12.6), Murshidabad (11.9) and Birbhum (11.1).

As in 1931, fever indices show the incidence of malaria to be in excess of 50 per cent. in Burdwan (56.7), Jessore (56.3), Nadia (56.2), Birbhum (54.2) and Hooghly (51.1).

10,720 died from kala-azar as against 10,199 in the preceding year. This represents a death rate of .21 per mille of the population. 646 of the deaths occurred in towns and 10,074 in rural areas.

32 per cent. of the total provincial mortality was due to malaria, 3.3 per cent. to cholera, 1.04 per cent. to kala-azar, .77 per cent. to smallpox and 6.09 to influenza, pneumonia, phthisis and other respiratory diseases.

In 1932 the city of Calcutta was threatened with a malaria epidemic owing to the invasion of the mosquito known as *Anopheles ludlowii*, but the immediate danger was averted by the preventive measures which were taken by the Local Government with the co-operation of the local bodies and mills in the area affected.

Sanitary works and water-supply.—47.6 per cent. of the income of municipalities was spent on sanitary works during the year 1931-32—an increase of 1.9 per cent. over the preceding year when 45.7 per cent. was so spent. The average expenditure per head of the population also showed a considerable increase, as for water-supply the incidence was Rs. 11-11-8 in 1932 against Rs. 7-10 in 1931 and for drainage it was Rs. 5-7-1 against Rs. 2-5-8.

In the rural areas the proportion of the district board income spent on water-supply, drainage and sanitation was naturally very much smaller. 3.5 per cent. of their incomes was spent on water-supply against 3.7 per cent. in the preceding year, .07 per cent. on drainage and 8.2 per cent. on sanitation against .01 per cent. and 7.6 per cent., respectively.

School hygiene.—Health officers and local doctors visited 189 schools during the year and inspected 20,320 boys and 1,204 girls. In the preceding year they had inspected 202 schools and examined 21,085 boys and 817 girls: they reported that 25·9 per cent. of the children were well-nourished and 26 per cent. ill-nourished, while 12·9 per cent. were found to be suffering from eye-trouble.

The rural sanitary inspectors examined 86,310 pupils in 2,730 schools.

Educational propaganda.—The demand for publicity officers and materials again increased and the large number of health exhibitions held during the year testifies to the popularity of this form of propaganda, and the effect which they may be expected to have in stimulating public opinion to a demand for better health conditions.

The department attaches very great importance to this aspect of its functions as the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the adoption of hygienic principles and sanitary methods is essential if full benefit is to be derived from its activities. During the year under review, therefore, the publicity staff was increased from 5 to 12 units, each unit, possessing a lecturer, an operator and helper with a portable cinema outfit, and being on tour for an average of from 20 to 24 days each month. 1,300 shows and lectures were given during the year as against 500 in 1931 and they were attended by 18 lakhs of people. A second series of the film entitled "Village Reconstruction" was produced by the Publicity Superintendent during the year. These demonstrations appear to have aroused the practical interest of rural Bengal and the development of this method of popular education in hygienic principles is a matter which deserves serious consideration.

General.—Owing to the state of the provincial finances, the department was not in a position to embark upon any new schemes during the year but it was able to maintain its normal activities without any serious curtailment. Rs. 10,50,000 was provided to assist the various district boards in maintaining their rural health units, Rs. 2 lakhs were distributed for the improvement of the rural water-supply. Other grants included Rs. 80,000 for combating kala-azar, Rs. 59,000 for vaccination, Rs. 2,23,500 for anti-malarial measures and the free supply of quinine.

The services of the department were always available for advice and guidance and, in cases of serious epidemic outbreaks in any part of the province, extra staff and material were sent out to supplement the resources of the local authorities.

The outstanding feature of this year's report is, perhaps, the success of preventive measures over epidemic outbreaks, resulting in an all-round reduction in the number of deaths from preventible diseases.

Personal.—Dr. Khambata continued to hold the post of Director of Public Health throughout the year, and the Minister desires again to express his appreciation of his services and of the devotion shown by him and the other officers of the department.

By order of the Government of Bengal
(Ministry of Public Health),

G. S. DUTT,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Nos. 1648-1657 P.H.

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[] for (1) and (2) only.

By order of the Government of Bengal
(Ministry of Public Health),

A. Z. KHAN,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1934.

Published by the Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal

Agents in India.

Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Printers and Booksellers, College Street, Calcutta.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

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