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Government of Bengal

Public Health Department

Bengal Public Health Report

For the Year

1937

By

Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, Bengal

Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal
1939

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CONTENTS.

Part I.—Report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CHAPTER I.—Meteorology and agricultural and economic conditions.

	Para.	Page.
A. Meteorology	1	1
B. Agricultural and economic conditions	2	2

CHAPTER II.—Vital Statistics.

Area and population	3	3
Estimated population	4	3
Provincial birth and death rates	5	3
Comparison of Bengal vital statistics with those of other provinces ..	6	4
Natural increase of population in Bengal	7	4
Decadent areas	8	7
Registration and verification of vital events	9	8
Provincial births and birth rates	10	12
District births and birth rates	11	12
Births and birth rates in municipalites	12	13
Births and birth rates in rural areas	13	13
Births and birth rates according to chief communities	14	14
Seasonal incidence of births	15	14
Still-births	16	14
Still-births according to chief communities	17	17
Provincial deaths and death rates	18	17
Seasonal incidence of mortality	19	17
District deaths and death rates	20	19
Deaths and death rates in towns	21	20
Deaths and death rates in rural areas	22	21
Comparison of death rates in towns with those in rural areas ..	23	22
Death rates in Calcutta compared with those in the rural and other urban areas of Bengal	24	22
Deaths from maternal causes	25	24
Mortality according to sex	26	24
Mortality according to chief communities	27	24
Mortality according to age	28	25

	Para.	Page.
Provincial infant mortality	29	27
Infant mortality in districts	30	28
Infant mortality in towns and rural areas	31	31
Infant mortality according to chief communities	32	31

CHAPTER III.—State of Public Health in the Province and History of Chief Diseases.

General remarks on the health of the Presidency	33	33
Cholera—		
General prevalence	34	33
Seasonal incidence	35	34
Cholera deaths and death rates in districts	36	36
Cholera in towns and rural areas	37	40
Preventive measures	38	41
Smallpox—		
General prevalence	39	42
Seasonal incidence	40	42
Smallpox in districts	41	44
Smallpox in towns and rural areas	42	47
Deaths from smallpox among infants and children	43	47
Vaccinal condition of smallpox patients	44	49
Anti-smallpox measures	45	50
Plague	46	50
Fevers—		
General prevalence	47	50
Seasonal incidence	48	51
Fever mortality in districts	49	52
Fever mortality in towns and rural areas	50	57
Malaria—		
General prevalence	51	57
Seasonal incidence	52	57
Malaria by districts	53	58
Malaria in towns and rural areas	54	60
Sale of quinine	55	61

	Para.	Page.
Kala-azar—		
General prevalence	56	62
Kala-azar in districts	57	62
Enteric fever	58	64
Measles	59	65
Relapsing fever	60	66
Influenza	61	66
Influenza in districts	62	67
Cerebro-spinal fever	63	68
Typhus fever	64	68
Blackwater fever	65	69
Other fevers	66	69
Dysentery and diarrhoea—		
General prevalence	67	69
Seasonal incidence	68	70
Dysentery and diarrhoea in districts	69	71
Dysentery and diarrhoea in towns and rural areas	70	72
Respiratory diseases—		
General prevalence	71	73
Seasonal incidence	72	74
Respiratory diseases in districts	73	74
Respiratory diseases in urban and rural areas	74	75
Pneumonia—		
General prevalence	75	76
Pneumonia in districts	76	76
Pulmonary tuberculosis—		
General prevalence	77	77
Pulmonary tuberculosis in districts	78	78
Whooping cough	79	80
Other respiratory diseases	80	80
Injuries—		
General prevalence	81	80
Deaths due to injuries in towns and rural ares	82	81
Deaths from injuries in districts	83	81
All other causes	84	82

	Para.	Page.
Anti-leprosy work in districts and towns	85	83
Anthrax	86	83
CHAPTER IV.—Fairs and Festivals.		
Fairs and festivals	87	85
CHAPTER V.—Urban Sanitation and Water-supplies.		
Sanitary administration in municipal areas	88	87
CHAPTER VI.—Rural Sanitation.		
Rural sanitation	89	91
District boards' income and expenditure	90	92
Village Self-Government	91	92
Housing conditions, town and village planning	92	93
CHAPTER VII.—Malaria.		
Ludlowii menace to Calcutta and its suburbs	93	95
The Bengal Malaria Research Laboratory	94	97
Field Malaria Research Laboratory	95	98
Anti-malaria scheme at Memari	96	99
Comprehensive malaria survey of the province	97	100
Scheme for free distribution of quinine through union boards ..	98	101
Provincial quinine grant	99	101
Provincial anti-malaria grants to the union boards and health societies through district boards	100	102
District anti-malaria schemes	101	102
Survey of Rangamati and its neighbouring mauzas ..	102	103
CHAPTER VIII.—Maternity and Child Welfare.		
(*i*) Training of indigenous dais	103	105
(*ii*) Health services and maternity and child welfare centres ..		
CHAPTER IX.—Medical inspection of school children and school hygiene work.		
Medical inspection of school children in Calcutta	104	107
Medical inspection of school children in the municipalities ..	105	109
Medical inspection of students in rural areas	106	111
Health education in schools and colleges in Bengal	107	112
School hygiene work	108	113

CHAPTER X.—Health Propaganda.

	Para.	Page.
Health propaganda	109	115

CHAPTER XI.—Vaccination.

Staff	110	117
General Vaccination statistics	111	117
Vaccination in rural areas	112	118
Vaccination in Municipalities	113	120
Vaccination performed by other agencies	114	121
Cost of vaccination	115	121
Degree of protection afforded against smallpox during the years 1928-29 to 1937-38	116	122
Degree of protection afforded to infants	117	124
Method of vaccination	118	124
Post-vaccination complications	119	124
Activities of the vaccination inspecting and rural public health staff ..	120	124
Inspection	121	125
Bengal Vaccine Institute	122	126

CHAPTER XII.—Other Public Health Services.

A. Industrial Hygiene—		
Septic tank latrines	123	127
B. Mines—		
Asansol Mines Board of Health	124	129
C. Public Analyst—		
(*i*) Bengal Public Health Laboratory	125	130
(*ii*) Dacca Branch Public Health Laboratory	125	133
District Public Health Laboratories	126	134
Bengal Excise Laboratory	127	136
Bengal Vaccine Laboratory	128	136
Darjeeling Municipal Laboratory	129	137
D. Port Health Administration—Sanitation in the Ports of Calcutta and Chittagong—		
(*a*) Port of Calcutta	130	138
(*b*) Port of Chittagong	131	139

CHAPTER XIII.—General Remarks.

Personal Proceedings	132	141

Part II.—Appendices.

APPENDIX I.

Vital statistics of the districts of Bengal for the year 1937.

Page.

Annual Form No.—

1.—Births registered in the districts of Bengal 146

I(A).—Still-births registered according to class and sex in the districts of Bengal 148

II.—Deaths registered in the districts of Bengal 150

III.—Deaths registered in each month in the rural districts and towns of Bengal 152

IV.—Deaths registered according to age in the rural districts and towns of Bengal 162

IV(A).—(Supplementary) Deaths of infants under one year according to community in the districts of Bengal 186

V.—Deaths according to class 188

VI.—Births and deaths registered from different causes in the rural districts and towns of Bengal 192

VI(A).—(Supplementary)—Deaths registered from different causes in the rural districts and towns of Bengal 216

VII.—Deaths registered in each month from cholera in each district .. 246

VIII.—Deaths registered in each month from smallpox in each district .. 250

IX.—Deaths registered in each month from fevers in each district .. 254

X.—Deaths registered in each month from dysentery and diarrhoea in each district 258

XI.—Deaths registered in each month from respiratory diseases in each district 262

XII.—Deaths registered in each month from plague in each district .. 266

APPENDIX II.

Statement of vaccination operations in Bengal for the year 1937-38.

Statement No.—

I.—Particulars of vaccination in Bengal during 1937-38 272

II.—Total number of persons vaccinated with the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated during the ten years ending 1937-38 298

III.—Showing side by side, the ratios per mille of population of deaths from smallpox and the number of successful vaccinations during the ten years ending 1937-38 300

IV.—Showing the degree of protection afforded to infants in Bengal during the year 1937-38 304

APPENDIX III.

Statements showing health services and maternity and child welfare centres in Bengal in 1937.

Statement No.—

A.—Health services in rural areas of Bengal 310

A(1).—Health services in urban areas of Bengal 311

B.—Maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in rural areas in Bengal 315

B(1).—Maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in urban areas in Bengal 316

Seventieth Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal, 1937.

Part I.

Chapter I.

A.—Meteorology.

A brief account of the monsoon conditions which prevailed throughout the Bengal Presidency during May to October 1937 is given below.

During the first two weeks of May thunderstorms were unusually active in Bengal. The squall that passed on the evening of the 20th May was most severe and caused heavy damages. Thunderstorms attended with heavy rains were also the cause of floods during the month. The monsoon strengthened during the 1st week of June. During the second week, the province experienced severe thunderstorms which resulted in considerable loss of life and extensive damage to property. In July the total rainfall was in slight to moderate defect throughout the province except in the Chittagong Division where it was normal. There was nothing abnormal during the months of August and September. In October the rainfall was influenced by a severe cyclonic storm causing some damages to property in East Bengal. The following table will show its variation from normal during each month of the monsoon period:—

Departure of actual rainfall from normal in inches.

Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season.
Presidency ..	−0·01	+0·32	−2·12	+0·89	+0·79	−0·16	−0·29
Burdwan ..	+0·26	+1·93	−1·09	+0·09	+3·81	+0·80	+5·80
Rajshahi ..	+2·35	−4·27	−4·64	+3·49	−1·30	+3·95	−0·42
Dacca	+4·65	−0·61	−1·83	+6·32	+1·56	−0·87	+9·22
Chittagong ..	+5·92	+1·97	+0·13	+7·84	−3·17	−2·47	+10·22
Native States ..	−0·78	−8·81	−6·37	+5·19	−4·99	+3·03	−12·73

B.—Agricultural and economic conditions.

2. The harvest of winter rice was good and that of autumn rice and jute fairly favourable. There was a slight fall in the prices of food grains. The price of jute showed no improvement. The operation of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act has in several instances resulted in the permanent amelioration of the peasants' condition with the prospect of further future betterment.

During the year 1936-37, 110,752 tons of rice (not in the husk) worth Rs. 1,26,04,835 were exported from Bengal against an import of 6,662 tons of paddy and 23 tons of rice to the value of Rs. 3,81,745. As regards production, imports and exports of eggs, no survey was made during the year.

Chapter II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

3. **Area and population.**—Excluding the Bengal States and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the area of the Bengal Presidency is 72,514 square miles. According to the census of 1931, the population of the Presidency was 49,901,080 and the average population per square mile was 688. The birth and death rates shown in this report have been calculated on the census population of 1931.

4. **Estimated population.**—Calculated according to the method of "natural increase" the estimated mid-year population of Bengal for the year 1937 is 52,195,805. The birth and death rates calculated thereon are 32·7 and 23·6 per mille, respectively. The statement below furnishes the requisite particulars:—

Census population of 1931	49,901,080
Estimated mid-year population of 1936 ...	51,674,916
Estimated mid-year population of 1937 ...	52,195,805
Number of births, 1937 ...	1,707,050
Birth rate per mille of estimated population	32·7
Number of deaths, 1937	1,232,971
Death rate per mille of estimated population ...	23·6

Based on the "natural increase" method and calculated according to the census of 1931, the estimated mid-year populations for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 are 51,231,433, 51,674,916 and 52,195,805, respectively. The birth rates per mille of estimated population for these years are 31·9, 32·4 and 32·7 as against the death rates of 22·1, 23·7 and 23·6, respectively.

5. **Provincial birth and death rates.**—Calculated on the census of 1931, the provincial birth rate for 1937 was 34·2 per mille and the death rate was 24·7 per mille as against 33·5 and 24·5, respectively in 1936. Thus both the birth and the death rates in 1937 showed an increase of 2·1 and ·8 per cent., respectively. The increase in death rate in 1936 by 7·9 per cent. compares very favourably with the same in 1937 by ·8 only, birth rates during these years not much varying in progression. Against the quinquennial average of 30·4 birth rate and 23·1 death rate, both the birth and death rates of 1937 showed an increase of 12·5 and 6·9 per cent., respectively.

6. **Comparison of the Bengal Vital Statistics with those of the other provinces.—**

Provinces.	Birth rate per mille of population for the year 1937.	Death rate per mille of population for the year 1937.	Rates of natural increase + or decrease — per mille, 1937.	Infant mortality rates per mille calculated on the number of births registered during the year 1937.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Bengal Presidency	34·2	24·7	+9·5	183·1	168·7	176·2
Madras Presidency	38·72	23·99	+14·73	180·41	158·49	169·70
Bombay Presidency	40·68	27·50	+13·18	168·02	152·98	160·74
United Provinces	35·92	21·38	+14·54	148·65	135·20	142·33
Punjab	46·49	23·71	+22·78	169·94	155·38	163·04
Central Provinces	40·65	32·63	+8·02	230·72	205·77	218·60
Bihar	34·0	22·5	+11·5	124·4	106·9	115·9
Orissa	34·7	28·6	+6·1	222·8	206·1	214·7
North-West Frontier Province ..	30·74	21·27	+9·47	148·06	149·32	148·61
Burma	34·55	24·76	+9·79	214·30	191·39	203·04
Assam	31·31	22·21	+9·10	166·49	153·15	160·04
Sind	19·96	12·09	+7·87	116·57	119·85	118·02

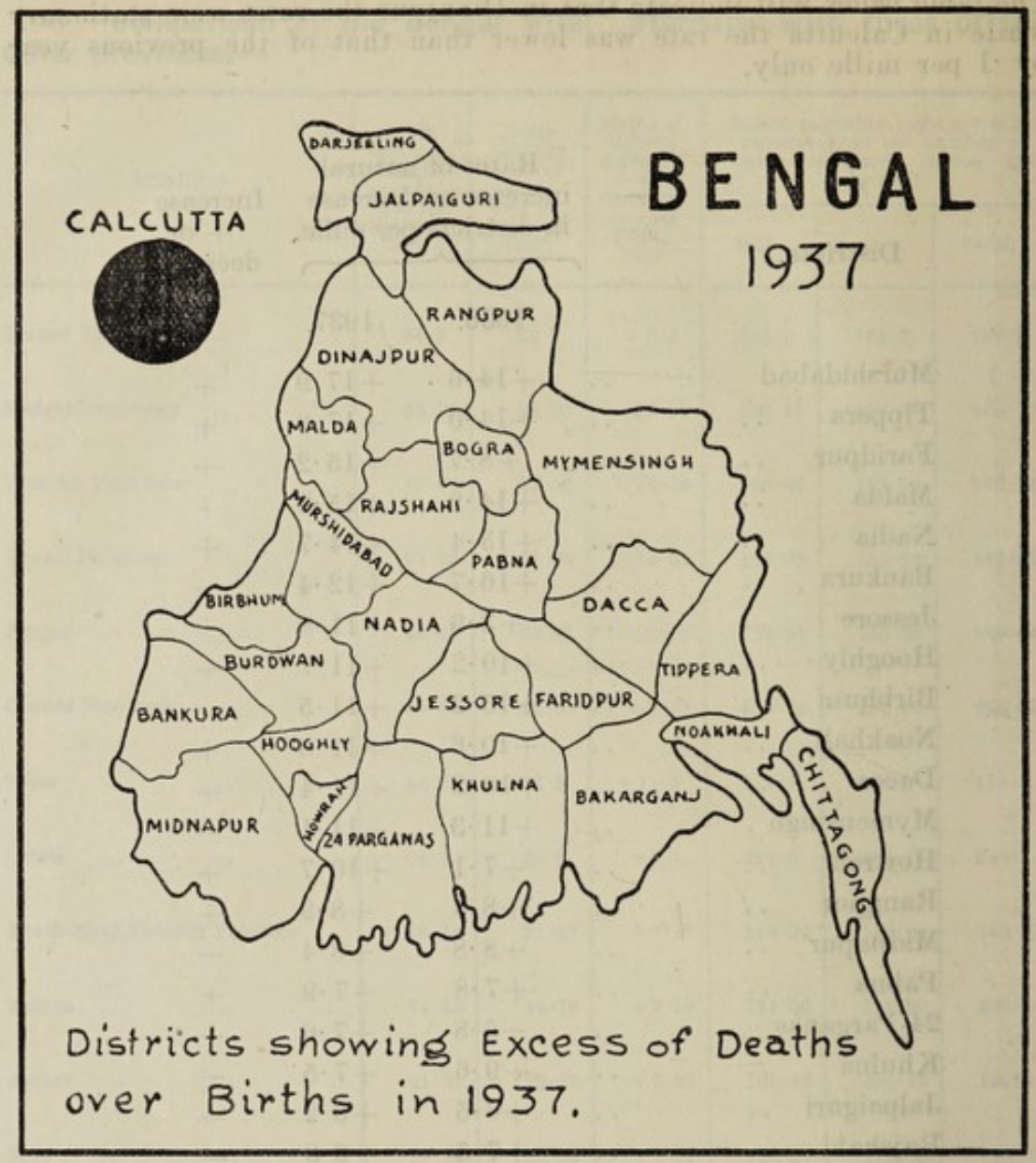
Bengal recorded a lower birth rate than all other provinces excepting Bihar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Sind, the last being at the bottom. Her death rate was also higher than all other provinces except Central Provinces, Orissa and Bombay Presidency. It was slightly higher than that in Burma. The rate of natural increase was 9·5 per mille of population compared with 9·0 per mille in 1936. The infant mortality rate in Bengal was higher than all other provinces except that in Central Provinces, Orissa and Burma. The rate of infant mortality in Bengal which had come down to 158·5 per mille in 1935 showed a rise by 7·8 per cent. in 1936 and 3·1 per cent. in 1937.

7. **Natural increase of population in Bengal.**—There was an increase of 474,079 births over deaths in the province in 1937 against an increase of 450,482 births over deaths in 1936. All the districts except Calcutta and Dinajpur shared in this increase in varying proportions.

The table below will indicate that in Dinajpur the rates were stationary while in Calcutta the rate was lower than that of the previous year by ·1 per mille only.

Districts.	Rates of natural increase or decrease in districts per mille.		Increase + or decrease —.
	1936.	1937.	
Murshidabad ..	+14·6	+17·9	+
Tippera	+14·0	+17·8	+
Faridpur	+8·7	+15·2	+
Malda	+14·9	+15·0	+
Nadia	+13·4	+14·7	+
Bankura	+16·7	+12·4	—
Jessore	+3·9	+11·8	+
Hooghly	+10·2	+11·7	+
Birbhum	+15·2	+11·5	—
Noakhali	+10·6	+11·5	+
Dacca	+10·2	+11·4	+
Mymensingh ..	+11·3	+11·1	—
Howrah	+7·1	+10·7	+
Rangpur	+8·4	+8·9	+
Midnapur	+8·8	+8·4	—
Pabna	+7·8	+7·9	+
24-Parganas ..	+5·8	+7·6	+
Khulna	+9·6	+7·5	—
Jalpaiguri	+6·5	+6·2	—
Rajshahi	+7·5	+6·0	—
Bakarganj	+3·9	+5·5	+
Burdwan	+12·4	+4·7	—
Darjeeling	+6·5	+4·2	—
Bogra	+8·3	+2·8	—
Chittagong	+4·6	+0·2	—
Dinajpur	+5·7	±0	—
Calcutta	−5·9	−6·0	—

In fourteen districts Murshidabad, Tippera, Faridpur, Malda, Nadia, Jessore, Hooghly, Noakhali, Dacca, Howrah, Rangpur, Pabna, 24-Parganas and Bakarganj, the rates of natural increase were greater than those in the previous year but in all other districts the rate was less.


BENGAL
1937
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
PABNA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
DACCA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
BANKURA
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
CHITTAGONG
KHULNA
BAKARGANJ
HOWRAH
MIDNAPUR
24 PARGANAS
Districts showing Excess of Deaths over Births in 1937.

8. **Decadent areas.**—The following statement shows the decadent area in each district of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1937 as compared with the previous year:—

Decadent areas in Bengal.

Districts.	Total decadent area in square miles.		Percentage of districts.		Improvement — or retrogression +.
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	
Burdwan Division—					
Burdwan	3	3	·1	·1	±
Birbhum	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura ..	..	6	..	·2	+
Midnapur	839	881	16·0	16·8	+
Hooghly	11	3	·9	·2	—
Howrah	10	10	1·9	1·9	±
Presidency Division—					
24-Parganas ..	541	255	10·3	4·8	—
Nadia	7	11	·2	·4	+
Murshidabad ..	141	31	6·7	1·5	—
Jessore	888	..	30·6	..	—
Khulna	94	204	2·0	4·3	+
Rajshahi Division—					
Rajshahi	385	243	14·7	9·3	—
Dinajpur	463	1,991	11·7	50·4	+
Jalpaiguri ..	609	96	20·8	3·3	—
Darjeeling ..	278	331	22·9	27·3	+
Rangpur	102	180	2·9	5·1	+
Bogra	119	380	8·6	27·4	+
Pabna	71	353	3·9	19·4	+
Malda	..	50	..	2·8	+
Dacca Division—					
Dacca	61	114	2·2	4·2	+
Mymensingh ..	572	498	9·2	8·0	—
Faridpur	275	5	11·7	·2	—
Bakarganj ..	1,344	788	38·1	22·4	—
Chittagong Division—					
Chittagong ..	186	1,104	7·2	42·9	+
Noakhali	..	171	..	11·3	+
Tippera	..	..	..	..	..

From the foregoing it is evident that the population of the province has increased a great deal. But it is also evident that this increase has not been uniform at all in the different districts. Mere increase in the population is no indication that such population is healthy. On the contrary taking into consideration the morbidity and mortality figures from various diseases and the change in the composition of the population in different districts, it seems that this increase partly contributed by migration of people coming from outside the province and is rather partly a biological reaction of a weakened community to perpetuate its species in face of the terrible struggle for existence

through which it is passing. This increase is also being maintained by the polygamous marriages amongst the lower classes, particularly the Muhammadans.

Increase in the population is also telling upon the economic conditions of the people. The production per acre of land in many districts has fallen as compared to a period 20 years ago with the result that there is not enough agricultural produce in the province to meet the increasing requirements of the population both for feeding as well as other expenses. The fall in the price of food articles is the main saving feature. It has saved the population from actual starvation. But because of this fall the vast agriculturist population has had to curtail his expenses which are necessary to meet even some of the necessities of life. It is for consideration as to how far this increase of population can be allowed to go on when neither the production in the different districts nor the value of such production is keeping pace with the increase of population. As a matter of fact, if these disadvantageous conditions continue, it is likely to repercuss very severely within the next few years. It is however possible to control and improve upon the present conditions by adopting certain measures some of which are stated below:—

(1) Reclamation of areas which have been devastated by malaria and where sufficient cultivable land is lying fallow and transference to these reclaimed areas of population from immature lands which have been occupied hastily and which are being condemned to remain low-lying on account of the construction of embankments, and where production per acre of land has fallen a great deal.

(2) Raising the economic conditions of people generally, for example, by improving the methods of cultivation, by adequate manuring of the fields, adoption of economic crops, and by adopting cottage industries, poultry farms, etc.. which would go to increase the income of the family. This would give them a better standard of living which would help in a natural limitation of the size of the family.

(3) Imparting of adequate knowledge to the population that a large increase in the size of the family leads to impoverishment and ultimate ruin. This can be achieved by restricting the number of wives to one at a time and by limiting the number of children in such way that they get a chance of decent upbringing commensurate to the economic status of the family.

9. **Registration and verification of vital events.**—Although the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873, has been extended throughout the province, the reporting of vital events in the rural areas has still been unsatisfactory. Delay in their receipt in the Bengal Public Health Department results in a corresponding delay in receipt of returns both provincial and imperial dependant on them. The experiment of collection and compilation of the union board returns by the rural sanitary inspectors themselves has not been in a complete success. Another experiment with simple forms has been partially successful in the Bankura, Midnapur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, Pabna, Nadia, Hooghly and Birbhum districts. This system is expected further to be extended to the other districts of Bengal.

The appended statement would show the registration of births and deaths within railway limits. Altogether 1,606 births and 1,035 deaths

were registered within the railway limits against 429 and 282, respectively, in 1936. It will appear that separate figures were not available from three districts and no information could be available from four districts. There is no railway area in the Bakarganj district.

Births and deaths within railway limits during the year 1937.

Districts.	Births.	Still-births.	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 ..	No separate figures available.										
Birbhum ..	Not received.										
Bankura ..	No separate figures available.										
Midnapur ..	1,058				Not available.						610
Hooghly ..	21	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	4	6	16
Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
24-Parganas ..	Not available.										
Nadia	22	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	5	10
Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	15	..	..	..	5	3	..	3	3	..	14
Khulna ..	6	..	Specific causes not mentioned.								2
Rajshahi ..	8	..	Specific causes not mentioned.								8
Dinajpur ..	16	..	Specific causes not mentioned.					..	..	..	19
Jalpaiguri ..	55	(Specific causes of 41 deaths not known.)			2	..	..	1	1	..	45
Darjeeling ..	131	10	..	..	33	4	4	11	2	23	77
Rangpur ..	169	..	..	..	47	..	4	52	4	27	134
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	19	Specific causes not mentioned.					..	..	..	..	22
Malda	Not received.										
Dacca ..	21	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	7	11
Mymensingh ..	Not available.										
Faridpur ..	15	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	2	9
Bakarganj ..	No Railway.										
Chittagong ..	27	..	2	1	8	3	..	3	..	20	37
Noakhali ..	No separate figures available.										
Tippera ..	23	Specific causes not mentioned.					..	..	..	..	20
Total ..	1,606	10	4	2	108	10	9	72	18	90	1,035*

* Specific causes of 112 deaths not mentioned.

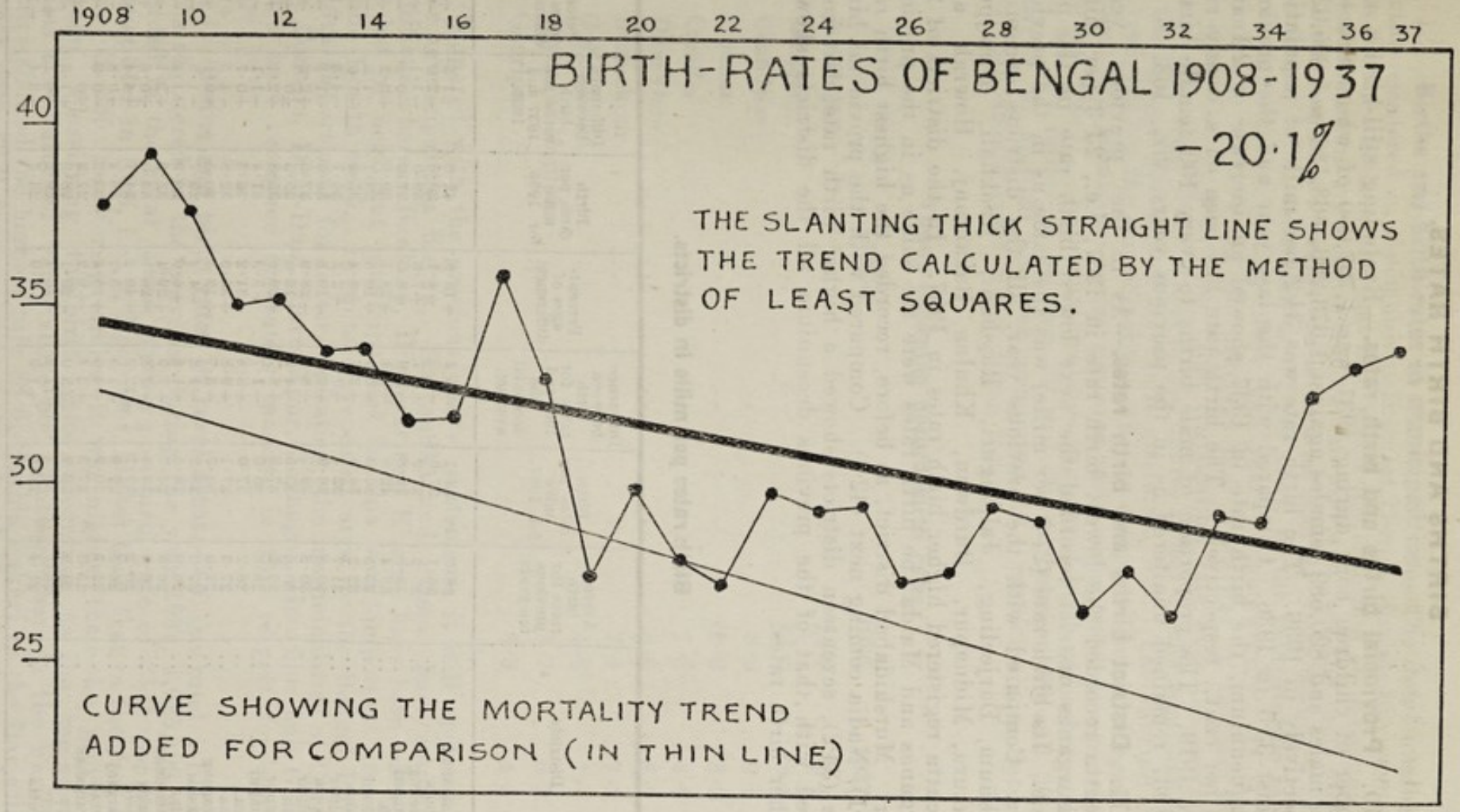
Altogether 647 prosecutions were instituted for not reporting vital occurrences to the local registrars of which 359 ended in convictions, 123 in acquittal and 118 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the total number of prosecutions 356 cases were instituted in the rural areas and 280 in the municipal areas and 11 in the Asansol Mining area.

The municipalities of Chittagong, Rajshahi, Bhatpara and Dacca instituted 107, 34, 23 and 22 prosecutions, respectively. In all other municipalities the administration of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act was not up to the expectation. In the rural areas the Sadar subdivision of the Chittagong district had 89 prosecutions, Madaripur (Faridpur) 65 and the Sadar subdivisions of the Dinajpur and Rajshahi districts 44 and 35, respectively. In all other subdivisions the number of such prosecutions was below 20 excepting Jamalpur where it was 22.

The following statement shows the verification of vital occurrences by the rural public health staff during 1937:—

Statement showing the number of omissions in births and deaths detected by the rural public health staff during the year 1937.

Districts.	Number of omissions detected in births.	Number of omissions detected in deaths.
Burdwan	239	94
Birbhum	55	17
Bankura	..	..
Midnapur	580	38
Hooghly	84	15
Howrah	312	86
24-Parganas	568	55
Nadia	320	220
Murshidabad	91	30
Jessore	584	178
Khulna	605	169
Rajshahi	101	30
Dinajpur	1,050	715
Jalpaiguri	50	32
Darjeeling	..	..
Rangpur	403	150
Bogra	102	52
Pabna	127	85
Malda	493	183
Dacca	724	231
Mymensingh	675	353
Faridpur	803	313
Bakarganj	638	294
Chittagong	116	33
Noakhali	458	265
Tippera	937	406
Total	10,115	4,044


1908 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 37
BIRTH-RATES OF BENGAL 1908-1937
-20·1%
THE SLANTING THICK STRAIGHT LINE SHOWS THE TREND CALCULATED BY THE METHOD OF LEAST SQUARES.
40
35
30
25
CURVE SHOWING THE MORTALITY TREND ADDED FOR COMPARISON (IN THIN LINE)

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

10. **Provincial births and birth rates.**—Excluding still-births, the number of children born during 1937 was 1,707,050 of whom 886,461 were males and 820,589 females against 1,673,206, 868,183 and 805,023, respectively in 1936. The birth rate was 34·2 per mille of population against 33·5 in 1936. Compared with the last year and the previous quinquennium, the birth rate in 1937 showed an increase of 2·1 and 12·5 per cent., respectively. The birth rate has been on a steady rise since 1919. The proportion of male births to every 100 female births in 1937 remained unaltered as in the previous years, viz., 108.

11. **District births and birth rates.**—As in the previous year, Calcutta recorded the lowest birth rate in 1937, i.e., 23·3 per mille. 24-Parganas district recorded the next lowest birth rate in the province. Its birth rate (27·3 per mille) was the same as in the previous year. Compared with the previous year, all the districts excepting Birbhum, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Rajshahi, Noakhali, Dinajpur, Bankura, Midnapur, Burdwan, Khulna, Bakarganj, Howrah and Calcutta registered higher birth rates in 1937. In the districts of 24-Parganas and Malda the birth rates were the same as in the previous year. Murshidabad district, as before, recorded the highest birth rate (44·1), Nadia coming next (42·8). Compared with the provincial birth rate (34·2), seventeen districts showed a higher birth rate, but compared with that of the previous decennium all the districts showed higher birth rates.

Birth rates per mille in districts.

Districts.	Average birth rates for previous ten years.	Birth rates per mille for 1937.	Difference between birth rates for 1937 and the decennial average.	Percentages of difference.	Birth rates per mille for 1936.	Difference between birth rates for 1937 and 1936.	Percentages of difference.
Murshidabad ..	38·7	44·1	+5·4	+13·9	42·6	+1·5	+3·5
Birbhum ..	36·1	37·6	+1·5	+4·1	39·6	−2·0	−5·1
Darjeeling ..	35·2	37·9	+2·7	+7·6	39·0	−1·1	+2·8
Jalpaiguri ..	33·9	36·8	+2·9	+8·5	37·0	−0·2	−0·6
Nadia ..	33·4	42·8	+9·4	+28·1	39·6	+3·2	+8·1
Rajshahi ..	33·3	36·9	+3·6	+10·8	38·1	−1·2	−3·2
Noakha ..	32·2	34·9	+2·7	+8·4	35·9	−1·0	−2·8
Dinajpur ..	31·7	32·4	+0·7	+2·2	36·7	−4·3	−11·7
Bankura ..	30·8	36·9	+6·1	+19·8	38·0	−1·1	−2·9
Faridpur ..	30·8	39·7	+8·9	+28·9	37·5	+2·2	+5·8
Malda ..	30·6	35·5	+4·9	+16·0	35·5	±0	±0
Rangpur ..	29·2	37·9	+8·7	+29·8	35·8	+2·1	+5·8
Midnapur	28·6	30·3	+1·7	+5·9	31·4	−1·1	−3·5
Dacca ..	28·2	37·0	+8·8	+31·2	36·3	+0·7	+1·9
Pabna ..	27·3	37·1	+9·8	+35·9	32·8	+4·3	+13·1
Chittagong ..	27·0	30·7	+3·7	+13·7	30·6	+0·1	+0·3
Burdwan ..	27·0	28·2	+1·2	+4·4	29·7	−1·5	−5·1
Khulna ..	26·9	28·5	+1·6	+5·9	29·9	−1·4	−4·7
Mymensingh ..	26·8	34·7	+7·9	+29·4	32·6	+2·1	+6·4
Hooghly ..	26·8	34·6	+7·8	+29·1	34·0	+0·6	+1·7
Tippera ..	26·2	39·1	+12·9	+49·2	34·7	+4·4	+12·7
Bakarganj ..	26·1	27·6	+1·5	+5·7	28·4	−0·8	−2·8
Howrah ..	25·9	29·9	+4·0	+15·4	30·2	−0·3	−1·0
24-Parganas ..	25·0	27·3	+2·3	+9·2	27·3	±0	±0
Bogra ..	24·9	29·9	+5·0	+20·1	28·6	+1·3	+4·5
Jessore ..	24·1	35·3	+11·2	+46·4	29·2	+6·1	+20·9
Calcutta ..	21·4	23·3	+1·9	+8·9	26·7	−3·4	−12·7

12. **Births and birth rates in municipalities.**—The total number of births registered in the municipalities of Bengal during the year 1937 was 81,851 which meant that 23·3 births per thousand of the municipal population were recorded. During the previous year the total number of births registered was 84,855 with a ratio of 24·2 per thousand of the population. The reduction of 3·7 per cent. in the comparative rate of birth registration during these two years is noteworthy. It is also remarkable that during the previous year there was an increase of 10 per cent. in the municipal birth registration rate over the preceding year. The large fluctuations in the figures reflect on the administration of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act. The varying rates as recorded by the municipalities and as compared below suggest the same. Ten municipal towns returned birth rates above the provincial average (34·2). Two municipalities registered birth rates between 40 and 50 per mille, 18 between 30 and 40, 42 between 20 and 30, 47 between 10 and 20 and the remaining 10 municipalities returned obviously absurd rates below 10 as follows:—

Towns returning absurd birth rates.

Towns.	1936.	1937.
Bankura	14·8	9·9
Dinajpur	12·8	9·8
Chandpur	8·6	9·1
Khulna	10·0	8·9
Comilla	7·3	8·6
Dum Dum	8·6	8·2
Barrackpur	7·4	7·3
Gobardanga	4·6	7·1
Jaynagar Majilpur	8·7	6·3
Gauripur	5·5	4·3

Compared with the previous year's statement, it will appear that three municipalities Katwa, Gaibandha and Pabna have improved conditions whereas Bankura, Dinajpur and Khulna have been added to the list of negligent municipalities in this very important item of Public Health work. In spite of repeated urge by the Bengal Public Health Department for better sanitation, the municipalities of Chandpur, Comilla, Dum-Dum, Barrackpur, Joynagar, Gouripur and Gobardanga have remained absolutely inactive in this respect for several years.

13. **Births and birth rates in rural areas.**—Of the total 1,707,050 births registered in the province during the year 1937, 1,625,199 were recorded in the rural areas, showing a birth rate of 35·0 per mille against 34·2 in 1936, i.e., 2·3 per cent. higher than that in the previous year. In 365 registering circles it was higher than the provincial average. Classifying the birth rates according to the registering circles nine returned rates above 50 (Matbarerchar in the Faridpur district showed the highest rate 88·6, Sukhia Pakhri in the Darjeeling district with 70·2 coming next). One hundred and nineteen circles

showed rates between 40 and 50; 330 between 30 and 40; 114 between 20 and 30, and 21 between 10 and 20.

14. **Births and birth rates according to chief communities.**—The following statement will indicate the proportion of the total provincial births in 1937 according to the chief communities, including the "Other classes" who showed a birth rate of 78·0 per mille as against 78·7 in 1936. As in the previous years, the Mussalmans recorded the next higher birth rate (35·4) against 34·0 in 1936, while the Buddhists showed the lowest birth rate (23·1) against 23·7 in 1936:—

Births among classes.

Classes.	Ratio of births per mille, 1936.	Ratio of births per mille, 1937.	Difference.	Percentages of difference.
Christians	25·7	24·2	— 1·5	— 5·9
Hindus	32·0	31·8	— 0·2	— 0·6
Mussalmans	34·0	35·4	+ 1·4	+ 4·1
Buddhists	23·7	23·1	— 0·6	— 2·6
Other classes	78·7	78·0	— 0·7	— 0·9
Total ..	33·5	34·2	+ 0·7	+ 2·1

15. **Seasonal incidence of births.**—The provincial birth rate was equally high (3·6) in March, November and December. It was lowest in June (2·1). As compared with the figures of 1936, the birth rates for 1937 were equal in April, June, October and December, lower in January, February and November but higher in all other months. The birth rate is usually higher during the opening three and the closing three months of a calendar year.

Seasonal incidence of births.

Months.	Provincial monthly birth rates.		Difference.	Percentages of difference.
	1936.	1937.		
January	3·2	3·1	— 0·1	— 3·1
February	3·1	3·0	— 0·1	— 3·2
March	3·2	3·6	+ 0·4	+ 12·5
April	2·8	2·8	± 0	0
May	2·3	2·4	+ 0·1	+ 4·3
June	2·1	2·1	± 0	± 0
July	2·0	2·2	+ 0·2	+ 10·0
August	2·0	2·2	+ 0·2	+ 10·0
September	2·4	2·5	+ 0·1	+ 4·2
October	3·1	3·1	± 0	± 0
November	3·7	3·6	— 0·1	— 2·7
December	3·6	3·6	± 0	± 0

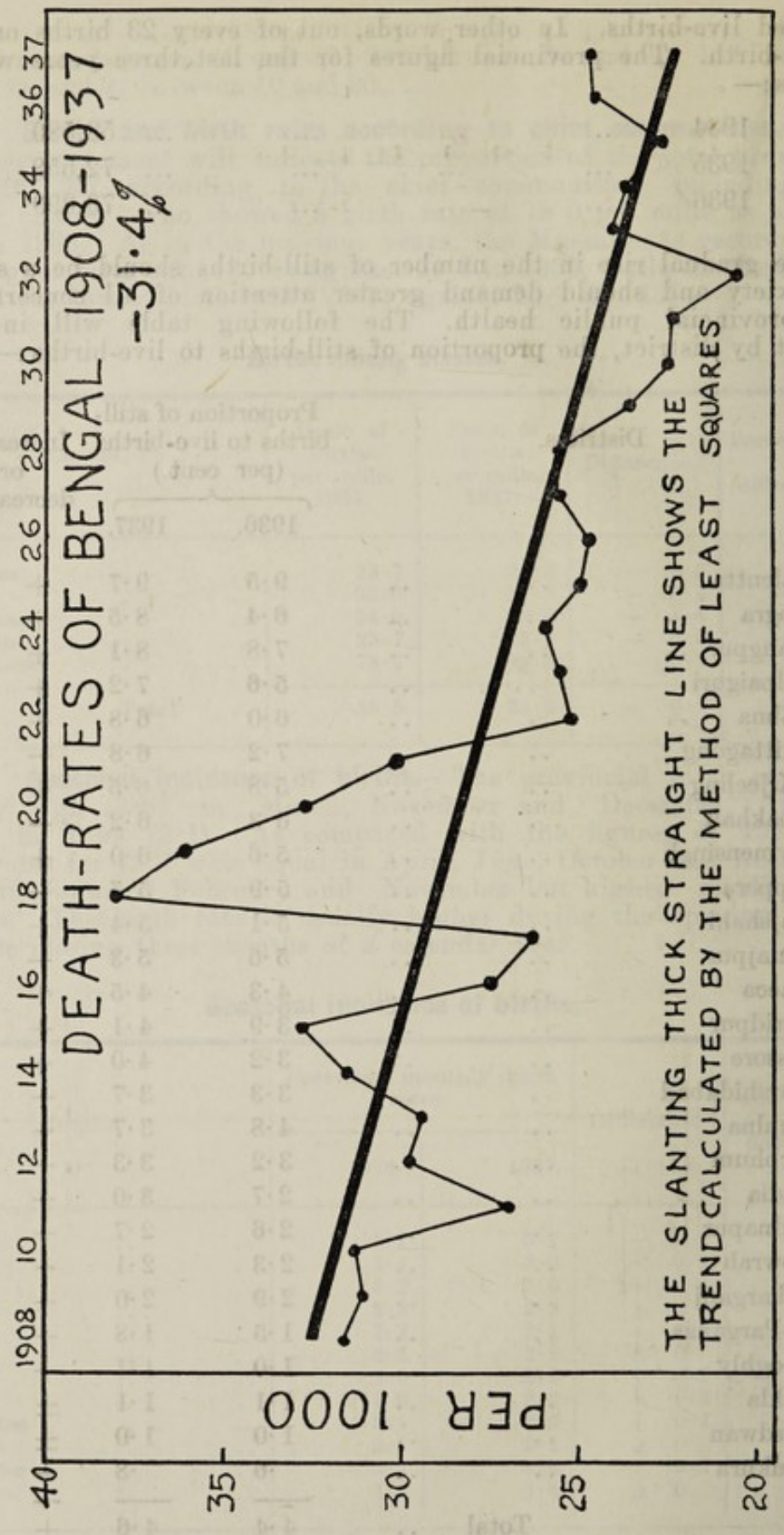
16. **Still-births.**—Altogether 77,623 still-births were registered in Bengal in 1937 against 1,707,050 live-births, i.e., 4·6 for every

hundred live-births. In other words, out of every 23 births one was a still-birth. The provincial figures for the last three years were as follows:—

1934	...	...	...	53,580
1935	...	...	...	72,558
1936	...	...	...	73,399

The gradual rise in the number of still-births should be a subject of anxiety and should demand greater attention of all concerned in the provincial public health. The following table will indicate, district by district, the proportion of still-births to live-births:—

Districts.	Proportion of still-births to live-births (per cent.)		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	1936.	1937.	
Calcutta	9·5	9·7	+
Bogra	6·4	8·5	+
Rangpur	7·8	8·1	+
Jalpaiguri	5·6	7·2	+
Pabna	6·0	6·8	+
Chittagong	7·2	6·8	−
Dárjeeling	5·8	6·5	+
Noakhali	6·3	6·2	−
Mymensingh	5·6	6·0	+
Tippera	5·9	5·5	−
Rajshahi	5·1	5·4	+
Dinajpur	5·6	5·3	−
Dacca	4·3	4·5	+
Faridpur	3·9	4·1	+
Jessore	3·2	4·0	+
Murshidabad	3·3	3·7	+
Khulna	4·8	3·7	−
Birbhum	3·2	3·3	+
Nadia	2·7	3·0	+
Midnapur	2·6	2·7	+
Howrah	2·3	2·1	−
Bakarganj	2·9	2·0	−
24-Parganas	1·5	1·8	+
Hooghly	1·0	1·1	+
Malda	1·1	1·1	±
Burdwan	1·0	1·0	±
Bankura	·6	·8	+
Total ..	4·4	4·6	+


DEATH-RATES OF BENGAL 1908-1937
-31·4%
PER 1000
40
35
30
25
20
1908
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
26
28
30
32
34
36
37
THE SLANTING THICK STRAIGHT LINE SHOWS THE TREND CALCULATED BY THE METHOD OF LEAST SQUARES

17. **Still-births according to chief communities.**—The statement below will show the relative position of the various communities in the province in regard to still-births as in 1937 :—

Still-births among classes.

Classes.	Population according to census of 1931.	Still-births, 1937.	Ratio per thousand of population.
Mussalmans ..	.. 27,489,408	50,372	1·8
Hindus ..	.. 21,533,631	25,502	1·2
Christians ..	.. 179,540	136	·8
Buddhists ..	.. 160,628	226	1·4
Other classes ..	.. 537,837	1,387	2·6

The Christians, it will appear, account for the lowest still-birth rate, while the highest occurring among the other classes, the Mussalmans coming next to them. The proportion of still-births by communities seems to furnish an index to the degree of progress or ignorance in each.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

18. **Provincial deaths and death rates.**—During the year 1937, 1,232,971 deaths were registered in the province showing a death rate of 24·7 per mille from all causes. The corresponding figure for the year 1936 was 1,222,724 or 24·5 per mille and 23·1 during the previous quinquennium. Compared with the previous year the death rate in 1937 showed an increase of ·8 per cent. Against the quinquennial average, it showed also an increase by 6·9 per cent. 633,477 males and 599,494 females died during the year as against 635,630 males and 587,094 females during 1936. 106 males died to every 100 females during the year under review. The death rates from various causes are shown in the table below :—

Causes of deaths.

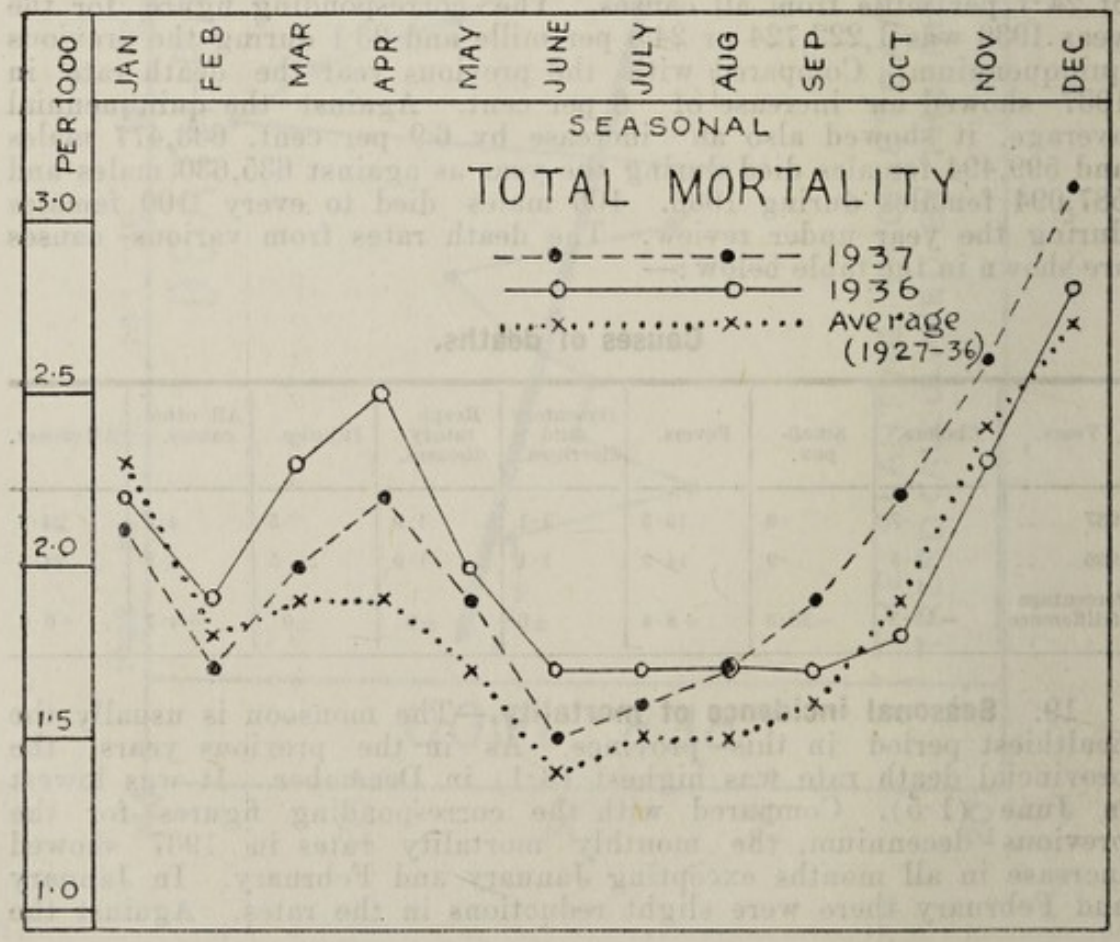
Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.
1937 ..	·7	·6	15·5	1·1	1·9	·5	4·4	24·7
1936 ..	1·5	·9	14·3	1·1	1·9	·5	4·2	24·5
Percentage of difference	−53·3	−33·3	+8·4	±0	±0	±0	+4·7	+0·8

19. **Seasonal incidence of mortality.**—The monsoon is usually the healthiest period in this province. As in the previous years, the provincial death rate was highest (3·1) in December. It was lowest in June (1·5). Compared with the corresponding figures for the previous decennium, the monthly mortality rates in 1937 showed increase in all months excepting January and February. In January and February there were slight reductions in the rates. Against the

corresponding months of the previous year, the death rates in 1937 showed increase from September to December while in all other months except August there were varying degrees of reductions. In August, the rates were stationary.

Seasonal total mortality.

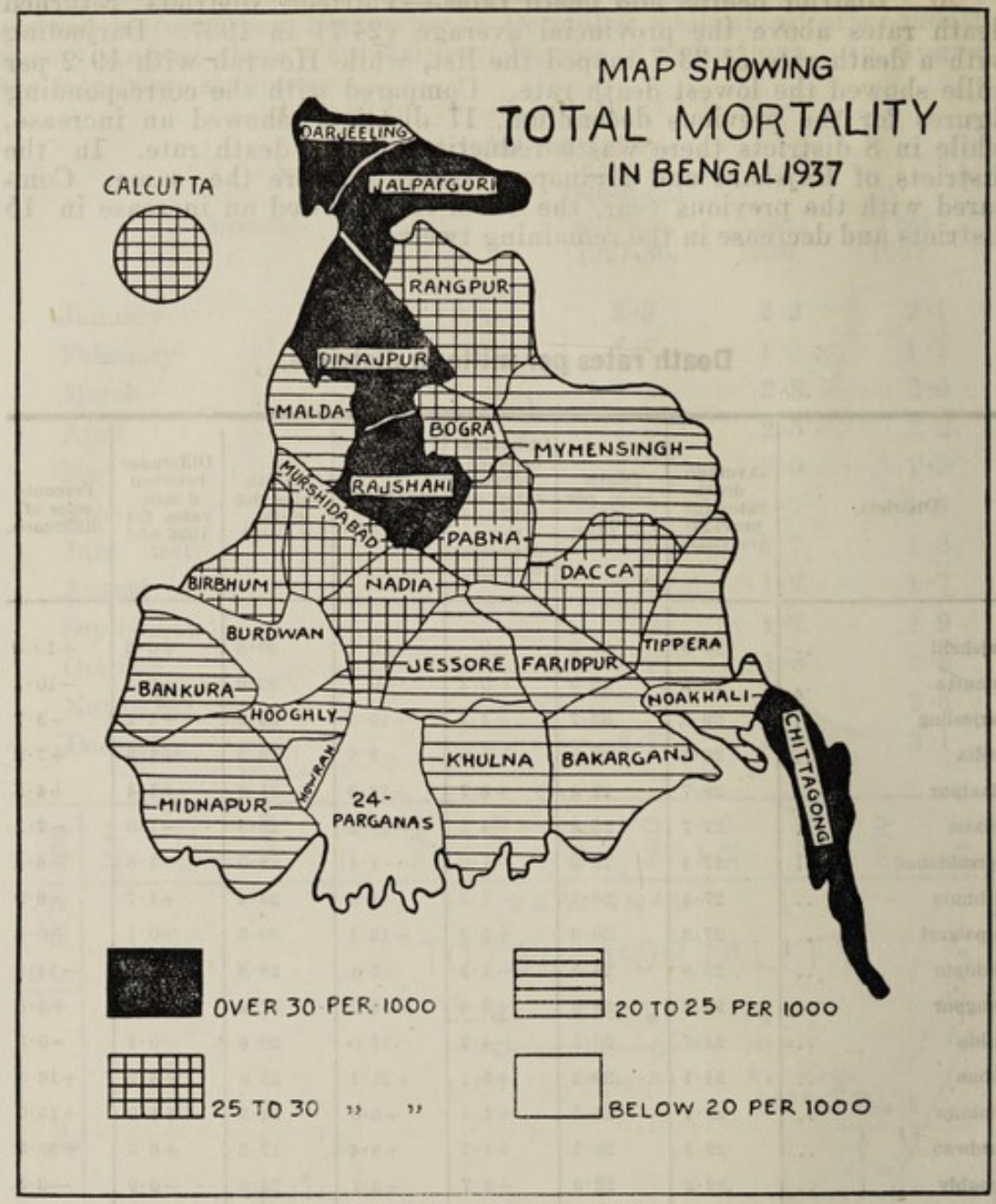
Months.	Decennial average, 1927-36.	Year, 1936.	Year, 1937.
January	2·3	2·2	2·1
February	1·8	1·9	1·7
March	1·9	2·3	2·0
April	1·9	2·5	2·2
May	1·7	2·0	1·9
June	1·4	1·7	1·5
July	1·5	1·7	1·6
August	1·5	1·7	1·7
September	1·6	1·7	1·9
October	1·9	1·8	2·2
November	2·4	2·3	2·6
December	2·7	2·8	3·1



20. **District deaths and death rates.**—Thirteen districts returned death rates above the provincial average (24·7) in 1937. Darjeeling with a death rate of 33·7 topped the list, while Howrah with 19·2 per mille showed the lowest death rate. Compared with the corresponding figures for the previous decennium, 17 districts showed an increase, while in 8 districts there was a reduction in the death rate. In the districts of Rajshahi and Midnapur, the rates were the same. Compared with the previous year, the death rate showed an increase in 15 districts and decrease in the remaining twelve.

Death rates per mille in districts.

Districts.	Average death rates for previous ten years.	Death rates per mille for 1937.	Difference between death rates of 1937 and the decennial average.	Percentages of difference.	Death rates per mille for 1936.	Difference between death rates for 1936 and 1937.	Percentages of difference.
Rajshahi ..	30·9	30·9	±0	±0	30·6	+0·3	+10·0
Calcutta ..	29·5	29·3	−0·2	−0·7	32·6	−3·3	−10·1
Darjeeling ..	29·3	33·7	+4·4	+15·0	32·5	+1·2	+3·7
Nadia ..	29·1	28·1	−1·0	−3·5	26·2	+1·9	+7·2
Dinajpur ..	28·7	32·4	+3·7	+12·9	31·0	+1·4	+4·5
Jessore ..	27·7	23·5	−4·2	−15·2	25·3	−1·8	−7·1
Murshidabad ..	27·4	26·2	−1·2	−4·4	28·0	−1·8	−6·4
Birbhum ..	27·4	26·1	−1·3	−4·8	24·4	+1·7	+6·9
Jalpaiguri ..	27·3	30·6	+3·3	+12·1	30·5	+0·1	+0·3
Faridpur ..	25·8	24·5	−1·3	−5·1	28·8	−4·3	−14·9
Rangpur ..	25·2	29·0	+3·8	+15·1	27·4	+1·6	+5·8
Malda ..	24·7	20·5	−4·2	−17·0	20·6	−0·1	−0·5
Pabna ..	24·1	29·2	+5·1	+21·1	25·0	+4·2	+16·8
Bankura ..	23·1	24·5	+1·4	+6·0	21·3	+3·2	+15·0
Burdwan ..	22·3	23·5	+1·2	+5·4	17·3	+6·2	+35·8
Hooghly ..	22·2	22·9	+0·7	+3·1	23·8	−0·9	—3·8
Chittagong ..	21·9	30·5	+8·6	+39·2	26·0	+4·5	+17·3
Midnapur ..	21·9	21·9	±0	±0	22·6	−0·7	−3·1
Noakhali ..	21·6	23·4	+1·8	+8·3	25·3	−1·9	−7·5
Khulna ..	20·9	21·0	+0·1	+0·5	20·3	+0·7	+3·4
Howrah ..	20·8	19·2	−1·6	−7·7	23·1	−3·9	−16·9
Dacca ..	20·7	25·6	+4·9	+23·6	26·1	−0·5	−1·9
Bogra ..	20·4	27·1	+6·7	+32·8	20·3	+6·8	+33·5
Bakarganj ..	20·0	22·1	+2·1	+10·5	24·5	−2·4	−9·8
Mymensingh ..	19·0	23·6	+4·6	+24·2	21·3	+2·3	+10·8
24-Parganas ..	18·1	19·7	+1·6	+8·8	21·5	−1·8	−8·4
Tippera ..	16·9	21·3	+4·4	+26·0	20·7	+0·6	+2·9



21. **Deaths and death rates in towns.**—75,528 deaths with an aggregate of 21·5 per mille were registered in the towns of Bengal in 1937 against 82,015 deaths with a death rate of 23·4 per mille in 1936 showing a decrease of 6,487 in the total number of deaths and 8·1 per cent. in the death rate. Compared with the previous quinquennium, the rate increased by 3·4 per cent. Twenty-one out of the 119 municipal towns returned death rates above the provincial town average (21·5), Kurseong with 36·8 per mille heading the list as before, Darjeeling with 35·0 and Nabadwip with 32·8 per mille coming closely next. Twenty-five municipalities returned death rates varying between 30 and 20, and seventy-two municipalities between 20

and 10. The remaining nineteen municipalities returned absurd death rates below 10 as follows :—

Towns returning absurd death rates.

Towns.	Death rates. 1936.	1937.
Bogra	9·8	9·3
Dum Dum	7·5	9·2
Jaynagar Majilpur	11·4	8·8
Kushtia	9·9	8·6
Jangipur	16·2	8·4
Bajitpur	7·7	8·2
Bally	12·4	8·1
Ranaghat	9·7	8·1
Madaripur	12·3	8·1
Noakhali	21·3	7·7
Garulia	10·4	7·3
Pabna	8·4	7·3
Halisahar	7·7	7·2
Gaibandha	8·8	7·2
Kanchrapara	10·5	7·0
Comilla	6·8	6·5
Chandpur	7·0	5·3
Gauripur	3·6	5·1
Barrackpur	6·8	4·7

The above statement shows that 12 out of 19 municipalities returned absurd figures during the previous two years also. It is noticeable that the administration of Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act deteriorated during 1937 in the municipal towns of Jangipur, Bally, Madaripur, Noakhali, Garulia and Kanchrapara. In the municipal towns of Burdwan and Nalchiti, there was slight improvement.

22. **Deaths and death rates in rural areas.**—In 1937, the rural areas in the province returned 1,157,443 deaths and an aggregate death rate of 25·0 per mille compared with a total of 1,140,709 deaths and a death rate of 24·6 per mille in 1936 showing an increase of 16,734 in the total number of deaths and 1·6 per cent. in the death rate. Compared with the mean of the previous five years, the death rate increased by 7·7 per cent. In 306 circles the death rates were higher than the provincial average. Thirteen circles returned death rates above 40 per mille, the highest (51·9) being in the Khoribari police-station in the district of Darjeeling. One hundred and seventeen circles returned rates between 30 and 40, 335 between 20 and 30 and 128 between 10 and 20 per mille.

23. **Comparison of death rates in towns with those in rural areas.**—In the rural areas, the death rates from cholera, small-pox and fevers were higher than those in the urban areas while in respect of dysentery and diarrhœa, respiratory diseases, injuries and other causes the rates were lower in 1937. The difference in fever death rates between urban and rural areas will appear from the statement below to be very noticeable while the increased death rate from dysentery and diarrhœa in the urban areas is a marked phenomenon. As it has been observed in the previous year, the high mortality from fevers in the rural areas which has been on an upward move from year to year is due mainly to the widest prevalence of malaria.

Causes.	During 1937.	
	Urban.	Rural.
Cholera	0·5	0·7
Smallpox	0·4	0·6
Plague	..	..
Fevers	4·3	16·4
Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	2·3	1·1
Respiratory diseases ..	5·5	1·7
Injuries	0·6	0·5
Other casuses	8·1	4·1
All causes	21·5	25·0

24. **Death rates in Calcutta compared with those in the rural and other urban areas of Bengal.**—In fevers only, the Calcutta death rate was lower in 1937 in comparison with the rural and the other urban areas in Bengal. In small-pox, it was also lower than that in the rural areas alone while the rate was the same with that of the other urban areas. In respiratory diseases, the Calcutta death rate was much higher than that of the rural or other urban areas. During 1937 there was no death from plague anywhere in Bengal.

Causes.	During 1937.		
	Calcutta.	Bengal towns.	Bengal rural areas.
Cholera	0·6	0·5	0·7
Small-pox	0·4	0·4	0·6
Plague	..	..	..
Fevers	3·4	4·7	16·4
Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	2·5	2·1	1·1
Respiratory diseases ..	9·5	3·5	1·7
Injuries	0·7	0·5	0·5
Other causes	12·3	6·3	4·1
All causes	29·3	17·8	25·0

The following statement will indicate that as in the previous years, Calcutta returned higher rates of mortality from all causes except malaria, kala-azar, other fevers and maternal causes. No death from relapsing fever, typhus fever, blackwater fever, whooping cough, acute poliomyelitis, chickenpox, mumps and tuberculosis of joints was reported in Calcutta in 1937. It may be noted that the Calcutta figures as shown in the statement below are monotonously the same as in the previous year.

Death rates per mille in 1937.

	Death rates per mille of population in 1937.		
	Calcutta.	Other Bengal towns.	Rural areas.
Malaria	·65	·72	7·98
Enteric fever	·99	·42	·15
Measles	·13	·09	·10
Relapsing fever (spirochaetal)	..	..	·00004
Kala-azar	·13	·16	·45
Influenza	·27	·04	·04
Cerebrospinal fever	·32	0·01	·01
Typhus fever	..	·02	0·06
Blackwater fever	..	·002	·005
Other fevers	·87	3·23	7·60
Dysentery	1·29	1·30	·58
Diarrhoea	1·25	·85	·47
Pneumonia	2·19	1·56	·92
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2·72	·58	·22
Whooping cough	..	·03	·03
Other respiratory diseases	4·62	1·32	·51
Beri-beri	·43	·07	·02
Acute poliomyelitis	..	·002	·02
Diphtheria	·10	·02	·01
Chickenpox	..	·003	·02
Mumps	..	·003	·003
Tuberculosis of joints	..	·01	·002
Other tubercular diseases	·22	·03	·01
Leprosy	·01	·01	·02
Cancer	·18	·05	·01
Child-birth	·10	·28	·37

25. **Deaths from maternal causes.**—17,875 deaths from maternal causes were registered in the province in 1937, against 16,581 in 1936. Of the total deaths from this cause in 1937, 789 were returned from the towns and the rest from the rural areas. The provincial death rate from this cause was 10·0 per 1,000 births against 9·9 in 1936. Excepting the Chittagong and the Burdwan Divisions, there was an increase in the death rate from maternal causes in the other divisions. By comparison with the previous years, it appears that death rate from this cause has been on an increase from year to year.

Deaths from maternal causes.

Divisions.	Deaths, 1937.	Rates per 1,000 births, 1936.	Rates per 1,000 births including still-births, 1937.	Increase+ or decrease−
Burdwan	2,312	8·3	8·2	−
Presidency	2,524	7·2	7·3	+
Rajshahi	6,199	14·3	15·3	+
Dacca	4,634	9·1	9·2	+
Chittagong	2,206	10·0	8·8	−
Total ..	17,875	9·9	10·0	+

26. **Mortality according to sex.**—633,477 males and 599,494 females died in 1937 with a death rate of 24·4 for males and 25·0 for females against 635,630 males and 587,094 females with a death rate of 24·5 each for males and females in the previous year. Compared with the previous year the male death rate in 1937, showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. but compared with the average of the previous quinquennium, it showed an increase by 6·1 per cent. Compared with 1936 and the average of the previous quinquennium, the female death rate in 1937 showed an increase of 2·0 and 8·2, respectively. The female death rate exceeded that of the males in 16 out of the 27 districts in the province. As in the previous years, the highest rate for male deaths (32·0 per mille) was returned from the Darjeeling district and that for females (41·4 per mille) from Calcutta. The lowest rate for males (18·4) was returned from the Howrah district and that for females (19·6) from the Malda district. For every 100 female deaths, there were 106 male deaths.

27. **Mortality according to chief communities.**—493,183 Hindus, 704,369 Mussalmans, 3,002 Buddhists, 2,555 Christians and 29,862

other classes died during 1937, the death rates being 22·9, 25·6, 18·7, 14·2 and 55·5 per mille, respectively.

Deaths among classes.

Classes.	Ratio of deaths per mille, 1936.	Ratio of deaths per mille, 1937.	Difference.	Percentages of difference.
Christians	13·6	14·2	+0·6	+4·4
Hindus	22·9	22·9	±0	±0
Mussalmans	25·3	25·6	+0·3	+1·2
Buddhists	17·2	18·7	+1·5	+8·7
Other classes	54·6	55·5	+0·9	+1·6
Total ..	24·5	24·7	+0·2	+0·8

The highest death rate for the Hindus (35·0 per mille) was recorded in the Darjeeling district and that for the Mussalmans (34·7 per mille) in the Jalpaiguri district. Compared with the previous year, death rates by communities increased in 1937 in each case excepting the Hindus among whom the rates were the same.

28. **Mortality according to age.**—Compared with the previous year, the death rate for every age period from 5 to 50 years showed decrease in 1937. The following table will show the percentage of variation in mortality in each age period during 1937:—

Mortality according to age.

Age periods.	1936, per mille.	1937, per mille.	Difference.	Percentage variation.
Under one month*	96·5	98·6	+2·1	+2·2
1 to 6 months*	48·4	49·9	+1·5	+3·1
6 to 12 months*	25·9	27·7	+1·8	+6·9
Under one year*	170·9	176·2	+5·3	+3·1
1 to 5 years	31·1	32·9	+1·8	+5·8
5 to 10 years	13·3	12·9	−0·4	−3·0
10 to 15 years	7·5	6·9	−0·6	−8·0
15 to 20 years	12·2	11·4	−0·8	−6·6
20 to 30 years	14·2	13·4	−0·8	−5·6
30 to 40 years	15·6	15·0	−0·6	−3·9
40 to 50 years	21·7	20·7	−1·0	−4·6
50 to 60 years	34·5	35·2	+0·7	+2·0
60 years and above	81·7	87·2	+5·5	+6·7

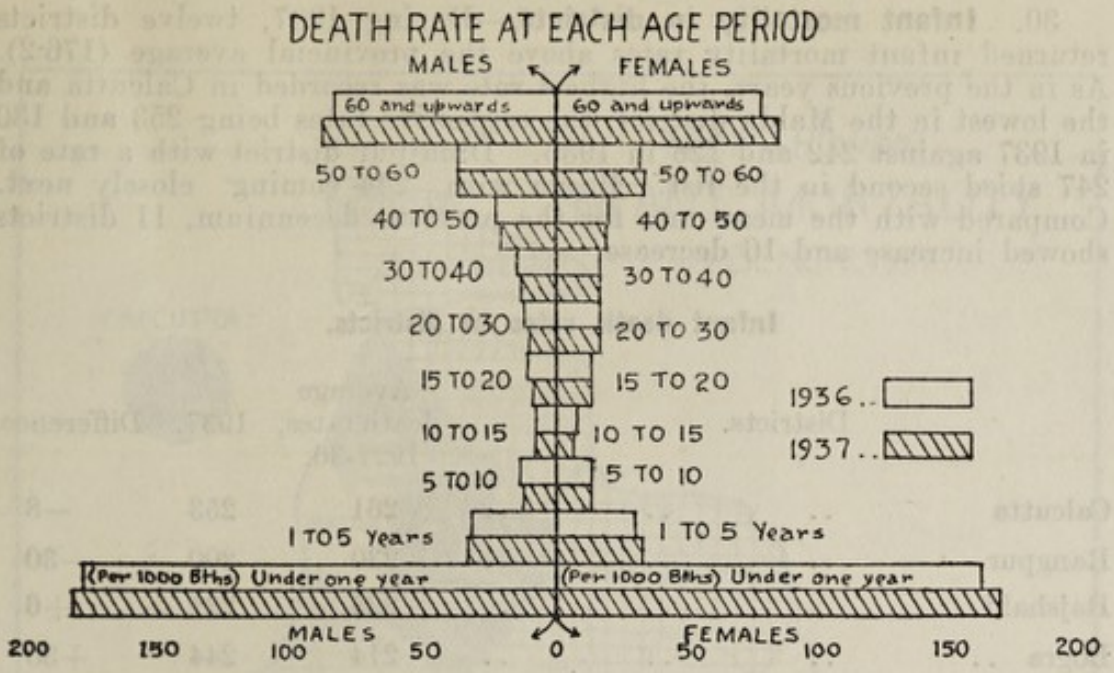
*Per 1,000 births.

Classified according to sexes, it would appear from the statement below that as in the previous years more females died than males during the age periods from 5 to 10 years and from 15 to 40 years. As regards the female age period from 15 to 40, the larger mortality rate may well be attributed to greater risk to life due to child birth but the larger mortality among them during the age period from 5 to 10 which has been a uniform phenomenon since last few years seems rather to be a significant peculiarity.

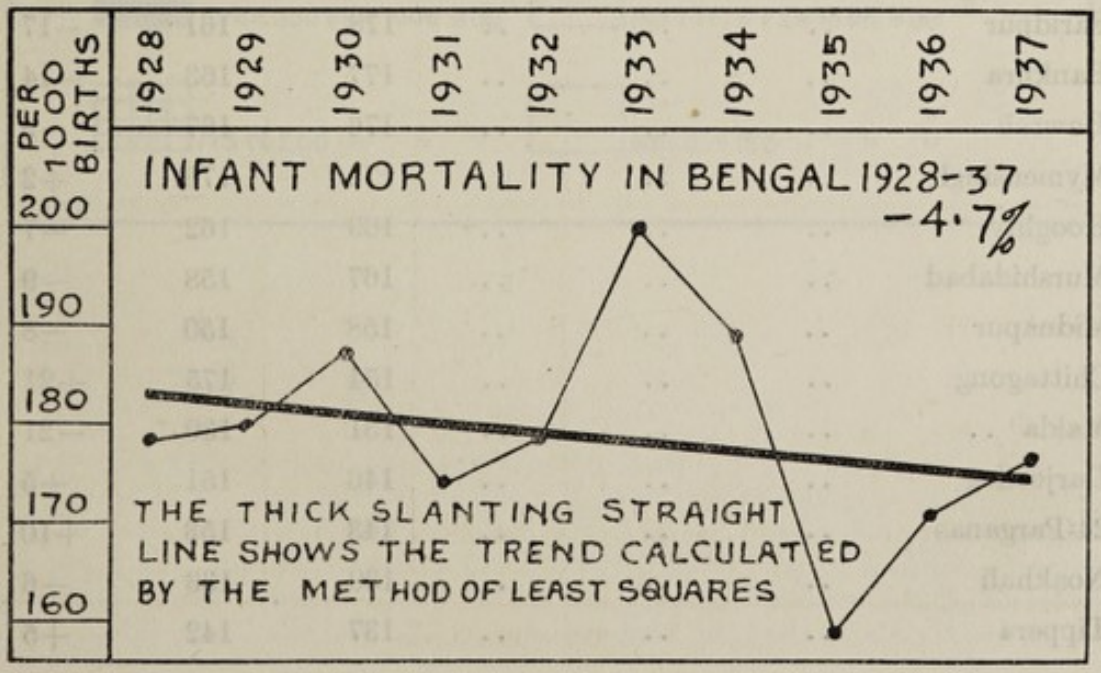
Death rates per 1,000 living at various ages.

Age periods.	Death rates per 1,000 living at various ages.			
	Males.	Females.	Difference.	Percentages.
Infants*	183·1	168·7	+14·4	+8·5
1—5 years	32·9	32·9	±0	±0
5—10 years	12·6	13·3	−0·7	−5·3
10—15 years	7·4	6·5	+0·9	+13·8
15—20 years	9·4	13·2	−3·8	−28·8
20—30 years	10·8	16·0	−5·2	−32·5
30—40 years	14·1	16·0	−1·9	−11·9
40—50 years	21·7	19·5	+2·2	+11·3
50—60 years	37·0	33·2	+3·8	+11·4
Over 60 years	89·2	85·1	+4·1	+4·8

*Per 1,000 births.



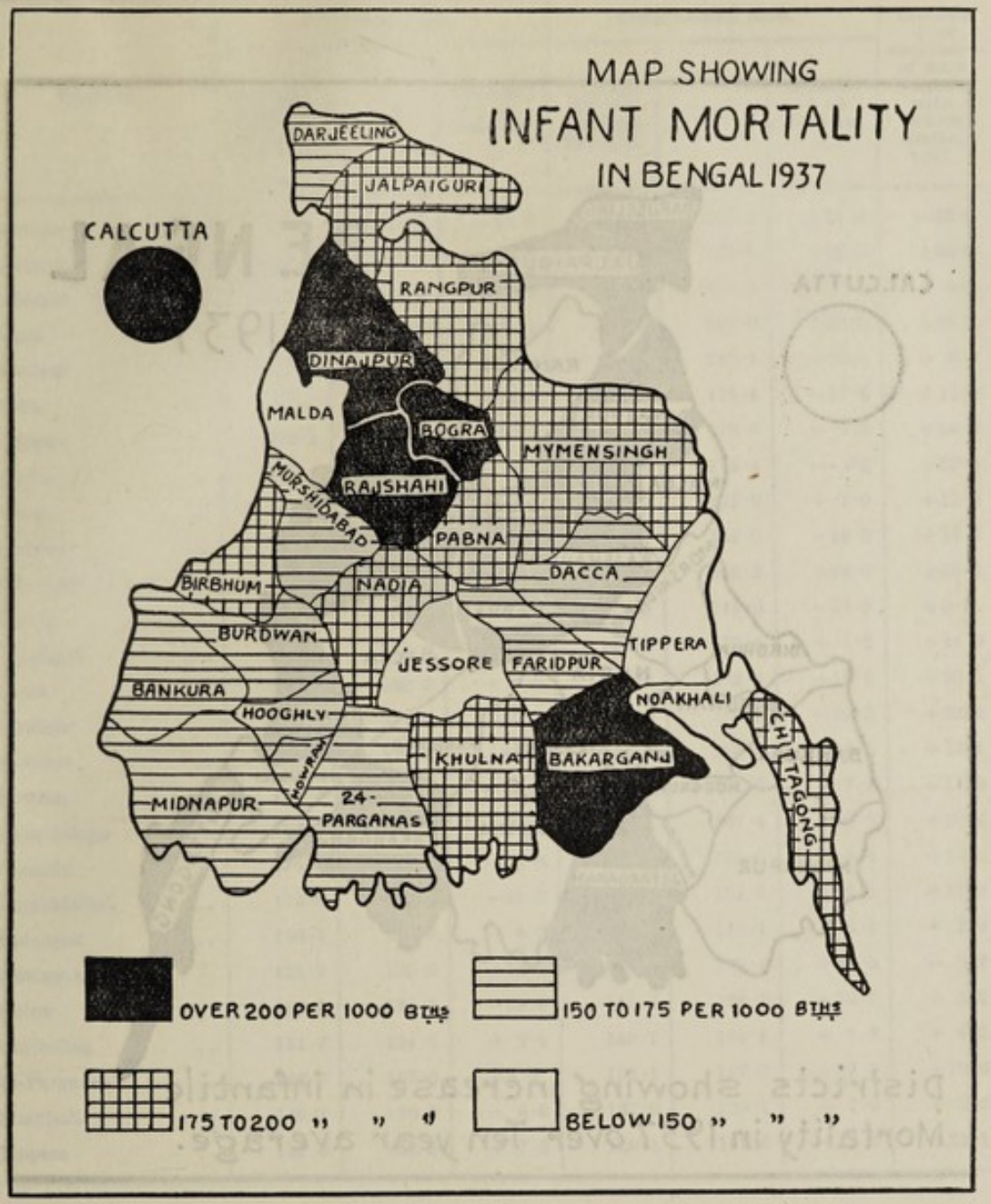
29. **Provincial infant mortality.**—300,770 infants under 1 year, of whom 162,340 were males and 138,430 females, died in 1937 against 155,484 males and 130,472 females or a total of 285,956 in 1936. The death rates for the two years were 176·2 and 170·9 per 1,000 births, respectively. 24·4 per cent. of the total provincial deaths occurred among infants below one year against 23·4 per cent. in 1936, i.e., the provincial death rate among infants below one year increased by one per cent. in comparison with the last year's figure, a state of affairs which is apparently alarming. 55·9 per cent. of the total infant mortality was recorded among infants under one month, 28·3 per cent. among those between 1 and 6 months and 15·7 per cent. between 6 and 12 months.



30. **Infant mortality in districts.**—During 1937, twelve districts returned infant mortality rates above the provincial average (176·2). As in the previous years, the highest rate was recorded in Calcutta and the lowest in the Malda district, the respective rates being 253 and 130 in 1937 against 242 and 126 in 1936. Dinajpur district with a rate of 247 stood second in the list. Bogra with 244 coming closely next. Compared with the mean rate for the previous decennium, 11 districts showed increase and 16 decrease.

Infant death rates in districts.

Districts.	Average death rates, 1927-36.	1937.	Difference.
Calcutta	261	253	−8
Rangpur	230	200	−30
Rajshahi	225	231	+6
Bogra	214	244	+30
Dinajpur	209	247	+38
Nadia	198	182	−16
Birbhum	193	181	−12
Khulna	191	187	−4
Pabna	191	198	+7
Burdwan	188	168	−20
Bakarganj	185	209	+24
Jessore	180	148	−32
Jalpaiguri	180	187	+7
Dacca	180	173	−7
Faridpur	178	161	−17
Bankura	177	163	−14
Howrah	176	167	−9
Mymensingh	176	178	+2
Hooghly	169	162	−7
Murshidabad	167	158	−9
Midnapur	158	150	−8
Chittagong	154	175	+21
Malda	151	130	−21
Darjeeling	146	151	+5
24-Parganas	143	153	+10
Noakhali	139	133	−6
Tippera	137	142	+5


MAP SHOWING
INFANT MORTALITY
IN BENGAL 1937
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
CALCUTTA
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
PABNA
DACCA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
TIPPERA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
NOAKHALI
KHULNA
BAKARGANJ
CHITTAGONG
MIDNAPUR
24-PARGANAS
OVER 200 PER 1000 BTHS
150 TO 175 PER 1000 BTHS
175 TO 200 " " "
BELOW 150 " " "



From the following statement showing the classification of infant mortality according to sex, it will appear that excepting Calcutta and Chittagong the infant male death rate was higher than the infant female death rate in all the districts of Bengal. Compared with the average of the previous decade, the infant death rate for males increased in 11 districts and that for females also in 11 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, 1937.
	Average for the previous 10 years.	1937.	Increase + or decrease —.	Average for the previous 10 years.	1937.	Increase + or decrease —.	
Calcutta ..	267·8	242·5	−25·3	254·0	265·3	+11·3	−22·8
Rangpur ..	235·9	211·0	−24·9	223·1	187·8	−35·3	+23·2
Rajshahi ..	229·1	234·0	+ 4·9	220·5	227·5	+ 7·0	+ 6·5
Bogra ..	219·7	254·2	+34·5	207·7	233·0	+25·3	+21·2
Dinajpur ..	212·7	251·6	+38·9	204·3	242·4	+38·1	+ 9·2
Nadia ..	202·1	187·3	−14·8	193·0	175·4	−17·6	+11·9
Birbhum ..	203·1	189·2	−13·9	182·1	172·6	− 9·5	+16·6
Khulna ..	198·7	198·0	− 0·7	183·6	174·4	− 9·2	+23·6
Pabna ..	196·0	204·4	+ 8·4	184·9	191·9	+ 7·0	+12·5
Burdwan ..	196·5	177·1	−19·4	178·2	159·0	−19·2	+18·1
Bakarganj ..	192·3	215·7	+23·4	176·3	202·3	+26·0	+13·4
Jessore ..	182·1	151·9	−30·2	178·3	143·8	−34·5	+8·1
Jalpaiguri ..	184·1	193·6	+ 9·5	175·4	179·6	+ 4·2	+14·0
Dacca ..	186·1	182·3	− 3·8	172·6	162·3	−10·3	+20·0
Faridpur ..	184·6	171·9	−12·7	170·0	149·7	−20·3	+22·2
Bankura ..	185·5	170·8	−14·7	168·4	154·4	−14·0	+16·4
Howrah ..	183·3	172·8	−10·5	168·4	161·0	− 7·4	+11·8
Mymensingh ..	182·8	187·8	+ 5·0	167·7	167·4	− 0·3	+20·4
Hooghly ..	176·0	170·2	− 5·8	162·4	154·0	− 8·4	+16·2
Murshidabad ..	174·8	163·6	−11·2	158·2	151·7	− 6·5	+11·9
Midnapur ..	160·7	154·0	− 6·7	155·5	146·1	− 9·4	+ 7·9
Chittagong ..	155·9	175·2	+19·3	150·9	175·4	+24·5	− 0·2
Malda ..	153·5	131·5	−22·0	148·0	128·3	−19·7	+ 3·2
Darjeeling ..	151·7	154·6	+ 2·9	140·1	146·4	+ 6·3	+ 8·2
24-Parganas ..	148·7	157·6	+8·9	136·1	147·0	+10·9	+10·6
Noakhali ..	140·7	136·7	− 4·0	137·0	129·1	− 7·9	+ 7·6
Tippera ..	145·0	152·5	+ 7·5	129·1	131·4	+ 2·3	+21·1

31. **Infant mortality in towns and rural areas.**—15,660 infants under one year died in towns in 1937 against 16,580 in 1936, showing a reduction of 920 or 5·5 per cent. over the latter. In the rural areas, 285,110 infants under one year died during the same year showing an increase of 15,734 or 5·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

32. **Infant mortality according to chief communities.**—Out of the total of 300,770 deaths among infants under one year during 1937, 117,639 were among Hindus, 176,037 among Mussalmans, 582 among Christians and 6,512 among other classes, the death rates for the respective communities being 170·9, 181·0, 133·8 and 155·2 per 1,000 live-births.

Chapter III.

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

33. **General remarks on the health of the Presidency.**—The statement below will show the birth and the death rates of 1937 as compared with those of the previous two years:—

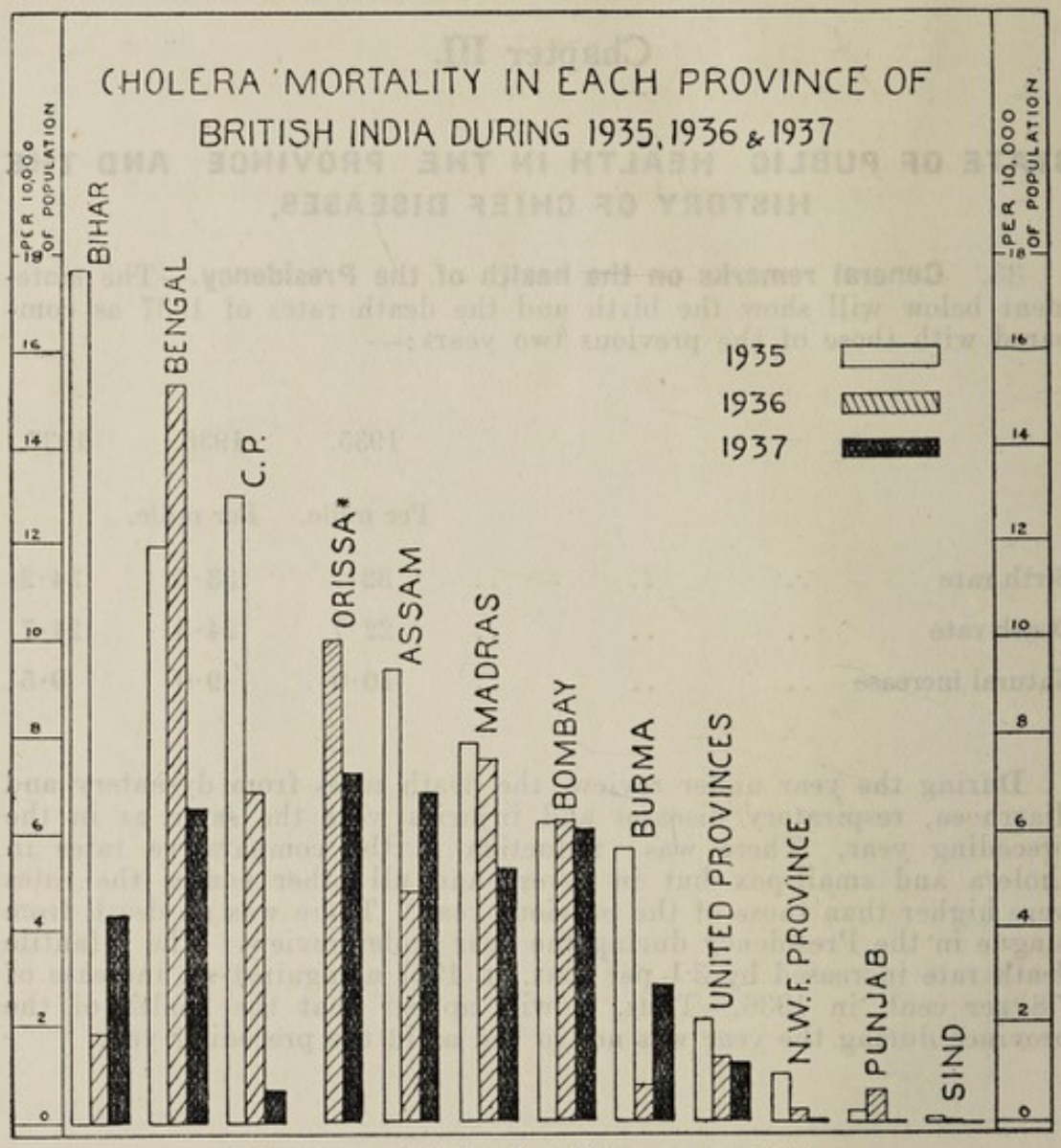
	1935.	1936.	1937.
	Per mille.	Per mille.	
Birth rate	32·7	33·5	34·2
Death rate	22·7	24·5	24·7
Natural increase	10·0	9·0	9·5

During the year under review, the death rates from dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and injuries were the same as in the preceding year. There was reduction in the comparative rates in cholera and small-pox but in fevers and all other causes the rates were higher than those of the previous year. There was no death from plague in the Presidency during the year under review. The infantile death rate increased by 3·1 per cent. in 1937 as against an increase of 7·8 per cent. in 1936. Thus, it will appear that the health of the province during the year was not so bad as in the preceding year.

Cholera.

34. **General prevalence.**—Cholera accounted for 32,710 deaths in 1937 yielding a death rate of ·7 per mille against 76,100 deaths with a death rate of 1·5 per mille in the previous year showing a decrease as large as 53·3 per cent. over the latter. It was also 30 per cent. less than the average of the previous quinquennium (1·0). 2·6 per cent. of the total provincial deaths in 1937 was due to cholera. Reports of cholera deaths were received from 590 out of 712 circles of registration and from 9,101 out of 86,361 villages in the province against 646 out of 712 circles and 15,998 out of 86,361 villages, respectively, in the previous year.

The diagram below shows the incidence of cholera mortality in each province of British India during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937:—



* The figures of Orissa for 1935 are not available.

35. **Seasonal incidence.**—A comparative study of the seasonal cholera mortality figures indicates the upward trend of the disease from November rising up to the maximum in April with a downward curve in the month of February. In 1937 the disease moved in its usual course as indicated above. With 4,504 deaths in January it slowed down in February to 2,080 from whence it flared up in March attaining the maximum of 7,862 deaths in April. From May it started its abated course till the mortality came to the lowest in August. The rates of death from August to October were the same. Compared with the previous year, the death rates from cholera were appreciably lower in all the months. Compared with the previous decennium also the year's mortality rates were lower in all the months. On the whole the cholera mortality during the year under report was phenomenally low.

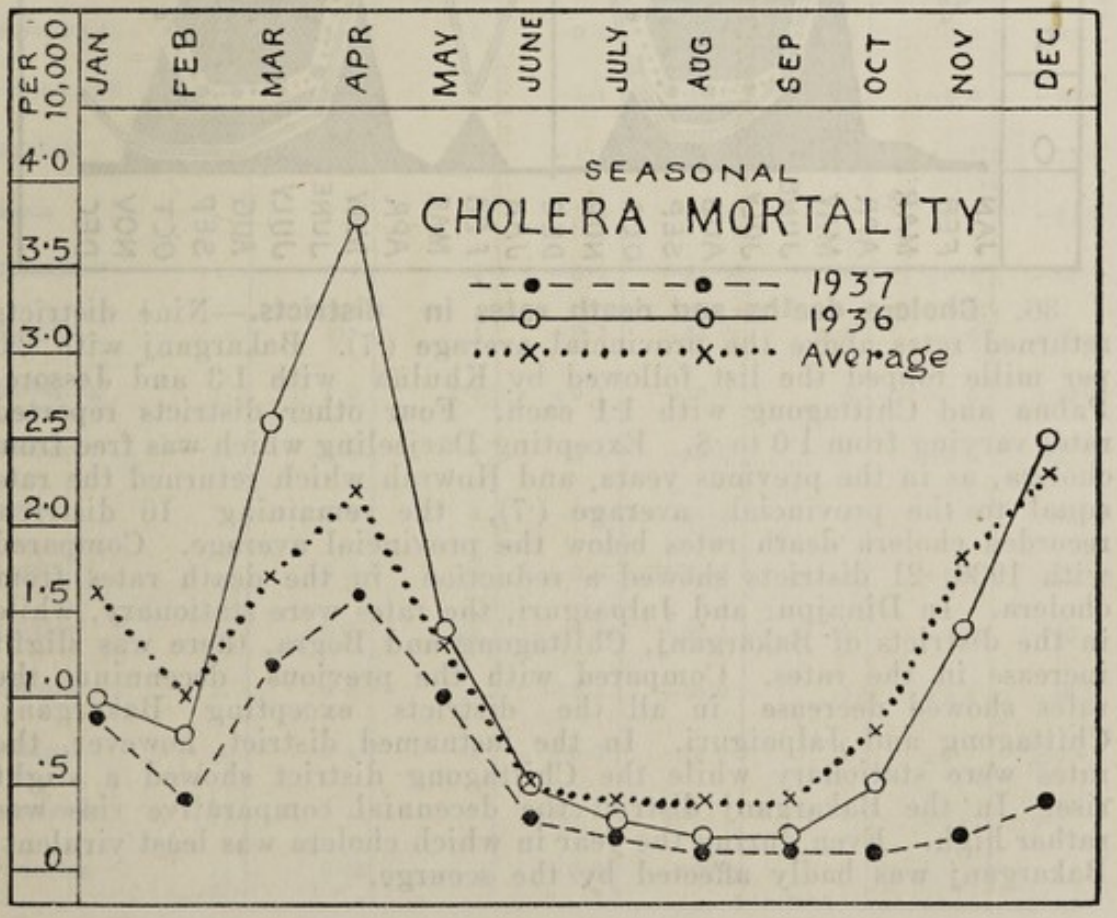
No casual circumstances can be ascribed to this exceptional condition excepting perhaps two—

(1) Increasing willingness of the people to get themselves inoculated against cholera.

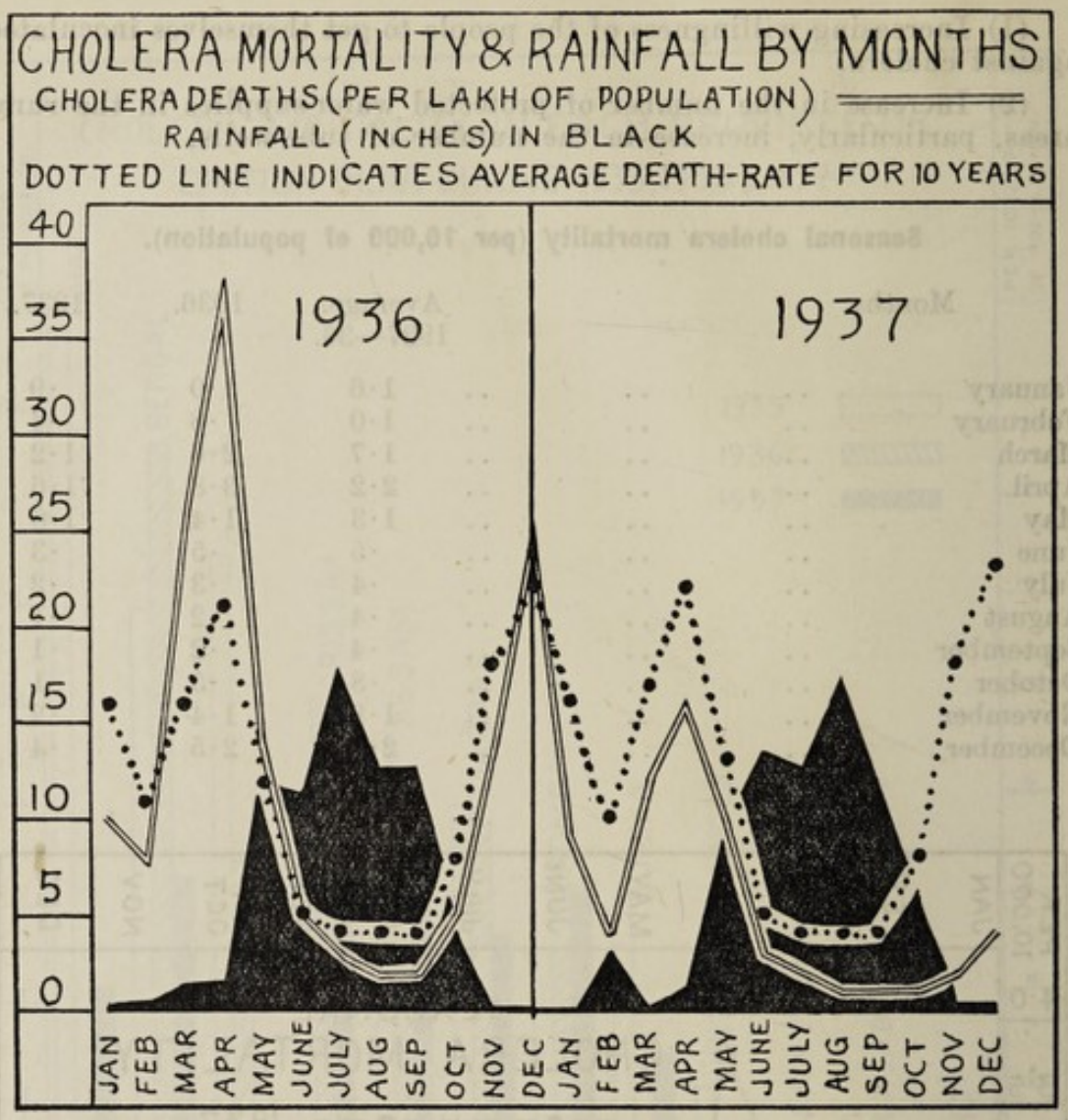
(2) Increase in the number of protected water-supplies in the rural areas, particularly, increase in the number of tube-wells.

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

Months.	Average. 1927—36.	1936.	1937.
January	1·6	1·0	·9
February	1·0	·8	·4
March	1·7	2·6	1·2
April	2·2	3·8	1·6
May	1·3	1·4	1·0
June	·5	·5	·3
July	·4	·3	·2
August	·4	·2	·1
September	·4	·2	·1
October	·8	·5	·1
November	1·8	1·4	·2
December	2·3	2·5	·4



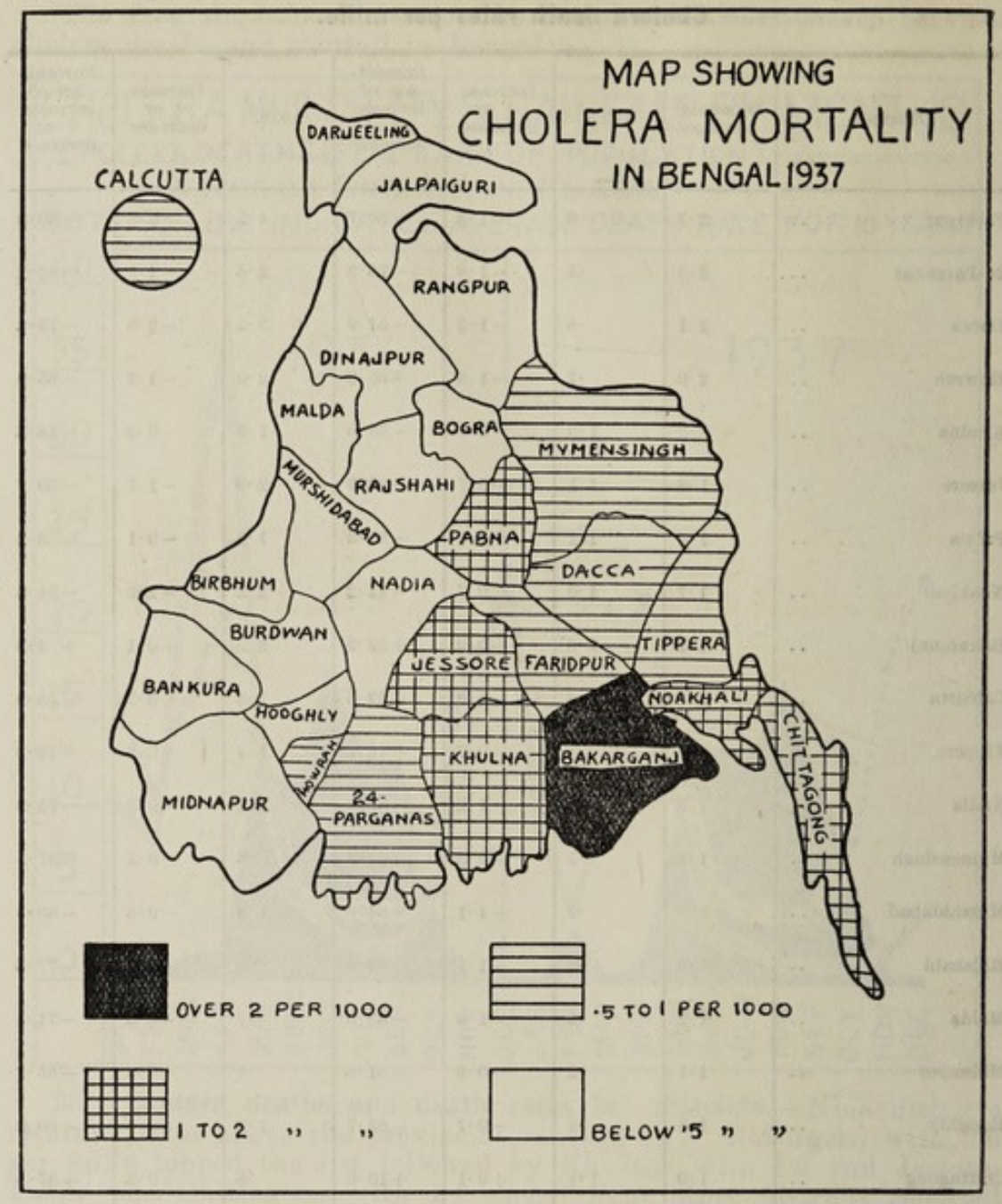
The diagram below indicates the comparative relationship between cholera deaths and rainfall in Bengal:—



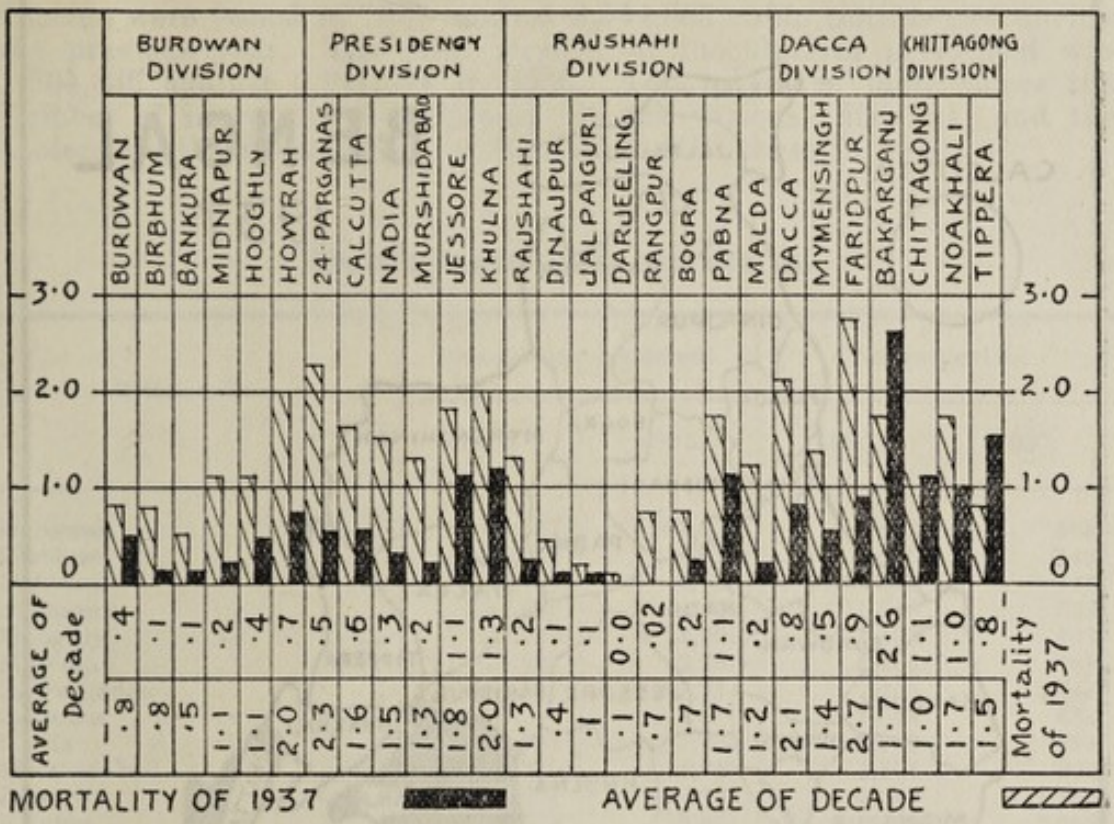
36. **Cholera deaths and death rates in districts.**—Nine districts returned rates above the provincial average (·7). Bakarganj with 2·6 per mille topped the list followed by Khulna with 1·3 and Jessore, Pabna and Chittagong with 1·1 each. Four other districts reported rates varying from 1·0 to ·8. Excepting Darjeeling which was free from cholera, as in the previous years, and Howrah which returned the rate equal to the provincial average (·7), the remaining 16 districts recorded cholera death rates below the provincial average. Compared with 1936, 21 districts showed a reduction in the death rates from cholera. In Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, the rates were stationary, while in the districts of Bakarganj, Chittagong and Bogra, there was slight increase in the rates. Compared with the previous decennium the rates showed decrease in all the districts excepting Bakarganj, Chittagong and Jalpaiguri. In the lastnamed district, however, the rates were stationary while the Chittagong district showed a slight rise. In the Bakarganj district the decennial comparative rise was rather high. Even during the year in which cholera was least virulent, Bakarganj was badly affected by the scourge.

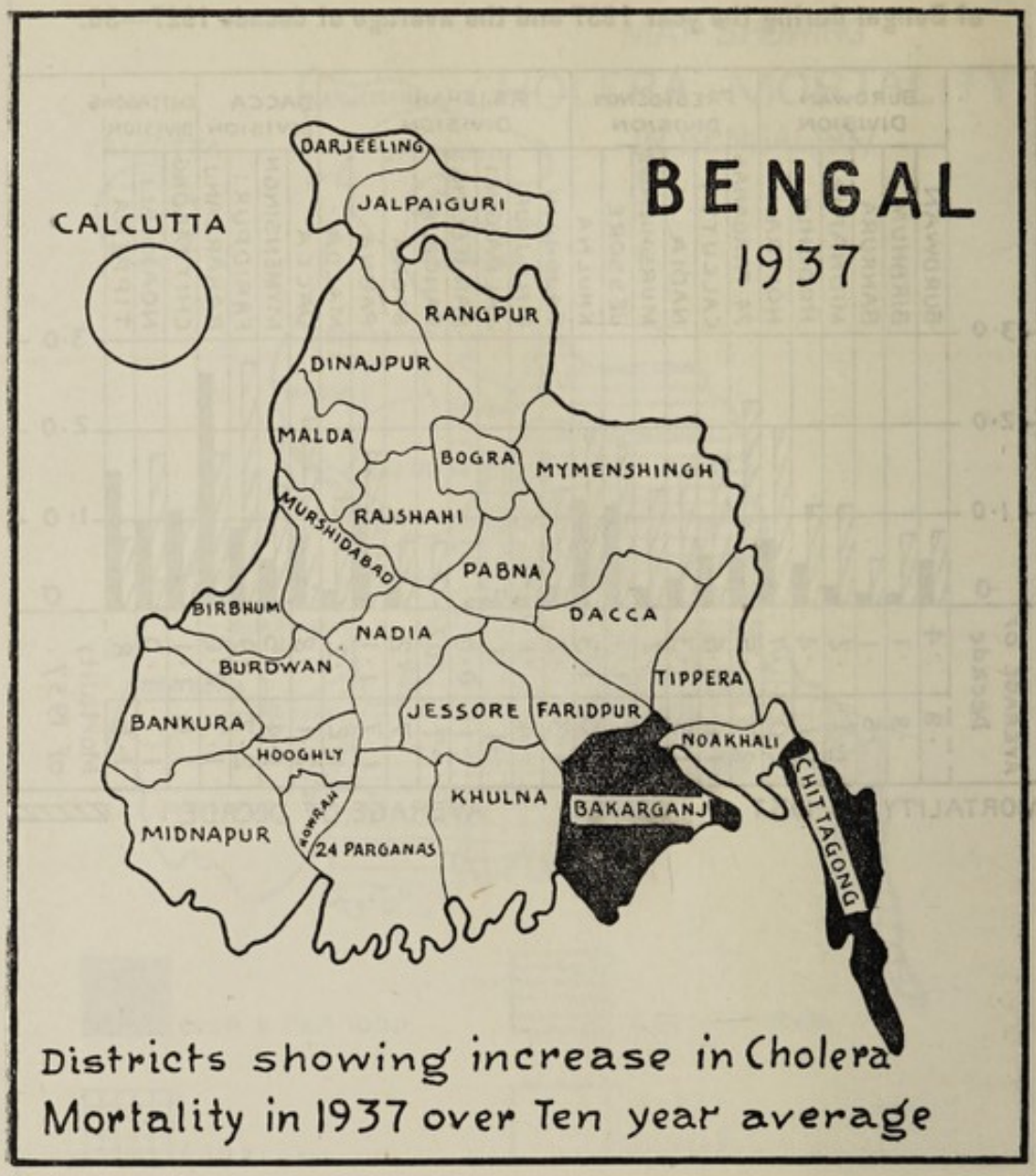
Cholera death rates per mille.

Districts.	Decennial average.	1937.	Increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −.	1936.	Increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −.
Faridpur ..	2·7	·9	−1·8	−66·7	4·5	−3·6	−80·0
24-Parganas ..	2·3	·5	−1·8	−78·3	2·8	−2·3	−82·2
Dacca ..	2·1	·8	−1·3	−61·9	3·3	−2·8	−75·8
Howrah ..	2·0	·7	−1·3	−65·0	2·0	−1·3	−65·0
Khulna ..	2·0	1·3	−0·7	−35·0	1·6	−0·3	−18·8
Jessore ..	1·8	1·1	−0·7	−38·9	2·8	−1·7	−60·7
Pabna ..	1·7	1·1	−0·6	−35·3	1·2	−0·1	− 8·3
Noakhali ..	1·7	1·0	−0·7	−41·2	2·2	−1·2	−54·6
Bakarganj ..	1·7	2·6	+0·9	+52·9	2·5	+0·1	+ 4·0
Calcutta ..	1·6	·6	−1·0	−62·5	1·3	−0·7	−53·9
Tippera ..	1·5	·8	−0·7	−46·7	1·4	−0·6	−42·9
Nadia ..	1·5	·3	−1·2	−80·0	1·2	−0·9	−75·0
Mymensingh ..	1·4	·5	−0·9	−64·3	·8	−0·3	−37·5
Murshidabad ..	1·3	·2	−1·1	−84·6	1·0	−0·8	−80·0
Rajshahi ..	1·3	·2	−1·1	−84·6	·9	−0·7	−77·8
Malda ..	1·2	·2	−1·0	−83·3	·7	−0·5	−71·4
Midnapur ..	1·1	·2	−0·9	−81·8	·6	−0·4	−66·7
Hooghly ..	1·1	·4	−0·7	−63·7	1·0	−0·6	−60·0
Chittagong ..	1·0	1·1	+0·1	+10·0	·8	+0·3	+37·5
Burdwan ..	0·8	·4	−0·4	−50·0	·7	−0·3	−42·9
Birbhum ..	0·8	·1	−0·7	−87·5	1·1	−1·0	−90·9
Bogra ..	0·7	·2	−0·5	−71·4	·1	+0·1	+100·0
Rangpur ..	0·7	·02	−0·68	−97·1	·3	−0·28	−93·3
Bankura ..	0·5	·1	−0·4	−80·0	·5	−0·4	−80·0
Dinajpur ..	0·4	·1	−0·3	−75·0	·1	±0	±0
Jalpaiguri ..	0·1	·1	±0	±0	·1	±0	±0
Darjeeling ..	0·05	..	−0·05	−100·0	..	..	..


MAP SHOWING
CHOLERA MORTALITY
IN BENGAL 1937
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
MURSHIDABAD
RAJSHAHI
PABNA
DACCA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
BANKURA
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
KHULNA
BAKARGANJ
CHITTAGONG
HOWRAH
24-PARGANAS
MIDNAPUR
OVER 2 PER 1000
·5 TO 1 PER 1000
1 TO 2 " "
BELOW ·5 " "

Graph showing the relative intensity of cholera mortality in each district of Bengal during the year 1937 and the average of decade 1927—36.





37. **Cholera in towns and rural areas.**—1,761 deaths from cholera occurred in towns and 30,949 deaths in the rural areas of Bengal in 1937 with death rates of ·5 and ·7 per mille, respectively, against 1·1 and 1·6 per mille in 1936. In the urban area, therefore, the death rates were lower by 54·5 per cent. whereas in the rural areas the rate went down by 56·2 per cent. compared with the previous year. Twenty-eight towns returned cholera death rates above the urban average (·5). The highest death rate (3·0) was recorded in the Nabadwip municipality. Only three towns returned death rates between 2 and 3, 10 towns between 1 and 2 and 75 towns below 1 per mille. Thirty towns were free from cholera deaths during the year under report.

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

(*a*) *Inoculation.*—1,380,947 cubic centimetres of anti-cholera vaccine were issued in 1937 against 2,544,805 cubic centimetres during the previous year. The total number of inoculations performed was 1,504,336 against 2,211,678 in 1936. The subjoined table shows the number of inoculations performed in the various districts and the cholera deaths during 1937 as compared with those in 1936:—

Cholera inoculations and deaths.

Districts.	Inoculations reported.		Cholera deaths.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
Burdwan	69,187	61,377	1,172	563
Birbhum	35,804	15,123	1,096	142
Bankura	22,779	6,535	563	145
Midnapur	167,265	134,170	1,758	581
Hooghly	31,915	23,061	1,103	407
Howrah	38,994	22,288	2,166	787
24-Parganas	134,441	67,814	7,858	1,441
Calcutta	..	..	1,544	634
Nadia	111,901	37,203	1,900	378
Murshidabad	75,990	15,988	1,388	279
Jessore	114,271	60,897	4,614	1,867
Khulna ..	77,819	39,921	2,595	2,088
Rajshahi	83,928	24,428	1,251	228
Dinajpur	30,853	12,258	236	85
Jalpaiguri	21,070	7,468	108	48
Darjeeling	320	514	..	..
Rangpur	23,681	15,408	709	62
Bogra	14,324	15,290	80	165
Pabna	69,768	50,495	1,808	1,636
Malda	32,887	5,659	760	182
Dacca	199,171	71,799	11,412	2,840
Mymensingh	106,956	166,219	4,006	2,648
Faridpur	253,902	74,040	10,738	2,000
Bakarganj	165,110	151,381	7,492	7,582
Chittagong	115,108	149,110	1,460	1,910
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	..	27,063	..	..
Tippera	136,893	113,308	4,534	1,629
Noakhali	77,341	135,519	3,749	2,383
Total ..	2,211,678	1,504,336	76,100	32,710

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—267,338 wells and tanks were disinfected against cholera in 1937 in addition to 6,042 river ghats and 15,664 houses. These figures are in striking contrast with those of 1936, viz., 273,263 wells and tanks, 16,218 river ghats, 98,008 houses and 1,951 dobas, but this is obviously due to very low mortality rate from cholera during 1937.

(*c*) Inoculation of pilgrims to the Ganga Sagar Mela and other important melas.

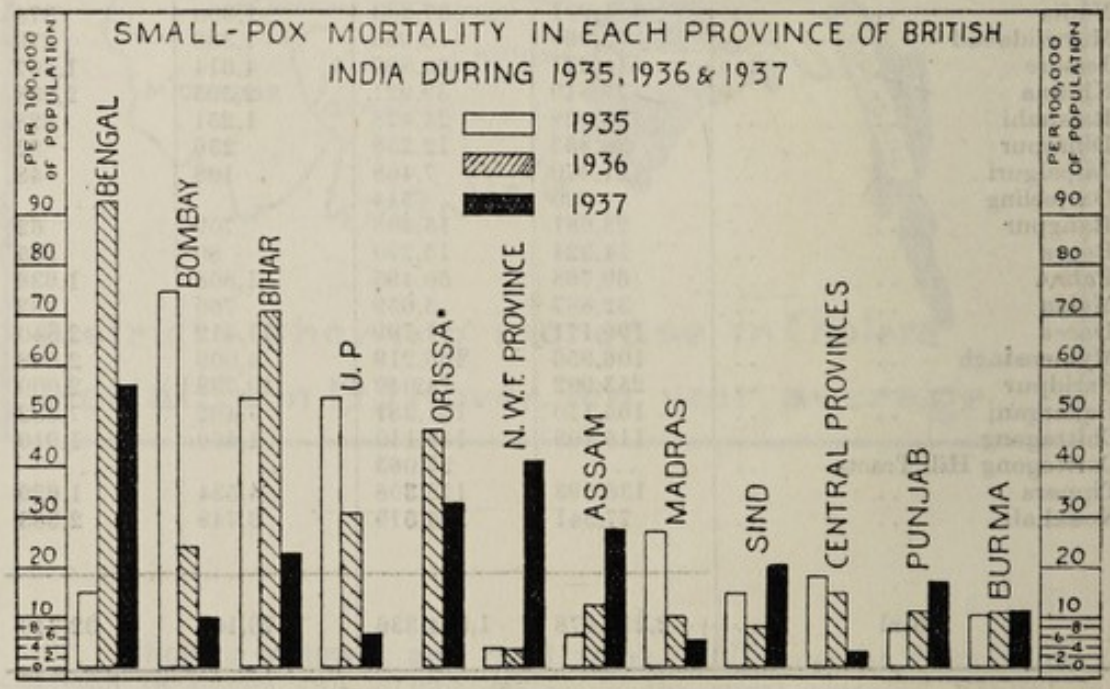
(*d*) Assistance to the various local bodies in anti-cholera work.

(*e*) Extensive public health propaganda work was carried out through the divisional health units together with magic lantern and bioscope film demonstrations and the distribution of leaflets and posters on cholera by the provincial public health publicity staff.

Small-pox.

39. **General prevalence.**—27,944 deaths were due to small-pox in the province in 1937 against 46,267 in 1936, yielding a death rate of ·6 per mille against ·9 in 1936 and ·3 the mean of the previous quinquennium. There was, therefore, 33·3 per cent. decrease in small-pox mortality rate in 1937 compared with the previous year. Compared with the previous quinquennium, the rate increased by 100 per cent. Small-pox accounted for 2·3 per cent. of the total provincial mortality in 1937. 470 registration circles out of 712 and 5,983 villages out of 86,361 were affected with small-pox in 1937 against 614 registration circles and 9,793 villages in 1936. The sudden fall in small-pox mortality in 1937 as compared with the equally sudden rise in 1936 as indicated in the diagram below has belied the usual cyclic trend of the disease.

The comparative intensity of small-pox deaths in each province of British India during the last three years will be seen from the diagram below :—



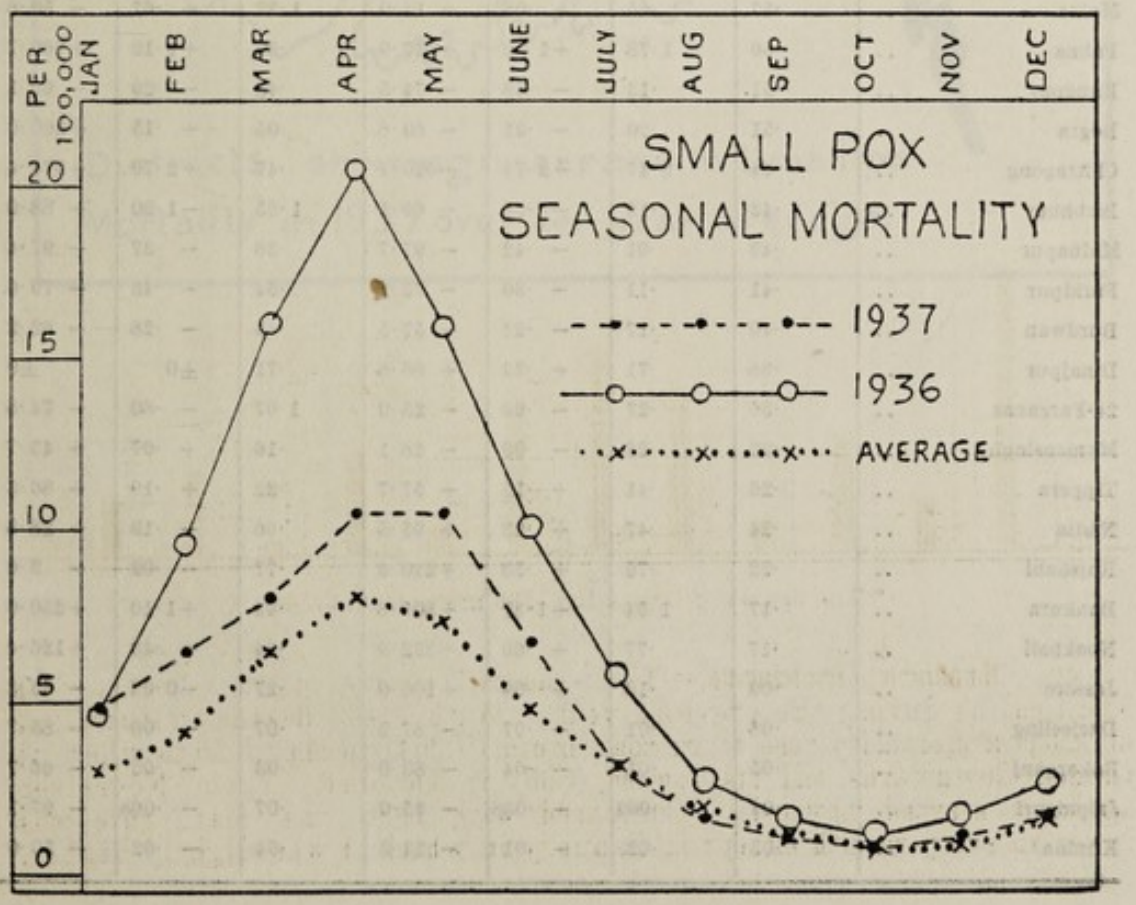
* The figures of Orissa for 1935 are not available.

40. **Seasonal incidence.**—The seasonal course of the disease was identical as during the previous year. With 2,442 deaths in January, small-pox mortality rose to its maximum (5,254) in April from where it turned downwards till its lowest (330) in October. From November again it started upwards. Compared with 1936, the death rate was lower in every month except in January in which it was slightly higher.

Compared with the decennial average, the death rates were higher in all months excepting August, September and October in which the rates were a little lower.

Seasonal small-pox mortality (per 100,000 of population).

Months.	Average, 1927—36.	1936.	1937.
January	2·9	4·7	4·9
February	4·0	9·6	6·4
March	6·4	16·1	8·0
April	8·1	20·6	10·5
May	7·3	15·9	10·5
June	4·8	10·2	6·7
July	3·0	5·8	3·1
August	1·8	2·7	1·5
September	1·1	1·6	1·0
October	0·8	1·2	0·7
November	0·8	1·6	1·1
December	1·5	2·7	1·6
Total ..	42·5	92·7	56·0



41. **Smallpox in districts.**—Nine districts showed death rates above the provincial average for small-pox (·6 per mille). Chittagong was the worst sufferer from it during 1937. Its death rate (3·17) far exceeded that of the previous year (·47 per mille) and that of the preceding decade (·44). Jalpaiguri with ·002 was the least affected district. Compared with previous year the death rate from small-pox were higher in seven districts, stationary in one and lower in the remaining 19 districts. Compared with the previous decennial average the rate was higher in 12 districts and lower in the rest.

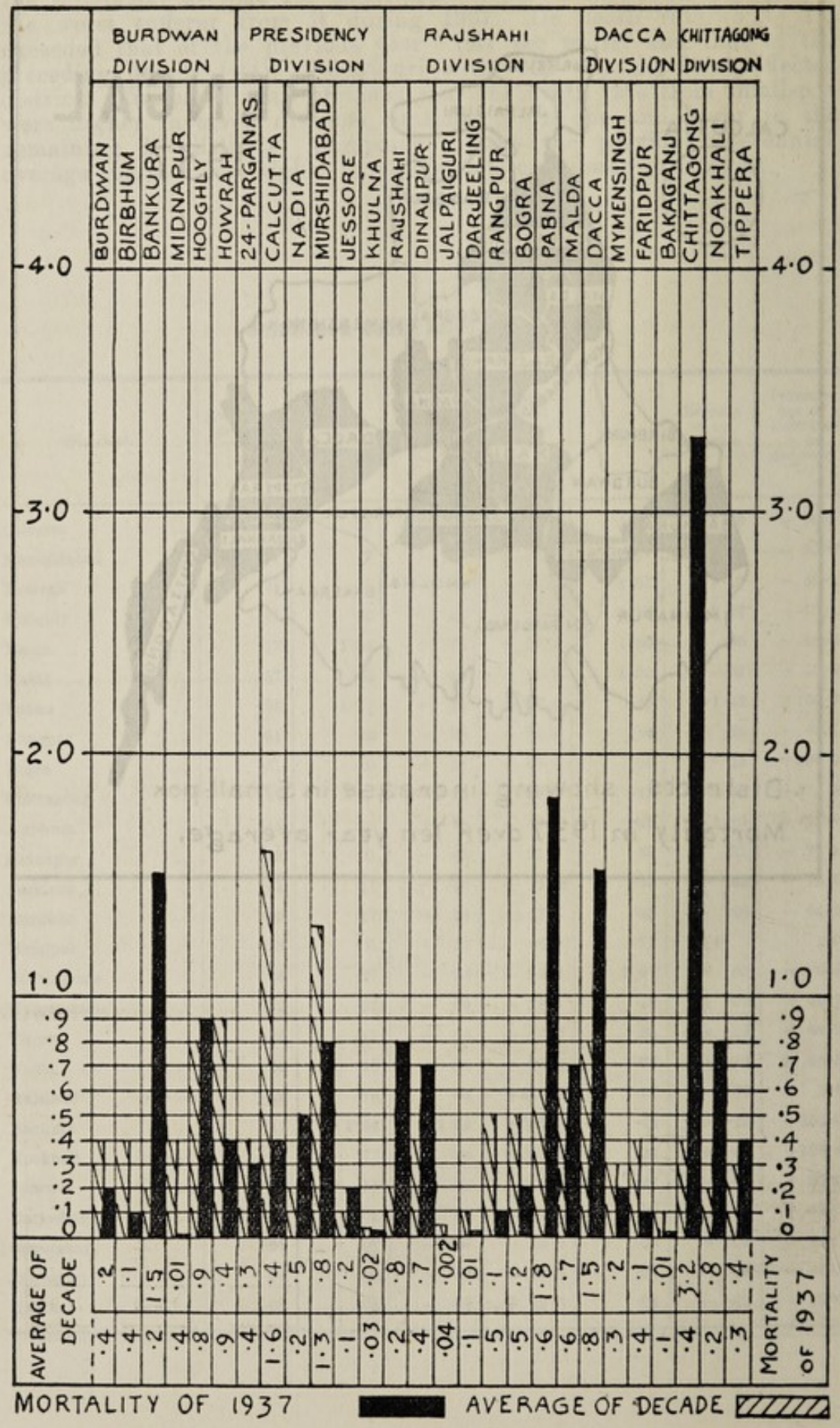
Small-pox death rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1927-1936.	1937.	Increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −.	1936.	Increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −.
Calcutta ..	1·58	·35	−1·23	− 77·9	3·84	−3·49	− 90·9
Murshidabad ..	1·31	·79	− ·52	− 39·7	7·17	−6·38	− 87·6
Howrah ..	·94	·38	− ·56	− 59·6	3·51	−3·13	− 89·2
Hooghly ..	·81	·86	+ ·05	+ 6·1	3·12	−2·26	− 72·4
Dacca ..	·79	1·51	+ ·72	+ 91·1	1·86	− ·35	− 18·8
Malda ..	·57	·65	+ ·08	+ 14·0	1·32	− ·67	− 50·8
Pabna ..	·56	1·78	+1·22	+217·9	·66	+1·12	+169·7
Rangpur ..	·51	·13	− ·38	− 74·5	·42	− ·29	− 69·1
Bogra ..	·51	·20	− ·31	− 60·8	·05	+ ·15	+300·0
Chittagong ..	·44	3·17	+2·73	+620·4	·47	+2·70	+574·4
Birbhum ..	·43	·15	− ·28	− 65·1	1·35	−1·20	− 88·9
Midnapur ..	·43	·01	− ·42	− 97·7	·38	− ·37	− 97·4
Faridpur ..	·41	·11	− ·30	− 73·2	·54	− ·43	− 79·6
Burdwan ..	·40	·17	− ·23	− 57·5	·45	− ·28	− 62·2
Dinajpur ..	·38	·71	+ ·33	+ 86·8	·71	±0	±0
24-Parganas ..	·36	·27	− ·09	− 25·0	1·07	− ·80	− 74·8
Mymensingh ..	·32	·23	− ·09	− 28·1	·16	+ ·07	+ 43·7
Tippera ..	·26	·41	+ ·15	+ 57·7	·22	+ ·19	+ 86·3
Nadia ..	·24	·47	+ ·23	+ 95·8	·66	− ·19	− 28·8
Rajshahi ..	·22	·75	+ ·53	+240·9	·77	− ·02	− 2·6
Bankura ..	·17	1·54	+1·37	+805·8	·44	+1·10	+250·0
Noakhali ..	·17	·77	+ ·60	+352·9	·34	+ ·43	+126·4
Jessore ..	·09	·18	+ ·09	+100·0	·27	−0·09	− 33·3
Darjeeling ..	·08	·01	− ·07	− 87·5	·07	− ·06	− 85·7
Bakarganj ..	·05	·01	− ·04	− 80·0	·03	− ·02	− 66·7
Jalpaiguri ..	·04	·002	− ·038	− 95·0	·07	− ·068	− 97·1
Khulna ..	·03	·02	− ·01	− 33·3	·04	− ·02	− 50·0



Districts showing increase in Small-pox Mortality in 1937 over Ten year average.

Graph showing the relative intensity of Smallpox mortality in each district of Bengal Presidency during the year 1937 and the average of decade 1927-36.



42. **Smallpox in towns and rural areas.**—1,321 deaths from smallpox were registered in the towns and 26,623 in the rural areas of the province in 1937 against 9,918 and 36,349, respectively, in 1936. The death rates for the respective areas were ·4 and ·6 per mille against 2·8 and ·8 in 1936 showing a decrease of 85·7 per cent. in the urban and 25 per cent. in the rural areas. Of the total deaths from small-pox in all the towns in Bengal, Calcutta was responsible for 403 or 30·5 per cent. in 1937. Fifteen towns recorded death rates above the urban average (·4 per mille). Seventy towns were free from it. Eight towns (Bankura, Nawabganj, Sirajganj, Santipur, Chittagong, Jamalpur, Gouripur and Rajpur) were afflicted more or less severely from this disease. The towns above have been named in order of the severity of the disease. The table appended below shows in particular that in so far as urban areas excluding Calcutta are concerned, the Burdwan Division, as in the previous years, was the worst affected division in the province, Rajshahi Division coming next, while the Dacca Division was the least affected in 1937.

Smallpox.

Divisions.	Total number of towns.	Number of towns infected.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Percentage of deaths.	Average deaths per town.
Burdwan	29	8	309	33·7	38·6
Presidency	49	22*	172	18·7	7·8
Rajshahi	15	5	224	24·4	44·8
Dacca	20	8	63	6·9	7·9
Chittagong	6	5	150	16·3	30·0
Total ..	119	48	918	100	19·1

*Excluding Calcutta.

43. **Deaths from smallpox among infants below one year and children between one and ten years of age.**—2,414 infants below one year and 7,452 children between 1 and 10 years of age died in 1937 from smallpox against 4,364 and 10,099, respectively, in 1936, showing a decrease of 1,950 in the former and 2,647 in the latter. 8·6 per cent. of the total provincial smallpox mortality occurred among the infants and 26·7 per cent. among the children in 1937 against 9·4 per cent. and 21·8 per cent. respectively in 1936:—

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	79	274	3,546
Presidency (including Calcutta)	362	779	3,274
Rajshahi	346	1,401	6,153
Dacca	691	2,022	6,679
Chittagong	936	2,976	8,292
Total ..	2,414	7,452	27,944

It will appear from the following comparative statement that the percentage of smallpox deaths among the infants to the total increased in 1937 in 7 districts, the biggest rise having been in the Chittagong district from ·9 in 1936 to 13·8 in 1937. Nine districts reported no death from smallpox among infants. As regards children between 1 and 10 years of age, 11 districts showed increase in the percentage of smallpox deaths during the year, the biggest rise having been in the Chittagong district accounting for 43·5 against 2·5 in 1936.

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

Districts.	Infants.		Children between 1 and 10 years of age.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
Burdwan	5·2	1·8	3·9	5·8
Birbhum	10·9	8·5	27·0	17·7
Bankura	1·4	·8	4·1	8·3
Midnapur	7·4	..	13·0	3·2
Hooghly	7·6	5·1	13·6	9·2
Howrah	1·6	..	4·4	·2
24-Parganas	6·4	8·4	17·0	23·5
Calcutta	10·1	6·9	5·2	3·2
Nadia	9·5	17·1	15·6	26·5
Murshidabad	17·9	13·8	49·1	37·0
Jessore	..	..	1·3	..
Khulna	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	15·0	3·1	20·3	5·1
Dinajpur	·9	·1	2·3	·2
Jalpaiguri	..	..	1·4	..
Darjeeling	..	..	..	33·3
Rangpur	8·6	14·6	15·1	23·1
Bogra	..	..	..	..
Pabna	8·3	10·2	27·2	49·0
Malda	..	..	..	..
Dacca	10·8	11·0	29·7	33·0
Mymensingh	13·2	8·9	26·3	21·5
Faridpur	3·6	6·1	11·5	21·2
Bakarganj	3·2	..	3·2	..
Chittagong	·9	13·8	2·5	43·5
Noakhali	6·0	4·2	18·5	18·1
Tippera	6·0	7·2	17·9	20·3

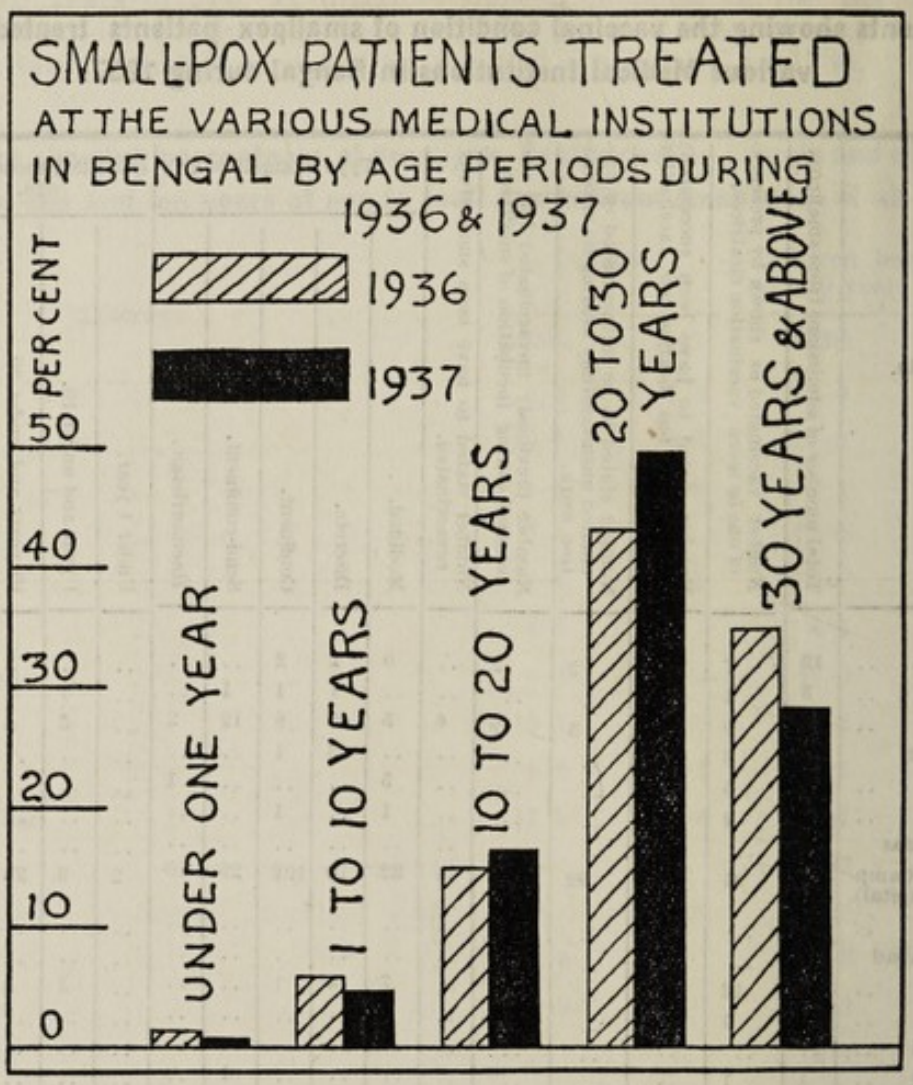
44. **Vaccinal condition of Smallpox patients.**—(*a*) The following statement shows the vaccinal condition of small-pox patients treated at the various medical institutions in Bengal during 1937 :—

Statements showing the vaccinal condition of smallpox patients treated at the various Medical Institutions in Bengal during 1937.

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 revaccinated.	Type of small-pox.					Classified according to age.				
							Modified.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Semi-confluent.	Haemorrhagic.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 10.	10 years and under 20.	20 years and under 30.	Upwards.
Burdwan ..	13	7	2	2	2	..	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	6	2
Birbhum ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1
Bankura ..	35	9	6	5	9	6	5	8	8	12	2	..	2	6	25	2
Midnapur	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Hooghly ..	6	5	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Howrah ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
24-Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta(Campbell Hospital).	173	81	..	92	..	..	22	10	102	29	10	2	3	26	83	59
Nadia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	12	12	..	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	..	..	1	5	4	2
Khulna ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jalpaiguri	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	3	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Malda ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dacca ..	27	18	3	3	1	2	20	..	5	1	1	..	1	2	12	12
Mymensingh	33	21	5	4	1	2	13	15	2	3	..	..	6	8	16	3
Faridpur ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	81	63	..	18	..	..	..	63	18	..	..	1	4	11	43	22
Noakhali ..	*154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	555	230	21	127	13	10	87	109	143	48	14	3	19	67	199	113

*No history available.

(*b*) The diagram below shows the age variations of smallpox patients treated at the various medical institutions in Bengal. It will be observed that the incidence of smallpox was the highest in the age period between 20 to 30 as usual.



45. **Anti-smallpox measures.**—Please see Chapter XI.

Plague.

46. No death from plague occurred in Bengal in 1937.

Fevers.

47. **General prevalence.**—The number of deaths from fevers was 775,586 in 1937 against 716,142 in 1936. The death rate was 15·5 per mille in 1937 against 14·3 in 1936, the mean of the previous

quinquennium being 14·2. There was, therefore, an increase of 8·4 per cent. compared with the previous year's rate and also an increase of 9·1 per cent. against the last quinquennial average. The following table indicates that only in relapsing fever (spirochætal) there was a decrease in deaths from 7 in 1936 to 2 in 1937 (which is after all a slight thing), whereas in six other kinds of fevers there were varying degrees of increase while in kala-azar, influenza and cerebrospinal fever, the rates remained unaltered. In typhus and blackwater fevers the increase was rather astonishing. With a comparatively better year from the view point of epidemic ravages, the year was worse in comparison with the previous year in respect of fevers which accounted for 62·9 per cent. of the total provincial mortality against 58·4 per cent. in 1936:—

Specifications of fever deaths in 1936 and 1937.

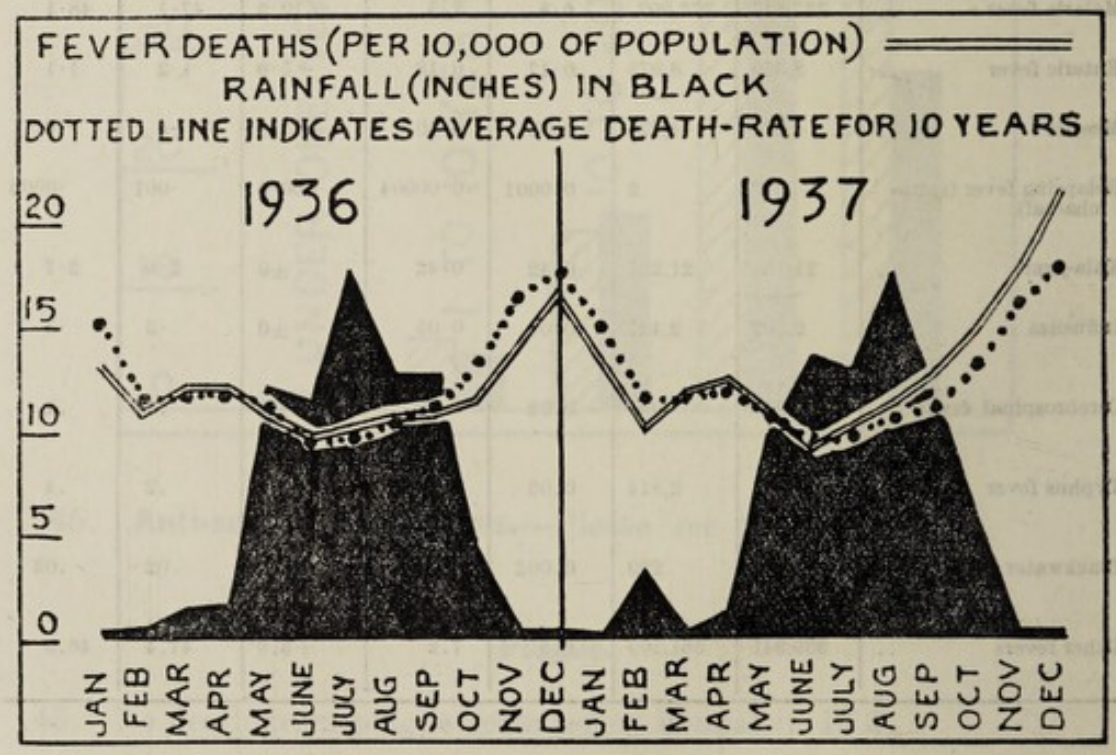
Causes.	Number.		Death rates per mille.		Percentage of increase + or decrease − in 1937.	Percentage to total fever mortality.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.		1936.	1937.
Malaria fever ..	337,647	372,992	6·8	7·5	+10·3	47·1	48·1
Enteric fever ..	8,359	8,978	0·17	0·18	+5·9	1·2	1·1
Measles ..	4,549	4,875	0·09	0·10	+11·1	·6	·6
Relapsing fever (spirochaetal).	7	2	0·0001	0·00004	−60·0	·001	·0003
Kala-azar ..	21,161	21,227	0·42	0·42	±0	2·9	2·7
Influenza ..	2,502	2,422	0·05	0·05	±0	·3	·3
Cerebrospinal fever ..	910	938	0.02	0.02	±0	.1	.1
Typhus fever ..	1,551	2,814	0.03	0.06	+100.0	.2	.4
Blackwater fever ..	115	229	0.002	0.004	+100.0	.02	.03
Other fevers ..	339,341	361,109	6.8	7.2	+5.9	47.4	46.5

48. **Seasonal incidence.**—As usual the largest number of deaths from fevers occurred in December 1936 from where it tended to fall till the mortality rate reached its lowest in February. From March its course was winding till July from where it started its ascending march climbing the apex in December. Compared with the previous year, the mortality from this cause was higher in April, May, August, September, October, November and December while in the remaining

months it was lower. Compared with the previous decade the mortality was higher in all the months except in January, February and June.

Fever deaths.

Months.	Average, 1927-36.	1936.	1937.	Percentages of difference between 1936 and 1937.
January	74,586	66,292	65,348	−1·4
February	57,112	55,505	49,931	−10·1
March	57,494	60,996	58,179	−4·6
April	58,610	60,945	62,238	+2·1
May	53,738	53,837	54,519	+1·3
June	47,482	49,223	45,767	−7·0
July	49,250	51,127	50,940	−0·4
August	52,304	53,088	57,285	+7·8
September	55,004	54,300	64,167	+18·2
October	64,946	57,439	73,513	+28·0
November	79,703	69,886	88,350	+26·4
December	87,926	83,504	105,349	+26·1



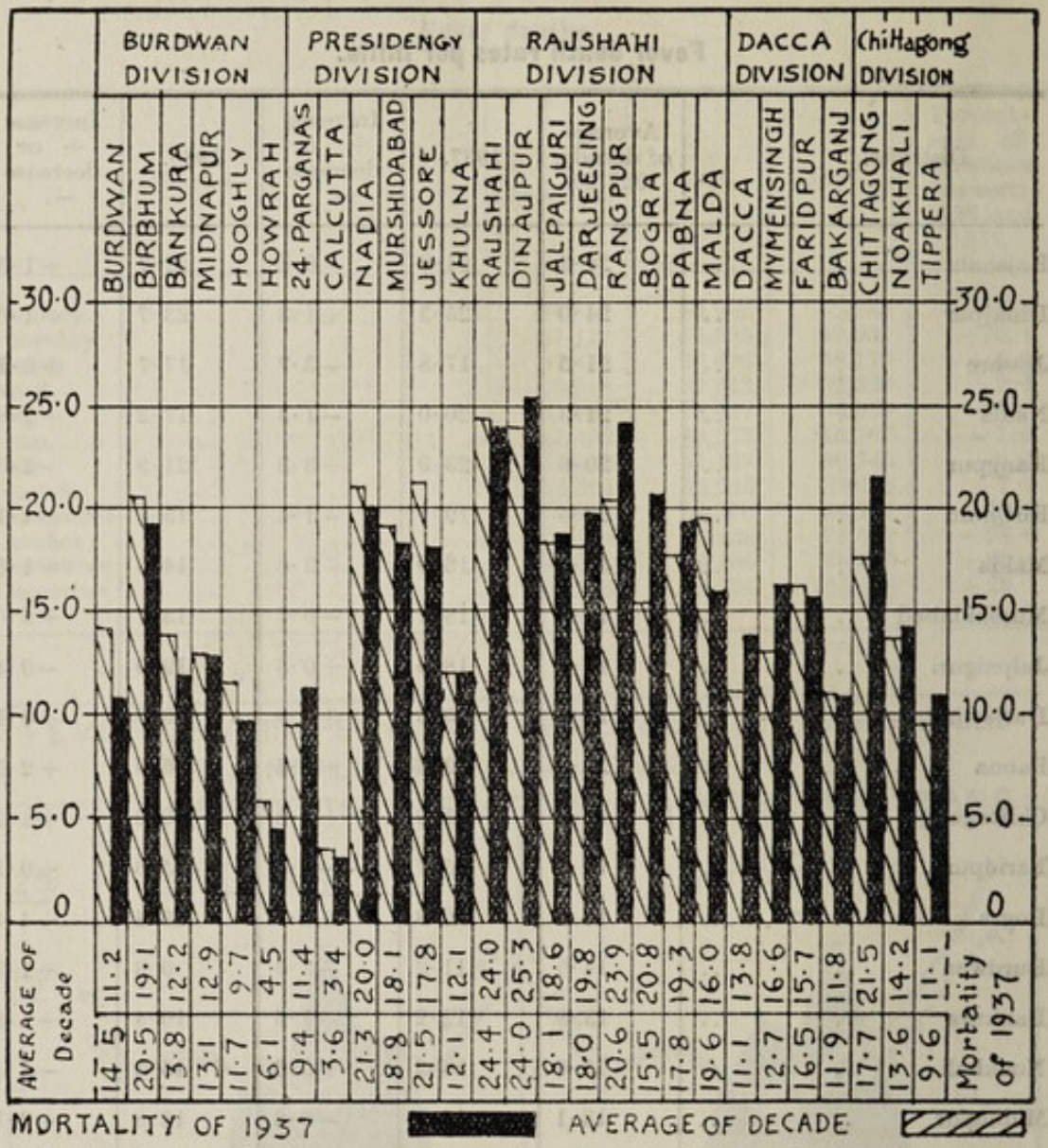
49. **Fever mortality in districts.**—Fifteen districts registered rates above the provincial fever mortality average (15·5 per mille) in 1937. Six districts headed by Dinajpur returned rates above 20 per mille. Calcutta, as before, recorded the lowest rate (3·4). Compared with the previous decennial average, 12 districts showed higher rates, in one district the rate was stationary while in the rest it was lower.

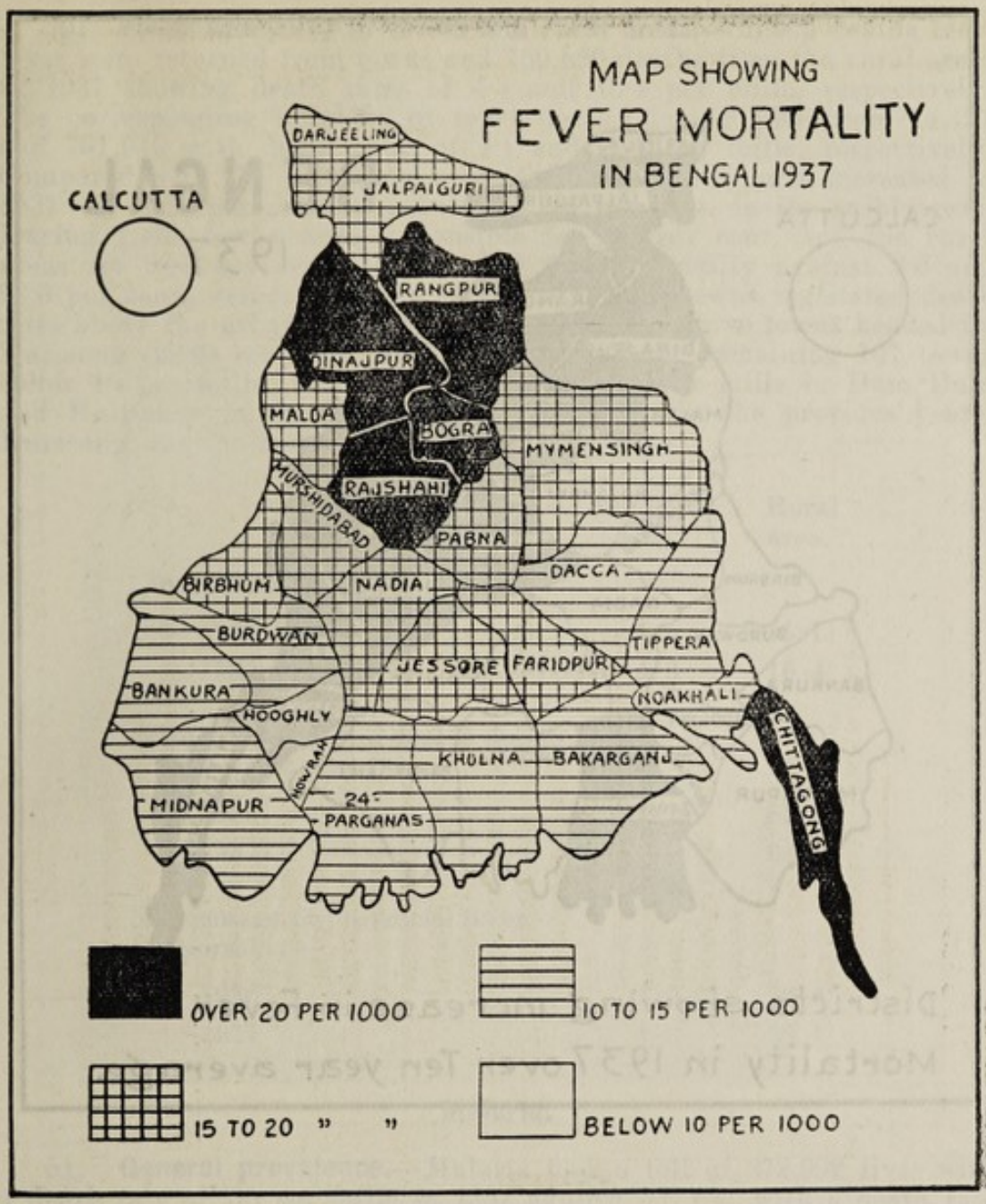
Compared with the previous year, all the districts except Jalpaiguri, Noakhali, Bakarganj and Calcutta showed higher rates. In the Howrah district the rate was the same as before.

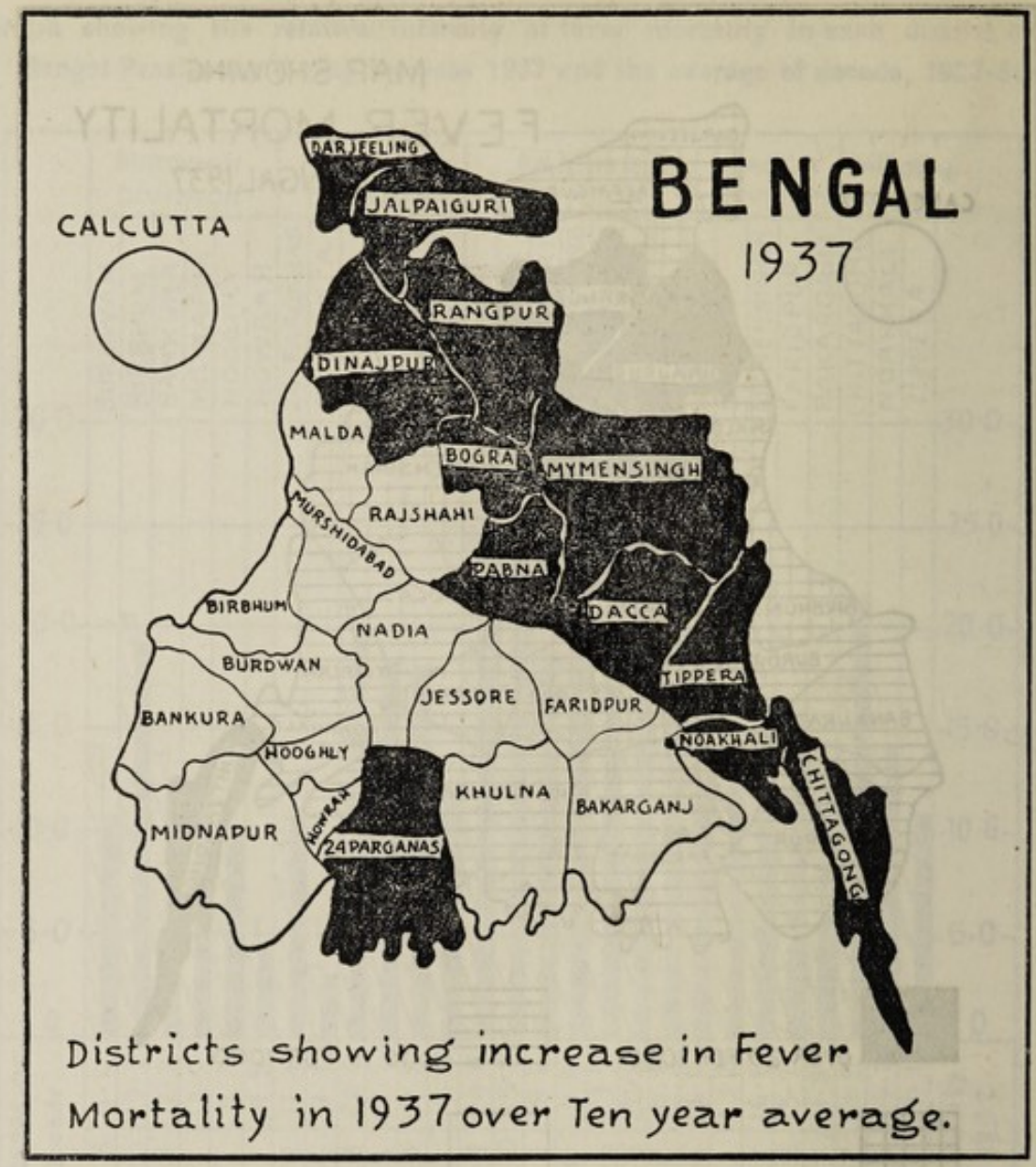
Fever death rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1927-36.	1937.	Increase + or decrease −.	1936.	Increase + or decrease −.
Rajshahi	24·4	24·0	−0·4	22·7	+1·3
Dinajpur	24·0	25·3	+1·3	23·7	+1·6
Jessore	21·5	17·8	−3·7	17·7	+0·1
Nadia	21·3	20·0	−1·3	17·2	+2·8
Rangpur	20·6	23·9	+3·3	21·9	+2·0
Birbhum	20·5	19·1	−1·4	15·0	+4·1
Malda	19·6	16·0	−3·6	14·8	+1·2
Murshidabad	18·8	18·1	−0·7	13·1	+5·0
Jalpaiguri	18·1	18·6	+0·5	19·0	−0·4
Darjeeling	18·0	19·8	+1·8	19·7	+0·1
Pabna	17·8	19·3	+1·5	16·8	+2·5
Chittagong	17·7	21·5	+3·8	20·2	+1·3
Faridpur	16·5	15·7	−0·8	15·6	+0·1
Bogra	15·5	20·8	+5·3	16·4	+4·4
Burdwan	14·5	11·2	−3·3	9·3	+1·9
Bankura	13·8	12·2	−1·6	10·4	+1·8
Noakhali	13·6	14·2	+0·6	15·3	−1·1
Midnapur	13·1	12·9	−0·2	12·8	+0·1
Mymensingh	12·7	16·6	+3·9	14·3	+2·3
Khulna	12·1	12·1	±0	11·2	+0·9
Bakarganj	11·9	11·8	−0·1	13·9	−2·1
Hooghly	11·7	9·7	−2·0	8·5	+1·2
Dacca	11·1	13·8	+2·7	11·8	+2·0
Tippera	9·6	11·1	+1·5	10·6	+0·5
24-Parganas	9·4	11·4	+2·0	10·2	+1·2
Howrah	6·1	4·5	−1·6	4·5	±·0
Calcutta	3·6	3·4	−0·2	3·6	−0·2

Graph showing the relative intensity of fever mortality in each district of Bengal Presidency during the year 1937 and the average of decade, 1927-36.




MAP SHOWING
FEVER MORTALITY
IN BENGAL 1937
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
MURSHIDABAD
RAJSHAHI
PABNA
DACCA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
BANKURA
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
CHITTAGONG
HOWRAH
KHULNA
BAKARGANJ
MIDNAPUR
24-
PARGANAS
OVER 20 PER 1000
10 TO 15 PER 1000
15 TO 20 " "
BELOW 10 PER 1000


BENGAL
1937
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
PABNA
DACCA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
BANKURA
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
KHULNA
BAKARGANJ
CHITTAGONG
HOWRAH
MIDNAPUR
24 PARGANAS
Districts showing increase in Fever Mortality in 1937 over Ten year average.

50. **Fever mortality in towns and rural areas.**—15,006 deaths from fever were returned from towns and 760,580 deaths from the rural areas in 1937 showing death rates of 4·3 and 16·4 per mille, respectively. The corresponding numbers of fever deaths during 1936 were 14,497 and 701,645 with death rates of 4·1 and 15·1 per mille, respectively. Compared with the preceding year, the fever death rates increased in 1937 by 4·9 per cent. in towns and 8·6 per cent. in the rural areas. During 1937, towns were responsible for 1·9 per cent. and the rural areas for 98·1 per cent. of the total fever mortality against 2·0 and 98·0 per cent., respectively, in 1936. Sixty-one towns registered death rates above the urban average (4·3 per mile). Twelve towns headed by Kurseong (22·0) returned rates above 10 and the remaining 107 towns below 10 per mille, the lowest rate being 1·1 per mille in Dum Dum and Halisahar in the year under report. As in the previous years, Kurseong was the worst affected town in 1937—

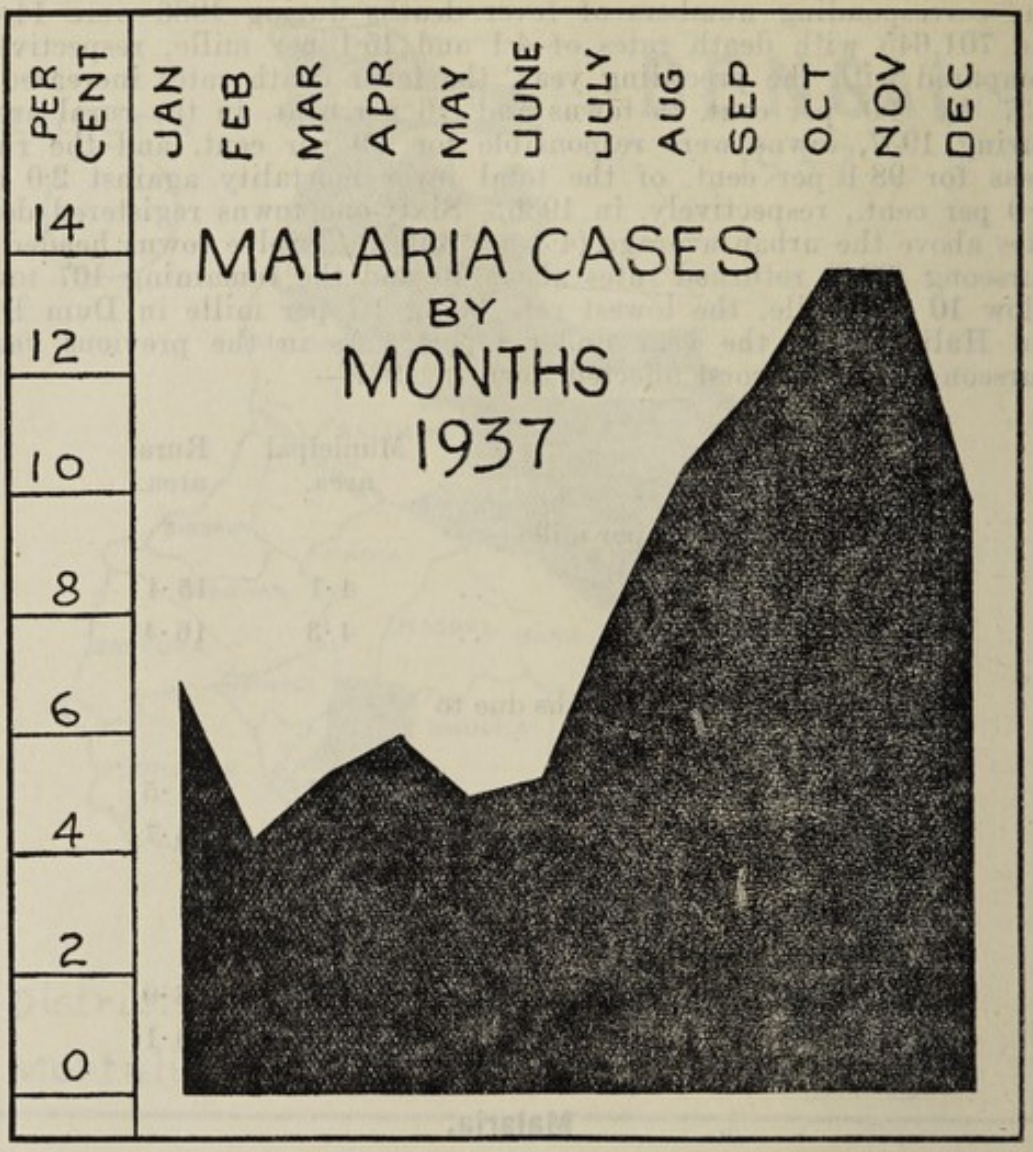
	Municipal area.	Rural area.
Fever death rates per mille—		
1936	4·1	15·1
1937	4·3	16·4
Proportion of total deaths due to fever (per cent.)—		
1936	17·7	61·5
1937 ..	19·9	65·7
Percentage of provincial fever mortality—		
1936	2·0	98·0
1937	1·9	98·1

Malaria.

51. **General prevalence.**—Malaria took a toll of 372,992 lives with a death rate of 7·5 per mille in 1937 against 337,647 with a death rate of 6·8 per mille in 1936 showing an increase of 35,345 deaths or 10·3 per cent. in the death rate. In other words, there was an increase of 10 deaths over 100 deaths during the previous year. This sudden rise after the previous two years' comparative low incidence is a noticeable peculiarity. Malaria accounted for 48·1 per cent. of the total fever mortality and 30·2 per cent. of the total provincial mortality in 1937 against 47·1 and 27·6 per cent., respectively, in 1936. It has been shown in the foregoing paragraph that 98·1 per cent. of the total fever mortality during the year under report occurred in the rural areas. In view of the magnitude of the ravages which are caused, from year to year, by malaria, the effective control of this scourge solves practically the main public health problem of the province.

52. **Seasonal incidence.**—The following diagram showing the proportion of new admissions for malaria to total admissions to the

various medical institutions in the province, month by month, indicates the usual course of malaria :—



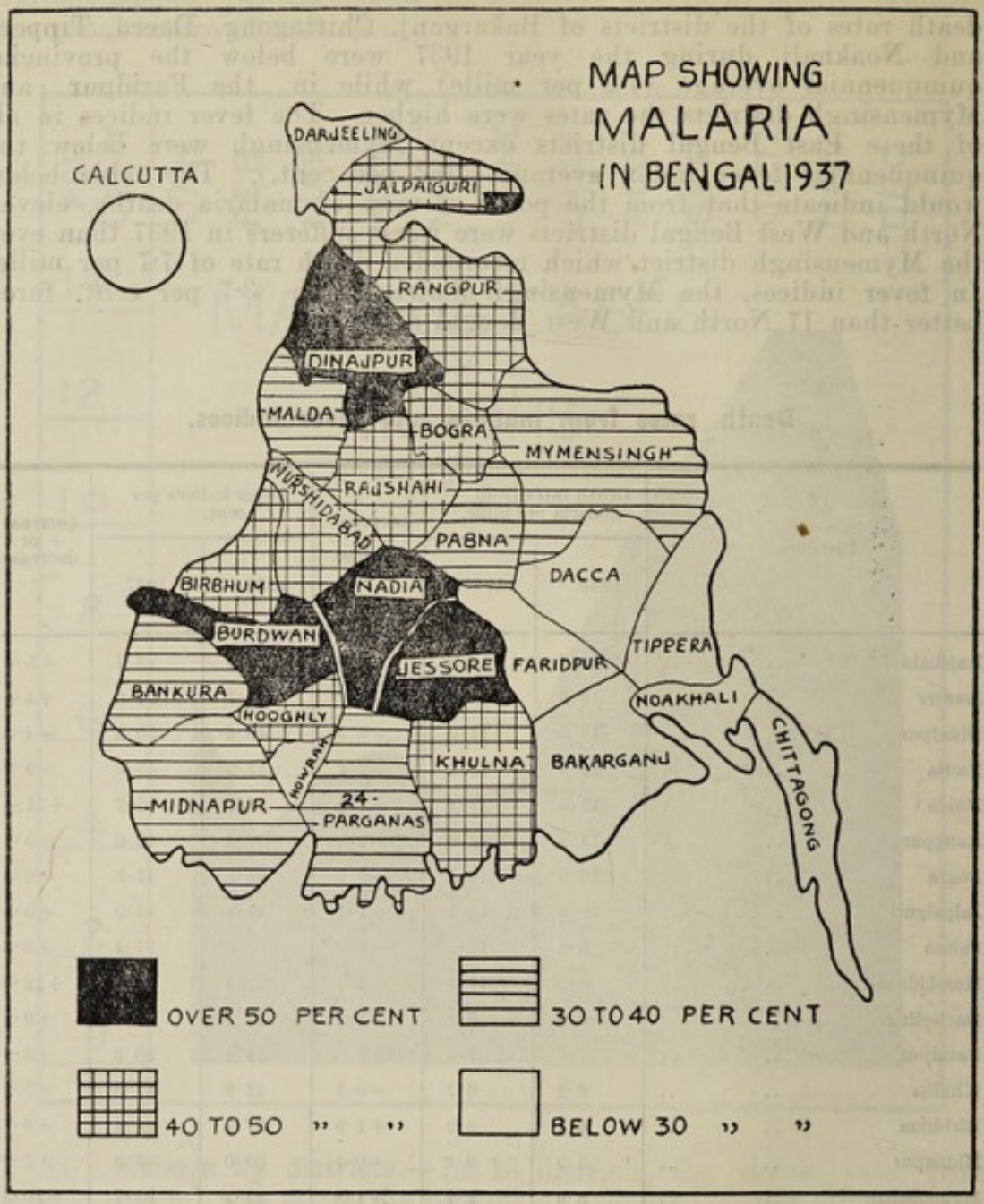
53. **Malaria by districts.**—In 13 districts, the death rate from malaria in 1937 was above the provincial average (7·5 per mille). Ten districts returned rates above 10 per mille. Rajshahi as in the previous years, with a death rate of 18·8 per mille against 18·7 per mile in 1936 topped the list, Jessore with 13·8 per mille against 13·9 in 1936 came next. Sixteen districts recorded rates varying from 1 to 10, while Calcutta had the rate below 1 per mille. Compared with the previous year, 21 districts showed increased and five districts decreased death rates while the rate in the Faridpur district was stationary. The steady rise of malaria from year to year in the Rajshahi district demands special attention.

Fever indices seem to indicate as in the previous year that the Nadia district was affected most intensely by malaria although the death rate itself from malaria places the Rajshahi district on the top. Compared with those of the previous year, the indices show an increase in twenty-four districts and slight decrease in three. The malaria

death rates of the districts of Bakarganj, Chittagong, Dacca, Tippera and Noakhali during the year 1937 were below the provincial quinquennial average (7·2 per mille) while in the Faridpur and Mymensingh districts the rates were higher. The fever indices in all of these East Bengal districts except Mymensingh were below the quinquennial fever index average (30·2 per cent.). The table below would indicate that from the point of view of malaria deaths, eleven North and West Bengal districts were worst sufferers in 1937 than even the Mymensingh district which recorded a death rate of 7·7 per mille. In fever indices, the Mymensingh district with 33·7 per cent. fared better than 17 North and West Bengal districts.

Death rates from malaria and fever indices.

Districts.	Death rates from malaria per mille.		Increase + or decrease −.	Fever indices per cent.		Increase + or decrease −.
	1936.	1937.		1936.	1937.	
Rajshahi	18·7	18·8	+0·1	38·0	43·4	+5·4
Jessore	13·9	13·8	−0·1	46·7	50·8	+4·1
Dinajpur	13·6	14·5	+0·9	46·6	50·9	+4·3
Nadia	12·9	15·5	+2·6	47·9	57·6	+9·7
Malda	11·9	13·1	+1·2	24·3	35·7	+11·4
Rangpur	11·8	12·8	+1·0	39·6	45·0	+5·4
Bogra	10·6	15·6	+5·0	35·5	41·8	+6·3
Jalpaiguri	10·0	11·1	+1·1	44·4	44·9	+0·5
Pabna	9·6	11·5	+1·9	30·6	37·4	+6·8
Murshidabad	8·9	11·3	+2·4	31·4	44·2	+12·8
Darjeeling	8·8	5·6	−3·2	16·4	16·5	+0·1
Faridpur	7·6	7·6	±0	24·4	28·3	+3·9
Khulna	6·2	6·7	+0·5	42·6	47·8	+5·2
Birbhum	6·1	8·0	+1·9	37·7	44·4	+6·7
Midnapur	5·9	6·3	+0·4	33·0	35·9	+2·9
Mymensingh	5·9	7·7	+1·8	23·4	33·7	+10·3
Bakarganj	5·3	3·6	−1·7	32·2	27·0	−5·2
Hooghly	4·7	5·5	+0·8	36·7	43·0	+6·3
Burdwan	4·3	5·0	+0·7	41·9	53·2	+11·3
Chittagong	4·2	4·7	+0·5	28·4	29·6	+1·2
Dacca	3·6	4·2	+0·6	11·7	14·4	+2·7
Bankura	3·5	4·3	+0·8	31·8	38·6	+6·8
Tippera	2·7	2·2	−0·5	14·8	14·2	−0·6
Noakhali	2·6	2·2	−0·4	20·4	20·3	−0·1
24-Parganas	1·6	2·5	+0·9	30·5	36·2	+5·7
Howrah	0·9	1·0	+0·1	21·9	24·4	+2·5
Calcutta	0·5	0·6	+0·1	6·7	7·1	+0·4



54. **Malaria in towns and rural areas.**—In 1937, 2,455 deaths from malaria were registered in towns whereas 370,537 deaths from this cause occurred in the rural areas with death rates of ·7 and 7·5 per mille, respectively, against 2,147 and 335,500 deaths with death rates of ·6 and 7·2 per mille, respectively in 1936. Compared with the previous year, the rate increased in towns by 16·7 per cent. and in the rural areas by 4·2 per cent. in 1937. Forty-three towns returned rates above the provincial urban average (·7 per mille) for malaria. The highest death rate from malaria recorded in the Chandrakona municipality was 9·1 per mille and that in the Dhulian municipality having recorded 8·0 per mille came next. The former order in the intensity of malaria death rate with Kotchandpur heading and Dhulian following has varied this year inasmuch as the first named town with 6·9 per mille has been replaced by Chandrakona with 9·1

per mille. The position of Dhulian has remained unaltered. Mymensingh and Comilla having each recorded the death rate of ·03 per mille from malaria were the least affected towns, whereas 15 towns were free from malaria.

55. **Sale of quinine.**—8,729·8 lbs. of quinine were sold through post offices in 1937 against 6,007·3 lbs. in 1936 and 7781·1 lbs. in 1935. Compared with the previous year, all the districts except Chittagong showed an increase in the sale of quinine in 1937. In the same comparison, all the districts excepting Tippera, Noakhali and Bakarganj showed an increase in fever indices. It will appear from the following statement that while the consumption of quinine per head from this source rose by 45·3 per cent. the fever indices rose by 4·7 per cent.

Sale of quinine through post-offices during the year 1937.

District.	Total quinine sold in lbs.		Increase + or decrease − per cent.	Grains of quinine sold per head of the population.		Increase + or decrease — in grain per head.	Fever indices.		Increase + or decrease −.
	1936.	1937.		1936.	1937.		1936.	1937.	
Mymensingh ..	946·1	1786·1	+88·7	1·3	2·4	+1·1	23·4	33·7	+10·3
Chittagong ..	963·4	928·6	−3·6	3·7	3·6	−0·1	28·4	29·6	+1·2
Dacca ..	426·2	776·0	+82·1	0·9	1·6	+0·7	11·7	14·4	+2·7
Tippera ..	528·8	577·8	+9·2	1·2	1·3	+0·1	14·8	14·2	−0·6
Noakhali ..	381·5	545·7	+43·0	1·6	2·2	+0·6	20·4	20·3	−0·1
Pabna ..	189·1	397·1	+110·0	0·9	1·9	+1·0	30·6	37·4	+6·8
Faridpur ..	312·0	365·1	+17·0	0·9	1·1	+0·2	24·4	28·3	+3·9
Bakarganj ..	491·7	343·1	−30·2	1·2	0·8	−0·4	32·2	27·0	−5·2
Khulna ..	241·6	336·0	+39·1	1·0	1·4	+0·4	42·6	47·8	+5·2
Rangpur ..	183·0	289·1	+58·0	0·5	0·8	+0·3	39·6	45·0	+5·4
24-Parganas ..	165·3	285·5	+72·7	0·4	0·7	+0 3	30·5	36·2	+5·7
Calcutta ..	61·1	267·4	+337·6	0·4	1·6	+1·2	6·7	7·1	+0·4
Jessore ..	231·9	251·4	+8·4	1·0	1·0	±0	46·7	50·8	+4·1
Nadia ..	111·4	227·6	+104·3	0·5	1·0	+0·5	47·9	57·6	+9·7
Midnapur ..	192·7	221·4	+14·9	0·5	0·5	±0	33·0	35·9	+2·9
Bogra ..	100·0	187·4	+87·4	0·6	1·2	+0·6	35·5	41·8	+6·3
Burdwan ..	61·1	181·9	+197·7	0·3	0·8	+0·5	41·9	53·2	+11·3
Rajshahi ..	104·0	169·9	+63·4	0·5	0·8	+0·3	38·0	43·4	+5·4
Murshidabad ..	32·0	110·3	+244·6	0·2	0·6	+0·4	31·4	44·2	+12·8
Dinajpur ..	68·0	110·2	+62·0	0·3	0·4	+0·1	46·6	50·9	+4·3
Jalpaiguri ..	58·3	94·9	+62·7	0·4	0·7	+0·3	44·4	44·9	+0·5
Bankura ..	43·4	61·1	+40·8	0·3	0·4	+0·1	31·8	38·6	+6·8
Hooghly ..	37·7	60·6	+60·7	0·2	0·4	+0·2	36·7	43·0	+6·3
Malda ..	28·0	56·6	+102·1	0·2	0·4	+0·2	24·3	35·7	+11·4
Birbhum ..	17·7	50·3	+184·1	0·1	0·4	+0·3	37·7	44·4	+6·7
Darjeeling ..	14·1	25·7	+82·3	0·3	0·6	+0·3	16·4	16·5	+0·1
Howrah ..	16·0	22·9	+43·1	0·1	0·1	±0	21·9	24·4	+2·5
Total ..	6,007·3	8,729·8	+45·3	0·8	1·2	+0·4	27·4	32·1	+4·7

Kala-azar.

56. **General prevalence.**—The statement below will show that 21,227 deaths from kala-azar were registered in 1937 with a death rate of ·4 per mille against 21,161 with the same death rate in 1936. Kala-azar seems to have kept up its onward move. Of 536 deaths in all towns 155 occurred in Calcutta alone. Compared with 1936 the death rate in all Bengal towns from this cause underwent a slight reduction. In the rural areas the number of kala-azar deaths increased only by 84 and the death rate by 2·3 per cent. Thirty-eight towns returned kala-azar death rate above the provincial urban average (·1 per mille), the highest mortality being registered in the Kurseong town (1·7 per mille). Forty-seven towns recorded no death from kala-azar in 1937 Kala-azar accounted for 2·7 per cent. of the total fever mortality and 1·7 per cent. of the total provincial mortality from all causes against 2·9 and 1·7 per cent., respectively, in 1936.

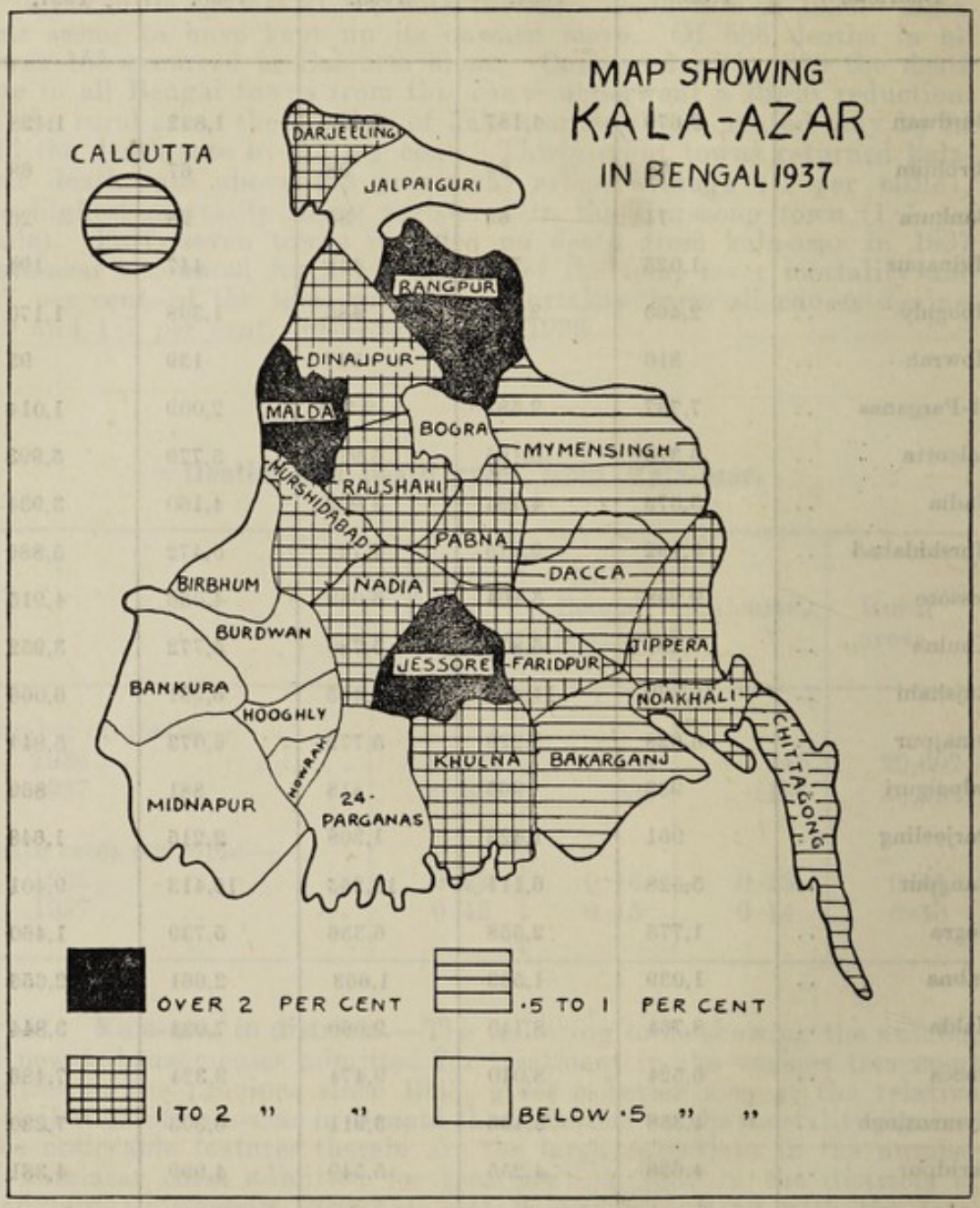
Deaths and death rates from Kala-azar.

——	Bengal Presidency.	All-Bengal towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936	21,161	554	146	20,607
1937	21,227	536	155	20,691
Death rates per mille—				
1936	0·42	0·16	0·13	0·44
1937	0·42	0·15	0·14	0·45

57. **Kala-azar in districts.**—The following table showing the number of new kala-azar cases admitted for treatment in the various treatment centres in the province since 1933, gives a better idea of the relative distribution of kala-azar in Bengal than afforded by the mortality figures. The noticeable features therein are the large reductions in the number of kala-azar cases admitted for treatment in 1937 in the districts of Rangpur, Chittagong, Noakhali and Bakarganj. Read with the foregoing paragraph it will appear that kala-azar, as a whole, has been still on a rise from some years. There has not also been any great comparative reduction in kala-azar mortality in the abovenamed districts. In 1937, Rangpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong and Noakhali accounted each for 2,460, 2,637, 1,504 and 1,464 deaths from this cause as against 2,978, 2,439, 1,643 and 1,729, respectively in 1936. The ratio in the reduction of admissions of kala-azar cases to hospitals is obviously out of proportion to the decrease in the number of deaths in these districts. There was therefore no justification on the part of the local bodies concerned in curtailing their kala-azar organisation to nearly half in each case.

Number of Kala-azar cases admitted for treatment.

Districts.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Burdwan ..	2,679	4,187	2,299	1,832	1,428
Birbhum ..	74	94	98	67	68
Bankura ..	71	65	80	28	20
Midnapur ..	1,025	770	441	447	194
Hooghly ..	2,460	2,154	485	1,308	1,170
Howrah ..	816	947	347	139	93
24-Parganas ..	7,737	2,587	2,295	2,009	1,014
Calcutta ..	5,373	6,195	5,974	5,779	5,993
Nadia ..	5,579	4,794	3,902	4,150	3,934
Murshidabad ..	9,192	9,175	7,721	5,472	5,886
Jessore ..	9,208	5,164	5,049	4,066	4,915
Khulna ..	7,281	5,870	5,780	5,772	3,952
Rajshahi ..	15,369	11,408	10,445	6,981	6,066
Dinajpur ..	6,628	7,228	5,772	6,073	5,844
Jalpaiguri ..	958	965	818	881	869
Darjeeling ..	951	1,423	1,308	2,215	1,648
Rangpur ..	5,528	6,111	18,255	15,413	9,401
Bogra ..	1,775	2,558	6,336	5,739	1,460
Pabna ..	1,039	1,583	1,663	2,661	2,655
Malda ..	8,764	8,140	9,060	7,034	3,844
Dacca ..	6,524	8,010	9,474	9,324	7,486
Mymensingh ..	4,358	3,466	3,911	6,303	7,280
Faridpur ..	4,638	4,255	5,549	4,999	4,381
Bakarganj ..	8,822	9,161	12,557	13,463	6,503
Chittagong ..	1,910	3,421	3,527	8,515	4,361
Noakhali ..	5,807	6,086	7,505	10,357	5,832
Tippera ..	4,973	5,325	6,623	6,764	6,480
Total ..	129,539	121,142	138,274	137,791	102,777



58. **Enteric fever.**—The death rate from enteric fever in 1937 was ·18 against ·17 per mille in 1936 in the whole province. In all towns and also in Calcutta there was an increase of 17·3 and 10 per cent., respectively. In the rural areas also there was an increase of 7·1 per cent.

Deaths and death rates from enteric fever.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936	8,359	1,825	1,032	6,534
1937	8,978	2,134	1,126	6,844
Death rates per mille—				
1936	0·17	0·52	0·90	0·14
1937	0·18	0·61	0·99	0·15

Forty-nine towns returned rates above the provincial average for enteric fever mortality (·18 per mille), the highest being in Howrah (1·2). Seven towns (Budge Budge, Berhampur, Nator, Hooghly Chinsura, Serampur, Calcutta and Rangpur) returned rates between 1·1 and 1·0. Fifty-one towns returned no death from enteric fever during 1937. 1·1 per cent. of the provincial fever deaths and ·7 per cent. of the total provincial mortality were due to enteric fever against 1·2 and ·7 per cent., respectively, in 1936.

59. **Measles.**—The provincial death rate from measles in 1937 was ·10 per mille against ·09 in 1936, showing an increase of 11·1 per cent. In the rural areas the mortality from this cause showed an increase of 11·1 per cent. over the last year's figure, whereas in the urban areas there was a comparative reduction by 33·3 per cent. Out of the total of 366 deaths from measles in all towns, Calcutta alone counted for 145 deaths. Twenty-two towns returned rates above the provincial average (·1 mille), while no death from this cause was reported from 65 towns. Measles accounted for ·6 per cent. of the provincial fever mortality and ·39 per cent. of the total provincial mortality, against ·6 and ·36 per cent., respectively, in 1936.

Deaths and death rates per mille from measles.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936	4,549	520	314	4,029
1937	4,875	366	145	4,509
Death rates per mille—				
1936	0·09	0·15	0·27	0·09
1937	0·10	0·10	0·13	0·10

60. **Relapsing fever.**—Cases of relapsing fever are very rare in Bengal. As a result of correct diagnosis only two deaths from this disease were reported during the year as the statement below would show:—

Deaths from relapsing fever.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936	7	1	..	6
1937	2	..	..	2

61. **Influenza.**—The mortality rate from influenza has been in a slow process of decline. From 2,502 deaths from it in 1936, the mortality came down to 2,422 in 1937, the reduction being, as in the previous year, shared both by the rural and the urban areas including Calcutta. The following statement will indicate that the slight reduction in the total number of deaths from this disease has not caused any variation in the comparative death rates per mille with those of the previous years except in the case of Calcutta in which the reduction was by 12·9 per cent. Influenza deaths were reported from 40 out of 119 towns in Bengal, in twenty-nine of which the rate was above the provincial average for influenza (·05 per mille). As in the previous year the highest rate was returned from Kurseong (3·1 per mille). Nalchiti with 1·5 came next. Seventy-nine towns reported no death from influenza during the year.

Deaths and death rates from influenza.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1918	20,901	..	..	..
1936	2,502	426	353	2,076
1937	2,422	420	311	2,002
Death rates per mille—				
1936	0·05	0·12	0·31	0·04
1937	0·05	0·12	0·27	0·04

62. **Influenza in districts.**—In 1937, the death rates from influenza were higher in 7 districts and lower in 18 districts than the provincial average (·05 per mille). The rate was the same in two districts. As in the previous years, the Darjeeling district (including the high death rate at Kurseong) reported the highest death rate from influenza, followed by Calcutta. Dacca also returned the lowest rate as before.

Compared with the previous year, the death rate was higher in 8, lower in 11 and stationary in the remaining 8 districts.

Death rates from influenza per mille.

Districts.	1936.	1937.	Increase + or decrease —.
Darjeeling ..	·36	·49	+ ·13
Calcutta ..	·31	·27	— ·04
Jalpaiguri ..	·17	·17	± ·0
Bakarganj ..	·13	·18	+ ·05
Dinajpur ..	·11	·10	— ·01
Bankura ..	·09	·05	— ·04
Chittagong ..	·09	·06	— ·03
Noakhali ..	·06	·01	— ·05
Hooghly ..	·05	·05	±0
Birbhum ..	·04	·07	+ ·03
Midnapur ..	·04	·03	— ·01
Burdwan ..	·03	·03	±0
Khulna ..	·02	·03	+ ·01
Howrah ..	·02	·01	— ·01
24-Parganas ..	·02	·04	+ ·02
Nadia ..	·02	·02	±0
Murshidabad ..	·02	·02	±0
Jessore ..	·02	·03	+ ·01
Rajshahi ..	·02	·01	— ·01
Rangpur ..	·02	·01	— ·01
Bogra ..	·02	·03	+ ·01
Pabna ..	·02	·03	+ ·01
Malda ..	·02	·02	±0
Mymensingh ..	·02	·02	±0
Faridpur ..	·02	·01	— ·01
Tippera ..	·02	·01	— ·01
Dacca ..	·01	·01	±0

63. **Cerebrospinal fever.**—The statement below will show that mortality from this cause increased in 1937 by 28 over the previous year's figure. This increase was due to larger deaths in the rural areas while in the urban areas there was a slight reduction. In Calcutta the reduction was by 25 per cent. The rates per mille in all towns and the rural areas remained the same during the two years.

Deaths and death rates from cerebrospinal fever.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936	910	460	432	450
1937	938	398	369	540
Death rates per mille—				
1936	·02	·1	·4	·01
1937	·02	·1	·3	·01

64. **Typhus fever.**—The mortality from this cause in 1937 was nearly twice the figure of the previous year. This large increase was claimed by the rural areas alone in which the rate went up by 100 per cent. in comparison with the previous year's figure. Calcutta was free from it. Deaths from typhus fever were reported from 17 out of 119 municipalities, Kumarkhali in the Nadia district with ·6 per mille was the worst sufferer.

Deaths and death rates from typhus fever.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936	1,551	40	..	1,511
1937	2,814	42	..	2,772
Death rates per mille—				
1936	·03	·01	..	·03
1937	·06	·01	..	·06

65. **Blackwater fever.**—Compared with the previous year, the mortality rate from this cause doubled itself in the province in 1937. While the rate in the urban areas remained the same, that in the rural areas rose by 150 per cent. Faridpur district was the worst sufferer having reported 61 deaths, the Bogra district with 21 deaths following. Only four towns (South Suburban, Kurseong, Mymensingh and Faridpur) were affected, the first named having reported two deaths while the other towns reported one each.

Deaths and death rates from blackwater fever.

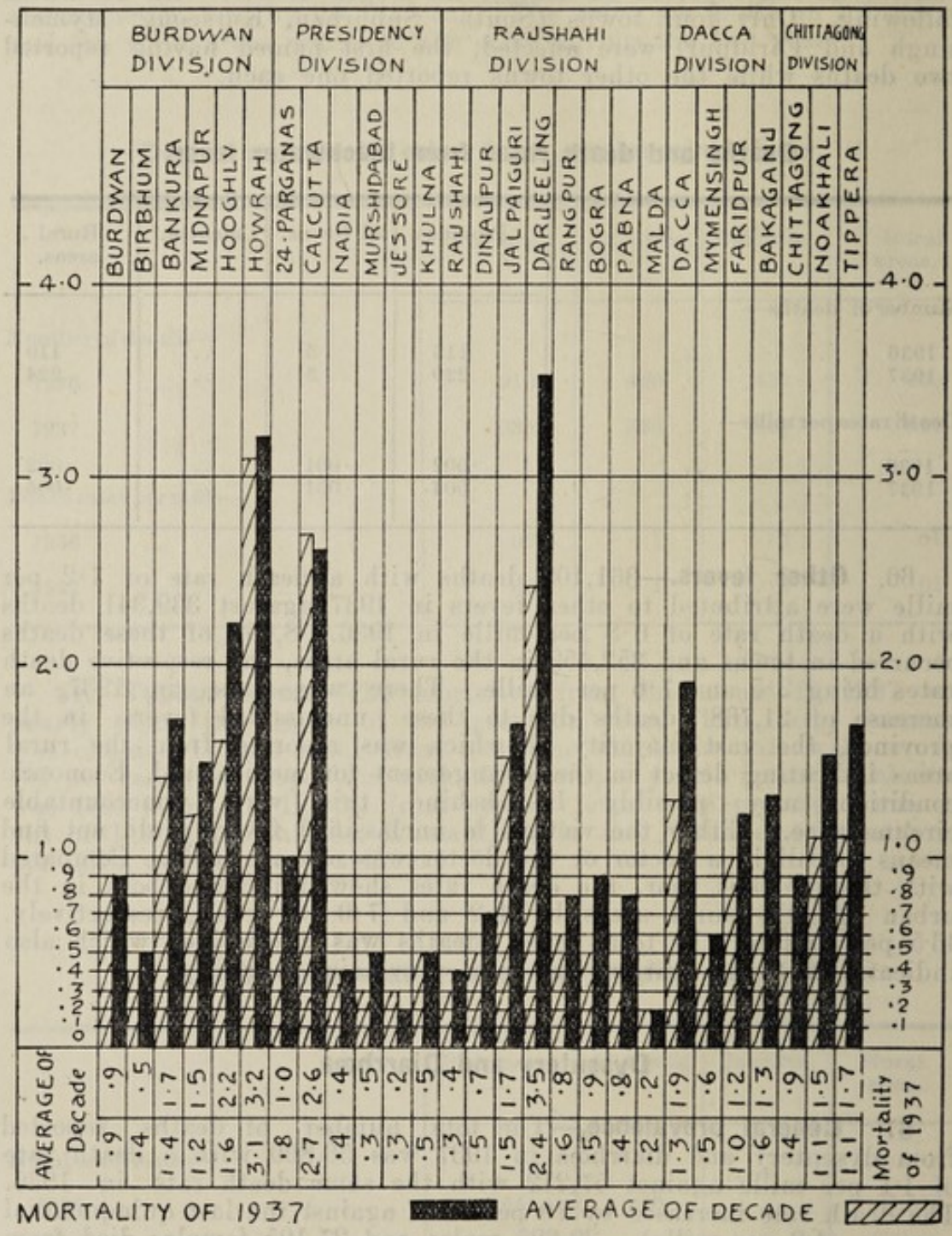
	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936	115	5	..	110
1937	229	5	..	224
Death rates per mille—				
1936	·002	·001	..	·002
1937	·004	·001	..	·005

66. **Other fevers.**—361,109 deaths with a death rate of 7·2 per mille were attributed to other fevers in 1937 against 339,341 deaths with a death rate of 6·8 per mille in 1936. 8,650 of these deaths occurred in towns and 352,459 in the rural areas, the respective death rates being 2·5 and 7·6 per mille. There was thus, in 1937, an increase of 21,768 deaths due to these unclassified fevers in the province, the vast majority of which was reported from the rural areas indicating defect in the arrangement for medical aid. Economic condition may possibly lie behind this very unaccountable circumstance. Either the victims to unclassified fevers could not find means to call in a doctor or the doctor was not available. Compared with the previous year, the death rates showed increase both in the urban and the rural areas by 4·2 and 7·0 per cent., respectively. 46·5 per cent. of the total fever deaths was unclassified which also indicates 29·3 per cent. of the total provincial mortality.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

67. **General prevalence.**—The total number of deaths reported from dysentery and diarrhœa in 1937 was 56,800 with a death rate of 1·1 per mille against 57,212 with the same death rate in 1936. The death rate increased by 10 per cent. against the last quinquennial average (1·0 per mille). 29,695 males and 27,105 females died from these causes during the year under report. Taken separately, dysentery accounted for 31,289 and diarrhœa 25,511 deaths in 1937 against 30,905 and 26,307 deaths, respectively, in 1936, the corresponding ratios being ·6 and ·5 per mille in both the years. Dysentery and diarrhœa accounted for 4·6 per cent. of the total provincial mortality in 1937 against 4·7 per cent. in 1936.

Graph showing the relative intensity of dysentery and diarrhœa mortality in each district of Bengal Presidency during the year 1937 and the average of decade 1927-36.



68. **Seasonal incidence.**—The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa tended to decline from the month of January till it reached its minimum in the next month. In March it rose again, the upward tendency continuing during the next month. From May it again took a downward course which exhausted itself in June from where it rose with a slight drop in August till it reached its maximum in

December. These two diseases seem to traverse in the self-same seasonal track without appreciable deviations. Compared with 1936, the number of deaths in 1937 was higher in January, July, August, September, October, November and December but it was lower in the remaining months.

69. **Dysentery and diarrhœa in districts.**—(*a*) *Dysentery and diarrhœa death rates taken together.*—Darjeeling with a death rate of 3·53 per mille in 1937 outran the Howrah district which topped the list last year. The same remark as to the race of these two districts in returning the largest deaths from these diseases applies to them this year also. Malda, as usual, with a death rate of ·21 per mille bottomed the list. Twelve districts registered rates above provincial average (1·1 per mille) for them. Compared with the average of the previous decade, all the districts except Jessore and Calcutta showed increase in their death rates in 1937 while the rates were stationary in the districts of Burdwan and Nadia. Compared with 1936, the rates increased in 13 districts and decreased in the rest.

Dysentery and diarrhœa death rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1927-36.	1937.	Increase + or decrease − (per mille).	1936.	Increase + or decrease − (per mille).
Howrah	3·14	3·29	+·15	3·39	−·10
Calcutta	2·69	2·54	−·15	2·45	+·09
Darjeeling ..	2·41	3·53	+1·12	2·94	+·59
Hooghly	1·56	2·25	+·69	2·05	+·20
Jalpaiguri ..	1·46	1·67	+·21	1·93	−·26
Bankura	1·39	1·69	+·30	1·55	+·14
Dacca	1·31	1·84	+·53	1·76	+·08
Midnapur	1·19	1·44	+·25	1·55	−·11
Noakhali	1·11	1·46	+·35	1·47	−·01
Tippera	1·08	1·71	+·63	1·74	−·03
Faridpur	1·03	1·17	+·14	1·40	−·23
Burdwan	·88	·88	±0	·73	+·15
24-Parganas ..	·81	·96	+·15	1·01	−·05
Bakarganj ..	·64	1·26	+·62	1·29	−·03
Rangpur	·61	·79	+·18	·92	−·13
Mymensingh ..	·53	·64	+·11	·84	−·20
Bogra	·49	·89	+·40	·46	+·43
Khulna	·47	·57	+·10	·43	+·14
Dinajpur	·46	·69	+·23	·72	−·03
Birbhum	·44	·54	+·10	·61	−·07
Chittagong ..	·43	·98	+·55	·70	+·28
Nadia	·39	·39	±0	·45	−·06
Pabna	·36	·81	+·45	·77	+·04
Jessore	·28	·24	−·04	·33	−·09
Murshidabad ..	·26	·52	+·26	·35	+·17
Rajshahi	·25	·39	+·14	·30	+·09
Malda	·19	·21	+·02	·20	+·01

(*b*) *Dysentery and diarrhœa death rates taken separately.*—As before, Darjeeling showed the highest death rate (2·74 per mille) from dysentery and Howrah (2·14 per mille) from diarrhœa in 1937.

Their topping positions, each with its cause, have remained undisturbed for years. Nine districts registered dysentery death rates higher than its provincial average (·6 per mille) while eight districts showed higher death rates from diarrhœa than its provincial average (·5 per mille). Compared with 1936, sixteen districts showed increased death rate from dysentery, in three the rate was stationary, while in the rest there was a decline.

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

Districts.	Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.		
	1936.	1937.	Increase + or decrease −.	1936.	1937.	Increase + or decrease −.
Darjeeling ..	2·29	2·74	+·45	·65	·79	+·14
Tippera ..	1·30	1·28	−·02	·44	·44	±0
Calcutta ..	1·27	1·29	+·02	1·18	1·25	+·07
Dacca	1·17	1·27	+·10	·59	·57	−·02
Howrah ..	1·08	1·15	+·07	2·31	2·14	−·17
Noakhali ..	·95	·99	+·04	·52	·47	−·05
Faridpur ..	·94	·79	−·15	·46	·38	−·08
Bakarganj ..	·88	·87	−·01	·41	·39	−·02
Jalpaiguri ..	·83	·70	−·13	1·10	·97	−·13
Midnapur ..	·66	·65	−·01	·89	·79	−·10
Mymensingh ..	·57	·39	−·18	·27	·15	−·02
24-Parganas ..	·50	·50	±0	·51	·46	−·05
Pabna ..	·45	·53	+·08	·32	·27	−·05
Chittagong ..	·39	·54	+·15	·31	·44	+·13
Rangpur ..	·38	·31	−·07	·54	·48	−·06
Hooghly ..	·37	·44	+·07	1·68	1·81	+·13
Bankura ..	·32	·39	+·07	1·23	1·30	+·07
Dinajpur ..	·32	·33	+·01	·40	·35	−·05
Birbhum ..	·30	·31	+·01	·31	·23	−·08
Burdwan ..	·28	·40	+·12	·45	·48	+·03
Bogra	·23	·51	+·28	·23	·38	+·15
Murshidabad ..	·19	·37	+·18	·16	·15	−·01
Khulna ..	·19	·23	+·04	·24	·34	+·10
Nadia	·19	·19	±0	·26	·20	−·06
Rajshahi ..	·17	·22	+·05	·13	·16	+·03
Jessore	13	·10	−·03	·20	·14	−·06
Malda	·08	·08	±0	·12	·13	−·01

70. **Dysentery and diarrhœa in towns and rural areas.**—The provincial urban death rate for these diseases was 2·27 per mille in 1937 against 2·04 in the previous year showing an increase of 11·2 per cent. In Calcutta, the rate increased by 3·6 per cent. but in the rural areas it decreased by 2·8 per cent. The highest death rate (12·5 per mille) from these two diseases combined was returned from Khardah in the 24-Parganas district followed by Ramjibanpur (8·2 per mille) in the Midnapur district. As regards the rural areas, Darjeeling with 3·7 per mille topped the list and Howrah with 2·8 coming next. As before, the lowest rate was returned from Malda (·1 per mille).

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—			
1936	7,173	2,797	50,039
1937	7,987	2,899	48,813
Death rates per mille—			
1936	2·04	2·45	1·08
1937	2·27	2·54	1·05

Respiratory Diseases.

71. **General prevalence.**—Respiratory diseases were responsible for 96,986 deaths in 1937, with a death rate of 1·94 per mille, against 94,817 deaths with a death rate of 1·90 per mille in 1936, showing an increase of 2,169 in the total number of deaths and 2·1 per cent. in the death rate. The death rate was also higher by 18·7 per cent. than the provincial quinquennial average. The death rates from whooping cough and other respiratory diseases rose respectively from ·02 and ·58 per mille in 1936 to ·03 and ·64 per mille in 1937. There was, however, a decrease in death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis) from ·31 per mille in 1936 to ·29 in 1937. The death rate from pneumonia was the same as in the previous year. 7·9 per cent. of the total provincial mortality was due to respiratory diseases against 7·7 per cent. in 1936.

Diseases.	Number.		Death rates per mille.		Percentage of increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of total deaths from respiratory diseases.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.		1936.	1937.
Pneumonia ..	49,155	48,927	0·98	0·98	±0	51·8	50·4
Pulmonary tuberculosis	15,266	14,668	0·31	0·29	−6·5	16·1	15·1
Whooping cough ..	1,247	1,519	0·02	0·03	+50·0	1·3	1·6
Other respiratory diseases ..	29,149	31,872	0·58	0·64	+10·3	30·7	32·9

72. **Seasonal incidence.**—In 1937, the highest mortality from respiratory diseases was recorded in December and the lowest in June. Compared with 1936, the death rates were higher in May, July, September, October, November and December. The rates were higher in every month against the average of the previous decade. The seasonal incidence does not seem to show invariableness in the recurrence of any event except that the highest mortality occurs on an average during the month of December.

Seasonal mortality from respiratory diseases.

Months.	Average, 1927—36.	1936.	1937.	Percentages of difference between 1936 and 1937.
January	6,221	9,395	8,803	−6·3
February	5,786	9,593	8,187	−14·7
March	6,208	9,898	9,155	−7·5
April	5,701	8,778	8,776	−0·1
May	4,828	6,919	7,287	+5·3
June	4,354	6,487	6,140	−5·4
July	4,562	6,282	6,346	+1·0
August	4,632	6,345	6,238	−1·7
September	4,617	6,324	6,575	+3·9
October	5,160	6,809	7,964	+17·0
November	6,285	8,367	9,891	+18·2
December	7,211	9,620	11,624	+20·8

73. **Respiratory diseases in districts.**—Twelve districts returned death rates from these causes above the provincial average (1·9 per mille). As usual, Calcutta with a death rate of 9·5 per mille in 1937 was at the top of the list, followed by Jalpaiguri (5·8), Darjeeling (4·2), Howrah (4·1) and Hooghly (4·0). Similarly, Malda as in the previous four years, with a death rate of ·5 per mille stood at the bottom. Compared with the average of the previous decade, all the districts showed an increase in death rates from respiratory diseases. Compared with the preceding year, the death rates were higher in 14, stationary in 6 and lower in the remaining 7 districts.

Death rates from respiratory diseases per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1927—36.	1937.	Increase + or decrease —(per mille).	1936.	Increase + or decrease —(per mille).
Calcutta ..	8·8	9·5	+ ·7	8·9	+ ·6
Jalpaiguri ..	3·7	5·8	+2·1	5·4	+ ·4
Howrah ..	3·6	4·1	+ ·5	4·1	±0
Darjeeling ..	3·0	4·2	+1·2	3·4	+ ·8
Hooghly ..	3·0	4·0	+1·0	3·8	+ ·2
Bankura ..	2·0	2·5	+ ·5	2·4	+ ·1
Burdwan ..	1·8	2·0	+ ·2	1·8	+ ·2
Birbhum ..	1·6	2·0	+ ·4	1·9	+ ·1
Dinajpur ..	1·5	2·9	+1·4	2·7	+ ·2
Midnapur ..	1·4	2·3	+ ·9	2·2	+ ·1
24-Parganas ..	1·4	2·0	+ ·6	1·9	+ ·1
Nadia ..	1·2	1·5	+ ·3	1·7	— ·2
Faridpur ..	1·2	1·8	+ ·6	1·8	±0
Bakarganj ..	1·0	2·7	+1·7	2·7	±0
Dacca ..	1·0	1·6	+ ·6	1·5	+ ·1
Rangpur ..	·9	1·5	+ ·6	1·5	±0
Noakhali ..	·9	1·2	+ ·3	1·3	— ·1
Jessore ..	·8	1·2	+ ·4	1·4	— ·2
Khulna ..	·8	1·0	+ ·2	1·0	±0
Bogra ..	·8	1·3	+ ·5	1·1	+ ·2
Pabna ..	·7	1·4	+ ·7	1·5	— ·1
Chittagong ..	·5	1·2	+ ·7	1·3	— ·1
Tippera ..	·5	·8	+ ·3	·7	+ ·1
Murshidabad ..	·5	·7	+ ·2	·8	— ·1
Rajshahi ..	·5	1·0	+ ·5	1·0	±0
Mymensingh ..	·5	·8	+ ·3	·9	— ·1
Malda ..	·3	·5	+ ·2	·4	+ ·1

74. **Respiratory diseases in urban and rural areas.**—The following statement will indicate that the mortality both in events and ratio

was uniformly higher in all towns, Calcutta and the rural areas, the percentages of increase being, respectively, 5·8, 6·7 and 6·2. Dacca with a death rate of 10·2 per mille was the worst sufferer from these causes, followed by Howrah (9·8), Calcutta (9·5) and Ramjibanpur (8·3). It is noticeable that the mortality from these diseases has been on an unfailingly progressive increase in this province from year to year.

Deaths and death rates from respiratory diseases.

	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—			
1936	18,129	10,211	76,688
1937	19,180	10,876	77,806
Death rates per mille—			
1936	5·2	8·9	1·6
1937	5·5	9·5	1·7

Pneumonia.

75. **General prevalence.**—The year 1937 was one of halt to the gradual increase in the mortality from this disease started from 1923. During this year, there was a slight drop in the mortality curve both in Calcutta and other towns although the onward march in the rural areas was feebly maintained. The death rates from this disease in the whole province and in the rural areas remained unaltered but in Calcutta and in other towns the rates decreased, respectively by 9·9 and 4·8 per cent. Only three towns (Jhalakati, Nalchiti and Noakhali) reported no death from pneumonia. Thirty-two towns recorded death rates above the provincial urban average (1·8 per mille) for pneumonia. The highest rate (5·8 per mille) was reported from Ramjibanpur in the Midnapur district, followed by Chandrakona (5·2) and Dacca (5·1). Ten other towns (Midnapur, Kharar, Khirpai, Arambagh, Basirhat, Chakdaha, Murshidabad, Satkhira, Debhatta and Sherpur in Bogra) reported deaths between 5 and 3 per mille. Titagarh and Pirojpur with ·1 each recorded the lowest rate.

Deaths and death rates from pneumonia.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936 ..	49,155	6,538	2,778	42,617
1937 ..	48,927	6,213	2,505	42,714
Death rates per mille—				
1936 ..	0·98	1·86	2·43	0·92
1937 ..	0·98	1·77	2·19	0·92

76. **Pneumonia in districts.**—In 12 districts, the death rate from pneumonia was higher than its provincial average (1·0 per mille). As usual, Jalpaiguri recorded the highest rate (4·4 per mille) followed by Hooghly (2·5) and Calcutta (2·1), and the lowest (·19) in Malda.

Compared with the previous year, the rates were higher in 15 districts, equal in one and lower in the remaining 11:—

Death rates from pneumonia per mille.

Districts.	1936.	1937.	Increase+ or decrease—.
Jalpaiguri	4·00	4·44	+·44
Hooghly	2·57	2·58	+·01
Calcutta	2·43	2·19	—·24
Dinajpur	1·82	1·84	+·02
Darjeeling	1·60	1·91	+·31
Howrah	1·52	1·29	—·23
Midnapur	1·50	1·59	+·09
Bankura	1·28	1·30	+·02
Bakarganj	1·23	1·03	—·20
Nadia	1·19	·90	—·29
24-Parganas	1·13	1·13	±0
Faridpur	1·06	1·08	+·02
Burdwan	1·03	1·14	+·11
Chittagong	·92	·90	—·02
Rangpur	·88	·94	+·06
Pabna	·85	·87	+·02
Jessore	·83	·62	—·21
Rajshahi	·72	·66	—·06
Bogra	·70	·87	+·17
Noakhali	·64	·58	—·06
Birbhum	·59	·66	+·07
Dacca	·55	·64	+·09
Khulna	·51	·47	—·04
Murshidabad	·43	·39	—·04
Mymensingh	·29	·28	—·01
Tippera	·29	·32	+·03
Malda	·17	·19	+·02

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

77. **General prevalence.**—Pulmonary tuberculosis took a toll of 14,668 lives from Bengal with a death rate of ·29 per mille in 1937 against 15,266 with a death rate of ·31 per mille in 1936. There was thus a decrease of 598 deaths or 6·5 per cent. in the death rate from this cause in the whole province. In the urban areas, the death rate from this cause showed an increase, 69·1 per cent. of which was claimed by Calcutta alone. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 8·3 per cent. in the rural mortality from this disease. Eight towns reported death rates above the provincial urban average (1·28 per mille) for pulmonary tuberculosis. The highest death rate (3·2) was reported from Darjeeling followed by Kurseong (3·0). Calcutta taken as a town with 2·7 per mille stood third on the list. No death from this disease was reported from 16 towns.

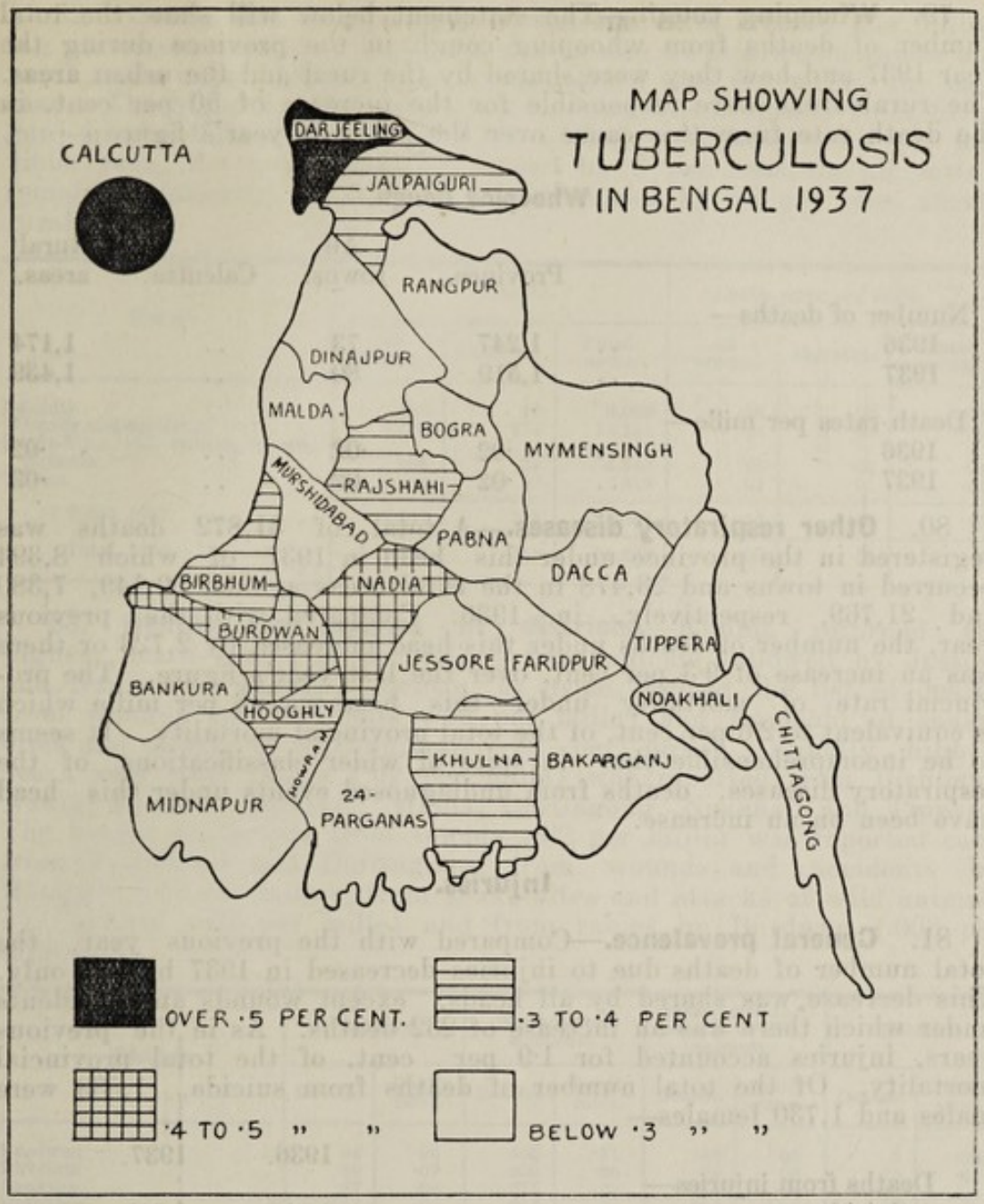
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936 ..	15,266	4,138	2,847	11,128
1937 ..	14,668	4,493	3,104	10,175
Death rates per mille—				
1936 ..	0·31	1·18	2·50	0·24
1937 ..	0·29	1·28	2·72	0·22

78. **Pulmonary tuberculosis in districts.**—As before, Calcutta taken as a district returned the highest death rate (2·72 per mille) from this disease in 1937 followed by Darjeeling (1·65). The death rates were higher in nine districts than the provincial average (·29). Compared with the previous year, six districts showed higher rates, lower in 16 and unchanged in five.

Death rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per mille.

Districts.	1936.	1937.	Increase + or decrease—.
Calcutta ..	2·50	2·72	+ ·22
Darjeeling ..	1·39	1·65	+ ·26
Howrah ..	·86	·81	— ·05
Jalpaiguri ..	·61	·62	+ ·01
Bankura ..	·52	·44	— ·08
Hooghly ..	·46	·45	— ·01
Dinajpur ..	·38	·33	— ·05
Burdwan ..	·31	·30	— ·01
Birbhum ..	·29	·27	— ·02
24-Parganas ..	·28	·34	+ ·06
Dacca ..	·28	·23	— ·05
Mymensingh ..	·27	·23	— ·04
Jessore ..	·25	·20	— ·05
Midnapur ..	·24	·23	— ·01
Khulna ..	·24	·24	±0
Pabna ..	·21	·20	— ·01
Nadia ..	·20	·20	±0
Rangpur ..	·20	·18	— ·02
Bogra ..	·15	·16	+ ·01
Tippera ..	·15	·12	— ·03
Murshidabad ..	·14	·10	— ·04
Faridpur ..	·14	·11	— ·03
Bakarganj ..	·14	·09	— ·05
Malda ..	·09	·09	± 0
Noakhali ..	·09	·09	± 0
Chittagong ..	·11	·11	± 0
Rajshahi ..	·08	·12	+ ·04


MAP SHOWING
TUBERCULOSIS
IN BENGAL 1937
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
MURSHIDABAD
RAJSHAHI
PABNA
DACCA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
BANKURA
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
CHITTAGONG
KHULNA
BAKARGANJ
MIDNAPUR
24-
PARGANAS
OVER ·5 PER CENT.
·3 TO ·4 PER CENT
·4 TO ·5 " "
BELOW ·3 " "

79. **Whooping cough.**—The statement below will show the total number of deaths from whooping cough in the province during the year 1937 and how they were shared by the rural and the urban areas. The rural areas were responsible for the increase of 50 per cent. in the death rate from this cause over the previous year's figure:—

Whooping Cough.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1936 ..	1,247	73	..	1,174
1937 ..	1,519	80	..	1,439
Death rates per mille—				
1936 ..	·02	·02	..	·02
1937 ..	·02	·02	..	·03

80. **Other respiratory diseases.**—A total of 31,872 deaths was registered in the province under this head in 1937 of which 8,394 occurred in towns and 23,478 in the rural areas against 29,149, 7,380 and 21,769, respectively, in 1936. Compared with the previous year, the number of deaths under this head increased by 2,723 or there was an increase of 9·3 per cent. over the last year's figure. The provincial rate of mortality under this head was ·6 per mille which is equivalent to 2·6 per cent. of the total provincial mortality. It seems to be incomprehensible that in spite of wider classifications of the respiratory diseases, deaths from undiagnosed events under this head have been on an increase.

Injuries.

81. **General prevalence.**—Compared with the previous year, the total number of deaths due to injuries decreased in 1937 by 22 only. This decrease was shared by all heads, except wounds and accidents under which there was an increase of 232 deaths. As in the previous years, injuries accounted for 1·9 per cent. of the total provincial mortality. Of the total number of deaths from suicide, 1,539 were males and 1,730 females—

	1936.	1937.
Deaths from injuries—		
Suicide	3,338	3,269
Wounds and accidents ..	14,458	14,690
Snake-bite and attacks of wild animals	4,554	4,454
Rabies	646	561
Total ..	22,996	22,974
Death rates per mille—		
Suicide	0·07	0·06
Wounds and accidents ..	0·29	0·29
Snake-bite and attacks of wild animals	0·09	0·09
Rabies	0·01	0·01
Total ..	0·46	0·46

82. **Deaths due to injuries in towns and rural areas.**—The following statement furnishes details of deaths due to injuries in towns and rural areas under different heads with death rate per mille in each case. The highest death rate from injuries was returned from Sirajganj in the Pabna district (2·9 per mille). Compared with the previous year, the death rate increased by 8 per cent. in all towns, remained stationary in Calcutta but decreased by 2·2 per cent. in the rural areas.

Causes.	Deaths.			Death rates per mille.		
	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Suicides ..	213	40	3,056	·06	·03	·07
Wounds and accidents ..	1,556	674	13,134	·44	·59	·28
Snake-bites and attacks of wild animals ..	106	24	4,348	·03	·02	·09
Rabies ..	42	17	519	·01	·01	·01
Total, 1937 ..	1,917	755	21,057	·54	·66	·45
Total, 1936 ..	1,758	761	21,238	·50	·66	·46

83. **Deaths from injuries in districts.**—Khulna returned the highest death rate (·16 per mille) from suicide followed by Jessore and Nadia (·15 each). Calcutta, as usual, topped the list of deaths from wounds and accidents (·59 per mille) and Rajshahi of snake-bites and attacks of wild animals (·22 per mille). Equally highest death rate from rabies (·02 per mille) was reported from Birbhum, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Malda, Chittagong, Noakhali and Tippera. The lowest death rate from suicide (·02 per mille) was reported each from Jalpaiguri and Chittagong, from wounds and accidents by Rangpur (·15 per mille), from snake-bites and attacks of wild animals by Calcutta (·02 per mille) and from rabies by Burdwan (·003 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 ..	94	·06	495	·31	146	·09	5	·003
Birbhum ..	69	·07	250	·26	79	·08	15	·02
Bankura ..	87	·08	275	·25	156	·14	13	·01
Midnapur ..	134	·05	955	·34	369	·13	28	·01
Hooghly ..	121	·11	342	·31	161	·14	8	·01
Howrah ..	138	·12	495	·45	63	·06	5	·004
24-Parganas ..	299	·11	1,034	·37	390	·14	36	·01
Calcutta ..	40	·03	674	·59	24	·02	17	·01
Nadia ..	229	·15	455	·30	285	·19	26	·02
Murshidabad ..	133	·10	445	·32	292	·21	11	·01
Jessore ..	253	·15	383	·23	205	·12	25	·01
Khulna ..	257	·16	504	·31	249	·15	35	·02
Rajshahi ..	106	·07	391	·27	316	·22	7	·005
Dinajpur ..	90	·05	443	·25	224	·13	30	·02
Jalpaiguri ..	21	·02	162	·16	61	·06	4	·004
Darjeeling ..	24	·07	63	·20	10	·03	..	..
Rangpur ..	99	·04	401	·15	165	·06	27	·01
Bogra ..	72	·07	261	·24	133	·12	8	·01
Pabna ..	97	·07	450	·31	162	·11	20	·01
Malda ..	46	·04	286	·27	120	·11	17	·02
Dacca ..	150	·04	685	·20	108	·03	24	·01
Mymensingh ..	217	·04	1,264	·25	181	·03	51	·01
Faridpur ..	184	·08	595	·25	165	·07	26	·01
Bakarganj ..	80	·03	724	·25	161	·05	14	·005
Chittagong ..	37	·02	800	·44	62	·03	31	·02
Noakhali ..	73	·04	929	·54	85	·05	27	·02
Tippera ..	119	·04	929	·30	82	·03	51	·02

84. **All other causes.**—219,971 deaths were registered in the province in 1937 as having been due to "all other causes" against 209,189 in 1936. Of these, 28,356 occurred in towns and 191,615 in the rural areas, against 26,685 and 182,504, respectively, in 1936. The death rates in 1937 were 4·4 per mille provincial, 8·1 urban and 4·1 rural against 4·2, 7·6 and 3·9, respectively, in 1936. The following statement will furnish their comparative details both in number and ratio for the years 1936 and 1937:—

All other causes.

	Deaths.				Death rates per mille.			
	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Beri Beri—								
1936 ..	2,030	661	467	1,369	·04	·19	·41	·03
1937 ..	1,697	661	487	1,036	·03	·19	·43	·02
Acute poliomyelitis—								
1936 ..	1,071	24	..	1,047	·02	·01	..	·02
1937 ..	1,002	4	..	998	·02	·001	..	·02
Diphtheria—								
1936 ..	410	128	89	282	·01	·04	·08	·006
1937 ..	550	168	111	382	·01	·05	·10	·01
Chicken-pox—								
1936 ..	1,369	29	..	1,340	·03	·01	..	·03
1937 ..	1,130	8	..	1,122	·02	·002	..	·02
Mumps—								
1936 ..	154	4	..	150	·003	·001	..	·003
1937 ..	132	7	..	125	·003	·002	..	·003
Tuberculosis of joints—								
1936 ..	165	30	..	135	·003	·01	..	·003
1937 ..	137	28	..	109	·003	·01	..	·002
Other tubercular diseases—								
1936 ..	696	277	200	419	·01	·08	·17	·01
1937 ..	683	321	253	362	·01	·09	·22	·01
Leprosy—								
1936 ..	494	35	20	459	·01	·01	·02	·01
1937 ..	934	51	15	883	·02	·01	·01	·02
Cancer—								
1936 ..	703	452	372	251	·01	·13	·33	·005
1937 ..	691	320	203	371	·01	·09	·18	·01
Child-birth—								
1936 ..	16,581	739	134	15,842	·33	·21	·12	·34
1937 ..	17,857	789	111	17,068	·36	·22	·10	·37
Other causes—								
1936 ..	185,516	24,306	12,013	161,210	3·71	6·92	10·53	3·47
1937 ..	195,158	25,999	12,816	169,159	3·91	7·40	11·23	3·64
Total—								
1936 ..	209,189	26,685	13,295	1,82,504	4·19	7·60	11·65	3·93
1937 ..	219,971	28,356	13,996	1,91,615	4·41	8·07	12·27	4·13

85. **Anti-leprosy work in districts and towns.**—Under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, anti-leprosy work was undertaken by the local bodies in several parts of Bengal and more than 200 leprosy clinics worked in the province. The Association has been pursuing a policy of consolidation rather than of expansion. Owing to the large amount of survey work done by the supervising officers of the Association, it was not possible for them to visit many leprosy clinics in the province during the year. The following clinics were, however, visited:—

1. Ausgram in the Burdwan District.
2. Gangajalghati and Sanbandha in the Bankura district.
3. Berhampur, Bhagawangola and Bahara in the Murshidabad district.
4. Malda Clinic in the Malda district.
5. Dacca Municipal Clinic in the Dacca district.
6. Garden Reach Workshop's Clinic in the 24-Parganas district.
7. Tramway Company's Clinic in Calcutta.
8. Silda and Chandri Clinics in the Midnapur district.

The following municipalities were also visited by them to discuss with the municipal authorities the question of leprosy in their areas:—(1) Berhampur, (2) Jangipur, (3) Basirhat, (4) Jalpaiguri, (5) Chandpur, (6) Dacca and (7) Narayanganj. Further a course of lectures to the senior students of the following medical schools was given:—(1) Mymensingh, (2) Jalpaiguri, (3) Bankura, (4) Calcutta Medical School, (5) Chittagong, (6) Campbell Medical School, (7) Burdwan and (8) Dacca. Besides, a lecture on leprosy was given to the medical men in Darjeeling. During the year 1937, Health Exhibitions held at Brahmanbaria, Rangpur, Contai and Bishnupur were also attended by the staff of the Association.

During the year the staff of the Bankura Investigation Centre continued the work and practically completed the detailed epidemiological study of leprosy in the area consisting of Junbedia Union Board and part of the Achuria Union Board. A population of 10,000 was thoroughly examined and all possible information gathered about the presence and absence of leprosy in individuals and in families at that time. In this population of 10,000 over four hundred cases of leprosy of various types were detected. All records not only of cases of leprosy but also of all healthy people were prepared and the data for careful statistical study of leprosy in the area obtained.

86. **Anthrax.**—The outbreak of anthrax amongst cattle in the Khata village, P. S. Gangajalghati, was reported from the Bankura district. Twenty attacks and 17 deaths from the disease were reported during the year. The district board of Bankura took necessary measures for the prevention and control of the disease as recommended by the Bengal Public Health Department. Under section 144, Cr. P. C., the Subdivisional Officer of Bankura issued an injunction prohibiting all traffic in hyde and skinning of dying cattle in the affected areas. The disease was also reported to have occurred among cattle and human beings (1 only recorded) in the Noakhali district. The human cases were reported to have contracted the disease by partaking of meat of diseased animals. One human case said to have got the infection through ulcerated fingers during the skinning of a diseased animal was reported to have recovered after a long duration of illness.

Chapter IV.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

87(*a*) **Ganga Sagar Mela.**—It was held from the 12th to the 14th January 1937. Adequate sanitary and medical arrangements were made conjointly by the district board and the Bengal Public Health Department. Some voluntary organisations and also a batch of students from the Medical College rendered useful services. The Calcutta Port Health Department in co-operation with the Corporation of Calcutta, and the Bengal Public Health Department took effective steps in inoculating the intending pilgrims against cholera and vaccinating them against small-pox at the embarkation ground. About the same number of pilgrims as in 1936 assembled at the mela. Similar measures of alignments for the purpose of sanitary supervision as in the previous year were adopted in the mela grounds. Adequate number of trench latrine seats were provided for the pilgrims which, however, failed to prevent promiscuous defœcation. As regards water-supply, the provision was inadequate. It is necessary to improve it by excavation of another tank in the mela ground and also by increasing the number of distributing cisterns from 14 to 20. Only one case of cholera occurred at the mela, which was not fatal. 537 inoculations were performed at the mela among the pilgrims. There was no case of smallpox. There was another case of diarrhoea admitted to the isolation ward. 600 cases of various causes were treated at the temporary dispensary. Effective watch was kept to prevent the sale of adulterated foodstuffs at the mela.

(*b*) **Nangalbund mela.**—It was held on the 17th and the 18th April 1937. About 90,000 pilgrims assembled at the mela. The District Health Officer and the Assistant Director of Public Health, Dacca Circle, were present at the mela, the former had a staff of three reserve medical officers, a member of the vaccination inspecting staff, three Sanitary Inspectors, one Sanitary Supervisor, two hemoeopaths, 12 vaccinators, 2 compounders and several sweepers and domes with him. Arrangement for drinking water-supply was made as in the previous year. The tanks in the neighbouring villages were duly chlorinated and disinfected from time to time. Separate arrangements for male and female trench latrines were made for the pilgrims. Effective steps were taken to prevent the sale of adulterated foodstuffs. Two cases of cholera and three of diarrhœa occurred at the mela. One of the cholera cases proved fatal while the other was cured. There was no case of small-pox in the mela ground. 467 primary and 5,865 revaccinations were performed among the pilgrims.

From a public health point of view, the weakest point in connection with this mela is that most of the pilgrims arrive in boats in which they live and they use the river water which they pollute for bathing and cooking. The conditions being very favourable for an outbreak of cholera epidemic, the boat population should as a whole be inoculated as a compulsory measure under the Indian Epidemic Diseases Act which should be enforced in time as a precautionary measure. The drinking water taps should also be increased to 100.

Chapter V.

URBAN SANITATION AND WATER-SUPPLIES.

88. **Sanitary administration in municipal areas.**—A total of 24 Health Officers and 104 Sanitary Inspectors excluding those in Calcutta were employed during 1937 in the municipalities of Bengal as it was in the previous year. Twenty-eight municipalities had neither a Health Officer nor a Sanitary Inspector, owing to limited income. The posts of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Santipur and Dinajpur municipalities still continued to remain vacant.

During the year 1937, four Assistant Directors of Public Health remained in charge, rsepectively, of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca Circles. The following statement shows the number of inspections made by them during the year under report:—

Assistant Directors of Public Health.	Municipal inspections.	Health circle inspections.	Special inspections.
Burdwan Circle	15	32	50
Presidency Circle	12	19	78
Rajshahi Circle	2	31	32
Dacca Circle	13	54	26

Finance.—The financial aspect of public health administration, as dealt with in the next paragraphs, is based on the reports of the working of municipalities in Bengal during the financial year 1936-37, the population being according to the 1931 census.

(*a*) *Municipal income.*—During the year 1936-37, there were 118 municipalities in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, with a total number of rate-payers of 373,954, the percentage to total population being 16·2 against 15·3 in the previous year. Excluding the opening balance and extraordinary income and debts, the total income was Rs. 96,05,805 against Rs. 92,26,524 in the previous year, the average for each municipality amounting to Rs. 81,405 and that per head of population to Rs. 4-1-4, against Rs. 78,191 and Rs. 3-15-2, respectively, in 1935-36. The total receipts including the opening balance were Rs. 1,25,88,630 against Rs. 1,27,52,947 in the previous year. The opening balance stood at Rs. 19,62,714 and the extraordinary income and debts at Rs. 10,20,111 against Rs. 21,75,707 and Rs. 13,50,716, respectively, in the previous year. The total income excluding opening balance, thus, showed an increase of Rs. 3,79,281 or 4·1 per cent. and the total receipts including the opening balance showed a decrease of Rs. 1,64,317 or 1·3 per cent. over the previous year. The average incidence of taxation per head of population showed a slow but steady increase. It was Rs. 3-3-9 in 1934-35; Rs. 3-4-6 in 1935-36, and Rs. 3-5-0 in the year under review.

(*b*) *Municipal expenditure.*—The total expenditure (excluding extraordinary and debt) in 1936-37 was Rs. 95,52,075 against Rs. 92,01,785 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,50,290 or 3·8 per cent. The subjoined table shows the expenditure under several heads in proportion to the total receipts including the opening balance for the year:—

Works.	Total expenditure during 1936-37.	Percentage proportion to the total receipts.		Increase(+) or decrease (−).
		1935-36.	1936-37.	
Sanitary works	49,55,394	37·0	39·4	+2·4
Public safety	8,07,558	7·0	6·4	−0·6
Roads	10,86,713	8·2	8·6	+0·4
All other requirements ..	27,02,410	20·0	21·5	+1·5

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

Items of expenditure.	Total expenditure during 1936-37.	Average expenditure per head of population.		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).
		1935-36.	1936-37.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Conservancy ..	24,38,844	1·031=1 0 5·9	1·037=1 0 7·1	+0·6
Water-supply ..	11,87,191	0·421=0 6 8·8	0·505=0 8 1·0	+19·9
Drainage ..	3,68,388	0·165=0 2 7·7	0·157=0 2 6·1	−4·9
Disposal of dead (including burial ground, etc.).	49,056	0·027=0 0 5·2	0·021=0 0 4·0	−22·2
Markets and slaughter houses.	54,112	0·019=0 0 3·6	0·023=0 0 4·4	+21·0
Medical relief (hospitals, epidemic charges).	4,27,404	0·185=0 3 0	0·182=0 2 10·9	−1·6
Vaccination ..	50,545	0·019=0 0 3·6	0·021=0 0 4·0	+10·5
Charge on account of Health Officers, etc.	2,20,822	0·091=0 1 5·4	0·094=0 1 6·0	+3·3
Registration of births and deaths.	22,217	0·0088=0 0 1·7	0·0095=0 0 1·9	+7·9
Other sanitary requirements.	1,36,815	0·046=0 0 8·8	0·058=0 0 11·1	+26·1
Total ..	49,55,394	2·0128=2 0 2·7	2·107=2 1 8·5	+4·6

Compared with the previous year, the expenditure decreased in 1936-37 under heads drainage, disposal of dead (including burial ground, etc.) and medical relief (hospitals, epidemic charges) but increased under the remaining heads. The total expenditure on sanitary works increased by 5·03 per cent. The aggregate expenditure

incurred by some of the municipalities during the year 1936-37 on certain subsidiary heads is shown below:—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
(1) Anti-malaria measures	20,238	21,537
(2) Public health propaganda work including health exhibition	1,752	1,229
(3) Infectious diseases hospitals ..	26,130	26,262

The expenditure incurred during 1936-37 on main sanitary schemes of municipalities was as follows:—

	Rs.
Garden Reach water-supply	9,900
Baranagar water-supply improvement	7,240
Dacca waterworks improvement	22,316
Dacca drainage	9,936
Darjeeling conservancy	5,000
Kurseong water-supply improvement	9,176
Krishnagar drainage improvement	5,294
Jessore water-supply	7,277
Sherpur (Mymensingh) conservancy	8,971
Jamalpur conservancy	7,155

Chapter VI.

RURAL SANITATION.

89. **Rural sanitation.**—(*a*) The Bengal rural public health organisation scheme continued to work satisfactorily in 25 districts. During the year 1937, all the 575 health circles in the various districts except Darjeeling worked with trained Sanitary Inspectors and a few Assistant Health Officers. The Assistant Directors of Public Health inspected 136 of these health circles during 1937. The rural Sanitary Inspectors examined 203,576 pupils in 6,311 schools in 25 districts during 1937. About 15,260 samples of food articles seized in the rural areas under the Bengal Food Adulteration Act were analysed in various public health laboratories revealing a high percentage of adulteration, especially in the case of milk and milk products as in the previous year.

(*b*) The system of registration, collection and transmission of vital statistics still continued to work unsatisfactorily, although the experiments with the two alternative systems were carried out with comparatively satisfactory results in twelve districts.

(*c*) 14,39,588 anti-cholera inoculations were performed in the rural areas of the Presidency during the year under review, the cholera mortality having decreased from 72,246 in 1936 to 30,949 in 1937. There was a decrease of 9,726 deaths from smallpox in the rural areas, as compared with the previous year.

(*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.

Anti-malaria schemes for permanently improving the malaria condition were called from all the districts in the Bengal Public Health Department circular No. 57M., dated the 19th June 1936. Several districts have not yet submitted any schemes while the schemes received from some other districts have been referred for revision and resubmission as they were found to be defective.

Several schemes for the Rangpur, Pabna and Midnapur have already been recommended to the Government while some schemes for Mymensingh, Pabna, Malda, Burdwan and Chittagong have been forwarded to the Irrigation Department for their approval.

(*e*) Dai-training classes were held in 25 districts and the total number of indigenous dais trained in rural areas during the year was 1,238.

The present system of training of indigenous dais having not been found to be satisfactory, the following improvements have been recommended:—

(1) Insistence on the training being imparted by lady doctors and health visitors where available instead of by male doctors.

(2) Encouraging the establishment of increased number of maternity and child welfare centres both in urban and rural areas for which a scheme has been prepared and is now under consideration for adoption.

90. **District boards' income and expenditure.**—The total income excluding the opening balance of the 26 district boards in the Presidency with an aggregate population of 46,601,794 was Rs. 1,61,14,574 in 1936-37 against Rs. 1,62,68,399 in the previous year, the average income of each district board being Rs. 6,19,791. The total receipts from all sources including the opening balance during the year was Rs. 2,49,80,947 against Rs. 2,36,40,729 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 1,53,825 or ·9 per cent. in the total income and an increase of Rs. 13,40,218 or 5·6 in the total receipts than the previous year. The opening balance was Rs. 61,05,147 against Rs. 54,65,356 in the preceding year. The average incidence of income per head of population was 5 annas and 6 pies in 1936-37 against 5 annas and 7 pies in the previous year. The total expenditure excluding debts amounted to Rs. 1,68,01,750 during the year under report against Rs. 1,59,73,119 in the year preceding, showing an increase of Rs. 8,28,631 or 5·2 per cent. The following table shows the proportion of expenditure on some of the main heads to total receipts:—

Heads.	Total expenditure during 1936-37.	Percentage proportions to total receipts.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
		1935-36.	1936-37.	
	Rs.			
Communications	45,32,546	18·8	18·1	−·7
Water-supply	9,41,634	3·4	3·8	+·4
Buildings	3,63,762	1·7	1·4	−·3
Drainage	57,794	0·1	0·2	+·1
Sanitation	19,65,203	8·1	7·9	−·2
Vaccination	2,56,500	1·0	1·0	± 0
Public Works	73,33,974	30·0	29·4	−·6

While 29·4 per cent. of the total receipts were expended on public works, only 8·9 per cent. or 9·3 pies per head of population were spent on sanitation including 1·0 per cent. or 1 pie per head of population on vaccination in the year under review.

91. **Village Self-Government.**—*Union Boards.*—The total number of union boards in the Bengal Presidency increased from 4,810 in 1935-36 to 4,895 in 1936-37. The total income from union rates levied under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act amounted to Rs. 73,12,410 against Rs. 70,04,078 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 3,08,332. The total income of union boards excluding the opening balance rose from Rs. 93,96,267 in 1935-36 to Rs. 98,03,200 in 1936-37. The total expenditure of union boards rose from Rs. 94,31,282 in 1935-36 to Rs. 96,67,239 in 1936-37, of which Rs. 49,01,605 or more than half was spent on dafadars and choukidars. Of the expenditure incurred in carrying out the miscellaneous purposes of the Act during the year 1936-37, about Rs. 6,66,640 were spent on roads, Rs. 8,47,949 on water-supply, Rs. 86,652 on drainage, Rs. 76,204 on conservancy, Rs. 3,08,987 on schools and Rs. 2,60,388 on dispensaries. Compared with the previous year, the expenditure on all the items of work of public utility showed an increase. There was a closing balance of Rs. 11,14,478 against Rs. 9,77,864 of the preceding

year. The total amount paid by district boards to union boards was raised from Rs. 4,83,949 in 1935-36 to Rs. 5,19,726 in 1936-37.

92. **Housing conditions, town and village planning.**—It is a well-known fact that man is susceptible to his environmental conditions. If he grows and lives his life amidst wretched home conditions, he cannot develop into a strong vigorous manhood. The housing conditions in this province are far from being satisfactory. The vast majority of the municipalities have not adopted suitable bye-laws even for buildings let alone for planning their towns, but what is worse, that hardly anything has been done with regard to village planning or for housing in the villages. Villages have grown up haphazardly and no supervision or control is exercised with regard to construction of homesteads. A Village Planning Act in order to regulate the laying down of new villages, remodelling wherever possible in part or in whole the existing villages where necessary and for the construction of individual homesteads is very necessary now. A good deal of education of the public is necessary in this matter. Models of villages and of individual houses should be utilised for educating the public but at the back of this education there will have to be a suitable legislation.

In urban area, little over three millions of people live in different types of buildings which may be classified as follows:—

(*i*) entirely of bricks,

(*ii*) partly of bricks and partly of corrugated sheets or tiles,

(*iii*) entirely of corrugated sheets,

(*iv*) daub and whattle,

(*v*) mud walls with thatched roofing,

(*vi*) bamboo walls and thatched roofing.

In urban area, excepting that of Calcutta proper, buildings have been growing up haphazardly without any kind of systematic planning. Even in Calcutta, the outskirts are full of very insanitary overcrowded bustees. As a matter of fact, out of 118 municipalities excluding Calcutta, only 19 have framed bye-laws and promulgated them. An enquiry was made from all the municipalities with regard to the building bye-laws and the result is as follows:—

Number of municipalities from whom no reply has been received as yet	14
Number of municipalities from whom replies have been received but they are not willing to frame building bylaws	30
Number of municipalities who have not framed any by-laws but are willing to do so	25
Number of municipalities who are framing the bylaws ..	13
Number of municipalities who have framed bylaws and have applied to Government for their sanction ..	17
Number of municipalities who have framed bylaws and have promulgated them	19

From the above it will be seen that conditions in respect of the construction of buildings are very unsatisfactory. The urban areas

are becoming very congested, especially those which are becoming industrialised. As mentioned above, many local authorities have no building bye-laws and this helps in haphazard construction of houses with no regard to adequate ventilation, damp-proofing, outlet for smoke from the kitchen and to drainage. All these undoubtedly react unfavourably upon the health of the inhabitants, more so upon the pregnant mothers and the infants. This is further very seriously aggravated by the overcrowding in the individual homes, partly due to low standard of living and partly due to lack of suitable accommodation. Not only two or three families live in a house which really is fit for only a single family, but two or three generations live in the same room. Such conditions can only be unhealthy.

In the rural area, where over 47 millions of people live, the absence of a Village Planning Act and the lack of desire and initiative on the part of the population itself has resulted in haphazard growth of homesteads with innumerable breeding places of mosquitoes caused by excavating the ground indiscriminately all over the village for obtaining spoil earth for building huts and other insanitary conditions with the result that the health of the rural population is very much poor. Certain powers have been given to union boards for dealing with the insanitary houses under the Village Self-Government Act; but very little action has been taken under this Act. Every year about half a million deaths occur from malaria alone. Probably tuberculosis is also increasing, especially in areas where malaria has been on the increase for the last few years.

An enquiry was made from the district boards as to the housing conditions of the rural areas on the following with the result mentioned under each:—

(1) Improvement Trust or other bodies existing—Nil.

(2) Building Societies or other voluntary organisation—Nil.

(3) Industrial housing scheme—Nil.

The district board of Darjeeling alone has reported the existence of an Advisory Station Committee in Kalimpong.

The following suggestions are therefore put forward for the improvement of the present state of affairs with regard to the housing conditions both in the urban and rural areas:—

(1) All the municipalities should adopt suitable bye-laws.

(2) The following legislations should be enacted:—

(*a*) Village Planning Act, and

(*b*) Small Town Planning Act.

Chapter VII.

MALARIA.

Ludlowii menace to Calcutta and its suburbs.

93. (A) **Survey.**—During the year 1937 intensive surveys for the detection of *A. ludlowii* breeding places were carried out as before in Calcutta and its environs, as also the areas lying on the banks of the Hooghly, Bidyadhari and Ichamati.

(1) In Calcutta the species was discovered in the localities known as Satpukur and Sinthi and Ghughudanga, all within Ward 31, as also Gobra under Ward 18 for the first time during the year and there was an outbreak of malaria of moderate intensity in the area, the spleen rate rising to 16·6 in Sinthi. In addition, Ultadanga, Bagmari, Maniktola, Nebugola, Pagladanga, Tangra and Topsia (the part lying to the north of storm water channel) involving Wards 18, 28 and 29 were also breeding the species and as a result the localities suffered from malaria badly.

(2) The canals flowing through the city such as the New Cut (Shambazar) Canal and the Circular Canal towards Beliaghata were noted to be breeding the species during the early part of the year.

(3) In the Salt Lake area regular weekly surveys throughout the year under review showed that almost all the villages bordering the lake were involved in the ludlowii-breeding at one time or the other although the intensity of breeding was considerably lowered by our control operations. Some additional villages such as Chaprasibad, Sahebarabad and Boinchtola were included in our regular monthly surveys.

(4) In the outside areas, the breeding of *A. ludlowii* was intensive in Matla (Canning) and the adjoining places like Taldi, Lakshmipur, Ghutiarisarif, Piali and as far inwards as Champahati. Diamond Harbour, Hotar, Kalinagar, Sangrampur, Baruipur (Suryapur), Joynagar-Majilpur, Garia, Jadavpur and Dhakuria, all being on the southern sections of the Eastern Bengal Railway showed the infestation during the year. A new finding for the year on this section was Akra about 13 miles from Calcutta. In Budge Budge the breeding was detected from Joychandipur only; Caledonian Jute Mill not far from Budge Budge also had some breeding. Every station of Uluberia to Bauria section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway lying on the right bank of the river Hooghly gave some positive findings in the year. Sankrail along the same bank was also badly involved in the breeding during the year. Bally, Konnagar and Baidyabati also on the right bank of the river Hooghly but served by East Indian Railway began to breed the species for the first time. Serakole and Sivanipur under Kalighat-Falta Railway, and several stations on the Baraset-Basirhat Railway such as Hashnabad, Taki, Basirhat, Baguiati, Nandipur and Patipukur were also breeding the species. In villages Srirampur,

Chandipur and Kharghachi under Bhangore P. S., breeding of the species was going on unabated. A new area surveyed was the bank on the Khulna side of the river Ichamati and along that bank the villages Sripur and Char Rahimpur (under Debhata P. S.) were having the species.

(5) Adults of the species were found to prevail in almost every area in Calcutta and Salt Lake known to be breeding the species but their number fell considerably towards the close of the year owing to the *anti-ludlowii* measures pursued in the areas. In the outside areas also adults were prevailing in almost every known *ludlowii*-zone mentioned above.

(6) Adults were noted to be transported to the city by trains from Uluberia, Falta and Basirhat as in the previous years.

(7) During the year about 80 places bordering the Salt Lake, and along Hashnabad and Canning sections were surveyed for enlarged spleen, and spleen rates in some places were very high, as for instance, in Dhapa, the rate was 61·0, Topsia and Tangra each 62·1, Taldi 46·7, Hashnabad, Taki 26·8.

(8) An infection rate of 3·2 was found amongst *A. ludlowii* caught in nature in September 1937 only, although dissections of about 500 mosquitoes were carried out every month during the last six months of the year.

(B) **Control.**—(1) *Salt Lake area.*—Control operations in the Salt Lake area were continued throughout the year 1937 with temporary suspension of work for a fortnight in July owing to the unfortunate delay in intimating the formal sanction of the Calcutta Corporation of their contribution towards the expense of the *anti-ludlowii* measures in the area. On the whole the work progressed satisfactorily considering the difficulties the control staff had to face in the beginning. There has been widespread recognition of the benefit of the work from the people in the localities, and the number of times *ludlowii* breeding detected in the lake area in November 1937 showed that the number decreased to less than one-third from what it was in November 1936, exactly a year ago. The *ludlowii* larvæ collected from the control area were mostly in their immature stages and were few in number. The incidence of adults also fell considerably; the proportion of *ludlowii* adults on an average was about .10 per cent. only of the total catch during the transmission season of the year under review. The improvement in the malaria situation was evident from the lowering of the splenic indices of some of the villages within the Salt Lake Control area during 1937 as compared with the previous years.

Splenic Index of villages located within the Salt Lake control areas.

Village.	Years.	
	1936.	1937.
Topsia	35·2	22·4
Dhapa	89·8	57·0
Pagladanga	38·0	17·9
Goalbari	20·0	18·8
Kristopur	..	2·3

(2) *Calcutta Corporation.*—The Mosquito Controlling Officer of the Calcutta Corporation was kept regularly informed of the *ludlowii* breeding within the Corporation jurisdiction for his action. The breeding of *ludlowii* in the city especially in Wards 18, 28, 29 and 31 still existed, and the eastern fringes of Calcutta suffered severely from malaria and the disease was spreading more and more inwards. The spleen indices in the *ludlowii*-infected wards of Calcutta were very high as pointed out elsewhere.

(3) *Budge Budge.*—The control work at Budge Budge proceeded uninterruptedly with the contributions from the local mills, the municipality and the district board of 24-Parganas, and the area was kept remarkably free from *ludlowii* mosquitoes. During the year 1937, *ludlowii*-breeding was recorded once only within the control zone. There was no epidemic of malaria in the area, and the dispensary figures for malaria in the locality were negligible.

(4) *Other areas.*—*Ludlowii* control operations were carried out as before in the Uluberia-Bauria section under the supervision of the Malariologist, Bengal-Nagpur Railway with contributions from some of the local mills, district board of Howrah and the railway itself. Intimation of the breeding in the area detected by our survey staff was constantly supplied to the railway authorities and prompt steps were taken to stop the breeding. The work in the area progressed satisfactorily as revealed from the detection of very few positive breeding places in the area by our staff. There was no outbreak of malaria here in the year under review.

Other railways serving the city, the district boards of 24-Parganas and Howrah, the Irrigation Department as also several municipalities took up *ludlowii* control measures in their areas on receipt of our periodic reports of *ludlowii* findings in their areas.

94. **The Bengal Malaria Research Laboratory.**—During the year 1937, several investigations were carried out. The tests on the Entoray machine which had been started in October 1936, were continued till September 1937. In connection with these tests, the collections of two Entoray machines were sorted out daily and the number of mosquitoes caught was recorded. Such of the collections as were in a good condition were identified individually. The number of mosquitoes identified from the Entoray during the year was 19,112. The results of the experiments are briefly summarised here:—

(1) It was observed that a large number of species of mosquitoes were caught by the "Entoray" apparatus. Nearly all the species known from the area were observed in the catches made by the machine. Several species that were considered to be rare as well as those that were not known to occur in or near the locality were caught in fair numbers.

(2) The catches made during the first hour after dusk generally contained a large number of mosquitoes than those made during other hours of the night. The "Campus" type was observed to catch more mosquitoes than the "Jardin" type. The catches were often very large even within the period of one hour. On certain evenings over 5,000 mosquitoes were caught by the "Campus" during the first hour. The catches were higher during periods of favourable atmospheric conditions than during periods when weather conditions were adverse.

(3) The number of mosquitoes caught by the "Entoray" was very high during October to December 1936 and fell to a low level during January and February 1937. There was a rise during March and April, 1937 after which number was low till the close of the period of observations (September 1937).

(4) Hand catches made in cattle-sheds during the first three months of these tests did not show any difference in the incidence of resting mosquitoes in the experimental and control areas.

(5) The average incidence of Anopheles larvæ per breeding place in the village of Malkapur (experimental area) showed a significant reduction during the test year. Similarly also its spleen rates showed a significant reduction as compared with the control village Ukhila.

As judged from the available evidence, the density of larvæ and spleen rate both appear to have been reduced by about one-sixth during the year of test at Malkapur where the "Entoray" apparatus was in operation. A detail report on the tests carried out with the Entoray machine is being published separately.

Blood films collected at the treatment centre in Jagaddal continued to be examined for malaria parasites. Tests were also made on the efficacy of certain patent preparations in the treatment of malaria. Three drugs were tested, namely, (1) "Sarva Jwara Nivarany", (2) "Anocre" and (3) "Ionised Quinine". "Pyrocide 20", an extract of Pyrethrum flowers was tested for its efficiency as an insecticide against mosquitoes. "Cuprous Cyanide" was tested for its efficacy as a larvicide when dusted over water in the same manner as Parisgreen.

The following is a statement of the number of specimens examined in the laboratory:—

Number of mosquito larvæ identified ...	82,376
Number of adult mosquitoes collected during surveys identified	1,684
Number of adult mosquitoes caught by the Entoray apparatus and identified	19,112
Number of mosquitoes identified and dissected for malarial infection (including experimental infection) ...	2,597

95. **Saili Field Malaria Research Laboratory.**—This laboratory which had been started in April 1930 with a view to ascertain the seasonal infectivity of different species of Anophelines in the Jalpaiguri Duars, was closed down in July 1937. In order to determine the seasonal variation of the anopheline mosquitoes and their natural rate of infectivity, adult mosquitoes were systematically collected from all likely places within the area under investigation. The different species of anophelines thus collected were duly identified and recorded daily during the 7 years of the investigation. They were subsequently dissected for the presence of infection in their salivary glands and stomachs. From a review of the adult collection made during a period of about 7 years from April 1930 to July 1937, as many as 24 species of anopheline mosquitoes were found to be prevalent in the area concerned. Of these 24 species *A. barbirostis* and *A. pallidus* could be found in the larval stage only. *A. minimus* was the commonest species that was freely caught in the area. *A. vagus* came next, then *A. maculatus*, *A. annularis* followed in order of frequency. The other species caught in the area were *A. varuna*, *A. fluviatilis*, *A. aconitus*,

A. culicifacies, *A. jeyporiensis*, *A. splendidus*, *A. jamesii*, *A. philippinensis*, *A. karwari*, *A. majidii*, *A hyrcanus*, *A. rossi*, *A. willmorii*, *A. tesselatus*, *A. leucosphyrus*, *A. kochi*, *A. aitkeni* and *A. lindesai*.

The total number of anophelines dissected during the year 1937 up to July was 1,755 against 2,799 in 1936, 2,237 in 1935, 1,740 in 1934, 2,498 in 1933, 2,367 in 1932, 1,602 in 1931 and 533 in 1930. *A. minimus* was found to be the chief carrier species in the area. It was found infected in every month from the year 1932 up to July 1937 when the laboratory was closed down. Out of a total of 12,278 *A. minimus* dissected during the period of investigation, 662 were found with zygotes and sporozoits. The combined rate of infection of this species as found from year to year was 2·99 in 1937 (up to July), 4·38 in 1936, 6·14 in 1935, 7·24 in 1934, 4·37 in 1933, 6·49 in 1932, 7·50 in 1931 and 6·11 per cent. in 1930. The highest infection rate found on any particular month was 15·19 per cent. in September 1930. Other species also found infected in nature were *A. philippinensis*, *A. culicifacies*, *A. annularis* and *A. jeyporienensis*. 1,539 *A. maculatus* were dissected during the period but none was found infected though it is recognised as a virulent carrier in other parts of the world.

In view of the fact that *A. phillippinensis* is now recognised as the principal carrier species in the plains of Bengal, it was interesting to note that the gardens in which the infected specimens of this species were found, viz., Barrons, Baintbari and Hahapatha are all situated in the extreme south of the area under investigation and are on a much lower elevation as compared to the other gardens.

A detail report on the working of the Saili Malaria Research Laboratory is being published separately.

96. **Anti-Malaria Scheme at Memari, district Burdwan, with quinine and plasmochin.**—The experimental scheme started in 1933 in the Memari thana of the Burdwan district by wholesale or mass treatment of the population with plasmochin and quinine was concluded on the 31st March 1937. The genesis and *modus operandi* of the scheme have been described in detail in the previous Public Health Reports.

The results of the experiment as compared with those of the control area are summarised below:—

	1933-34 (July to March).	1934-35 (April to March).	1935-36 (April to March).	1936-37 (April to March).
(1) Malaria incidence in the experimental area (in treatment centres only).	3,968	5,967	3,114	2,963
(2) Average fever index—	October November.	August-November.	August-November.	August-November.
(*a*) Experimental area ..	16·0	12·0	7·5	4·2
(*b*) Control area ..	42·5	32·2	48·7	25·0
(3) Spleen Index—	1933.	1934-1935.	1936.	1937.
(*a*) Experimental area ..	66·0	Not examined.	31·4	21·4
(*b*) Control area ..	60·5	Not examined.	65·2	42·9
(4) Average parasitic index, amongst children—	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
(*a*) Experimental area ..	21·2	22·2	11·0	5·0
(*b*) Control area ..	29·1	30·9	33·9	20·2

The comparative cost of the scheme during the four years of the experiment is shown in the following table:—

Years.	Cost of staff.		Cost of medicine.	Cost per capita of population.			
	For treatment.	For observation.		Of staff for observation.	Of staff for treatment.	Of medicine.	Of treatment including staff and medicine.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1933-34	8,340	10,340	7,500	7 8	6 2	5 9	11 11
1934-35	8,340	11,740	3,600	8 9	6 2	2 9	8 11
1935-36	8,340	11,580	2,000	8 7	6 2	1 6	7 8
1936-37	8,340	10,400	2,650	7 9	6 2	2 0	8 2

A detail report on the working of the scheme during the period 1933-37 has been published separately by the Public Health Department.

97. **Comprehensive malaria survey of the province.**—A comprehensive malaria survey was started in November 1937 by the existing field malaria staff of the Bengal Public Health Department in representative areas in different parts of the province keeping in view the different climatic conditions, particularly the nature of the soil which varies a great deal in different parts of the province. Detail investigations were begun to study the incidence and type of malarial infection, bionomics of the anophelines and the characteristics of particular species prevalent in the different zones of Bengal. The survey when completed would enable one to have a more complete idea as to—

(*i*) the different species of vectors responsible for the spread of malaria in the different parts of Bengal;

(*ii*) the most common breeding grounds of the anopheline mosquitoes;

(*iii*) the endemicity of malaria; and

(*iv*) the lines of action for effective control of the disease.

For the purpose of this survey which is hoped to be completed within a period of 2 years, the following malarious areas have been selected according to the nature of the soil—

(I) *Undulating ground in the west with laterite soil.*—Arambagh thana in the Hooghly district and Illambazar thana in the Birbhum district.

(II) *Submontane zone—gravel and clay.*—Naxalbari in P. S. Kharibari in the Darjeeling district, Teesta valley in P. S. Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district and Sitakund thana in the Chittagong district.

(III) *Higher plains—clay soil.*—Haringhata thana in the Nadia district, Palashbari thana in the Rangpur district, Phulbaria thana in the Dinajpur district, Iswarganj and Tangail thanas in the Mymensingh district, Basirhat thana in the 24-Parganas district, Nator thana in the Rajshahi district, Kotchandpur thana in the Jessore district and Laksam thana in the Tippera district.

(IV) *Deltaic Zone—clay and sand.*—Egra and Chandrakona thanas in the Midnapur district, Dhamrai thana in the Dacca district, Lalmohan thana in the Bakarganj district, Pangsa thana in the Faridpur district and Satkhira thana in the Khulna district.

For the purpose of the present investigation the same areas are being surveyed both during the dry and wet seasons and about 30 villages are being surveyed in each area, respectively.

98. **Scheme for free distribution of quinine through union boards.**—This scheme which had been started in the year 1933 to popularise the use of quinine by its intensive distribution through the presidents and members of the union boards in 5 hyperendemic thanas in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Nadia, Rajshahi and Faridpur was discontinued from 1st April 1937, the sanctioned period having expired on that date. The thanas where quinine was thus distributed, the total quantity of the drug and the number of persons to whom it was distributed have been shown year by year during the distribution period in the table below:—

Intensive distribution of quinine through union boards during the years 1933-34 to 1936-37.

Districts.	Thanas.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
		Amount of quinine distributed.	Number of persons to whom quinine was distributed.	Amount of quinine distributed.	Number of persons to whom quinine was distributed.	Amount of quinine distributed.	Number of persons to whom quinine was distributed.	Amount of quinine distributed.	Number of persons to whom quinine was distributed.
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
Hooghly ..	Arambagh	151	28,258	60½	14,048	50½	7,428	190	19,041
Burdwan ..	Burdwan	187	34,904	77	25,835	102	21,708	255	47,314
Nadia ..	Chakdah	88	13,064	105	11,934	122	11,398 (October 1935 to March 1936.)	188	19,619
Rajshahi ..	Paba ..	80	8,944	85	10,439	84 (up to August 1936).	Not supplied.	256	18,347*
Faridpur ..	Rajbari ..	238	37,057	65	7,962	72 lbs. and 676 pills.	8,788	285 lbs. and 509 tablets.	22,658

**Plus* 3,147 persons to whom 40 lbs. of quinine was distributed after March 1937, being the remnant of the previous year's supply.

99. **Provincial quinine grant.**—The provincial quinine grant was raised from Rs. 1,40,000 during 1936-37 to Rs. 2,00,000 in the year 1937-38. The hitherto followed principle of basing the grant from Provincial revenues in direct proportion to the local fund expenditure on quinine and cinchona products during the preceding financial year

was changed this year. The grants to the district boards during the year under report were based on:—

(*i*) the proportion of the district board expenditure on quinine out of its own funds to the total income of the district boards concerned; and

(*ii*) the number of malaria patients treated in the different districts in relation to the total number of malaria patients in the province during the preceding year (1936-37).

The average of these two calculations was taken. The district boards of Birbhum and Bogra not having spent any money on quinine during the preceding year were not eligible for any allotments and their shares were distributed amongst the other district boards. Some weightage was also given to several district boards showing upward trend of malaria in those districts.

The allotments through the Civil Surgeons were calculated as in the previous years on the total cost of drugs issued by the Civil Surgeons excluding Government grant during the year 1936-37.

100. **Provincial anti-malaria grants to the union boards and health societies through district boards.**—Since the year 1926-27 the grants for anti-malaria work have been distributed among district boards to be spent through selected union boards and local anti-malaria societies on minor anti-malaria schemes. The main idea was that the grant should be utilised in stimulating local efforts in the control of malaria by means of anti-mosquito and anti-parasitic measures.

Several district boards having pointed out that the existing policy according to which the provision for anti-malaria works is doled out to district boards on certain conditions to be spent through union boards and anti-malarial societies has not been effective and in most cases has led to considerable waste of money, the question was considered at the conference of Chairmen of district boards in 1936 and the conference was of opinion that the present policy should be altered and that the grant should be made available for expenditure on anti-malarial schemes on a large scale prepared on the basis of the accepted principles of anti-malarial measures. The subsequent conference of Commissioners of Divisions held in October 1936 which discussed the subject also adopted a resolution advocating a change in the policy of distribution of these grants and expressed the view that the grant should be utilised on larger and more effective measures. In view of the unanimity of opinion that the present policy of making small grants through the district boards to union boards and anti-malarial societies has not met with the desired amount of success. Government have under consideration a change of policy so that an increased grant may be made available for expenditure on larger anti-malarial projects, flushing schemes, irrigation schemes, etc., approved by the Public Health Department.

101. **District Anti-Malaria Schemes.**—With a view to devise ways and means for the permanent control of malaria in the province, anti-malarial schemes were called for in 1936 from all the districts of Bengal. Detail instructions were issued regarding the preparation of these anti-malarial schemes. On receipt from the different districts these were scrutinised by the Public Health Department and if found suitable after local inspection were forwarded to the Government for

sanction. Four schemes from the Rangpur district, two from Pabna and two from the Midnapur districts were thus submitted to the Government. Several anti-malarial schemes from the Burdwan, Chittagong, Malda, Mymensingh, Pabna districts were after local inspection also found suitable and forwarded to the Irrigation Department for opinion as to their feasibility from engineering points of view. Schemes from the majority of the districts were however found unsuitable for various reasons and were returned to the districts concerned for revision and resubmission. The district boards of 24-Parganas, Dacca, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Darjeeling failed to submit any anti-malaria schemes.

To examine the engineering portions of many of these schemes the necessity for a whole-time anti-malaria engineer was keenly felt and the appointment of such an engineer was pressed on the Government.

102. **Survey of Rangamati and its neighbouring mouzas in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.**—Owing to the heavy incidence of malaria at and near Rangamati in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 19 mouzas of that district were surveyed by this department for 6 months from November 1936 to May 1937. The incidence of malaria, blackwater fevers, kala-azar, ankylostomiasis, etc., was enquired into and an anti-malarial scheme suitable for the area was formulated. There being no proper public health organisation in that backward district a scheme for the public health administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts was also drawn up.

Chapter VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (1937-38.)

103. (*i*) **Training of indigenous dais.**—The sum of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned by the Government for the training of dais during the year 1937-38 was distributed among 26 district boards, 27 municipalities, the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association and the Barisal Red Cross Society. Each of the district boards of Birbhum, Jessore and Nadia maintained an additional class over and above the classes sanctioned for them. The Noakhali district board maintained three additional classes during the year. The Dacca district board and the Santipur and Khulna municipalities could not start any dai-training class during the year. The total number of classes conducted for the training of dais during the year under review was 108 in which 1,238 pupils were trained by 107 lecturers all of whom are local registered medical practitioners. 1,038 maternity outfits and 779 certificates were awarded to the trained dais. During the year 1936-37, 1,214 pupil dais were trained in 118 classes.

(*ii*) **Health services and Maternity and child welfare centres.**—Please see Appendix III.

Chapter IX.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SCHOOL HYGIENE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1937.

104. **Medical inspection of school children in Calcutta.**—The three school medical officers under the Education Department visited 33 Government and Government-aided secondary schools in Calcutta and examined 3,255 scholars during the year 1937 against 4,105 in the previous year. The Medical Officer of the Scottish Churches Collegiate School, Calcutta, examined 1,270 students during the year against 1,200 students of the previous year. All other school medical officers examined less than 1,000 scholars each. The result of school medical inspection work is given below:—

Physical condition.—Out of 7,262 scholars medically examined 2,547 or 35 per cent. were found to be well nourished, 3,270 or 45 per cent. fairly nourished and 1,445 or 20 per cent. ill-nourished.

Clothing.—Out of 7,262 scholars, 3,186 or 44 per cent. had good clothing, 2,617 or 36 per cent. had fairly good clothing and 1,459 or 20 per cent. were shabbily clad.

Footgear.—1,440 or 20 per cent. of the students examined had no shoes while 5,822 or 80 per cent. wore shoes during attendance.

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

Ages ..	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over
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.	38·7	41·4	44	46	48	49·8	51·8	54	56	57·6	59	59·7	64	64·5	64·2	..

Weight.—The average weight of all scholars examined compared far less favourably with the anthropometic standard as will be evident in the table given below:—

Ages ..	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over
Anthropometric standard weight in pounds.	39	42	46	52	55	62	68	76	87	96	100	..	..	..	..	..
Average weight of the students examined in pounds.	31	36·4	38	45	48	53	56·7	64·5	72·4	78	89	97·4	109	110	108·5	..

Ages.—The table below shows the number of students of different ages examined:—

Ages.	Number of students.
5	197
6	256
7	283
8	372
9	591
10	737
11	700
12	721
13	720
14	705
15	690
16	647
17	439
18	139
19	65
Total ...	7,262

Skin.—195 or about 2·7 per cent. of the students examined were suffering from various skin diseases of whom 150 or about 2 per cent. were reported to their guardians for medical treatment.

Teeth.—927 or about 12·7 per cent. of the students had very defective teeth of whom 790 or about 10·9 per cent. were reported to the guardians.

Nose.—107 or about 1·4 per cent. of the students were suffering from nasal disease.

Tonsils.—792 or about 10·9 per cent. of the students were suffering from enlarged tonsils.

Adenoids.—79 or about 1 per cent. of the students were suffering from definite adenoids.

Lymph glands.—421 or about 5·8 per cent. had their lymph glands palpably enlarged and 89 or 1·2 per cent. definitely enlarged.

Ear conditions.—74 or 1 per cent. of the students had ear troubles, mostly otorrhœa.

Lungs.—67 or ·9 per cent. of the students were suffering from bronchitis and other complications of the lungs.

Speech.—35 or ·48 per cent. had defective speech mostly stammering.

Vaccination.—81 or 1·1 per cent. of the students were unvaccinated.

Eyes.—1,816 or 25 per cent. of the students were found to be suffering from eye troubles. All the important cases were reported to their guardians.

Enlarged spleen.—14 or ·19 per cent. of the students had enlarged spleen.

Infectious diseases.—79 or about 1 per cent. of the students were found to be mostly suffering from measles, whooping cough or dysentery.

105. **Medical inspection of school children in the municipalities during the year 1937.**—During the year 1937, 115 schools in different municipalities were visited by 27 medical officers examining 9,157 pupils against 103 schools visited by 28 medical officers examining 10,410 pupils during the year 1936. Each of the Health Officer of the Burdwan, Baranagar, Budge Budge, Krishnagar, Santipur, Darjeeling, Dacca and Narayanganj municipalities examined more than 500 students during the year. The result of the school medical inspection work is given below:—

Physical condition.—Out of the 9,157 scholars examined 2,434 or 26·5 per cent. were found to be well nourished, 4,361 or 47·6 per cent. fairly nourished and 2,362 or 25·9 per cent. ill nourished.

Clothing.—Out of 91·57 students, 3,342 or 36·4 per cent. had good clothing, 4,360 or 47·6 per cent. had fairly good clothing and 1,455 or 16 per cent. were shabbily clad.

Footgear.—4,159 or 45·4 per cent. wore shoes during attendance while 4,998 or 54·6 per cent. had no shoes.

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

Ages ..	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over.
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.	41	41·2	43·6	45	47·5	49·5	51	53	55	56·5	58·3	60	63	64·7	65·3	67·5	69

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

Ages ..	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over.
Anthropometric weight in pounds.	39	42	46	52	55	62	68	76	87	96	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average weight of the students examined in pounds.	32	35·5	38·5	42	46	49	55	59	65	72	83	89	96	102	107	120	114

Ages.—The table below shows the number of students of different ages examined.

Ages.	Number of students.
4	47
5	300
6	517
7	678
8	866
9	894
10	924
11	838
12	889
13	777
14	814
15	616
16	513
17	249
18	128
19	51
Over	56

Skin.—467 or about 5·1 per cent. of the students were suffering from various skin diseases of whom 283 or 3 per cent. were reported to their guardians for treatment.

Teeth.—955 or 10·4 per cent. of the students had very defective teeth of whom 825 or 9 per cent. were reported to the guardians.

Nose.—308 or 3·3 per cent. of the students were suffering from nasal diseases mostly rhinitis.

Tonsils.—516 or 5·6 per cent. of the students were suffering from enlarged tonsils.

Adenoids.—95 or 1 per cent. of the students were suffering from definite adenoids.

Lymph glands.—592 or 6·4 per cent. had their lymph glands palpably enlarged and 148 or 1·6 definitely enlarged.

Ear condition.—68 or ·74 per cent. of the students had ear troubles mostly otorrhoea.

Lungs.—57 or ·62 per cent. of the students were suffering from bronchitis or other complications of the lungs.

Speech.—81 or ·88 per cent. had defective speech mostly stammering.

Vaccination.—207 or 2·2 per cent of the students had no vaccination marks.

Eyes.—788 or 8·6 per cent. were found to be suffering from eye troubles. Important cases were reported to their guardians.

Enlarged spleen.—145 or 1·5 per cent. of the students had enlarged spleen.

Sanitary condition of schools visited.—During the year 115 schools were visited of which 44 had insufficient floor space and 19 had no playgrounds.

106. **Medical inspection of students in rural areas during the year 1937.**—5,099 students were medically examined in 147 schools during the year 1937 as against 4,927 students in 86 schools during the preceding year. The result of the school medical inspection work is given below:—

Physical condition.—Out of 5,099 students medically examined, 2,832 or 55·5 per cent. were found to be well nourished, 1,499 or 29·5 per cent. fairly nourished and 768 or 15 per cent. ill-nourished.

Clothing.—Out of 5,099 students, 2,996 or 58·7 per cent. had good clothing, 1,152 or 22·6 per cent had fairly good clothing and 951 or 18·7 per cent. shabbily clad.

Foot-gear.—4,928 or 96·7 per cent. had no shoes while 171 or 3·3 per cent. wore shoes during attendance.

Height.—The average height of all scholars examined compared less favourably with anthropometric standard as will be seen in the table given below:—

Ages ..	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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.	38	42	43	45·5	47	50	51	53	55	57·5	59·5	62

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

Ages ..	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over.
Anthropometric standard weight in pounds.	39	42	46	52	55	62	68	76	87	96	100	..	..	..	..	..
Average weight of the students examined in pounds.	34·3	39	42	47	51	57	62	69·5	78	85	91	99	105	106·5	110·5	..

Ages.—The table below shows the number of students of different ages examined:—

Ages.	Number of students.
4	16
5	287
6	476
7	563
8	674
9	556
10	616
11	439
12	503
13	272
14	238
15	142
16	103
17	90
18	88
19	26
Over	10
Total	5,099

Skin.—420 or 8·2 per cent. of the students examined were suffering from skin diseases of whom 96 or 1·8 per cent. were reported to their guardians for medical treatment.

Teeth.—352 or 6;9 per cent. had very defective teeth of whom 132 or 2;5 per cent. were reported to the guardians.

Nose.—78 or 1·5 per cent. of the students were suffering from nasal diseases.

Tonsils.—55 or 1 per cent. were suffering from enlarged tonsils.

Andenoids.—23 or ·46 per cent. were suffering from definite adenoids.

Lymph glands.—31 or ·6 per cent. had their lymph glands palpably enlarged and 44 or ·88 per cent. definitely enlarged.

Ear conditions.—92 or 1;8 per cent. of the students had ear troubles mostly otorrhœa.

Lungs.—20 or ·4 per cent. of the students were suffering from bronchitis and other complications of the lungs.

Speech.—25 or ;5 per cent. had defective speech mostly stammering.

Vaccination.—173 or 3·3 per cent. of the students were unvaccinated.

Eyes.—56 or about 1 per cent. were found to be suffering from eye troubles.

Enlarged spleen.—650 or 12;9 per cent. of the students had enlarged spleen.

107. **Health education in schools and colleges in Bengal, 1937-38.**—*Physical education.*—Physical training is nominally compulsory in all schools for two periods during school hours and two after school hours each week. The comparative importance attached to academic work results, however, in many schools in the appointment of untrained drill masters on a low salary, and in the omission of physical training whenever examinations are in prospect.

The Bratachari movement.—The Bratachari movement introduced by Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., is now fairly well-established. It has been introduced in a fair number of educational institutions. The movement besides contributing directly towards improvement of health, has a great, moral, spiritual and disciplinary effect on young people and it helps to direct their youthful energy from all sorts of mischief into the more healthy channels of good citizenship. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 9,000 was sanctioned by Government for the Bratachari movement.

The Girl Guide movement.—Girl Guide companies or flocks are now in existence in many of the important high and middle schools in the Presidency. The Girl Guide Movement encourages healthy recreation, good discipline, practical activities and ideal womanhood. An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 only is sanctioned by Government for the formation of Guide companies and flocks.

Boy Scouts.—The annual grant of Rs. 6,000 was paid as before to the Boy Scout Association. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was also distributed to Government and non-Government institutions for the development of Boy Scout movement in them.

Medical inspection.—The Government of Bengal maintains three part-time School Medical Officers on an allowance of Rs. 50 each per mensem to carry on work in Calcutta schools. These officers examine the students of 33 Calcutta schools each year, and report to the school authorities and guardians all defective cases. It is proposed to extend the work of these medical officers by establishing a central school clinic for the detailed examination of special cases and the treatment of those in needy circumstances. The necessary apparatus has been obtained but provision of funds to rent suitable room in a central situation is being awaited.

The Calcutta University Students' Welfare Committee carries on medical inspection work in Calcutta colleges. There is no compulsion in students to attend for medical examination.

A few non-Government schools obtain the part time services of medical officers for examination and for the general supervision of health.

Hygiene teaching.—The standard of hygiene teaching is not high, mainly because a large proportion of teachers is untrained, and even those who are trained have only a rudimentary knowledge of the subject.

The University has recently introduced hygiene as a subect for Matriculation, and aims at having under the charge of Graduates in Science who have made special study of the subject.

It has not been possible for the Physical Director to tackle the subject of hygiene directly, but all graduates trained in the one year course in physical education study hygiene on the line of the University syllabus, and most of them are entrusted with the teaching of the subject when they are appointed in schools.

108. **School hygiene work, 1937.**—6,311 schools were visited in 1937 by the rural Sanitary Inspectors of 25 districts and 2,03,576 pupils were examined against 179,556 pupils in 5,606 schools during the preceding year. The details of their work are tabulated in the following statement:—

School hygiene work, 1937.

District Boards.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Unvaccinated.	Spleen.		Number of cholera inoculations.	Quinine prophylaxis.	Number of vaccinations performed.	Number of lantern lectures.	General cleanliness.	Vermin infestation.
				Slight.	Large.						
1. Burdwan ..	143	5,923	221	141	731	..	..	..	..	Good	412
2. Birbhum ..	126	5,356	368	489	360	192	1,558	1,352	91	Fair	271
3. Bankura ..	252	6,167	419	804	440	1,155	3,619	15,306	91	Fair	103
4. Midnapur ..	420	14,067	234	730	1,248	994	1,106	2,953	77	..	198
5. Hooghly ..	203	6,047	131	876	701	508	4,146 tablets.	2,142	39	Fair	91
6. Howrah ..	32	3,907	110	119	1,697	2,203	10 lb. 8 oz.	2,616	37	Good	205
7. 24-Parganas ..	185	5,977	163	758	542	192	3,827	1,279	29	Good	69
8. Khulna ..	354	10,688	681	1,302	1,072	544	1,605	42	10	Fair	773
9. Jessore ..	329	6,834	447	892	1,448	2,220	50,781	1,777	45	Not so good.	Nil
10. Nadia ..	116	4,275	128	708	683	693	1,122	2,432	25	Fair	243
11. Murshidabad ..	33	3,620	14	356	137	110	59 lbs.	1,536	39	Fair	91
12. Rajshahi ..	173	5,464	405	1,604	1,191	362	2,824 tablets.	1,877	22	Fair	263
13. Jalpaiguri ..	161	3,389	480	1,037	1,372	626	Done.	969	49	Fair	Nil
14. Rangpur ..	754	20,277	3,489	4,761	1,185	..	5,576	5,274	44	Fair	178
15. Dinajpur ..	979	20,163	2,086	4,058	4,481	178	42,050 pills.	3,071	214	Fair	1,051
16. Bogra ..	110	4,115	694	707	763	55	1,078	727	17	Fair	710
17. Pabna ..	240	8,326	894	1,871	1,029	591	2,611	3,109	20	1,896	415
18. Malda ..	298	10,081	580	828	795	374	39,982	3,639	9	Tolerable	Slight.
19. Dacca	141	8,771	386	231	104	6,758	1,463	29,694	13	Fair	59
20. Mymensingh ..	536	22,790	2,180	1,569	795	801	2,766	2,756	262	Tolerable	324
21. Faridpur ..	97	6,560	589	208	263	1,245	2,335pills.	1,661	31	Fair	242
22. Bakarganj ..	400	9,604	1,651	213	229	2,719	771	1,107	28	Fair	197
23. Chittagong ..	100	4,316	34	336	142	940	678	1,507	16	Fair	53
24. Tippera ..	51	3,576	53	59	42	215	114	944	26	2,836	18
25. Noakhali ..	78	3,283	241	140	612	..	..	1,812	..	Fair	..
Total ..	6,311	20,357	16,678	24,797	22,062	23,675	..	..	1,234	..	..

Chapter X.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

109. **Health propaganda.**—The work of Public Health educational propaganda was carried on during the year 1937 by the Publicity Branch of the department. Ten of the 12 touring cinema parties worked under the five Divisional Commissioners as usual. The tour programme of the parties were drawn up by the District Officers in consultation with the local officers. The ten mufassil parties held altogether 1,538 cinema demonstrations in which lectures were delivered in commenting the films or otherwise by the officers attached to the parties. Health films formed the largest part of the propaganda. The following table gives the number of times each health film was shown and the total number of persons attending such shows by divisions. The audience always included large number of school boys and girls. As the shows were held in open air and in darkness it is only possible to state the approximate total number.

Divisions.	Health films on—						Total attendance.
	Malaria.	Cholera.	Child welfare.	Tuberculosis.	Smallpox.	Leprosy.	
Presidency ..	43	75	149	2	..	..	24,997
Burdwan ..	7	68	107	2	4	17	202,600
Rajshahi ..	78	42	80	10	..	5	304,645
Chittagong ..	65	84	49	2	..	..	178,110
Dacca ..	43	74	83	4	3	10	224,335
	236	345	468	20	7	22	934,787

During the year two new films were prepared—

(1) Village sanitation.

(2) Smallpox.

Posters.—During the year about 3,500 multi-coloured posters on health subjects were distributed to schools, exhibitions and to other similar organisations.

Models.—Models on health subjects were lent to about 20 exhibitions.

Exhibitions.—Requests for help came from 87 exhibitions outside Calcutta. To all were supplied ample copies of posters and leaflets. Our cinema parties attended 19 of them. The Publicity van was deputed to attend 2 exhibitions and films were lent to one exhibition.

Calcutta Health Exhibition.—The different branches of the Public Health Department including—

Malaria,
Cholera Vaccine Laboratory,
Smallpox Vaccine Laboratory and
Public Health Laboratory

participated in the Calcutta Health exhibition. The Publicity Branch rendered general assistance in getting up an organisation. Health films were lent and exhibited during day and night during the six days.

Almost all the Wards Health Associations of Calcutta borrowed posters, leaflets and films for their exhibitions.

Exhibition van.—During the year 1937, the exhibition van carried on its campaign as shown below—

1937.	District.	Shows.	Attendance.
January ..	Murshidabad	20	24,800
February ..	Murshidabad (at Berhampur one exhibition attended.)	14	14,100
March ..	Maldah	20	44,300
	Nadia	2	1,200
May ..	Hooghly (2 exhibitions attended at Sanaikuri and Noara).	4	1,200
November ..	Hooghly (2 exhibitions attended at Autpore and Begampore).	13	39,300
	Howrah (2 exhibitions attended) ..	21	
December ..	Bankura	16	11,300
		110	141,500

Chapter XI.

VACCINATION.

110. **Staff.**—The strength of the vaccination inspecting staff in the rural areas was 63 and the number of vaccinators increased from 2,178 to 2,230 during the year under report. In fifteen districts the number of vaccinators increased and in the rest it decreased. In the mufassal municipalities, the numbear of vaccinators decreased from 328 to 280. The municipalities of Howrah, Dum Dum, Berhampur, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Serajganj, Nowabganj and Gouripur employed larger number of vaccinators than those of the previous year while the remaining municipalities decreased their number. The total strength of inspectors and vaccinators employed by the Calcutta Corporation during the year under report was 78 against 83 of the previous year. As usual, two special inspectors of vaccination were retained by the Bengal Public Health Department to help the district board and the municipal authorities to organise vaccination campaign against the spread of small-pox. Their help was much appreciated by the municipalities of Bankura, Pabna, Serajganj and Chittagong and the district boards of Bankura and Pabna. The services of theses inspectors were constantly in requisition by the local bodies.

111. **General vaccination statistics** (*Vaccination Statement No. 1*). —The vaccination work done in the province during 1937-38 and the previous year is shown in the following comparative statement. This table is self explanatory. 8,599,081 vaccinations on 8,595,618 persons were performed in the whole province showing a decrease of 668,292 operations from the previous year's work. This decrease in the number of vaccinations was due to the decreased incidence of small-pox than that of the previous year. Although the smallpox epidemic has decreased during the year under report, there still remains much to be done to make the people immune against smallpox in the province.

General vaccination statistics.

	1936-37.	1937-38.	Increase + or decrease −.
Total number of persons vaccinated ..	9,137,320	8,595,618	−541,702
Total number of vaccinations performed ..	9,267,373	8,599,081	−668,292
(*a*) Primary	3,255,573	3,074,819	−180,754
Successful	2,835,830	2,697,633	−138,197
(*b*) Re-vaccinations	6,011,800	5,524,262	−487,538
Successful	2,253,027	1,856,854	−396,173
Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	3,646	3,424	−222
Percentage of successful cases in which results were known—			
(*a*) Primary Vaccinations ..	87·1	87·7	..
(*b*) Re-vaccinations	37·4	33·7	..
Ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of population.	101·5	90·8	..
Number of children successfully vaccinated—			
(*a*) Under one year	378,437	424,414	+45,977
(*b*) One year and under six ..	1,818,375	1,693,173	−125,202
Total number of vaccinations during recess	2,387,386	1,990,562	−396,824
(*a*) Primary vaccinations ..	593,958	584,836	−9,122
(*b*) Re-vaccinations	1,793,428	1,405,726	−378,702

112. **Vaccination in rural areas** (*Vaccination Statement No. 1*).—(*a*) The total number of operations performed in the rural areas during the year 1937-38 was 7,563,147 comprising of 2,928,995 primary and 4,634,152 revaccinations against a total of 7,949,775 of which 3,079,948 were primary and 4,869,827 re-vaccinations in the previous year. There was a decrease in total by 386,628 operations consisting of 150,953 primary and 235,675 re-vaccinations. The number of vaccinations increased in 10 districts while it decreased in 18 districts during the year under report. Pabna with 214,249 stood first in the roll of increase. The district of Chittagong comes next with 197,300 operations and is followed by Dinajpur (136,557), Malda (116,198), Bogra (59,437), Bakarganj (49,289), Rangpur (26,028), Jessore (23,648), Faridpur (23,009) and Chittagong Hill Tracts (6,006). The decrease in the number of vaccinations in most of the districts is coincident with the decrease in the number of deaths from smallpox. Chittagong, Dacca, Pabna and Dinapur recorded 3,958, 3,778, 2,362 and 1,257 deaths from

smallpox, respectively, whereas in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling Khulna and Burdwan only 1, 2, 12 and 12 deaths, respectively occured during the year. There was no death from smallpox in Asansol Mining Settlement during the year under report.

Primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed district by district.

	Primary vaccinations.		Difference.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).	Re-vaccinations.		Difference.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).
	1936-37.	1937-38.			1936-37.	1937-38.		
Burdwan ..	57,090	53,879	−3,211	−5·6	108,521	85,672	−22,849	−21·0
Asansol Mining Settlement.	16,009	14,972	−1,037	−6·4	85,133	51,274	−33,859	−39·7
Birbhum ..	50,774	44,508	−6,266	−12·3	109,712	54,235	−55,477	−50·5
Bankura ..	47,478	42,432	−5,046	−10·6	161,031	89,297	−71,734	−44·5
Midnapore ..	139,954	141,566	+1,612	+101·6	326,774	237,071	−89,703	−27·4
Hooghly ..	41,077	42,005	+928	+102·2	71,113	38,467	−32,646	−45·9
Howrah ..	36,498	33,001	−3,497	−90·4	45,840	31,203	−14,637	−31·9
24-Parganas ..	113,917	101,514	−12,403	−10·8	171,539	127,650	−43,889	−25·5
Nadia ..	70,525	71,305	+780	+1·1	162,368	134,831	−27,537	−16·9
Murshidabad ..	87,855	69,362	−18,493	−21·0	374,449	122,238	−252,211	−66·3
Jessore ..	104.851	95,806	−9,045	−7·6	181,455	214,145	+32,690	+18·0
Khulna ..	91,073	89,536	−1,537	−1·6	43,130	16,258	−26,872	−62·2
Rajshahi ..	53,517	55,771	+2,254	+4·2	151,360	115,839	−35,521	−23·4
Dinajpur ..	103,369	128,356	+24,987	+24·1	194,737	306,307	+111,570	+56·7
Jalpaiguri ..	32,765	34,529	+1,764	+5·3	98,672	71,821	−26,851	−27·2
Darjeeling ..	11,017	9,706	−1,311	−11·8	60,893	37,159	−23,734	−38·9
Rangpur ..	129,963	144,495	+14,532	+11·1	166,158	177,664	+11,506	+6·9
Bogra ..	56,015	54,444	−1,571	−2·8	106,876	92,641	−14,235	−13·3
Pabna ..	91,854	147,998	+56,144	+54·5	97,118	255,223	+158,105	+162·7
Malda ..	56,444	59,694	+3,250	+5·7	125,925	239,373	+113,448	+90·0
Dacca ..	194,229	144,715	−49,514	−24·4	305,966	241,706	−64,260	−21·0
Mymensingh ..	563,748	474,845	−88,903	−17·7	494,876	454,863	−39,923	−8·0
Faridpur ..	118,959	124,671	+5,712	+4·8	127,275	144,572	+17,297	+13·6
Bakarganj ..	153,217	198,692	+45,475	+29·6	86,732	90,546	+3,814	+4·4
Chittagong ..	267,509	223,696	−43,813	−165·2	450,695	691,808	+241,113	+53·5
Noakhali ..	143,066	108,356	−34,710	−24·2	315,316	187,048	−128,268	−40·6
Tippera ..	240,055	209,303	−30,752	−12·8	328,241	303,951	−24,290	−7·4
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	7,120	9,838	+2,718	+38·1	18,002	21,290	+3,288	+18·2
Total ..	3,079,948	2,928,995	−150,953	−4·9	4,869,827	4,634,152	−235,675	−4·8

(*b*) From the subjoined statement showing the details of primary and re-vaccinations in each rural area, it appears that the number of primary vaccination increased in 12 and re-vaccination in 9, while it decreased in 16 and 19 rural areas for primary and re-vaccination cases,

respectively. In comparison with the previous year, the increase in primary vaccinations was shared by Pabna (56,144), Bakarganj (45,475), Dinajpur (24,987), Rangpur (14,532), Faridpur (5,712), Malda (3,250), Chittagong Hill Tracts (2,718), Rajshahi (2,254), Jalpaiguri (1,764), Midnapur (1,612), Hooghly (928) and Nadia (780). As regards re-vaccinations, Chittagong with 241,113 operations headed the list of increase and is followed by Pabna (158,105), Malda (113,448), Dinajpur (111,570), Jessore (32,690), Faridpur (17,297), Rangpur (11,506), Bakarganj (3,814) and Chittagong Hill Tracts (3,288). Decrease in re-vaccination was greatly noticed in Murshidabad (252,211), Noakhali (128,268), Midnapur (89,703), Bankura (71,734), Dacca (64,260), Birbhum (55,477), 24-Parganas (43,889), Mymensingh (39,923), Rajshahi (35,521), Asansol Mining Settlement (33,859), Hooghly (32,646), Nadia (27,537), Khulna (26,872), Jalpaiguri (26,851), Tippera (24,290), Darjeeling (23,734) and Burdwan (22,849).

Vaccinations in rural areas.

Districts.	Vaccinations.		Differences.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).	Smallpox deaths.		Increase (+) decrease (−).
	1936-37.	1937-38.			1936-37.	1937-38.	
Burdwan	165,611	139,551	−26,060	−15·8	562	12	−550
Asansol Mining Settlement.	101,142	66,246	−34,896	−34·5	75	..	−75
Birbhum	160,486	98,743	−61,743	−38·4	1,128	82	−1,046
Bankura	187,609	131,729	−55,880	−29·7	920	800	−120
Midnapur	466,728	378,637	−88,091	−18·8	374	29	−345
Hooghly	110,190	80,472	−29,718	−26·9	1,840	532	−1,308
Howrah	82,338	64,204	−18,134	−22·0	2,503	256	−2,247
24-Parganas ..	285,456	229,164	−56,292	−19·3	1,566	458	−1,108
Nadia	232,893	206,136	−26,757	−11·4	963	423	−540
Murshidabad ..	462,304	191,600	−270,704	−58·5	7,138	787	−6,351
Jessore	286,303	309,951	+23,648	+8·2	446	205	−241
Khulna	134,203	105,794	−28,409	−21·1	33	12	−21
Rajshahi	204,877	171,610	−33,267	−16·2	1,308	701	−607
Dinajpur	298,106	434,663	+136,557	+68·9	1,358	1,257	−101
Jalpaiguri ..	129,591	106,350	−23,241	−17·9	54	1	−53
Darjeeling ..	71,910	46,865	−25,045	−34·7	16	2	−14
Rangpur	296,131	322,159	+26,028	+8·7	984	341	−643
Bogra	87,648	147,085	+59,437	+67·8	40	210	+170
Pabna	188,972	403,221	+214,249	+113·3	970	2,362	+1,392
Malda	182,869	299,067	+116,198	+63·5	1,336	388	−948
Dacca	500,195	386,421	−113,774	−22·7	5,849	3,778	−2,071
Mymensingh ..	1,058,434	929,708	−128,826	−12·1	795	1,396	+601
Faridpur	246,234	269,243	+23,009	+9·3	964	293	−671
Bakarganj ..	239,949	289,238	+49,289	+20·5	70	72	+2
Chittagong ..	718,204	915,504	+197,300	+27·4	2,672	3,958	+1,286
Noakhali	458,382	295,404	−162,978	−35·5	940	933	−7
Tippera	568,296	513,254	−55,042	−9·6	850	1,211	+365
Chittagong Hill Tracts	25,122	31,128	+6,006	+23·9	..	..	..
Total ..	7,949,775	7,563,147	−386,628	−4·8	35,754	20,499	−15,251

113. **Vaccination in municipalities.**—The total number of vaccinations performed in Calcutta during the year under report was 412,665 including 32,946 primary and 379,719 re-vaccinations against a total of 324,537 including 24,436 primary and 300,101 re-vaccinations in the previous year. In the mufassal municipalities there was a decrease of 179,986 vaccinations, the number being 438,994 against 618,980 in the preceding year.

The decrease is shared by all the municipalities excepting forty-two where increase in vaccinations is noticed. In thirty-one municipalities the increase was slight while in eleven it increased to a considerable extent. Serajganj with 30,570 against 3,665 of the previous year

stood first in this respect and is followed by Howrah, Pabna, Darjeeling, Baranagar, Asansol, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Nowabganj, Patuakhali, and Tangail. The increase of vaccinations in Serajganj, Howrah, Pabna, Baranagar and Nowabganj is due to the outbreak of smallpox in those municipalities. I would like to impress upon the local authorities the imperative necessity of thorough vaccination of people in order to immunise the population and thus lessen the chances of outbreak of an epidemic of smallpox. The common adage that the "Prevention is better than cure" should have its practical application by immunisation of the mass by vaccination and re-vaccination.

114. **Vaccination performed by other agencies** (*Vaccination Statement No. I*).—There has been a general decrease in all agencies. As in the previous year, the tea garden vaccination figures have been obtained through the co-operation of the Planters' Association of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. They induced the tea garden managers to supply the District Health Officers with vaccination returns. It is desirable that the tea garden managers will continue to follow this procedure.

Vaccination performed by other agencies.

(*Vaccination Statement No. I.*)

Agencies.	Primary vaccinations.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Re-vaccinations.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	1936-37.	1937-38.		1936-37.	1937-38.	
Tea Gardens	12,898	13,180	+282	43,592	23,120	−20,472
Factories	5,802	3,063	−2,739	103,677	52,487	−51,190
Railways	8,021	4,383	− 3,638	102,399	29,267	−73,132
Steamers	..	..	..	31,038	27,319	−3,719
Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jails	3,272	1,368	−1,904	63,382	30,088	−33,294
Total ..	29,993	21,994	−7,999	344,088	162,281	−181,807

115. **Cost of vaccination** (*Vaccination Statement No. I*).—The total cost of vaccination in 1937-38 was Rs. 4,87,387-12-6 against Rs. 4,67,188-13-0 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 20,198-15-6 in the whole expenditure. It will appear from the statement below that a sum of Rs. 1,47,218-8-0 was paid from the Provincial revenues, Rs. 1,91,963-13-9 from the District Fund and Rs. 1,48,205-6-9 from the Municipal Fund (including Rs. 97,340 of the Calcutta Corporation) against Rs. 1,46,019-12-0, Rs. 1,72,891 and Rs. 1,48,278-1-0, respectively, in the preceding year. In comparison with the previous year 14 district boards increased and the rest decreased their expenditure on vaccination. The district boards of Chittagong and Dinajpur need special mention in respect of an increase in their expenditure on vaccination over that of the previous year.

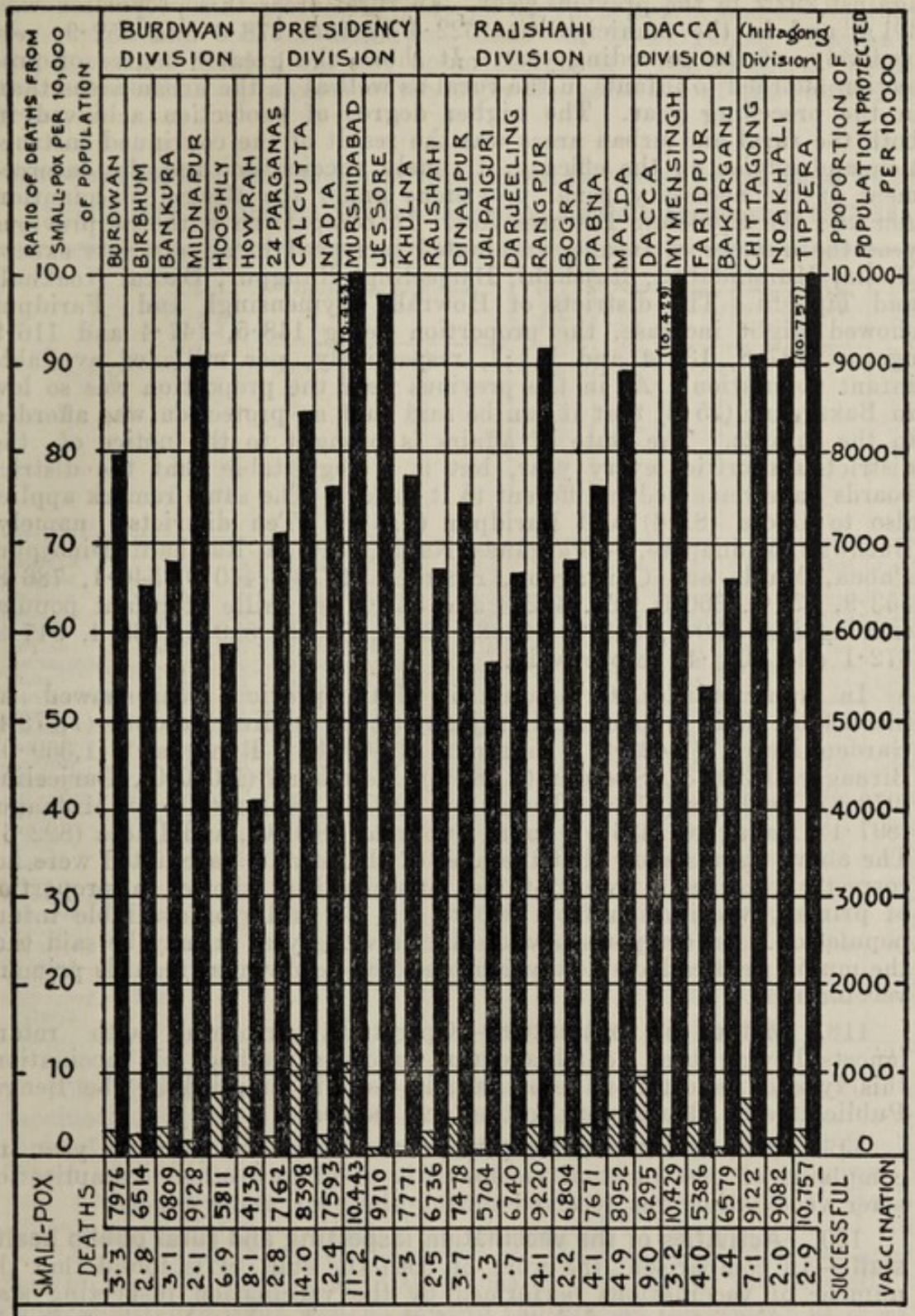
The average cost of each successful vaccination in the whole Presidency was one anna eight and half pies. It was one anna one pie in rural while nine annas four pies in the municipal areas against eleven pies and six annas, respectively, of the previous year. It varied from six pies in Tippera to six annas and nine pies in Darjeeling.

In municipalities, it varied from 2 pies at Katwa to fifteen annas and 3 pies at Baduria. In small municipalities like Tamluk, Rajbari, etc., the cost of each successful case of vaccination was very high The cost was one rupee three annas and 7 pies in Calcutta and two annas eight pies in Howrah municipality during the year under report.

	Provincial Fund.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pay of inspecting staff, vaccinators, etc., travelling allowance and contingencies	96,599 0 0	1,91,963 13 9	1,38,585 6 9	4,27,148 4 6
Bengal Vaccine Institute ..	46,829 0 0	..	..	46,829 0 0
Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Depot	..	..	9,620 0 0	9,62 0 0 0
Special Inspectors of Vaccination ..	3,790 8 0	..	..	3,790 8 0
Total ..	1,47,218 8 0	1,91,963 13 9	1,48,205 6 9	4,87,387 12 6

116. **Degree of protection afforded against smallpox during the year 1928-29 to 1937-38** (*Vaccination Statement No. III and the diagram*).—As it was said in the preceding two years reports the smallpox epidemic actually broke out and continued in 1937. Every possible effort was made to help the people by instructions, propaganda work and vaccination to stamp out the terrible scourge of smallpox from the Presidency of Bengal, but illiteracy stood in the way of progress. In comparison with the previous year, the ratio of deaths from smallpox per mille of population was lower. It was ·44 in the whole province. In comparison with the previous year only six districts, namely Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Chittagong and Tippera showed increase in the number of deaths from smallpox. Chittagong with 3,958 deaths stood first in the list of deaths from smallpox and is followed by Dacca (3,778), Pabna (2,362), Mymensingh (1,396), Dinajpur (1,257) and Tippera (1,211). In four districts it was between 1,000 and 500 and in the remaining distircts it was below 500. In Jalpaguri and Darjeeling only 1 and 2 deaths were recorded, respectively. Smallpox prevailed in epidemic form in Serajganj and Bankura municipalities. In Serajganj there were 175 deaths and in Bankura 21 deaths from smallpox during the year under report. Special Inspectors of Vaccination were deputed to these municipalities and with the help of the local authorities they were able to bring the disease under control. Smallpox regulations for the prevention and control of smallpox under the Indian Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 were promulgated in the districts of Malda, Bogra, Nadia, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Dacca and Chittagong. As in the previous year the local authorities were advised to enforce the provisions of these regulations wherever considered necessary.

Diagram illustrating death rates from smallpox and degree of protection afforded during 1928-29 to 1937-38.



117. **Degree of protection afforded to infants** (*Vaccination Statement No. IV.*)—317·5 per mille of available infant population in the province were successfully vaccinated during the year under report against 292·2 in the previous year. In rural areas this proportion was 301·6 and in the municipalities 622·4 against 278·8 and 552·9, respectively, of the preceding year. It shows the greater degree of protection afforded to infants in the rural as well as in the urban areas than in the preceding year. The higher degree of protection achieved in both the rural and urban areas was the result of the continued instruction and advice on the efficacy of timely vaccination and the enforcement of the necessary penal provisions under the Bengal Vaccination Act and the Epidemic Diseases Act. In comparison with the previous year the number of infants vaccinated increased in all districts except Nadia, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Dacca, Noakhali and Tippera. The districts of Howrah, Mymensingh and Faridpur showed slight increase, the proportion being 148·5, 147·4 and 116·9 against 137·8, 132·4 and 111·7, respectively, per mille of available infant population. As in the previous year the proportion was so low in Bakarganj (25·8) that it can be said that no protection was afforded to the infants. The state of affairs is brought to the notice of the district authorities every year, but it is regrettable that the district boards have remained indifferent to it so far. The same remark applies also to Dacca (81·4) and Faridpur (116·9). Ten districts, namely, Burdwan, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna, Malda and Chittagong, recorded 467·04, 440·0, 540·1, 786·8, 553·9, 522·2, 660·0, 561, 442·3 and 567·2 per mille of infant population against 330·8, 348·3, 561·8, 787·9, 500·6, 510·8, 238·4, 917·9, 372·1 and 462·4, respectively.

In municipalities, 60 against 51 of the previous year showed an increase in their proportion, Serajganj (3,409·0), Kotchandpur (1,479·4) Garden Reach (1,422·0), Dinajpur (1,409·4), Raniganj (1,359·0), Birnagar (1,300·3), Sherpur (1,289·5), Netrokona (1,000·0), Darjeeling (973·3), Debhatta (971·2), Dum Dum (945·9), Kalna (903·4), Midnapur (897·1), Ranaghat (836·5), South Suburban (836·0), and Dacca (822·6). The above figures show that the ages of the infants vaccinated were not correctly recorded. Twenty-three municipalities showed a proportion of primary vaccination from 400 to 800 per mille of available infant population. In comparison with the previous year it may be said that the municipalities have however made some headway as regards primary vaccination.

118. **Method of vaccination.**—Operations performed with rotary lancets having been found superior to other methods of vaccination, this type of lancet now being largely used is supplied by the Bengal Public Health Department to the local bodies.

119. **Post-vaccination complications.**—As in the previous year, no complaint of post-vaccinal encephalitis or of any other complication after vaccination was received during the year under report.

120. **Activities of the vaccination inspecting and rural public health staff.**—In comparison, the work of both the staff, it is found that the number of vaccinations performed by the vaccination inspecting staff of seven districts exceeded those of the rural public health staff. In Tippera the vaccination inspecting staff could perform on an average 2,327 operations each while in Khulna and Darjeeling they performed only 164 and 170 operations each, respectively. The rural public

health staff of Nadia, Jessore, Chittagong and Tippera performed on an average 2,235, 3,632, 2,233 and 2,772 operations each, while the staff of Jalpaiguri and Khulna returned very poor figures of personal vaccination. The vaccination work of the rural health and the vaccination inspecting staff of Birbhum, Bankura, 24-Parganas, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Malda, was not up to the mark. The District Health Officers should keep a close watch upon the activities of the staff under them.

Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed by the Rural Public Health staff and the Vaccination Inspecting staff during the year 1937-38.

Districts.	Number of Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Health Officers.	Operations performed.			Average number of vaccinations performed by each.	Number of vaccination inspectors and sub-inspectors.	Number of Vaccinations performed by Vaccination Inspecting staff.			Average number of vaccinations performed by each.
		Primary vaccinations.	Re-vaccination.	Total.			Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
Burdwan ..	16	5,237	13,425	18,662	1,166	2	638	2,217	2,855	1,427
Birbhum ..	14	2,544	6,614	9,158	654	2	366	505	871	435
Bankura ..	19	4,009	8,601	12,610	663	1	82	134	216	216
Midnapur ..	30	5,089	18,114	23,203	773	3	1,140	2,895	4,035	1,345
Hooghly ..	15	2,843	7,563	10,406	693	2	577	645	1,222	611
Howrah ..	10	3,083	4,632	7,715	771	1	404	353	757	757
24-Parganas ..	37	2,958	4,494	7,452	201	4	846	1,658	2,504	626
Nadia ..	25	6,297	49,582	55,879	2,235	3	552	3,492	4,044	1,348
Murshidabad ..	21	3,112	12,991	16,103	766	4	494	2,797	3,291	822
Jessore ..	24	2,645	6,075	8,720	3,632	2	252	552	804	402
Khulna ..	22	2,628	1,401	4,029	183	3	241	251	492	164
Rajshahi ..	25	2,332	7,076	9,408	376	3	68	793	861	287
Dinajpur ..	30	7,336	14,997	22,303	743	3	899	2,899	3,798	1,266
Jalpaiguri ..	17	411	1,425	1,836	108	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	107	403	510	170
Rangpur ..	31	5,156	7,930	13,086	422	..	274	383	657	..
Bogra ..	14	1,625	4,046	5,671	405	1	505	1,150	1,655	1,655
Pabna ..	17	12,176	21,171	33,347	1,961	1	345	693	1,038	1,038
Malda ..	19	3,242	10,918	14,160	745	2	116	901	1,017	508
Dacca ..	32	5,557	20,555	26,112	816	4	1,021	2,802	3,823	955
Mymensingh ..	51	34,319	40,538	74,857	1,467	5	2,203	2,826	5,029	1,005
Faridpur ..	25	7,040	11,837	18,877	755	3	603	1,331	1,934	644
Bakarganj ..	33	11,209	7,108	18,317	555	3	550	1,003	1,553	517
Chittagong ..	21	9,697	37,172	46,869	2,233	2	841	972	1,813	906
Noakhali ..	14	3,646	20,782	24,428	1,744	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera ..	20	17,229	38,213	55,442	2,772	3	3,058	3,924	6,982	2,327
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,139	3,191	4,330	1,443

121. **Inspection.**—It is regrettable to note that the inspection of vaccination by the District Health Officers has not improved although their attention is drawn every year to this matter. The District Health Officer of Malda did not inspect a single case of vaccination during the year under report and also the previous year. The District Health Officers of 24-Parganas, Darjeeling, Bogra and Faridpur inspected only 22, 115, 484 and 487 cases, respectively. In this connection the attention of the Chairman of all district boards is drawn to the necessity of impressing upon their District Health Officers the importance of inspection of vaccination operations performed by the vaccinators and health assistants. During the course of their routine visits to health circles the District Health Officers should inspect at least one village within their area to find out if the returns submitted by the vaccinators and

inspectors are correct. They should also see to the technique of vaccination. As in the previous year, the District Health Officer of Burdwan is to be specially mentioned for inspecting the highest number (14,658) of vaccination cases during the year. The District Health Officer of Dinajpur inspected 12,762 cases, Rajshahi (12,509), Jalpaiguri (11,787), Chittagong (9,077), Noakhali (5,332), Bankura (4,576), Hooghly (4,129), Jessore (2,962), Rangpur (2,230), Pabna (1,790), Howrah (1,618), Mymensingh (1,557) and Bakarganj (1,302). In other districts the number was below 1,000. Unlike the previous year, inspection work of the rural public health staff and the vaccination inspecting staff has not been satisfactory during the year under review. As in the preceding year, the largest number of inspection work (183,256) was performed by the staff of Mymensingh. In Midnapur the number of inspection made by the staff was (109,303). In twelve districts the number falls between 100,000 and 50,000 and in the rest it was below 50,000. The services of the vaccination inspecting staff are largely being utilised at the headquarters for clerical and other works. This should be discouraged and instead outdoor touring encouraged.

122. **Bengal Vaccine Institute.**—2,451 calves were vaccinated during the year under report against 2,220, 1,371 and 1,411 of the three previous years. The average yield of pulp per calf has been increased to 422 grains against 420, 404 and 400 of the three preceding years. As the yield per calf was 211 grains in 1930-31, so in the course of these few years the yield has doubled itself. The death rate among the calves is nil during the last four years. 6,333,460 grains of vaccine lymph were manufactured during the year under review against 4,661,414, 3,043,366 and 3,177,788 grains of the three previous years. About 40 per cent. more lymph was manufactured during the year in comparison to the output of previous year. With the total quantity of lymph manufactured and the balance of 4,359,138 grains we have been able to meet the heavy demands of 5,001,277 grains of vaccine lymph during the year under report. Lymph to the value of Rs. 14,819 was sold during the year against Rs. 14,011-7-0 and Rs. 9,904-6-0 of the two preceding years. The average cost of manufacture of vaccine lymph per dose of half a grain amounts to ·5 pie only against ·94 pie of the previous year. It compares very favourably with the cost of manufacture in different provinces in India and is considered to be the cheapest. All the samples of lymph were invariably tested bacteriologically for purity and potency. Not a single grain of lymph was issued without the crucial test of efficiency on human arms, with the result that no complaint has been received from anywhere as regards its purity and potency. The total expenditure including the overhead charges for supervision, etc., was Rs. 46,829 against Rs. 45,728, Rs. 44,568 and Rs. 42,022 of the three preceding years.

Chapter XII.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

(A) Industrial Hygiene.

123. **Septic tank latrines.**—The following septic tank installations and activated sludge plants were approved by the Bengal Public Health Department during the year 1937.

(*A*) *Septic tank latrines.*—

		Latrines.
(1) Waverly Jute Mill	..	1 for 2,700 users.
(2) Naskarpara Jute Mill	..	1 for 75 users.
(3) Dalgaon Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(4) Radha Kissen Cotton Mills No. 2	..	1 for 1,500 users.
(5) North Western Soap Factory	..	1 for clerical staff.
(6) Britania Biscuit Factory	..	1 for 400 users.
(7) National Steel and Iron Works	..	1 for 600 users.
(8) Ghatia Tea Factory	..	1 for 50 users.
(9) Sree Madan Mohon Rice Factory	..	1 for 75 users.
(10) Makrapara Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(11) Mujnai Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(12) Anandapur Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(13) Bandapani Tea Estate	..	1 for 75 users.
(14) Indian Machable Iron Co.	..	1 for 200 users.
(15) Baradhigi Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(16) Rangamali Tea Estate	..	1 for 150 users.
(17) Indong Tea Estate	..	1 for 75 users.
(18) Newaranaddy Tea Estate	..	1 for 125 users.
(19) Mechpara Tea Estate	..	1 for 125 users.
(20) Kulti Tea Estate	..	1 for 75 users.
(21) Mohurganga Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(22) Nagrakata Tea Estate	..	1 for 75 users.
(23) Kulchini Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(24) Gangutia Tea Estate	..	1 for 125 users.
(25) Bhatkhawa Tea Estate	..	1 for 50 female users.
(26) Bhatkhawa Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 male users.

		Latrines.
(27) Rajabhat Tea Estate	..	1 for 125 male users.
(28) Chuapara Tea Estate	..	1 for 125 male users.
(29) Acchapara Tea Estate	..	1 for 25 male users.
(30) Washabari Tea Estate	..	1 for 25 users.
(31) Karbella Tea Estate	..	1 for 125 users.
(32) Hahaipatha Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(33) Jainti Tea Estate	..	1 for 100 users.
(34) Tondor Tea Estate	..	1 for 75 users.
(35) Bamandanga Tea Estate	..	1 for 75 users.
(36) Bhagatpur Tea Estate	..	1 for 75 users.
(37) Hilla Tea Estate	..	1 for 75 users.
(38) Dima Tea Estate	..	1 for 125 users.
(39) Mount Hermon School	..	1

Activated sludge plants.—(1) Dhakeswari Cotton Mills—1 latrine for 3,000 users with an extension for 1,000.

(2) Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, No. II—1 latrine for 3,000 users with an extension for 1,000.

(3) South Union Jute Mills—1 for 7,000 users.

(4) Bally Jute Mill—1 for 2,000 users.

The total number of plans approved for septic tank latrines and activated sludge plants in 1937 were 39 and 4 against 12 and 2, respectively in 1936. As rule 24 of the Bengal Factory Rules came into force from the 1st January 1937, mills and factories having hand service latrine were coming in with plans for septic tank or activated sludge plants for replacing the former.

Number of inspections.—317 inspections were made during 1937 against 309 during 1936. 679 samples of effluents were examined chemically in the Bengal Public Health Laboratory during 1937. About 68·5 per cent. of the effluents were either of good or fair quality. Besides, 98 samples examined on the spot, 564 chlorinated samples were examined by chloroscope for residual chlorine against 586 of the previous year. Thus the total number of samples examined during the year were 1,541 against 1,723 in 1936. Wherever unsterilised effluent was found steps were immediately taken to have the defect rectified.

Tittagarh and Bhatpara Sewerage Works.—As in the previous years, samples of effluents were regularly collected once a month from the Tittagarh Works and twice a month from the Bhatpara Works. Addition of another aeration chambers was urged in the last Annual Report as being necessary to deal with the increased quantity of sewage. Final effluents from both the works were found generally satisfactory.

An experiment was carried out in a mill at the cost of the mill authorities to find out if unfiltered septic tank effluent treated with

lime and perchlorine comes up to the standard fit for discharge into the river. The result was not satisfactory from all points of view as the organic matter in the effluent did not undergo any considerable oxidation forming stable organic salts.

Health Propaganda work.—There is not much actual improvement to note in this year also in the mill areas. The Bengal Public Health Department as usual supplied health posters and leaflets for distribution and display in the mill areas. Vaccination against smallpox and inoculation against cholera of the labour force, have come to stay as a routine measure. The mill authorities are gradually starting maternity clinics and child créches for the labourers. But in the absence of legal powers, matters cannot be pushed as desired.

As reported last year sanitation and housing conditions of the labour lines are not everywhere what they should be. Whenever new labour quarters are constructed suggestions are given for improved type and against construction of back to back houses but no headway can be made in this respect as labour lines do not come under the purview of the Factories Act.

Nuisances.—All complaints regarding nuisances received from public or mill authorities or municipalities were attended to promptly and necessary remedial measures suggested.

Improvement.—Prevention of the pollution of the river Hooghly by the floating population on the river is an urgent necessity from the public health view point of the riparian municipalities specially as the river is considered to be holy by the Hindus. A series of septic tanks on the banks of the river under proper supervision will go a great way to mitigate this evil.

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

124. **Meteorology and economic conditions.**—The total rainfall during the year was 56·53″ as against 59·84″ in the previous year. Although the year's rainfall was in excess of 3·53″ over the normal, there was no inundation in any part of the mining area. The agricultural outturn of the year was above the average resulting in a fall in the prices of the foodstuffs.

Vital statistics.—11,135 births with a birth rate of 29·09 per mille was registered in 1937 against 10,751 births with a birth rate of 28·0 per mille in 1936. There was thus an increase of 384 births or 3·9 per cent. in the birth rate in 1937 as compared with the previous year. There were altogether 7,076 deaths from all causes with a death-rate of 18·4 per mille in 1937 against 7,220 deaths with a death-rate of 18·8 per mille in 1936 showing a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the death rate.

Infant mortality.—1,344 infants under one year died during the year as against 1,976 in 1936—the infant mortality rate being 120·7 against 127·9 per mille in 1936. The fall in the infant mortality was partly due to the decline of malaria and partly to the activities of the maternity and child welfare organisation in the Asansol Mining area.

Epidemic diseases.—(*a*) *Cholera.*—There were 252 attacks and 85 deaths from cholera during the year as against 434 attacks and 158 deaths in 1936. There was no epidemic outbreak of cholera in the mining area during the year under report. Excepting a few localised

outbreaks, the majority of the reported cases were of a sporadic nature and were associated with non-agglutinable vibrios as confirmed by the laboratory diagnosis. The total number of inoculations performed in the mining area during the year was 30,826. It is noticeable that from the previous year, the Asansol Mining area has not been victim to any serious outbreak of cholera epidemic.

(*b*) *Smallpox.*—92 attacks and 10 deaths from smallpox were recorded in the mining area during the year 1937 as against 925 attacks and 91 deaths in 1936. Most of the cases occurred during the first four months of the year. Altogether 64,669 vaccinations including 16,331 primary and 48,338 re-vaccinations were performed in 1937 in the mining area.

(*c*) *Fevers.*—Only 83 deaths from malaria were recorded in 1937 as against 73 in 1936. But fevers of all kinds accounted for 2,733 deaths compared with 3,034 deaths in 1936. No death occurred from Kala-azar. Enteric fever claimed 51 deaths and 2,599 deaths were due to unclassed fevers. Influenza was responsible for 2 deaths only in 1937 as against 3 deaths in 1936.

The Mines Board of Health carried out anti-malaria operations in three places within the extremely malarious belt which extends from Bollampur up to Topsi and beyond. The Bollampur area has been cleansed up by continuance of an intensive anti-malaria campaign since the last five years—the splenic index having been reduced to much below 10 per cent. The Egra area has also improved considerably during the last three years, while the disease has been kept under some measure of control in the Topsi Singaran area. Alive to their responsibilities, some union boards have also taken up anti-malaria work within their respective jurisdictions. The Raniganj municipality has its own special anti-malaria scheme for the municipal town. The many sided activities within the mining area against malaria have been eminently successful in beating off the fell scourge with a reduced annual tithe.

Respiratory diseases.—The total number of deaths from respiratory diseases (including pneumonia) was 995 in 1937 against 991 in 1936.

Other activities of the Board.—The bacteriological laboratory, malaria laboratory, leprosy department, health propaganda and maternity section were maintained by the Board for the benefit of the population in the Asansol Mining Settlement area.

(C) Public Analyst.

125. (*i*) **Bengal Public Health Laboratory.**—(*a*) *Water.*—The total numbers of samples of water from the various sources examined chemically and bacteriologically during the year 1937 were 1,833 and 3,420, respectively, as against 1,740 and 3,282 during the previous year. Of these samples 1,142 chemical and 1,981 bacteriological were from the jute mills water supplies. Samples of water from 15 municipal waterworks in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions and from the waterworks at Jalpaiguri and at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, were carried out monthly at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory at Calcutta. The examinations of the waters of the Faridpur and Rajbari waterworks were taken over from the Branch Laboratory at Dacca during the year. Quarterly examinations of the waters from the Nabadwip Municipal waterworks were continued.

Chlorination was resorted to in all cases to obtain a safe supply of potable water.

Tube-well waters when undesirably ferruginous were passed through iron elimination plants. Waters from infiltration galleries and wells were chlorinated or when turbid treated with coagulants and then chlorinated. Waters of rivers were subjected to the usual treatment, i.e., settling, filtration through slow sand or mechanical filters and chlorination.

(*b*) *Sewage effluents.*—The number of samples of sewage and trade effluents examined chemically during the year was 879 as against 1,051 in 1936. About 68·5 per cent. of the effluents were found chemically to be either satisfactory or fair. The effluents of the activated sludge plants were usually better than those of septic tanks.

(*c*) *Food-stuffs.*—7,817 samples of food articles were received during 1937 at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory and 8,979 samples were analysed.

The number of samples of various food-stuffs sent for analysis by the district boards and municipalities during the year as compared to those of the years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 were as follows:—

Number of samples received for analysis.

Food articles.	District Boards.					Municipalities.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Mustard oil	3,433	3,622	2,961	3,471	3,735	679	773	908	1,096	871
Ghee	355	434	566	639	791	411	577	653	683	552
Milk	205	128	273	138	203	226	225	224	485	329
Butter	..	3	2	2	4	6	13	4	15	10
Dahi	31	15	59	41	22	9	24	25	31	39
Chhana	57	47	44	24	30	5	7	..	11	3
Atta and wheat flour ..	142	137	217	145	186	51	49	133	77	116
Tea	48	35	121	78	82	34	76	49	53	60
Total ..	4,271	4,421	4,243	4,538	5,053	1,421	1,744	1,996	2,451	1,980

702 samples of food-stuffs were received from hospitals for analysis and of these 663 were of milk, 11 of butter, 11 of ghee and 3 of atta.

The foregoing statement shows—

(1) That the numbers of samples of mustard oil sent for analysis both by the district boards and the municipalities were again the highest.

(2) That increased numbers of samples of ghee have been sent by the local bodies from the year 1933 onwards although the number was still not considerable but that the same favourable comment cannot be made about the number of any of the other important food articles, e.g., milk and the other milk products. If it be true that some adulterant in mustard oil was responsible for the production of the symptoms which were being considered as those of epidemic dropsy, the attention paid to mustard oil during the year was possibly justified. We were still in the dark during the year about the nature of this adulterant, although some light was thrown on the matter subsequently.

The number of samples of food-stuffs from the district boards and municipalities analysed during the year and the percentage of adulteration of the samples as compared to the percentage of adulteration during the years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 are to be seen in the subjoined table:—

Food articles.	District Boards.						Municipalities.					
	Number of samples analysed.	Percentage found adulterated.	Percentage found adulterated in previous years.				Number of samples analysed.	Percentage found adulterated.	Percentage found adulterated in previous years.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Mustard oil ..	4,640	21·0	32·9	18·4	32·3	35·8	1,142	21·3	28·1	19·3	38·3	36·7
Ghee ..	673	41·7	23·1	47·9	44·8	33·3	564	31·9	27·7	35·1	44·7	44·6
Milk ..	203	68·4	77·1	67·8	65·7	55·6	327	72·7	71·6	80·0	65·7	60·2
Atta and wheat flour ..	207	8·7	Nil	2·5	4·7	2·5	81	3·7	1·9	Nil	2·0	5.6
Tea ..	105	5·7	Nil	7·1	19·0	9·2	57	10·5	Nil	6·0	25·0	6·6
Channa ..	30	23·3	15·7	13·7	11·1	41·6	3	Nil	Nil	33·3	Nil	18·1
Dahi ..	22	95·4	85·7	100	92·7	90·2	39	59·0	77·7	80·0	40·0	64·5
Butter ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	11	27·2	83·3	41·6	77·7	60·0

Except in the case of mustard oil the numbers of samples analysed were not so considerable as to warrant any inference on the effect of the administration of the Food Adulteration Act on the adulteration of food-stuffs.

The table shows—

(*a*) That the adulteration of ghee and of milk and the other milk products remained unaffected by such efforts as were being made for combating it.

(*b*) That the decrease in the adulteration of mustard oil may not be real but may be similar to that of the year 1934.

The tabular statement below would show the income and expenditure of the Bengal Public Health Laboratory at Calcutta during the last seven years.

Income and expenditure of the Bengal Public Health Laboratory at Calcutta.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1931 ..	21,761	58,124
1932 ..	24,039	58,213
1933 ..	28,162	62,151
1934 ..	25,971	59,555
1935 ..	27,472	53,469
1936 ..	29,967	54,207
1937 ..	46,283	61,301

There was increased income more than 1½ times that of the preceding year due to enhanced food and water analysis fees and to the increased number of samples of food-stuffs analysed by the temporary staff of two assistant analysts, who worked during the year for clearing up arrear in analysis.

The volume of work at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory has very much increased and analysis has become more complex in nature both of which account for the arrear in analysis.

Staff however must be found for fresh standardisation and research work.

(*ii*) **Dacca Branch Public Health Laboratory.**—(*a*) *Water.*—369 samples of water (including 317 routine, 6 from the different jails, 41 from the various police-stations and the remaining 5 from other sources) were examined chemically and 1,122 samples (including 848 routine, 12 from the different jails, 226 from the Government House, Dacca, 34 from various police-stations and the ramaining 2 from other sources) were examined bacteriologically in 1937 against 377 and 1,164, respectively in 1936.

(*b*) *Sewage effluents.*—336 samples of sewage from the Dacca sewerage works were examined chemically in 1937 against 338 in 1936. No sample was examined bacteriologically.

(*c*) *Food-stuffs.*—4,306 samples of various kinds of food-stuffs were received for analysis from the different municipalities and district boards in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions as against 4,617 in 1936.

Samples of food-stuffs were received from all the seven district boards and from 24 out of 26 municipalities within the jurisdiction of the Government public health laboratory at Dacca.

No samples were received for analysis from the Gouripur and Bajitpur municipalities during 1937.

4,892 samples of food-stuffs were analysed and certificates for 5,155 samples were issued in 1937 as against 5,141 samples analysed and certificates for 5,579 samples issued in 1936. Of the certified samples, 3,397 were received from the district boards and 1,758 from the municipalities.

The number of samples of the different food-stuffs received from the district boards and municipalities which were certified during the year and the percentages of adulteration as compared to the percentages of adulteration found in the previous years are shown below:—

Food articles.	District boards.						Municipalities.					
	Number of samples analysed in 1937.	Percentage found adulterated in 1937.	Percentage found adulterated in previous years.				Number of samples analysed in 1937.	Percentage found adulterated in 1937.	Percentage found adulterated in previous years.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Mustard oil ..	2,706	29	49	48	44	47	823	10	40	16	31	26
Ghee ..	104	63	59	57	55	60	327	60	35	44	49	40
Milk ..	365	82	80	76	82	81	565	34	60	44	33	44
Atta and wheat flour ..	40	..	..	..	8	..	1	10	..	..	8	4
Tea ..	21	3	..	..	14	..	23	9	..	..	..	31
Chhana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dahi ..	77	71	89	87	84	92	6	100	..	50	50	93
Butter ..	5	100	..	..	67	100	4	100	100	100	89	100

The number of samples except in the case of mustard oil were not considerable. So no inference with regard to the extent of adulteration of the various food-stuffs will be justified. It will be reasonable, however, to say that action such has been taken for many years both in the non-municipal and the municipal areas for checking the adulteration of food-stuffs has proved totally inadequate.

General.—The local Government approved of the transfer of the food section of the Dacca Laboratory to Calcutta which had been made in the year 1934. Mr. Phanindra Krishna Das ceased to be the Public Analyst of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions from 12th July 1937 and concurrently the separate food section of the Dacca Laboratory officially ceased to exist.

126. **District Public Health Laboratories.**—*Water.*—The number of samples of water examined chemically and bacteriologically during the year 1937 at the district public health laboratories was as follows:—

District Laboratories.	Number of samples examined.	
	Chemical.	Bacteriological.
Jessore	3	..
Khulna	30	79
Rajshahi	66	146
Rangpur	6	1

Food-stuffs.—The numbers of samples of various food-stuffs from different local bodies examined at the above laboratories during the year 1937 and the percentage of adulteration were as follows :—

District boards.	Milk.				Ghee.				Channa.				Dahi.			
	Number of samples analysed.	Number per cent. found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed.	Number per cent. found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed.	Number per cent. found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed.	Number per cent. found adulterated.		
		1935.	1936.	1937.		1935.	1936.	1937.		1935.	1936.	1937.		1935.	1936.	1937.
Jessore ..	Particulars not reported.															
Khulna ..	169	51·4	45·8	49·7	33	42·7	27·8	36·3	9	79·0	70·9	55·5	11	50·0	30·0	45·4
Rajshahi ..	33	42·8	25·0	78·8	25	37·5	53·8	16·0	2	..	..	Nil	16	80·0	10·0	93·7
Malda ..	7	41·6	Nil	Nil	32	11·1	33·3	50·0	1	..	Nil	Nil	6	80·0	..	100
Rangpur ..	10	62·0	40·7	80·0	205	19·0	22·8	21·9	6	..	Nil	Nil	213	47·0	43·9	25·1
Dinajpur ..	359	59·0	59·2	47·9	88	15·0	30·5	23·8	3	..	..	Nil	..	83·0	53·3	..
Pabna ..	66	76·0	76·8	74·3	9	Nil	50·0	33·3	..	Nil	..	..	14	90·0	93·0	85·7
Bogra ..	34	82·0	68·4	79·4	10	38·0	28·6	50·0	..	..	..	..	1	100	75·0	100
Jalpaiguri ..	91	70·0	57·9	69·2	21	31·0	44·4	28·6	..	..	..	..	137	88·0	88·8	82·5
Samples from municipalities analysed at Rajshahi Laboratory.	29	77·2	16·6	10·3	30	47·6	11·0	36·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·6	..
Samples from municipalitiesa nalysed at Rangpur Laboratory.	53	78·0	82·3	75·4	52	15·0	23·2	38·4	..	100	Nil	..	..	83·3	93·7	100

District Boards.	Butter.				Wheat flour.				Tea.				Mustard oil.			
	Number of samples analysed.	Number per cent. found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed.	Number per cent. found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed.	Number per cent. found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed.	Number per cent. found adulterated.		
		1935.	1936.	1937.		1935.	1936.	1937.		1935.	1936.	1937.		1935.	1936.	1937.
Jessore ..	Particulars not reported.															
Khulna ..	10	..	..	20·0	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	..	..	Nil	1,096	22·2	11·5	6·7
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	7	Nil	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	328	33·7	39·5	28·9
Malda ..	..	..	..	..	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	..	..	Nil	525	5·0	15·6	4·7
Rangpur ..	5	..	..	80·0	206	1·6	0·8	1·4	41	6·0	8·3	Nil	992	9·0	5·4	1·6
Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	162	Nil	Nil	2·4	10	..	..	Nil	505	13·0	9·2	1·6
Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	15	7·7	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	206	42·0	45·1	37·8
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	Nil	97	27·0	13·9	7·2
Jalpaiguri ..	1	..	..	100	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	..	Nil	135	13·0	8·3	3·7
Samples from municipalities analysed at Rajshahi Laboratory.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	51	50·6	48·0	Nil
Samples from municipalities analysed at Rangpur Laboratory.	1	..	..	Nil	5	..	100	Nil	Nil	50·0	..	Nil	25	29·3	12·2	Nil

It will appear from the above figures that the local bodies sending samples of food-stuffs to the four district laboratories again paid the greatest attention to the control of adulteration of mustard oil. Milk and milk products the very important food articles appear to have received meagre attention.

It can also be inferred that the adulteration of mustard oil was definitely controlled in the districts of Khulna, Rangpur and Dinajpur. But new adulterants, the presence of which was not revealed by any considerable increase in the values of the constants, which were standards under the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, might have gone undetected and the real position might not have been as sound as the tabulated figures showed.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of blood, sputum, stool, urine, throat swab, etc., were again carried out only at the Khulna and Rangpur laboratories, the number of such specimens examined being as follows:—

	Blood.	Sputum.	Urine.	Fœces.	Pus.	Throat swab for K. L.	Other samples.
Khulna ..	460	56	294	184	31	1	21
Rangpur ..	121	12	48	15	3	..	20

Research work.—(*Khulna Laboratory*).—The value as determined by Grosfeld's method was studied in the case of adulteration of mustard oil with mineral oil.

Work to determine the value of Lævine's methylene blue agar for differentiating Bact. Coli from Bact. aerogenes was carried out.

127. **Bengal Excise Laboratory.**—Under orders of the Government of Bengal, the Excise Laboratory so far under the Director of Public Health, Bengal, has been transferred to the control of the Medical Department.

128. **Bengal Vaccine Laboratory.**—A total of 14,60,150 c.c. (14,50,600 c.c. free supply and 9,550 c.c. sale) of the anti-cholera vaccine was issued by the Bengal Public Health Department against the total production of 20,00,000 c.c. during the year 1937. This compares unfavourably with the total production (2,225,375 c.c.) and the total issue (2,544,805 c.c.) of the vaccine during the previous year. The decrease in issue was however attributable to less incidence of cholera during the year 1937. The following table will show, month by month, the production of anti-cholera vaccine during the year under report.

Anti-cholera vaccine produced at the Bengal Vaccine Laboratory during the years 1936 and 1937.

	Quantity in c.c. 1936.	Quantity in c.c. 1937.
January	148,050	314,130
February	337,050	307,810
March	258,300	282,560
April	211,050	176,800
May	329,175	123,120
June	223,650	88,400
July	286,650	214,680
August	171,675	176,790
September	129,050	99,450
October	Nil	Nil
November	Nil	88,400
December	130,725	127,860

The amount of vaccine in stock at the Bengal Vaccine Laboratory at the end of December 1937 —840,970 c.c.

During the year, the Bengal Vaccine Laboratory prepared 12,612 quinine ampoules for intra-muscular injections, of which 10,700 ampoules were issued.

129. **Darjeeling Municipal Laboratory.**—(*i*) *Water-supply.*—During 1937, 69 samples of water were examined chemically and 449 bacteriologically against 80 and 506, respectively, in the previous year.

(*ii*) *Sewage effluents.*—As in the previous year, 132 samples were examined chemically during 1937.

(*iii*) *Food-stuffs.*—719 samples of food-stuffs were examined during the year with the following results as against 813 samples during 1936:—

Articles.	Total number examined during 1936.	Total found adulterated.
Milk	422	75
Butter	40	2
Ghee	106	1
Mustard oil	151	Nil

(*iv*) *Clinical work.*—735 samples consisting of blood 187, urine 89, throat swab 60, sputum 199, stool 167, aspirated fluid 1, cerebrospinal fluid 2, pus 6, auto vaccine 3, gastric fluid 19, urethral smear 1, and conjunctival swab 1 were examined during 1937 against 554 during the preceding year.

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

130. **Port of Calcutta.**—(*i*) *Inspection of vessels.*—The total number of vessels which entered this port was 1,249 against 1,192 in the previous year. Up to the end of September only those ships which were reported to be either infected or suspected were inspected. From the 1st of October, routine inspection of all incoming vessels were re-introduced. Fifteen infected or suspected vessels against 24 in 1936 were inspected during the year under report. 3,071 Asiatic and 343 non-Asiatic seamen were inspected on inward bound vessels in 1937 against 2,027 and 295, respectively, during the preceding year. In outgoing vessels the numbers were, respectively, 151,194 and 23,510 against 54,480 and 15,635 in 1936.

(*ii*) *Public Health* (*Asiatic*).—The total number of deaths reported by the Police during 1937 was 3 against 8 in the previous year. All these 3 deaths were from other causes.

(*iii*) *Public Health* (*European*).—There were 3 deaths in hospitals among the European seamen who arrived at this port during the year 1937 as against 2 deaths in 1936. Of these, one death was due to enteric fever and the remaining two to other causes.

(*iv*) *Infectious diseases.*—Two infected vessels arrived in the port during the year under report. The S.S. "Aronda" came on 18th April with a case of chicken-pox among deck passengers and the S.S. "Sirdhana" on 20th November with two cases of chicken-pox among saloon passengers. Both the vessels arrived from Rangoon. Two cases of measles and one case of chicken-pox were removed to hospitals from four sea-going vessels while they were lying in this port. Thirty-seven cases of cholera, 12 cases of chicken-pox, 2 cases of measles and 2 cases of enteric fever occurred on country-boats and flats lying in the port. Necessary preventive measures were taken in all cases. No alien leper entered into the province through this port during the year. No case of sleeping sickness was found on any vessel arriving from the East African ports.

(*v*) *Unwholesome food-stuffs.*—76 samples of ghee and 6 of lime juice were analysed at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory of which 20 samples of ghee and 5 of lime juice were found to be below the standard. The shipping companies concerned were made to replace the provisions. In seven vessels, condensed milk other than the brand approved by the Government of India was found on inspection and condemned. In nine vessels, articles of food-stuffs such as rice, *dal*, dried fish were found to be unwholesome and were replaced or destroyed as necessary.

(*vi*) *Pilgrim traffic.*—During the year under report three ships carrying 1,753 pilgrims sailed for Hedjaz from the port of Calcutta. Before embarkation, all these pilgrims were duly vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against cholera. At the time of embarkation, they were all medically examined at the port.

Further, 7,458 passengers and 176 members of the crew of the departing ships were vaccinated against smallpox at the port during the year.

(*vii*) *Disinfection and fumigation.*—12 sea-going vessels, 21 inland steamers, flats and launches and 24 lighters and *dinghis* were disinfected during the year under review. 56 deratisation certificates and

58 deratisation exemption certificates were issued at the port during 1937. The ships were deratised by sulphur fumigation in all cases.

(*viii*) 213 rats were examined during the year 1937 of which none was found to be infected with plague.

131. **Port of Chittagong.**—(*i*) *General Sanitation.*—During the year under report, four cases of cholera were detected in the vessels lying in the port of Chittagong, three cases in the vessels belonging to the Chittagong Port Commissioners and one case in a barge belonging to Messrs. R. S. N. Co., Ltd. The patients were removed to the hospital and the infected vessels thoroughly disinfected and the crews were inoculated. One case of chicken-pox was found in an incoming vessel and another of the same disease in an outgoing vessel. Both the patients were sent to the hospital and the vessels concerned were thoroughly disinfected. Although smallpox broke out in an epidemic form in the town of Chittagong, its spread in the port area was warded off by taking special preventive measures.

(*ii*) *Public Health* (*Asiatic*).—22 Asiatic seamen were treated in the hospital of whom two suffered from chicken-pox, two from influenza, five from malaria, one from broncho-pneumonia, one from tuberculosis, and the rest from other causes.

(*iii*) *Public Health* (*non-Asiatic*).—In 1937, 2,108 non-Asiatic seamen arrived at the port of Chittagong. Sixteen European seamen were treated in the hospital during the year under report of whom two suffered from dysentery and the rest from other causes. There was one death in hospital amongst the European seamen. He died of endocarditis. The admission rate to hospital for all cases calculated on the arrival figure was 7·59 per mille.

(*iv*) *Vaccination.*—Smallpox having broken out in an epidemic form in the town of Chittagong, vaccination of all crews and passengers was made compulsory under the Epidemic Diseases Act. 37,191 vaccinations were performed at the port during the year 1937.

(*v*) *Disinfection and Fumigation.*—Five ships, one heave-up-boat and one barge were partially disinfected and fumigated.

(*vi*) Laskars' provisions in 13 ships were inspected during the year.

(*vii*) No alien leper entered the country through this port during 1937.

Chapter XIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

132. **Personal proceedings.**—The year opened with Dr. S. N. Sur as the officiating Director of Public Health, which arrangement lasted up to the 8th January 1937 when Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, the permanent incumbent rejoined duty after expiry of his leave. He held the post of Director of Public Health, Bengal, throughout the remaining part of the year. In the post of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, Bengal, Dr. S. K. Sarkar officiated up to the 8th January 1937. Dr. S. N. Sur instead of resuming his former duties as the Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, proceeded on leave from the 9th January up to the 15th March. During this period, Dr. G. L. Batra officiated in the vacancy. On the 16th March Dr. Batra proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and from that date Captain J. D. Sinha held this post throughout the rest of the year; Dr. S. N. Sur who was mutually transferred with Captain J. D. Sinha with effect from the 16th March held that of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Dacca Circle. Dr. S. N. Mitra and Dr. B. C. Mukharji remained respectively in their posts of Assistant Director of Public Health, Burdwan and Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circles, throughout the year. There was also no change in the posts of Director of the Bengal Public Health Laboratory and Inspector of Septic Tank Installations. Dr. A. K. Sen and Dr. A. C. Rai Chaudhuri held their respective positions throughout the year. As regards the post of Assistant Director of Public Health, Rajshahi Circle, Dr. G. L. Batra officiated in it up to the 8th January followed by the officiating tenure of office of Dr. S. K. Sarkar up to the 22nd July. Dr. Fahimuddin was appointed permanently to this post with effect from the 23rd July 1937. He remained in the post during the remaining part of the year. The Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health (Mr. I. H. Elias) proceeded on leave from the 17th March and in this post Mr. A. K. Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector officiated throughout the rest of the year. There was no other change in the superior personnel of the department. The entire departmental establishment did satisfactory work.

A. C. CHATTERJI, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Calcutta;
The 12th June, 1939.

Part II.

APPENDICES.

Part II.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the year 1937

Annual Form No. 1.—BIRTHS registered in the Districts of the

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1931.			Number of births registered (exclusive of still-births).		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	814,891	760,808	1,575,699	22,718	21,693	44,411
2	Birbhum	472,687	474,867	947,554	18,362	17,259	35,621
3	Bankura	557,074	554,647	1,111,721	21,094	19,925	41,019
4	Midnapur	1,417,025	1,382,068	2,799,093	43,574	41,239	84,813
5	Hooghly	592,130	522,125	1,114,255	19,827	18,723	38,550
6	Howrah	599,075	499,792	1,098,867	17,130	15,701	32,831
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	1,501,084	1,268,662	2,769,746	39,650	35,892	75,542
8	Calcutta	778,817	362,045	1,140,862	14,767	11,871	26,638
9	Nadia	788,885	740,747	1,529,632	33,734	31,681	65,415
10	Murshidabad	683,483	687,194	1,370,677	30,990	29,526	60,516
11	Jessore	871,446	799,718	1,671,164	30,695	28,281	58,976
12	Khulna	851,651	774,497	1,626,148	24,037	22,353	46,390
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	741,295	687,723	1,429,018	27,052	25,738	52,790
14	Dinajpur	924,092	831,340	1,755,432	29,188	27,701	56,889
15	Jalpaiguri	533,819	449,538	983,357	18,484	17,726	36,210
16	Darjeeling	170,131	149,504	319,635	6,267	5,861	12,128
17	Rangpur	1,356,594	1,238,191	2,594,785	50,508	47,841	98,349
18	Bogra	557,174	529,245	1,086,419	16,582	15,889	32,471
19	Pabna	739,027	706,627	1,445,654	28,280	25,395	53,675
20	Malda	527,305	526,461	1,053,766	19,262	18,170	37,432
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	1,743,517	1,689,060	3,432,577	66,120	60,926	127,046
22	Mymensingh	2,667,194	2,463,068	5,130,262	92,771	85,030	177,801
23	Faridpur	1,206,348	1,155,867	2,362,215	48,921	44,858	93,779
24	Bakarganj	1,505,338	1,433,712	2,939,050	42,446	38,760	81,206
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	872,888	924,150	1,797,038	29,207	26,005	55,212
26	Noakhali	858,818	847,901	1,706,719	31,183	28,425	59,608
27	Tippera	1,595,640	1,514,095	3,109,735	63,612	58,120	121,732
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	**25,927,428**	**23,973,652**	**49,901,080**	**886,461**	**820,589**	**1,707,050**

Bengal Presidency during the year 1937.

5 Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			6 Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
14·4	13·8	28·2	14·2	13·4	27·5
19·4	18·2	37·6	18·7	17·9	36·6
19·0	17·9	36·9	16·1	15·3	31·4
15·6	14·7	30·3	15·1	14·3	29·4
17·8	16·8	34·6	15·4	14·3	29·6
15·6	14·3	29·9	14·5	13·2	27·7
14·3	13·0	27·3	13·9	12·7	26·6
12·9	10·4	23·4	12·3	10·9	23·2
22·1	20·7	42·8	18·6	17·3	35·9
22·6	21·5	44·1	20·2	19·2	39·5
18·4	16·9	35·3	13·0	12·0	25·0
14·8	13·7	28·5	14·1	13·0	27·1
18·9	18·0	36·9	17·7	16·6	34·3
16·6	15·8	32·4	16·7	15·7	32·4
18·8	18·0	36·8	18·1	17·4	35·5
19·6	18·3	37·9	19·5	18·7	38·3
19·5	18·4	37·9	16·0	14·8	30·8
15·3	14·6	29·9	13·1	12·2	25·3
19·6	17·6	37·1	16·3	14·8	31·0
18·3	17·2	35·5	16·2	15·1	31·3
19·3	17·7	37·0	16·1	14·9	30·9
18·1	16·6	34·7	15·6	14·4	30·0
20·7	19·0	39·7	17·5	16·0	33·5
14·4	13·2	27·6	13·9	12·8	26·7
16·2	14·5	30·7	14·6	13·1	27·7
18·3	16·6	34·9	17·9	16·2	34·1
20·4	18·7	39·1	16·4	15·0	31·4
17·8	**16·4**	**34·2**	**15·8**	**14·6**	**30·4**

Annual form No. I (A)—STILL-BIRTHS registered according to class and

Still

No.	Districts.	Hindus.		Mussalmans.		Buddhists.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	237	149	30	29	..	..
2	Birbhum	430	328	187	161	..	..
3	Bankura	166	124	15	7	..	..
4	Midnapur	1,156	891	92	66	..	..
5	Hooghly	216	138	37	13	..	..
6	Howrah	333	194	98	53	..	..
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	480	343	313	218	..	..
8	Calcutta	1,023	683	497	351	..	..
9	Nadia	362	284	717	577	..	..
10	Murshidabad	502	368	763	586	2	1
11	Jessore	450	357	841	701	..	..
12	Khulna	391	364	508	439	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	230	186	1,228	1,136	4	..
14	Dinajpur	642	504	847	717	..	..
15	Jalpaiguri	723	524	482	386	1	2
16	Darjeeling	374	259	20	15	51	45
17	Rangpur	1,170	946	3,124	2,706	5	..
18	Bogra	167	162	1,344	1,052	..	..
19	Pabna	365	296	1,624	1,331	..	..
20	Malda	106	86	60	63	..	..
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	1,063	815	2,154	1,704	..	..
22	Mymensingh	1,350	1,075	4,425	3,684	..	..
23	Faridpur	690	567	1,383	1,205	..	2
24	Bakarganj	240	164	647	521	..	3
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	362	280	1,637	1,358	67	36
26	Noakhali	388	302	1,646	1,362	..	..
27	Tippera	778	719	2,899	2,313	7	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**14,394**	**11,108**	**27,618**	**22,754**	**137**	**89**

sex in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1937.

births.

Christians.		Other classes.		Total.			Percentage ratio to live births.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	3	1	270	179	449	1·0
..	..	33	30	650	519	1,169	3·3
..	..	3	..	184	131	315	·8
1	..	50	38	1,299	995	2,294	2·7
..	..	4	2	257	153	410	1·1
..	..	1	..	432	247	679	2·1
..	..	1	..	794	561	1,355	1·8
21	13	..	..	1,541	1,047	2,588	9·7
5	9	3	1	1,087	871	1,958	3·0
..	..	15	7	1,282	962	2,244	3·7
..	2	..	..	1,291	1,060	2,351	4·0
..	..	..	..	899	803	1,702	3·7
1	1	26	22	1,489	1,345	2,834	5·4
..	4	161	157	1,650	1,382	3,032	5·3
6	6	247	215	1,459	1,133	2,592	7·2
3	2	5	17	453	338	791	6·5
3	1	19	19	4,321	3,672	7,993	8·1
..	2	15	10	1,526	1,226	2,752	8·5
..	..	9	10	1,998	1,637	3,635	6·8
..	..	49	43	215	192	407	1·1
15	13	5	2	3,237	2,534	5,771	4·5
4	4	67	45	5,846	4,808	10,654	6·0
2	3	2	2	2,077	1,779	3,856	4·1
7	5	4	2	898	695	1,593	2·0
1	1	24	13	2,091	1,688	3,779	6·8
1	..	1	..	2,036	1,664	3,700	6·2
..	..	2	2	3,686	3,034	6,720	5·5
70	**66**	**749**	**638**	**42,968**	**34,655**	**77,623**	**4·6**

Annual Form No. II.—DEATHS registered in the districts

No.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square miles.	Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 of		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	2,705	583	15,077	14,183	29,260	·4	·2	..
2	Birbhum ..	1,699	558	12,546	12,167	24,713	·1	·1	..
3	Bankura ..	2,625	424	14,033	13,177	27,210	·1	1·5	..
4	Midnapur ..	5,245	534	30,755	30,519	61,274	·2	·01	..
5	Hooghly ..	1,188	938	12,907	12,551	25,458	·4	·9	..
6	Howrah ..	522	2,105	11,049	10,075	21,124	·7	·4	..
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	5,262	526	28,719	25,961	54,680	·5	·3	..
8	Calcutta ..	39	30,662	18,409	15,000	33,409	·6	·4	..
9	Nadia ..	2,881	531	21,890	21,109	42,999	·3	·5	..
10	Murshidabad ..	2,091	656	18,417	17,563	35,980	·2	·8	..
11	Jessore ..	2,902	576	20,203	19,044	39,247	1·1	·2	..
12	Khulna ..	4,689	347	17,996	16,203	34,199	1·3	·02	..
	Rajshahi Division.								
13	Rajshahi ..	2,609	548	22,588	21,565	44,153	·2	·8	..
14	Dinajpur ..	3,948	445	28,868	27,997	56,865	·1	·7	..
15	Jalpaiguri ..	2,932	335	15,569	14,522	30,091	·1	·002	..
16	Darjeeling ..	1,212	264	5,440	5,335	10,775	..	·01	..
17	Rangpur ..	3,496	742	38,684	36,522	75,206	·02	·1	..
18	Bogra ..	1,384	785	14,784	14,629	29,413	·2	·2	..
19	Pabna ..	1,818	795	21,536	20,713	42,249	1·1	1·8	..
20	Malda ..	1,764	597	11,294	10,322	21,616	·2	·7	..
	Dacca Division.								
21	Dacca ..	2,713	1,265	44,584	43,255	87,839	·8	1·5	..
22	Mymensingh ..	6,237	823	61,982	59,325	121,307	·5	·2	..
23	Faridpur ..	2,356	1,003	30,105	27,871	57,976	·9	·1	..
24	Bakarganj ..	3,523	834	33,920	30,953	64,873	2·6	·01	..
	Chittagong Division.								
25	Chittagong ..	2,570	699	27,400	27,345	54,745	1·1	3·2	..
26	Noakhali ..	1,518	1,124	20,217	19,744	39,961	1·0	·8	..
27	Tippera ..	2,597	1,197	34,505	31,844	66,349	·8	·4	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	**72,514**	**688**	**633,477**	**599,494**	**1,232,971**	**·7**	**·6**	..

of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1937.

population from—										
					All Causes.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
11·2	·9	2·0	·5	3·5	18·5	18·6	18·6	21·6	21·9	21·8
19·1	·5	2·0	·4	3·7	26·5	25·6	26·1	29·1	28·3	28·7
12·2	1·7	2·5	·5	6·0	25·2	23·7	24·5	23·9	22·5	23·2
12·9	1·4	2·3	·5	4·5	21·7	22·1	21·9	22·0	22·1	22·0
9·7	2·2	4·0	·6	5·1	21·8	24·0	22·9	21·7	23·8	22·7
4·5	3·2	4·1	·6	5·5	18·4	20·1	19·2	19·2	21·2	20·1
11·4	1·0	2·0	·6	4·0	19·1	20·5	19·7	17·4	18·8	18·0
3·4	2·5	9·5	·7	12·3	23·6	41·4	29·3	24·5	41·7	29·9
20·0	·4	1·5	·7	4·8	27·7	28·5	28·1	27·9	27·8	27·9
18·1	·5	·7	·6	5·2	26·9	25·5	26·2	27·6	25·6	26·6
17·8	·2	1·2	·5	2·5	23·2	23·8	23·5	24·5	24·8	24·6
12·1	·5	1·0	·6	5·4	21·1	20·9	21·0	19·9	20·7	20·3
24·0	·4	1·0	·6	4·0	30·5	31·4	30·9	28·6	29·1	28·8
25·3	·7	2·9	·5	2·3	31·2	33·7	32·4	27·8	28·8	28·3
18·6	1·7	5·8	·2	4·3	29·2	32·3	30·6	27·7	29·7	28·6
19·8	3·5	4·2	·3	5·8	32·0	35·7	33·7	30·5	32·6	31·5
23·9	·8	1·5	·3	2·4	28·5	29·5	29·0	26·1	26·3	26·2
20·8	·9	1·3	·4	3·2	26·5	27·6	27·1	21·1	21·6	21·3
19·3	·8	1·4	·5	4·3	29·1	29·3	29·2	24·5	23·3	23·9
16·0	·2	·5	·4	2·6	21·4	19·6	20·5	23·0	20·2	21·6
13·8	1·9	1·6	·3	5·8	25·6	25·6	25·6	21·2	20·5	20·9
16·6	·6	·8	·3	4·5	23·2	24·1	23·6	20·3	20·1	20·2
15·7	1·2	1·8	·4	4·5	25·0	24·1	24·5	26·6	26·1	26·3
11·8	1·3	2·7	·3	3·4	22·5	21·6	22·1	21·4	20·6	21·0
21·5	1·0	1·2	·5	2·0	31·4	29·6	30·5	23·0	21·3	22·1
14·2	1·5	1·2	·7	4·1	23·5	23·3	23·4	23·2	23·5	23·3
11·1	1·7	·8	·4	6·2	21·6	21·0	21·3	19·6	19·1	19·4
15·5	**1·1**	**1·9**	**·5**	**4·4**	**24·4**	**25·0**	**24·7**	**23·0**	**23·1**	**23·1**

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS registered in the Districts (Rural Circles)

No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	1,739	1,917	2,570	2,509	2,021
2	Birbhum	1,627	1,582	2,027	2,172	1,833
3	Bankura	1,944	1,941	2,158	2,340	2,246
4	Midnapur	5,502	5,134	4,837	4,558	4,016
5	Hooghly	1,972	1,632	1,693	1,780	1,529
6	Howrah	1,316	1,160	1,160	1,065	865
	Presidency Division.					
7	24-Parganas	3,955	2,934	3,537	3,606	3,394
8	Nadia	2,908	2,556	2,824	3,116	2,549
9	Murshidabad ..	2,083	1,829	2,448	2,906	2,441
10	Jessore	3,733	2,775	3,073	3,182	2,321
11	Khulna	2,804	2,113	2,733	2,713	2,379
	Rajshahi Division.					
12	Rajshahi	3,436	2,855	3,079	3,568	3,087
13	Dinajpur	5,027	3,521	5,838	5,050	3,898
14	Jalpaiguri	2,478	1,903	2,008	2,698	2,400
15	Darjeeling	702	617	667	834	920
16	Rangpur	6,143	4,811	5,281	6,252	5,046
17	Bogra	1,900	1,582	1,723	2,291	2,095
18	Pabna	3,031	2,335	3,360	5,054	3,774
19	Malda	1,764	1,047	1,831	1,414	1,721
	Dacca Division.					
20	Dacca	7,112	5,435	7,139	8,383	5,921
21	Mymensingh	10,329	7,767	8,839	9,592	9,523
22	Faridpur	5,175	3,381	5,179	5,601	4,101
23	Bakarganj	7,817	5,507	6,983	6,472	4,935
	Chittagong Division.					
24	Chittagong	5,216	4,433	5,650	5,424	5,464
25	Noakhali	4,022	2,890	3,270	3,792	3,575
26	Tippera	6,598	4,856	5,943	6,447	5,512
	Total of Rural Districts ..	**100,333**	**78,513**	**95,850**	**102,819**	**87,566**
	Ratio per mille of population	2·2	1·7	2·1	2·2	1·9

and Towns of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1937.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1,928	1,966	2,042	2,279	2,401	2,797	3,379	27,548
1,782	2,083	2,165	1,997	2,060	2,509	2,730	24,567
1,871	1,983	2,141	1,999	2,081	2,449	3,011	26,164
3,257	3,575	4,453	4,370	5,538	6,341	8,115	59,696
1,321	1,336	1,719	1,700	2,123	2,566	2,897	22,268
810	970	986	1,081	1,508	1,592	1,912	14,425
2,513	3,122	3,972	3,851	4,068	4,836	6,067	45,855
1,906	1,989	2,498	3,511	4,546	5,894	6,713	41,010
2,110	2,381	2,874	3,291	3,679	4,255	4,231	34,528
1,843	1,859	2,392	2,812	3,715	4,969	6,305	38,979
1,975	2,386	2,801	2,495	3,181	4,149	3,931	33,660
2,692	2,960	3,482	3,805	4,522	4,849	5,266	43,601
3,431	3,888	3,771	5,416	5,270	4,794	6,636	56,540
2,094	2,168	2,151	2,516	3,156	3,279	2,983	29,834
885	986	797	896	913	809	733	9,759
4,903	5,408	5,879	6,896	7,720	8,179	8,313	74,831
1,954	2,077	2,575	3,273	2,950	3,087	3,680	29,187
2,469	2,067	2,133	2,812	3,372	4,608	6,223	41,238
1,723	1,541	1,554	1,663	2,037	2,446	2,192	20,933
4,459	4,359	4,499	5,604	7,165	10,452	12,552	83,080
7,344	7,515	8,248	9,411	11,468	13,775	15,632	119,443
2,767	2,968	3,454	4,021	5,033	6,627	9,081	57,388
3,540	3,765	3,179	3,508	4,088	5,965	8,278	64,037
4,579	4,270	3,736	3,330	3,010	3,705	4,630	53,447
3,181	3,208	2,885	2,616	2,405	3,250	4,767	39,861
4,095	4,414	4,277	4,374	5,014	6,387	7,647	65,564
71,432	**75,244**	**80,663**	**89,527**	**103,023**	**124,569**	**147,904**	**1,157,443**
1·5	1·6	1·7	1·9	2·2	2·7	3·2	24·9

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	28	25	19	35	28
2	Kalna	22	14	11	24	16
3	Katwa	8	9	5	10	8
4	Dainhat	4	1	7	6	6
5	Raniganj	22	26	29	43	28
6	Asansol	49	20	23	48	33
	Birbhum District.					
7	Suri	9	6	7	20	14
	Bankura District.					
8	Bankura	280	37	38	27	12
9	Bishnupur	18	15	17	16	13
10	Sonamukhi	20	13	28	20	13
	Midnapur District.					
11	Midnapur	40	55	61	54	39
12	Ghatal	22	12	19	11	17
13	Kharar	12	6	5	10	9
14	Chandrakona ..	18	18	10	10	8
15	Ramjibanpur ..	9	19	14	12	14
16	Khirpai	6	14	2	7	7
17	Tamluk	13	9	12	8	8
	Hooghly District.					
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	62	60	74	75	54
19	Bansberia	12	12	8	13	9
20	Arambagh	13	8	12	12	8
21	Serampur	73	57	54	56	51
22	Baidyabati	40	23	30	27	23
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	19	22	16	20	37
24	Uttarpara	14	9	17	7	12
25	Kotrung	8	6	8	11	7
26	Bhadreswar	27	17	21	19	31
27	Champdani	27	25	20	21	23
	Howrah District.					
28	Howrah	588	466	489	511	519
29	Bally	28	18	8	19	22

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
18	22	33	32	36	46	73	395
16	26	25	27	22	37	36	276
7	14	11	7	6	8	8	101
4	10	6	7	6	6	6	69
24	29	36	28	31	39	36	371
41	49	50	64	35	37	51	500
12	16	25	6	16	6	9	146
30	10	30	27	36	41	29	597
13	15	23	16	18	21	28	213
22	15	27	15	21	22	20	236
36	40	58	67	43	76	69	638
12	17	25	10	18	16	23	202
1	8	7	7	17	21	22	125
9	11	14	15	22	20	25	180
13	8	16	11	21	17	28	182
10	4	9	3	6	21	10	99
9	9	15	10	15	19	26	152
55	70	70	69	91	74	82	836
10	13	12	20	28	32	18	187
15	9	14	12	8	14	25	150
54	51	60	28	50	46	55	635
22	22	21	18	30	35	43	334
18	23	29	18	25	34	33	294
13	10	11	20	12	14	14	153
4	10	5	6	5	4	11	85
13	20	17	25	18	26	28	262
21	16	23	18	17	21	22	254
453	469	492	495	597	640	733	6,452
21	20	22	33	17	26	13	247

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	24-Parganas District.					
30	Tollygunj ..	18	7	13	12	11
31	South Suburban ..	63	43	59	50	71
32	Garden Rearch ..	64	50	61	51	63
33	Budge-Budge ..	56	35	25	27	46
34	Baruipur ..	13	10	5	8	6
35	Rajpur ..	21	15	17	6	17
36	Jaynagar Majilpur ..	10	7	9	5	5
37	Dum Dum ..	7	6	2	3	4
38	North Dum Dum ..	7	7	6	3	6
39	South Dum Dum ..	18	17	18	16	19
40	Khardah ..	10	3	3	3	6
41	Panihati ..	19	15	15	10	11
42	Garulia ..	11	5	8	13	6
43	North Barrackpore ..	16	18	18	12	13
44	Barrackpur ..	16	10	10	13	8
45	Titagarh ..	87	60	69	65	75
46	Naihati ..	32	36	22	39	18
47	Bhatpara ..	103	122	121	102	100
48	Halisahar ..	10	9	8	18	10
49	Kanchrapara ..	9	8	8	4	11
50	Baranagar ..	102	82	69	70	66
51	Kamarhati ..	36	32	29	31	28
52	Barasat ..	6	10	5	4	3
53	Gobardanga ..	4	3	10	..	2
54	Basirhat ..	51	25	25	41	26
55	Taki ..	11	11	8	5	4
56	Baduria ..	20	13	19	16	13
	City of Calcutta.					
57	Calcutta ..	3,007	2,507	2,642	2,390	2,732
	Nadia District.					
58	Krishnagar ..	35	37	43	49	27
59	Nabadwip ..	51	38	103	56	29
60	Ranaghat ..	9	7	4	9	8
61	Birnagar ..	3	5	2	2	..
62	Santipur ..	43	41	57	42	39
63	Chakdaha ..	2	9	2	3	1
64	Kushtia ..	6	5	5	5	10
65	Kumarkhali ..	3	2	3	1	2
66	Meherpur ..	16	6	6	6	7

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
10	16	14	10	12	21	25	169
40	68	68	45	76	67	78	728
49	58	76	54	78	65	85	754
20	51	42	37	53	51	47	496
10	5	6	9	9	9	11	101
8	24	22	23	27	27	37	44
13	4	4	5	8	5	11	86
4	5	4	6	2	2	4	49
3	7	11	6	3	4	10	73
12	19	27	31	19	27	31	254
2	3	4	6	18	8	8	74
11	18	12	13	16	18	18	176
4	4	11	11	7	9	13	102
9	12	22	19	14	17	25	195
13	6	8	9	6	11	10	120
53	84	72	63	68	85	96	877
20	26	28	27	28	31	30	337
95	120	159	173	189	152	151	1,587
6	3	8	8	11	18	12	121
7	2	14	12	12	10	8	105
50	74	96	71	87	99	67	933
29	27	34	29	42	33	37	387
6	9	10	16	17	12	7	105
3	8	4	3	7	4	12	60
16	22	25	31	28	48	40	378
6	5	5	7	10	37	14	123
9	10	21	19	13	11	33	197
2,283	2,418	2,880	2,818	3,065	3,126	3,541	33,409
16	43	32	42	42	61	46	473
32	32	42	30	55	76	74	618
8	3	5	15	4	11	9	92
1	4	6	6	4	2	9	43
18	23	32	45	19	54	56	469
7	5	6	10	4	5	9	63
1	3	7	7	4	14	14	81
4	4	4	3	4	5	7	42
3	4	8	8	15	19	10	108

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampur ..	37	35	43	43	43
68	Murshidabad ..	19	11	13	12	7
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	15	7	4	18	17
70	Kandi ..	18	4	11	11	21
71	Jangipur ..	4	6	6		7
72	Dhulian ..	7	7	6	8	7
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	10	13	11	11	10
74	Kotchandpur ..	10	5	9	6	6
75	Maheshpur	3	2	5	2	..
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	25	28	16	21	16
77	Satkhira	29	10	17	18	12
78	Debhatta	14	4	6	10	5
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi ..	59	22	32	33	31
80	Nator	16	4	5	10	5
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	44	20	15	34	22
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	14	5	13	7	15
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	54	40	57	60	62
84	Kurseong	27	3	21	23	22
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	16	17	30	32	18
86	Gaibandha	..	7	7	6	6
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	9	7	15	15	7
88	Sherpur	6	5	5	6	5
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	12	7	12	24	6
90	Sirajganj	74	45	66	64	68

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
41	49	69	59	67	89	116	691
10	19	24	25	24	35	43	242
8	6	7	18	21	7	15	143
5	9	17	12	12	21	17	158
17	7	9	9	7	13	15	107
8	8	14	9	8	12	17	111
16	9	16	15	13	11	19	154
8	8	5	9	5	6	3	80
1	1	2	..	3	3	12	34
14	9	23	20	23	18	22	235
7	13	27	10	10	27	23	203
2	10	4	11	8	11	16	101
25	22	44	41	45	38	46	438
6	7	14	12	15	8	12	114
25	28	25	28	20	33	31	325
6	6	99	25	18	24	25	257
68	63	60	68	60	66	84	742
30	25	32	29	19	28	15	274
31	26	20	40	31	24	29	314
3	4	12	3	1	7	5	61
10	9	11	11	9	21	14	138
10	3	3	11	12	6	16	88
10	13	16	14	13	20	12	159
45	40	41	64	79	120	146	852

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar ..	22	23	16	18	16
92	Old Malda	7	5	4	2	3
93	Nawabganj	45	22	28	53	47
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	348	241	263	330	260
95	Narayanganj	93	50	81	82	77
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh	50	29	31	43	39
97	Muktagacha	5	4	7	5	6
98	Gauripur	3	..	2	2	4
99	Netrakona	13	9	12	11	29
100	Jamalpur	42	27	21	38	26
101	Sherpur	35	30	11	33	31
102	Kishoreganj	30	13	11	11	9
103	Bajitpur	9	12	2	11	4
104	Tangail	18	10	14	32	5
	Faridpur District.					
105	Faridpur	31	19	15	33	10
106	Rajbari	7	8	10	4	10
107	Madaripur	22	13	12	15	18
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	47	29	33	37	59
109	Jhalakati	6	8	7	6	2
110	Nalchiti	1	2	..	5	..
111	Pirojpur	23	6	22	14	11
112	Patuakhali	7	2	14	10	7
113	Bhola	4	7	3	2	4
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	149	98	96	94	169
115	Cox's Bazar	6	6	8	3	7
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	20	6	2	5	11
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	13	17	17	29	12
118	Brahmanbaria ..	63	34	49	48	52
119	Chandpur ..	6	4	3	11	8
	Total of towns ..	**7,133**	**5,386**	**5,812**	**5,810**	**5,925**
	Ratio per mille for towns ..	2·0	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·7
	Total for the province ..	**107,466**	**83,899**	**101,662**	**108,629**	**93,491**
	Ratio per mille for the province	2·1	1·7	2·0	2·2	1·9

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
12	10	12	19	33	37	32	250
4	2	3	9	6	13	4	62
26	14	22	17	25	34	38	371
232	259	271	318	389	466	436	3,813
51	56	54	98	82	109	113	946
29	17	28	27	26	32	18	369
10	3	8	6	9	11	9	83
5	2	..	1	2	1	10	32
13	15	20	16	10	18	28	194
27	18	19	34	18	20	26	316
31	20	35	39	35	34	55	389
10	16	11	17	11	23	18	180
5	2	5	8	11	8	18	95
12	6	15	10	18	39	27	206
11	14	15	13	14	26	23	224
6	5	14	14	15	31	21	145
25	20	14	16	13	24	27	219
24	31	4	55	37	28	43	427
6	6	32	4	8	5	8	98
1	2	1	2	2	3	3	22
2	12	7	15	8	15	24	159
3	6	3	7	4	3	3	69
1	8	2	11	6	6	7	61
100	64	74	77	82	99	127	1,229
7	6	5	3	7	7	4	69
12	8	4	6	11	4	11	100
15	21	13	22	14	24	9	206
24	25	30	41	29	48	46	489
7	8	5	9	12	9	8	90
4,974	**5,335**	**6,334**	**6,298**	**6,803**	**7,498**	**8,220**	**75,528**
1·4	1·5	1·8	1·8	1·9	2·1	2·3	21·5
76,406	**80,579**	**86,997**	**95,825**	**109,826**	**132,067**	**156,124**	**1,232,971**
1·5	1·6	1·7	1·9	2·2	2·6	3·1	24·7

Annual Form No. IV.—Deaths registered according to AGE in the Districts

1	2	Under one month.						Total of under one month.
Number.	Districts.	Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan Division.							
1	Burdwan	1,405	960	2,365	1,161	799	1,960	4,325
2	Birbhum	1,237	891	2,128	1,044	752	1,796	3,924
3	Bankura	1,524	856	2,380	1,172	743	1,915	4,295
4	Midnapur	2,358	1,589	3,947	2,061	1,431	3,492	7,439
5	Hooghly	1,349	533	1,882	1,048	486	1,534	3,416
6	Howrah	873	503	1,376	702	362	1,064	2,440
	Presidency Division.							
7	24-Parganas	1,564	1,120	2,684	1,213	891	2,104	4,788
8	Nadia	2,454	1,418	3,872	2,002	1,153	3,155	7,027
9	Murshidabad	1,627	1,295	2,922	1,328	1,042	2,370	5,292
10	Jessore	1,352	1,375	2,727	1,154	1,151	2,305	5,032
11	Khulna	1,309	1,250	2,559	1,073	938	2,011	4,570
	Rajshahi Division.							
12	Rajshahi	2,162	1,350	3,512	1,977	1,159	3,136	6,648
13	Dinajpur	2,371	1,753	4,124	2,018	1,407	3,425	7,549
14	Jalpaiguri	881	784	1,665	719	660	1,379	3,044
15	Darjeeling	148	204	352	100	164	264	616
16	Rangpur	3,461	2,535	5,996	2,960	1,866	4,826	10,822
17	Bogra	1,171	1,098	2,269	1,048	879	1,927	4,196
18	Pabna	1,987	1,338	3,325	1,684	1,013	2,697	6,022
19	Malda	791	507	1,298	703	436	1,139	2,437
	Dacca Division.							
20	Dacca	3,685	2,617	6,302	2,961	2,059	5,020	11,322
21	Mymensingh	6,724	4,424	11,148	5,353	3,300	8,653	19,801
22	Faridpur	2,416	2,035	4,451	1,992	1,513	3,505	7,956
23	Bakarganj	2,822	2,172	4,994	2,415	1,799	4,214	9,208
	Chittagong Division.							
24	Chittagong	943	1,158	2,101	795	949	1,744	3,845
25	Noakhali	1,391	953	2,344	1,103	813	1,916	4,260
26	Tippera	3,457	2,550	6,007	2,772	1,873	4,645	10,652
	Total of Rural Districts ..	51,462	37,268	88,730	42,558	29,638	72,196	160,926
	Ratio per mille	Population being not available						

Rural Circles) and Towns of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1937.

3									4	
one year.										
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
990	842	1,832	485	494	979	3,840	3,296	7,136	1,768	1,925
766	647	1,413	569	529	1,098	3,463	2,972	6,435	2,202	2,362
757	674	1,431	383	412	795	3,520	3,001	6,521	1,764	1,690
1,757	1,575	3,332	889	843	1,732	6,593	5,910	12,503	3,379	3,500
757	698	1,455	402	371	773	3,041	2,603	5,644	1,375	1,426
468	394	862	228	237	465	2,072	1,695	3,767	968	981
1,783	1,555	3,338	866	833	1,699	5,333	4,492	9,825	3,366	3,387
1,456	1,352	2,808	759	854	1,613	6,087	5,361	11,448	2,875	3,319
1,150	1,080	2,230	880	930	1,810	4,952	4,380	9,332	3,617	3,909
1,293	1,087	2,380	639	665	1,304	4,659	4,057	8,716	2,400	2,511
1,429	1,210	2,639	724	638	1,362	4,712	3,859	8,571	2,197	2,050
1,705	1,526	3,231	1,052	1,141	2,193	6,269	5,803	12,072	3,103	3,143
2,007	1,953	3,960	1,190	1,322	2,512	7,321	6,700	14,021	4,411	4,649
1,297	1,189	2,486	600	607	1,207	3,562	3,175	6,737	1,741	1,677
329	301	630	194	193	387	875	758	1,633	776	684
3,310	2,715	6,025	1,322	1,414	2,736	10,628	8.955	19,583	5,208	5,475
1,357	1,174	2,531	570	585	1,155	4,196	3,686	7,882	2,241	2,419
1,632	1,373	3,005	719	745	1,464	5,676	4,815	10,491	3,848	4,317
600	609	1,209	548	511	1,059	2,446	2,259	4,705	2,116	2,135
3,401	2,770	6,171	1,562	1,460	3,022	11,265	9,250	20,515	8,752	9,031
4,194	3,573	7,767	1,867	1,835	3,702	17,209	14,061	31,270	8,999	9,837
2,802	2,220	5,022	1,101	932	2,033	8,354	6,657	15,011	5,675	5,432
2,457	2,115	4,572	1,610	1,426	3,036	9,061	7,755	16,816	5,329	5,030
1,821	1,636	3,457	1,043	1,041	2,084	4,965	4,421	9,386	5,289	5,524
1,263	1,135	2,398	643	610	1,253	4,250	3,661	7,911	4,474	4,619
2,539	1,974	4,513	1,057	957	2,014	9,603	7,576	17,179	6,653	6,507
43,320	37,377	80,697	21,902	21,585	43,487	153,952	131,158	285,110	94,526	97,539

ratios cannot be worked out.

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	845	820	528	376	476	612	1,058	1,392
2	Birbhum ..	772	826	311	299	288	436	734	1,005
3	Bankura ..	686	683	406	333	474	625	1,071	1,393
4	Midnapur ..	1,506	1,510	844	762	972	1,382	2,521	3,611
5	Hooghly ..	600	545	327	268	337	596	841	1,362
6	Howrah ..	337	296	200	165	213	381	481	724
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	1,630	1,474	810	586	765	1,190	1,818	2,451
8	Nadia ..	1,427	1,415	734	604	716	1,030	1,552	2,165
9	Murshidabad ..	1,352	1,350	636	465	481	648	1,169	1,312
10	Jessore ..	1,418	1,245	860	658	790	1,372	1,835	2,718
11	Khulna ..	1,106	1,133	602	580	685	1,027	1,383	1,887
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	1,484	1,330	898	616	849	1,309	2,059	2,937
13	Dinajpur ..	2,352	2,190	1,349	1,158	1,351	1,812	2,489	3,769
14	Jalpaiguri ..	780	619	473	395	487	983	1,624	2,855
15	Darjeeling ..	379	343	260	214	222	288	543	781
16	Rangpur ..	2,910	2,716	1,285	980	1,234	2,396	3,248	5,332
17	Bogra ..	1,117	1,114	469	322	441	902	1,145	2,060
18	Pabna ..	1,959	1,736	846	576	596	999	1,507	2,412
19	Malda ..	954	865	594	422	447	480	939	1,074
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	3,164	2,886	1,404	913	1,055	2,099	2,517	4,664
21	Mymensingh ..	4,503	4,297	1,982	1,582	1,895	3,614	4,493	8,111
22	Faridpur ..	1,888	1,641	911	722	869	1,548	1,982	3,372
23	Bakarganj ..	2,881	2,720	1,818	1,696	1,706	2,104	2,519	3,195
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	2,636	2,630	1,179	1,012	1,003	1,396	2,003	3,525
25	Noakhali ..	1,817	1,785	775	575	630	1,039	1,440	2,411
26	Tippera ..	2,117	2,065	1,031	707	873	1,403	2,140	3,832
	Total of Rural Districts. ..	42,620	40,234	21,532	16,986	19,855	31,671	45,111	70,350
	Ratio per mille ..					Population being not available			

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,267	1,183	1,327	887	1,152	938	1,869	1,989	14,130	13,418
934	850	1,002	689	1,045	817	1,709	1,851	12,460	12,107
1,218	1,057	1,309	915	1,358	1,140	1,677	1,844	13,483	12,681
3,080	2,895	3,206	2,386	3,101	2,697	4,721	5,120	29,923	29,773
1,051	1,001	1,155	759	968	767	1,517	1,729	11,212	11,056
517	495	637	372	701	442	1,359	1,389	7,485	6,940
2,088	1,731	2,084	1,304	2,039	1,454	4,179	3,674	24,112	21,743
1,759	1,487	1,875	1,189	1,620	1,306	2,275	2,214	20,920	20,090
1,235	991	1,172	805	1,047	918	1,982	2,107	17,643	16,885
2,029	1,776	2,053	1,418	1,746	1,353	2,262	1,819	20,052	18,927
1,415	1,320	1,385	996	1,488	1,060	2,714	2,061	17,687	15,973
2,310	1,926	1,992	1,470	1,525	1,250	1,810	1,518	22,299	21,302
2,716	2,483	2,492	1,876	1,951	1,639	2,241	1,591	28,673	27,867
2,014	1,926	1,676	1,020	1,292	767	1,756	1,012	15,405	14,429
533	637	412	310	320	255	586	583	4,906	4,853
3,735	3,235	3,422	2,369	2,816	2,208	3,965	2,714	38,451	36,380
1,302	1,244	1,205	901	968	775	1,578	1,102	14,662	14,525
1,664	1,442	1,577	1,014	1,276	1,055	2,031	1,892	20,980	20,258
967	744	834	571	684	553	945	904	10,926	10,007
2,805	2,873	2,791	2,101	2,751	2,195	5,477	5,087	41,981	41,099
4,686	4,440	4,657	3,120	4,499	3,056	8,104	6,298	61,027	58,416
2,288	2,063	2,315	1,520	1,951	1,548	3,594	3,058	29,827	27,561
2,427	2,293	2,427	1,732	2,212	1,632	3,080	2,420	33,460	30,577
2,015	1,974	2,151	1,549	2,132	1,735	3,285	3,023	26,658	26,789
1,454	1,446	1,409	1,097	1,356	1,041	2,575	2,007	20,180	19,681
2,353	2,450	2,434	1,733	2,249	1,677	4,605	3,556	34,058	31,506
49,862	45,962	48,999	34,103	44,247	34,278	71,896	62,562	592,600	564,843

ratios cannot be worked out.

1	2	3						
		Under one month.						Under
Number.	Districts.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Burdwan District.							
1	Burdwan	2	..	2	..	1	1	3
2	Kalna	..	17	17	2	16	18	35
3	Katwa	..	1	1	1	3	4	5
4	Dainhat	6	3	9	5	1	6	15
5	Raniganj	22	5	27	11	8	19	46
6	Asansol	29	10	39	23	10	33	72
	Birbhum District.							
7	Suri	4	4	8	1	5	6	14
	Bankura District.							
8	Bankura	4	5	9	5	6	11	20
9	Bishnupur	1	11	12	..	8	8	20
10	Sonamukhi	10	9	19	6	3	9	28
	Midnapur District.							
11	Midnapur	4	12	16	5	8	13	29
12	Ghatal	3	9	12	1	1	2	14
13	Kharar	..	1	1	1	3	4	5
14	Chandrakona	7	2	9	5	4	9	18
15	Ramjibanpur	3	1	4	4	4	8	12
16	Khirpai	..	3	3	..	5	5	8
17	Tamluk	1	3	4	5	..	5	9
	Hooghly District.							
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	27	16	43	16	11	27	70
19	Bansberia	4	1	5	2	3	5	10
20	Arambagh	9	1	10	1	2	3	13
21	Serampur	18	12	30	18	7	25	55
22	Baidyabati	6	2	8	8	10	18	26
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	7	6	13	8	2	10	23
24	Uttarpara	7	6	13	7	4	11	24
25	Kotrung	4	2	6	3	3	6	12
26	Bhadreswar	12	1	13	7	8	15	28
27	Champdani	12	4	16	9	2	11	27

one year.									4 1 year and under 5 years.	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
3	..	3	..	..	..	5	1	6	10	12
14	6	20	8	11	19	39	35	74	13	7
5	3	8	5	1	6	11	8	19	1	3
2	5	7	2	1	3	13	12	25	2	2
13	14	27	10	16	26	50	49	99	21	18
13	6	19	14	10	24	66	49	115	30	37
2	..	2	2	1	3	12	7	19	8	13
11	10	21	12	14	26	32	35	67	79	72
6	9	15	1	5	6	19	22	41	12	15
7	3	10	6	7	13	32	19	51	15	24
18	11	29	3	14	17	37	38	75	21	13
10	8	18	3	5	8	25	15	40	7	5
3	4	7	2	..	2	6	8	14	4	9
5	10	15	3	4	7	17	23	40	2	5
4	3	7	4	6	10	12	17	29	10	11
4	1	5	2	..	2	9	6	15	2	2
5	1	6	2	1	3	11	7	18	9	13
23	14	37	15	20	35	81	61	142	38	45
4	2	6	3	7	10	12	14	26	9	8
7	5	12	3	5	8	20	13	33	5	7
11	14	25	17	12	29	58	51	109	35	46
18	12	30	6	7	13	32	37	69	30	23
15	5	20	5	3	8	33	18	51	18	22
4	2	6	4	1	5	21	14	35	6	8
5	3	8	..	..	..	11	9	20	7	2
12	13	25	11	7	18	36	35	71	13	19
9	9	18	5	9	14	30	29	59	24	23

Number.	2 Districts.	5 5 years and under 10 years.		6 10 years and under 15 years.		7 15 years and under 20 years.		8 20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	13	14	3	5	9	17	26	32
2	Kalna	6	7	5	2	1	4	18	8
3	Katwa ..	..	2	1	3	3	2	1	4
4	Dainhat ..	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	2
5	Raniganj ..	18	9	5	7	5	11	20	16
6	Asansol ..	11	7	11	6	8	12	32	37
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri	1	6	6	2	5	7	4	6
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	31	31	15	10	22	24	21	30
9	Bishnupur ..	5	6	1	2	1	7	6	9
10	Sonamukhi ..	5	6	3	2	3	9	3	8
	Midnapur District.								
11	Midnapur ..	8	9	8	7	12	26	59	32
12	Ghatal ..	4	4	1	2	5	12	9	9
13	Kharar ..	2	2	1	..	1	3	5	11
14	Chandrakona ..	2	3	..	1	2	7	11	14
15	Ramjibanpur ..	3	3	2	3	4	8	8	14
16	Khirpai ..	1	1	2	2	3	..	5	10
17	Tamluk ..	5	4	1	..	5	1	9	7
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	15	16	12	7	23	22	70	38
19	Bansberia ..	7	6	2	4	3	4	21	17
20	Arambagh ..	2	4	..	1	1	7	9	14
21	Serampur	12	16	9	4	10	9	44	30
22	Baidyabati ..	11	9	1	1	7	1	12	13
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	6	12	5	4	6	2	8	16
24	Uttarpara ..	4	3	..	1	6	2	11	8
25	Kotrung ..	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
26	Bhadreswar ..	7	7	5	2	2	3	11	16
27	Champdani ..	3	1	9	2	7	4	12	15

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		40 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
36	29	40	13	31	19	37	43	210	185
17	10	17	16	12	10	28	21	156	120
7	3	11	6	8	7	11	9	54	47
5	5	7	..	2	3	4	5	38	31
21	8	13	12	19	8	30	31	202	169
40	26	40	12	14	10	35	17	287	213
20	1	7	3	7	3	16	12	86	60
33	17	32	20	20	11	33	29	318	279
6	9	8	5	16	..	34	30	108	105
14	4	15	7	18	12	16	21	124	112
61	29	54	21	50	31	52	70	362	276
6	10	10	3	8	9	30	28	105	97
7	7	12	9	6	9	15	8	59	66
15	7	14	12	9	11	5	20	77	103
19	12	9	7	13	1	10	16	90	92
5	9	13	3	10	6	2	8	52	47
5	1	19	3	10	6	13	23	87	65
41	41	50	34	49	40	74	79	453	383
9	6	19	7	12	7	14	6	108	79
11	7	4	5	4	8	12	16	68	82
43	28	41	21	36	20	59	63	347	288
10	22	9	7	15	13	34	47	161	173
22	12	10	8	20	9	28	35	156	138
6	5	5	2	10	7	20	14	89	64
3	7	2	5	3	2	7	14	41	44
12	6	6	7	5	5	38	27	135	127
21	12	6	6	4	2	21	23	137	117

1	2	3						
		Under						
		Under one month.						
Number.	Districts.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Howrah District.							
28	Howrah	243	160	403	215	131	346	749
29	Bally	13	7	20	5	2	7	27
	24-Parganas District.							
30	Tollyganj	5	1	6	2	2	4	10
31	South Suburban ..	30	33	63	21	16	37	100
32	Garden Reach	24	18	42	16	15	31	73
33	Budge-Budge	3	1	4	3	3	6	10
34	Baruipur	3	1	4	1	1	2	6
35	Rajpur	7	6	13	3	3	6	19
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur ..	4	..	4	3	1	4	8
37	Dum Dum	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
38	North Dum Dum ..	1	4	5	2	2	4	9
39	South Dum Dum ..	7	5	12	2	4	6	18
40	Khardah	1	..	1	2	2	4	5
41	Panihati	5	3	8	4	4	8	16
42	Garulia	2	1	3	4	2	6	9
43	North Barrackpore ..	11	10	21	2	6	8	29
44	Barrackpore	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
45	Titagarh	19	20	39	9	11	20	59
46	Naihati	5	3	8	4	3	7	15
47	Bhatpara	76	51	127	51	46	97	224
48	Halisahar	7	3	10	1	5	6	16
49	Kanchrapara	2	2	4	3	2	5	9
50	Baranagar	27	24	51	22	22	44	95
51	Kamarhati	13	..	13	9	2	11	24
52	Barasat	4	..	4	2	3	5	9
53	Gobardanga	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
54	Basirhat	10	2	12	10	4	14	26
55	Taki	3	8	11	2	7	9	20
56	Baduria	1	2	3	..	3	3	6
	City of Calcutta.							
57	Calcutta	1,285	497	1,782	950	422	1,372	3,154

one year.									4 1 year and under 5 years.	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
254	234	488	201	232	433	858	812	1,670	368	420
5	8	13	5	7	12	30	22	52	27	13
8	3	11	5	2	7	19	9	28	5	10
30	43	73	16	14	30	109	94	203	57	58
23	24	47	10	16	26	75	71	146	55	57
8	2	10	2	3	5	14	11	25	18	20
3	2	5	2	4	6	9	8	17	4	7
11	5	16	1	6	7	25	17	42	17	24
..	3	3	2	1	3	6	8	14	4	9
..	2	2	2	..	2	4	2	6	3	3
7	2	9	2	..	2	14	6	20	5	6
7	6	13	1	2	3	20	14	34	16	11
3	2	5	1	..	1	5	6	11	5	7
6	3	9	2	3	5	16	14	30	13	7
3	2	5	2	4	6	8	12	20	9	6
6	7	13	4	2	6	31	17	48	9	17
2	4	6	1	2	3	3	9	12	8	4
39	29	68	25	23	48	103	72	175	103	81
6	8	14	4	6	10	18	21	39	15	17
59	58	117	46	27	73	232	182	414	128	119
..	6	6	2	2	4	12	14	26	11	8
..	3	3	2	5	7	6	13	19	7	14
31	28	59	20	25	45	102	97	199	72	87
8	7	15	..	2	2	21	20	41	18	18
3	4	7	2	1	3	9	10	19	5	6
1	2	3	..	1	1	1	4	5	..	3
9	14	23	11	9	20	32	37	69	20	30
1	1	2	3	1	4	15	11	26	8	4
4	2	6	..	2	2	7	7	14	7	9
907	794	1,701	893	983	1,876	3,582	3,149	6,731	1,550	1,278

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	90	106	57	58	170	173	443	390
29	Bally	6	5	3	4	3	9	14	14
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	6	3	4	1	2	3	13	18
31	South Suburban ..	8	18	9	5	9	14	26	29
32	Garden Reach ..	21	19	6	10	13	22	47	48
33	Budge-Budge ..	19	9	4	2	7	11	33	43
34	Baruipur ..	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	4
35	Rajpur ..	5	4	2	5	3	7	11	10
36	Jaynagar ..	2	1	1	..	1	3	7	1
37	Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4
38	North Dum Dum ..	..	3	1	..	..	3	2	7
39	South Dum Dum ..	6	7	5	5	12	10	19	17
40	Khardah ..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	3
41	Panihati ..	5	6	2	2	..	4	7	15
42	Garulia ..	1	3	..	2	1	4	2	6
43	North Barrackpore	3	3	4	3	..	1	3	11
44	Barrackpore ..	2	3	1	..	1	..	7	6
45	Titagarh ..	11	19	14	9	15	26	45	58
46	Naihati ..	9	6	9	5	4	7	23	16
47	Bhatpara ..	29	49	22	27	20	27	93	89
48	Halisahar ..	4	5	..	1	2	2	10	13
49	Kanchrapara ..	2	4	1	4	1	3	8	6
50	Baranagar ..	17	15	10	17	7	17	43	40
51	Kamarhati ..	11	12	9	9	15	11	27	26
52	Barasat ..	..	3	1	4	2	2	2	7
53	Gobardanga ..	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2
54	Basirhat ..	8	4	4	8	11	12	23	26
54	Taki ..	5	3	4	2	1	2	8	6
56	Baduria ..	8	5	8	10	5	4	12	10
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	972	757	670	516	709	569	3,976	3,227

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		40 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
398	227	338	184	311	170	392	487	3,425	3,027
14	1	11	11	11	6	20	23	139	108
11	5	8	6	3	4	17	22	88	81
28	30	38	36	30	15	54	61	368	360
47	36	47	23	24	20	54	59	389	365
40	26	49	10	36	7	66	65	286	204
7	1	5	..	8	4	15	14	57	44
6	11	9	5	20	15	19	29	117	127
3	2	4	2	3	3	16	10	47	39
7	..	6	2	3	1	7	3	32	17
3	4	3	2	5	2	6	1	39	34
18	7	13	8	9	7	31	19	149	105
5	..	5	6	3	7	4	13	31	43
9	9	8	6	10	7	17	19	87	89
7	6	3	3	5	3	11	10	47	55
7	6	10	3	10	8	21	28	98	97
11	2	14	3	9	4	18	15	74	46
49	42	28	22	31	38	51	60	450	427
22	33	9	11	27	14	33	38	169	168
84	74	64	34	54	33	110	117	836	751
10	5	4	2	6	2	4	6	63	58
9	3	3	2	4	6	8	1	49	56
39	43	36	25	47	38	80	101	453	480
49	18	26	14	18	10	28	27	222	165
10	5	8	1	4	3	11	12	52	53
3	2	4	5	1	5	6	13	21	39
26	21	19	13	22	9	33	20	198	180
4	5	8	3	1	4	18	11	72	51
5	5	13	2	21	12	27	20	113	84
1,999	1,601	1,572	1,402	1,632	1,283	1,747	1,218	18,409	15,000

1	2	3						
		Under						
		Under one month.						
Number.	Districts.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Nadia District.							
58	Krishnagar	19	23	42	14	15	29	71
59	Nabadwip	14	11	25	15	9	24	49
60	Ranaghat	..	2	2	1	..	1	3
61	Birnagar	2	..	2	1	1	2	4
62	Santipur	12	17	29	6	9	15	44
63	Chakdaha	1	1	2	1	..	1	3
64	Kushtia	..	2	2	1	2	3	5
65	Kumarkhali	2	2	4	4	1	5	9
66	Meherpur	2	3	5	2	1	3	8
	Murshidabad District.							
67	Berhampore	14	15	29	12	12	24	53
68	Murshidabad	7	1	8	6	2	8	16
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	1	2	3	1	1	2	5
70	Kandi	7	..	7	3	1	4	11
71	Jangipur	2	3	5	..	1	1	6
72	Dhulian	3	1	4	5	3	8	12
	Jessore District.							
73	Jessore	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
74	Kotchandpur	3	..	3	3	..	3	6
75	Maheshpur ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
	Khulna District.							
76	Khulna	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
77	Satkhira	10	5	15	8	1	9	24
78	Debhatta	..	9	9	..	4	4	13
	Rajshahi District.							
79	Rajshahi	..	31	31	..	22	22	53
80	Nator	3	..	3	..	1	1	4
	Dinajpur District.							
81	Dinajpur	7	4	11	5	2	7	18
	Jalpaiguri District.							
82	Jalpaiguri	6	2	8	..	5	5	13

one year.									4 1 year and under 5 years.	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
24	28	52	8	13	21	74	70	144	17	22
24	20	44	13	4	17	62	48	110	27	29
4	1	5	3	1	4	9	3	12	2	3
2	1	3	2	..	2	6	3	9	1	4
21	16	37	8	15	23	58	46	104	28	26
..	2	2	1	..	1	3	3	6	3	3
2	3	5	2	1	3	6	7	13	5	4
..	..	..	..	2	2	4	7	11	1	6
2	1	3	3	6	9	10	10	20	8	10
11	6	17	15	10	25	55	40	95	38	43
5	7	12	9	9	18	22	24	46	24	10
3	1	4	4	2	6	10	5	15	10	7
3	4	7	2	8	10	12	16	28	19	18
2	3	5	2	1	3	9	5	14	7	10
2	1	3	5	2	7	11	11	22	12	10
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	6	2
..	2	2	..	1	1	3	6	9	2	3
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	3	4
4	4	8	3	3	6	7	9	16	6	5
3	5	8	5	9	14	23	23	46	13	13
5	1	6	5	2	7	19	7	26	3	10
16	11	27	8	11	19	55	44	99	27	25
3	4	7	2	4	6	8	9	17	14	5
11	3	14	1	4	5	23	14	37	15	14
3	3	6	6	1	7	17	9	26	14	7

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	3	10	5	4	12	14	31	31
59	Nabadwip ..	10	10	8	3	5	11	11	34
60	Ranaghat ..	1	1	2	..	3	4	1	1
61	Birnagar ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	3
62	Santipur ..	7	10	7	9	9	17	19	23
63	Chakdah ..	1	1	..	4	2	2	7	6
64	Kushtia ..	2	1	1	..	2	1	3	6
65	Kumarkhali ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
66	Meherpur ..	..	8	..	4	1	6	6	7
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampore ..	15	17	9	8	20	18	28	32
68	Murshidabad ..	8	6	7	1	5	6	14	14
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	8	3	2	1	3	1	6	6
70	Kandi ..	5	10	2	1	1	4	2	9
71	Jangipur ..	2	2	2	5	2	1	2	10
72	Dhulian ..	3	5	2	3	7	3	3	6
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	5	7	3	3	5	4	21	10
74	Kotchandpur ..	5	2	2	1	..	4	3	7
75	Maheshpur ..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	5	3	7	4	5	14	14	22
77	Satkhira ..	9	6	7	2	5	7	7	15
78	Debhatta ..	1	4	3	4	1	..	5	4
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	8	6	8	6	11	7	17	31
80	Nator ..	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	8
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	2	8	5	7	16	10	31	24
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	6	3	10	5	10	10	24	26

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
21	22	23	11	16	10	40	37	242	231
17	25	13	31	35	54	73	112	261	357
9	2	10	7	1	1	16	16	54	38
5	..	3	3	2	3	4	1	24	19
19	20	25	15	21	19	49	42	242	227
5	1	6	1	4	5	3	3	34	29
8	2	7	4	4	1	8	9	46	35
2	..	6	3	1	3	1	2	18	24
7	4	4	2	10	2	3	6	49	59
54	35	46	25	38	27	64	79	367	324
7	14	15	11	9	6	22	17	133	109
12	2	11	3	6	3	21	23	89	54
4	5	4	4	10	4	15	13	74	84
6	2	3	6	8	6	14	5	55	52
1	1	2	1	6	1	9	14	56	55
26	8	15	4	12	8	7	5	100	54
8	2	4	4	4	4	4	12	35	45
2	..	1	3	3	2	4	3	16	18
29	10	22	5	21	3	29	15	145	90
8	7	10	5	9	4	23	7	114	89
4	3	..	..	1	4	13	15	50	51
23	14	27	13	22	17	26	51	224	214
13	4	8	4	3	1	8	9	65	49
32	17	17	4	21	15	33	17	195	130
34	11	16	5	13	4	20	13	164	93

1	2	3						
		Under						
Number.	Districts.	Under one month.						
		Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Darjeeling District.							
83	Darjeeling	10	14	24	18	16	34	58
84	Kurseong	3	6	9	..	3	3	12
	Rangpur District.							
85	Rangpur	17	5	22	8	9	17	39
86	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra District.							
87	Bogra	2	4	6	4	2	6	12
88	Sherpur	3	..	3	4	..	4	7
	Pabna District.							
89	Pabna	7	1	8	3	..	3	11
90	Sirajganj	..	51	51	..	25	25	76
	Malda District.							
91	English Bazar ..	11	3	14	2	3	5	19
92	Old Malda	..	2	2	2	1	3	5
93	Nawabganj ..	14	16	30	8	5	13	43
	Dacca District.							
94	Dacca	213	99	312	162	68	230	542
95	Narayanganj	64	30	94	47	35	82	176
	Mymensingh District.							
96	Mymensingh	6	6	12	5	8	13	25
97	Muktagacha	3	1	4	4	..	4	8
98	Gauripur	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
99	Netrakona	5	4	9	6	4	10	19
100	Jamalpur	22	8	30	16	3	19	49
101	Sherpur	19	13	32	24	6	30	62
102	Kishorganj	6	5	11	11	3	14	25
103	Bajitpur	3	1	4	3	2	5	9
104	Tangail	13	..	13	9	3	12	25
	Faridpur District.							
105	Faridpur	2	6	8	3	1	4	12
106	Rajbari	6	3	9	7	4	11	20
107	Madaripur	6	8	14	3	3	6	20

one year.									4	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
24	26	50	25	23	48	73	83	156	61	55
4	9	13	8	5	13	21	17	38	20	13
5	5	10	2	2	4	29	24	53	12	12
..	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5	4	2
4	2	6	2	1	3	12	9	21	10	3
3	2	5	1	1	2	7	7	14	..	2
3	3	6	1	1	2	12	7	19	12	6
31	15	46	10	11	21	92	51	143	80	67
3	7	10	9	8	17	26	20	46	13	15
2	3	5	2	1	3	6	7	13	2	6
13	15	28	12	18	30	55	46	101	52	46
172	161	333	127	113	240	611	504	1,115	264	265
57	31	88	32	21	53	183	134	317	68	86
13	9	22	4	7	11	29	29	58	35	27
2	3	5	1	..	1	7	7	14	5	9
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1
11	7	18	4	4	8	24	21	45	6	6
9	4	13	5	..	5	44	23	67	23	26
18	3	21	6	7	13	56	40	96	31	29
10	8	18	4	6	10	25	28	53	9	7
1	3	4	..	..	..	5	8	13	11	9
6	3	9	3	2	5	22	17	39	17	14
7	10	17	2	3	5	17	17	34	9	11
2	5	7	6	8	14	17	24	41	7	16
8	8	16	1	5	6	23	19	42	20	37

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	23	25	13	18	21	14	49	53
84	Kurseong ..	9	9	13	6	11	8	35	17
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	3	9	7	2	13	5	16	13
86	Gaibandha ..	4	2	2	..	3	2	6	2
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra	1	6	4	2	5	5	9	6
88	Sherpur ..	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	7
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	5	2	2	..	4	7	8	8
90	Sirajganj ..	53	47	25	18	15	31	38	34
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	2	6	7	6	7	10	11	9
92	Old Malda ..	..	1	2	3	2	6	3	5
93	Nawabganj ..	18	11	6	7	4	10	18	15
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	85	63	42	38	60	69	139	146
95	Narayanganj ..	19	20	10	13	9	13	35	33
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	6	9	7	7	11	17	17	17
97	Muktagacha ..	5	2	1	1	..	1	5	7
98	Gauripur ..	7	..	2	2	..	2	2	2
99	Netrakona ..	7	5	5	3	4	7	12	13
100	Jamalpur ..	15	12	5	3	2	16	9	22
101	Sherpur ..	13	7	11	7	8	16	15	27
102	Kishorganj ..	4	5	2	1	..	3	8	10
103	Bajitpur ..	..	3	1	1	2	4	2	9
104	Tangail ..	5	3	1	5	1	6	9	20
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	6	6	3	6	5	14	11	15
106	Rajbari ..	2	..	2	1	1	5	3	10
107	Madaripur ..	6	4	2	2	3	7	3	11

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
47	41	31	17	28	15	32	43	378	364
20	16	14	12	5	6	8	14	156	118
20	14	35	7	27	6	33	27	195	119
6	1	..	2	6	1	6	7	38	23
11	4	11	8	4	8	13	6	80	58
4	7	11	3	7	5	6	8	42	46
8	5	10	5	18	6	19	15	8	61
39	29	27	15	33	33	56	69	458	394
13	11	18	11	7	7	22	19	136	114
4	2	..	1	3	1	4	4	26	36
10	5	10	1	13	6	20	18	206	165
168	141	193	99	154	57	366	349	2,082	1,731
29	19	37	24	47	18	84	65	521	425
13	20	16	11	18	8	42	30	194	175
4	4	1	4	5	2	5	8	38	45
2	1	2	1	2	2	..	2	19	13
11	6	8	8	7	4	15	22	99	95
14	12	10	11	16	4	24	25	162	154
13	8	17	11	17	12	27	24	208	181
6	12	8	4	11	5	14	18	87	93
1	3	5	3	8	3	9	8	44	51
12	9	9	5	7	3	21	20	104	102
9	7	9	4	20	10	26	19	115	109
9	3	4	8	6	4	8	15	59	86
9	4	8	5	8	5	22	21	104	115

1	2	3						
		Under						
Number.	Districts.	Under one month.						
		Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	Bakarganj District.							
108	Barisal	19	8	27	11	11	22	49
109	Jhalakati	5	1	6	5	1	6	12
110	Nalchiti	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
111	Pirojpur	8	2	10	3	2	5	15
112	Patuakhali ..	2	..	2	..	1	1	3
113	Bhola	..	4	4	..	4	4	8
	Chittagong District.							
114	Chittagong	31	19	50	28	22	50	100
115	Cox's Bazar ..	1	1	2	3	5	8	10
	Noakhali District.							
116	Noakhali	7	..	7	6	2	8	15
	Tippera District.							
117	Comilla	4	4	8	..	2	2	10
118	Brahmanbaria	19	22	41	14	13	27	68
119	Chandpur	4	4	8	1	2	3	11
	Total of towns ..	**2,663**	**1,499**	**4,162**	**2,012**	**1,231**	**3,243**	**7,405**
	Ratio per mille of the towns				Population being not available			
	Total for the Province ..	**54,125**	**38,767**	**92,892**	**44,570**	**30,869**	**75,439**	**168,331**
	Ratio per mille of population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

one year.									4 1 year and under 5 years.	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
16	22	38	10	8	18	53	52	105	29	33
4	4	8	1	3	4	11	13	24	6	3
2	2	4	..	..	..	3	2	5	1	2
5	3	8	6	1	7	21	9	30	16	14
2	2	4	..	..	..	4	3	7	5	5
1	2	3	..	1	1	5	7	12	7	7
70	53	123	31	29	60	151	132	283	106	91
..	2	2	..	..	..	2	10	12	2	2
4	1	5	2	1	3	13	10	23	7	14
6	2	8	6	1	7	20	5	25	10	4
23	22	45	7	6	13	71	55	126	45	53
3	1	4	..	..	..	11	4	15	9	7
2,372	**2,068**	**4,440**	**1,854**	**1,961**	**3,815**	**8,388**	**7,272**	**15,660**	**4,317**	**4,115**
ratios cannot be worked out.										
45,692	**39,445**	**85,137**	**23,756**	**23,546**	**47,302**	**162,340**	**138,430**	**300,770**	**98,843**	**101,654**
..	..	..	..	..	..	*183·1	*168·7	*176·2	32·9	32·9

*Ratio per 1,000 of births.

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	12	19	4	7	7	3	19	19
109	Jhalakati ..	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2
110	Nalchiti ..	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
111	Pirojpur ..	7	7	2	1	2	3	5	5
112	Patuakhali ..	2	6	4	..	..	3	6	5
113	Bhola ..	4	1	2	..	..	1	1	..
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	34	26	17	16	46	31	91	100
115	Cox's Bazar ..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	7
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	4	4	3	3	2	4	..	10
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	5	6	4	7	5	5	19	8
118	Brahmanbaria ..	15	14	6	8	5	14	15	23
119	Chandpur ..	3	2	1	1	2	3	5	4
	Total of towns ..	**1,951**	**1,740**	**1,285**	**1,072**	**1,571**	**1,664**	**6,246**	**5,603**
	Ratio per mille of the towns ..					Population being not available			
	Total for the Province	**44,571**	**41,974**	**22,817**	**18,058**	**21,426**	**33,335**	**51,357**	**75,953**
	Ratio per mille of population ..	12·6	13·3	7·4	6·5	9·4	13·2	10·8	16·0

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
21	13	18	5	29	14	38	32	230	197
6	3	8	3	5	6	7	7	55	43
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	12	10
2	10	10	2	5	3	21	14	91	68
4	1	1	5	..	4	8	3	34	35
4	2	2	1	4	..	9	4	38	23
81	48	67	28	41	8	76	37	712	517
3	2	3	4	7	5	10	7	30	39
1	3	2	5	1	2	4	8	37	63
22	10	16	3	22	3	20	12	143	63
13	23	16	12	25	10	38	28	249	240
6	4	7	2	2	3	9	5	55	35
4,426	**3,277**	**3,781**	**2,624**	**3,678**	**2,505**	**5,234**	**4,779**	**40,877**	**34,651**
ratios cannot be worked out.									
54,288	**49,239**	**52,780**	**36,727**	**47,925**	**36,783**	**77,130**	**67,341**	**633,477**	**599,494**
14·1	16·0	21·7	19·5	37·0	33·2	89·2	85·1	24·4	25·0

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM No. IV (A)—Statement showing of the Bengal Presidency

Mortality under

Number.	Districts.	Hindus.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.
	Burdwan Division.		
1	Birdwan	5,320	155·1
2	Birbhum	4,207	187·9
3	Bankura	6,079	166·1
4	Midnapur	11,528	157·6
5	Hooghly	4,892	153·3
6	Howrah	4,039	149·7
	Presidency Division.		
7	24-Parganas	7,168	144·1
8	Calcutta	4,986	245·4
9	Nadia	3,883	173·9
10	Murshidabad	3,935	172·2
11	Jessore	3,178	141·7
12	Khulna	4,012	176·0
	Rajshahi Division.		
13	Rajshahi	1,968	194·0
14	Dinajpur	5,814	259·8
15	Jalpaiguri	3,544	226·3
16	Darjeeling	1,765	188·6
17	Rangpur	4,875	199·5
18	Bogra	1,021	238·4
19	Pabna	2,025	164·0
20	Malda	2,013	153·9
	Dacca Division.		
21	Dacca	6,812	160·6
22	Mymensingh	6,897	187·4
23	Faridpur	4,678	145·3
24	Bakarganj	4,648	210·8
	Chittagong Division.		
25	Chittagong	2,287	188·2
26	Noakhali	1,881	155·4
27	Tippera	4,184	148·5
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**117,639**	**170·9**

deaths of infants under one year according to community in each district during the year 1937.

one year among—

Mussalmans.		Christians.		Others.	
Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.
1,895	226·9	35	546·8	224	111·4
1,844	177·4	..	..	403	141·9
318	160·4	..	..	283	116·3
838	125·8	7	250·0	361	72·7
1,186	215·6	1	250·0	180	159·1
1,450	223·6	..	..	..	..
4,335	171·3	22	55·6	2	23·8
1,623	337·5	114	94·0	8	27·9
7,837	184·5	129	286·7	28	169·7
5,505	149·3	..	..	112	141·4
5,551	152·2	2	41·7	..	..
4,645	196·9	1	111·1	1	166·7
10,011	244·5	24	1,091·0	185	108·8
6,045	209·1	2	28·6	2,197	397·1
1,871	228·5	46	104·1	1,302	109·8
47	218·6	15	90·4	..	..
14,683	200·6	9	333·3	74	102·1
6,770	246·9	..	..	126	164·9
8,575	208·9	..	..	53	198·5
2,495	119·4	3	375·0	354	102·8
15,032	178·3	103	185·9	..	..
24,454	178·4	31	139·6	275	144·6
10,418	170·0	31	104·4	1	62·5
12,346	209·6	5	24·2	..	..
7,049	173·6	2	58·8	343	303·3
6,053	127·4	..	..	..	..
13,161	140·8	..	..	..	..
176,037	**181·0**	**582**	**133·8**	**6,512**	**155·2**

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—Deaths registered according to CLASS

1	2	Number of					
No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	11,560	10,896	22,456	2,761	2,665	5,426
2	Birbhum	8,210	8,105	16,315	3,336	3,095	6,431
3	Bankura	12,402	11,685	24,087	702	647	1,349
4	Midnapur	26,920	26,942	53,862	2,310	2,145	4,455
5	Hooghly	10,404	10,105	20,509	2,021	2,034	4,055
6	Howrah	8,625	7,830	16,455	2,421	2,243	4,664
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	17,889	15,853	33,742	10,686	9,997	20,683
8	Calcutta	13,642	10,881	24,523	4,352	3,782	8,134
9	Nadia	7,409	7,290	14,699	14,239	13,589	27,828
10	Murshidabad	7,750	7,410	15,160	10,303	9,800	20,103
11	Jessore	6,911	6,762	13,673	13,253	12,247	25,500
12	Khulna	8,666	7,709	16,375	9,316	8,484	17,800
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	3,841	3,666	7,507	18,068	17,285	35,353
14	Dinajpur	11,951	10,948	22,899	14,491	14,731	29,222
15	Jalpaiguri	7,308	6,548	13,856	4,159	4,017	8,176
16	Darjeeling	4,223	4,080	8,303	134	115	249
17	Rangpur	11,006	10,056	21,062	27,349	26,185	53,534
18	Bogra	1,895	1,767	3,662	12,545	12,580	25,125
19	Pabna	4,176	4,191	8,367	17,213	16,394	33,607
20	Malda	4,560	4,256	8,816	5,576	4,951	10,527
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	14,247	13,835	28,082	30,197	29,287	59,484
22	Mymensingh	14,366	13,879	28,245	46,870	44,781	91,651
23	Faridpur	9,620	9,248	18,868	20,398	18,552	38,950
24	Bakarganj	8,938	8,389	17,327	24,927	22,514	47,441
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	5,433	5,269	10,702	20,905	21,082	41,987
26	Noakhali	4,011	3,836	7,847	16,202	15,908	32,110
27	Tippera	8,157	7,627	15,784	26,326	24,199	50,525
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**254,120**	**239,063**	**493,183**	**361,060**	**343,309**	**704,369**

in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1937.

3

deaths registered.

Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
..	..	..	17	9	26	739	613	1,352
..	..	..	1	..	1	999	967	1,966
..	..	..	17	10	27	912	835	1,747
..	..	..	3	8	11	1,522	1,424	2,946
..	..	..	2	1	3	480	411	891
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	4
2	..	2	104	96	200	38	15	53
..	..	..	384	326	710	31	11	42
..	..	..	185	165	350	57	65	122
..	..	..	3	5	8	361	348	709
..	..	..	17	20	37	22	15	37
..	..	..	6	5	11	8	5	13
..	..	..	9	17	26	670	597	1,267
..	..	..	50	29	79	2,376	2,289	4,665
28	13	41	170	125	295	3,904	3,819	7,723
885	934	1,819	56	54	110	142	152	294
..	..	..	3	12	15	326	269	595
..	..	..	2	6	8	342	276	618
..	..	..	1	..	1	146	128	274
..	..	..	3	4	7	1,155	1,111	2,266
..	..	..	140	133	273	..	..	..
..	..	..	50	56	106	696	609	1,305
..	..	..	81	63	144	6	8	14
10	7	17	45	43	88	..	..	..
586	497	1,083	9	5	14	467	492	959
..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
22	18	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,533	**1,469**	**3,002**	**1,363**	**1,192**	**2,555**	**15,401**	**14,461**	**29,862**

1	2	Ratio of deaths					
No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	18·1	18·2	18·1	18·1	19·0	18·6
2	Birbhum	25·9	25·4	25·6	26·5	24·4	25·4
3	Bankura	24·5	23·1	23·8	26·5	26·4	26·5
4	Midnapur	21·3	21·9	21·6	21·4	20·5	21·0
5	Hooghly	21·3	23·2	22·2	20·8	24·5	22·5
6	Howrah	18·4	20·0	19·1	19·1	19·2	20·0
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	18·6	19·7	19·1	21·1	22·9	21·9
8	Calcutta	25·7	40·9	30·8	20·6	53·7	28·9
9	Nadia	25·2	26·1	25·1	29·1	29·8	29·5
10	Murshidabad	26·3	25·1	25·7	27·2	25·6	26·4
11	Jessore	21·1	22·0	21·6	24·4	24·9	24·6
12	Khulna	20·3	19·8	20·1	22·1	22·2	22·1
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	22·4	23·7	23·0	32·3	33·0	32·6
14	Dinajpur	28·3	29·5	28·8	31·2	34·8	33·0
15	Jalpaiguri	20·3	21·6	20·9	32·4	37·4	34·7
16	Darjeeling	33·4	37·0	35·0	25·7	36·3	29·7
17	Rangpur	27·9	28·6	28·2	28·6	29·7	29·1
18	Bogra	20·0	21·3	20·6	27·2	28·3	27·7
19	Pabna	24·9	25·5	25·2	30·2	30·3	30·1
20	Malda	20·4	19·3	19·8	19·6	17·2	18·4
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	25·1	24·9	25·0	25·8	26·0	25·9
22	Mymensingh	23·2	25·0	24·1	23·1	23·6	23·3
23	Faridpur	22·5	22·0	22·3	26·3	25·4	25·8
24	Bakarganj ..	21·5	21·2	21·3	23·1	21·9	22·5
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	27·8	26·8	27·3	32·6	30·8	31·7
26	Noakhali	21·4	21·4	21·4	24·1	23·8	24·0
27	Tippera	21·2	20·8	21·0	21·8	21·1	21·4
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**22·5**	**23·3**	**22·9**	**25·4**	**25·8**	**25·6**

3

per 1,000 of population.

Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
..	..	..	5·7	3·6	4·8	36·8	32·8	34·8
..	..	..	3·0	..	3·0	34·4	33·9	34·1
..	..	..	20·0	12·5	16·4	38·9	34·8	36·8
..	..	..	0·9	2·8	1·8	35·3	32·1	33·7
..	..	..	3·2	2·7	3·0	99·4	100·8	100·1
..	..	..	0·5	..	0·3	2·9	9·3	4·4
5·0	..	3·8	9·2	10·7	9·9	1·8	0·9	1·4
..	..	..	14·7	15·4	15·0	3·5	3·0	3·4
..	..	..	35·4	34·3	34·9	166·2	230·5	195·2
..	..	..	17·8	12·6	20·1	37·5	36·6	37·1
..	..	..	36·1	44·6	40·3	67·1	47·5	57·5
..	..	..	4·5	4·4	4·5	7·4	4·8	6·1
..	..	..	11·4	23·1	17·0	69·6	68·4	69·0
..	..	..	13·7	8·7	11·3	69·5	68·0	68·7
6·7	3·9	5·5	21·2	18·5	20·0	120·2	133·3	126·3
29·3	32·5	30·9	12·6	14·0	13·3	38·4	44·5	41·4
..	..	..	3·4	14·9	8·9	59·3	64·4	61·5
..	..	..	8·3	25·4	16·8	244·4	216·4	231·1
..	..	..	4·2	..	2·3	209·4	284·4	238·9
..	..	..	5·0	6·7	5·9	63·6	61·5	62·6
..	..	..	21·4	17·3	19·2	..	..	..
..	..	..	9·0	10·8	9·6	78·2	69·9	74·1
..	..	..	20·9	17·2	19·1	23·1	43·5	31·5
1·6	1·2	1·4	10·2	9·5	9·9	..	..	..
16·7	12·3	14·3	10·3	6·8	8·7	608·0	817·2	700·0
..	..	..	10·8	..	5·0	..	..	..
23·1	19·7	21·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
19·1	**18·3**	**18·7**	**14·3**	**14·2**	**14·2**	**55·4**	**55·6**	**55·5**

Annual Form No. VI.—Births and Deaths from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the year

1	2	3	4			
Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Births.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	1,466,238	21,352	20,424	41,776	28·5
2	Birbhum	936,646	18,274	17,176	35,450	37·8
3	Bankura	1,049,333	20,581	19,464	40,045	38·2
4	Midnapur	2,723,902	42,574	40,350	82,924	30·4
5	Hooghly	910,662	17,268	16,366	33,634	36·9
6	Howrah	843,647	13,616	12,379	25,995	30·8
	Presidency Division.					
7	24-Parganas ..	2,175,265	33,706	30,628	64,334	29·6
8	Nadia	1,424,801	32,239	30,290	62,529	43·9
9	Murshidabad	1,287,614	30,022	28,595	58,617	45·5
10	Jessore	1,650,372	30,515	28,118	58,633	35·5
11	Khulna	1,590,833	23,732	22,086	45,818	28·8
	Rajshahi Division.					
12	Rajshahi	1,393,636	26,550	25,247	51,797	37·2
13	Dinajpur	1,736,276	29,090	27,611	56,701	32·7
14	Jalpaiguri	964,395	18,215	17,504	35,719	37·0
15	Darjeeling	290,999	5,724	5,250	10,974	37·7
16	Rangpur	2,565,557	50,196	47,583	97,779	38·1
17	Bogra	1,067,321	16,473	15,783	32,256	30·2
18	Pabna	1,391,283	27,814	24,993	52,807	38·0
19	Malda	1,018,254	18,721	17,735	36,456	35·8
	Dacca Division.					
20	Dacca ..	3,259,870	62,391	57,591	119,982	36·8
21	Mymensingh	4,990,559	91,161	83,679	174,840	35·0
22	Faridpur	2,312,701	48,488	44,431	92,919	40·2
23	Bakarganj	2,871,941	41,731	38,067	79,798	27·8
	Chittagong Division.					
24	Chittagong	1,738,864	28,430	25,301	53,731	30·9
25	Noakhali	1,693,656	31,054	28,322	59,376	35·1
26	Tippera	3,034,870	62,846	57,463	120,309	39·6
	Total of Rural districts ..	**4,638,9495**	**842,763**	**782,436**	**1,625,199**	**35·0**

the Districts (Rural Circle) and TOWNS of the Bengal Presidency during 1937.

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.
544	274	....	17,254	1,192	2,878
141	141	....	18,056	508	1,877
144	1,425	....	13,390	1,766	2,626
566	31	....	35,735	3,764	6,106
288	958	....	10,089	2,009	3,915
560	408	....	4,509	2,431	2,309
1,195	650	....	28,676	1,571	3,887
298	644	....	29,929	463	2,014
260	1,076	....	24,079	579	813
1,861	301	....	29,590	392	1,934
2,067	28	....	19,487	873	1,542
222	1,072	....	34,125	501	1,382
85	1,241	....	44,334	1,174	5,074
47	2	....	18,183	1,621	5,626
..	3	....	5,850	1,061	1,187
60	341	....	61,738	2,032	3,886
164	219	....	22,583	946	1,409
1,618	2,441	....	27,459	1,113	1,988
181	610	....	16,634	161	400
2,772	5,161	....	46,682	5,802	3,918
2,602	1,156	....	84,375	3,117	4,144
1,994	262	....	36,830	2,703	4,236
7,496	37	....	34,329	3,614	7,949
1,820	5,589	....	38,272	1,690	2,169
1,618	1,317	....	24,221	2,494	2,092
2,346	1,236	....	34,171	5,236	2,445
30,949	**26,623**	....	**760,580**	**48,813**	**77,806**

1	2	3						
		Deaths.						
				Injury.				
No.	Towns.	Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
		Male.	Female.					
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan Division.							
1	Burdwan	40	44	456	140	5	685	4,721
2	Birbhum	34	34	246	78	15	407	3,437
3	Bankura	43	41	270	149	12	515	6,298
4	Midnapur	64	65	935	363	28	1,455	12,039
5	Hooghly	53	53	283	152	3	544	4,465
6	Howrah	64	52	351	62	4	533	3,675
	Presidency Division.							
7	24-Parganas	107	156	899	374	35	1,571	8,305
8	Nadia	92	126	424	281	23	946	6,716
9	Murshidabad	64	66	431	285	10	856	6,865
10	Jessore	94	156	371	204	25	850	4,051
11	Khulna	105	148	483	247	35	1,018	8,645
	Rajshahi Division.							
12	Rajshahi	38	67	378	313	6	802	5,497
13	Dinajpur	44	43	436	223	30	776	3,856
14	Jalpaiguri	17	4	153	60	4	238	4,117
15	Darjeeling	11	9	52	10	..	82	1,576
16	Rangpur	38	55	398	165	26	682	6,092
17	Bogra	29	42	255	131	8	465	3,401
18	Pabna	39	57	357	162	18	633	5,986
19	Malda	25	21	272	116	17	451	2,496
	Dacca Division.							
20	Dacca	63	62	612	107	21	865	17,880
21	Mymensingh ..	105	108	1,214	176	50	1,653	22,396
22	Faridpur	67	114	584	164	24	953	10,410
23	Bakarganj ..	34	38	693	161	14	940	9,672
	Chittagong Division.							
24	Chittagong	25	10	741	60	28	864	3,043
25	Noakhali	43	30	928	84	27	1,112	7,007
26	Tippera	66	51	912	81	51	1,161	18,969
	Total of Rural districts ..	**1,404**	**1,652**	**13,134**	**4,348**	**519**	**21,057**	**191,615**

Total deaths from all causes.	4 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								From all causes.	
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
27,548	·4	·2	..	11·8	·8	2·0	·5	3·2	18·8	22·2
24,567	·1	·1	..	19·3	·5	2·0	·4	3·7	26·2	28·9
26,164	·1	1·3	..	12·8	1·7	2·5	·5	6·0	24·9	23·7
59,696	·2	·01	..	13·1	1·4	2·2	·5	4·4	21·9	22·1
22,268	·3	1·1	..	11·1	2·2	4·3	·6	4·9	24·5	24·3
14,425	·7	·5	..	5·3	2·8	2·7	·6	4·3	17·1	17·9
45,855	·5	·3	..	13·2	·7	1·8	·7	3·8	21·1	19·5
41,010	·2	·5	..	21·0	·3	1·4	·7	4·7	28·8	28·7
34,528	·2	·8	..	18·7	·4	·6	·7	5·3	26·8	27·2
38,979	1·1	·2	..	17·9	·2	1·2	·5	2·5	23·6	24·7
33,660	1·3	·02	..	12·2	·5	1·0	·6	5·4	21·2	20·4
43,601	·2	·8	..	24·5	·4	1·0	·6	3·9	31·3	29·1
56,540	·1	·7	..	25·5	·7	2·9	·5	2·2	32·6	28·4
29,834	·05	·002	..	18·8	1·7	5·8	·2	4·3	30·9	28·9
9,759	..	·01	..	20·1	3·7	4·1	·3	5·4	33·5	31·7
74,831	·02	·1	..	24·1	·8	1·5	·3	2·4	29·2	26·4
29,187	·2	·2	..	21·2	·9	1·3	·4	3·2	27·3	21·5
41,238	1·2	1·8	..	19·7	·8	1·4	·5	4·3	29·6	24·4
20,933	·2	·6	..	16·3	·1	·4	·4	2·5	20·6	21·8
83,080	·9	1·6	..	14·3	1·7	1·2	·3	5·5	25·5	20·7
119,443	·5	·2	..	16·9	·6	·8	·3	4·5	23·9	20·4
57,388	·9	·1	..	15·9	1·2	1·8	·4	4·5	24·8	26·7
64,037	2·6	·01	..	12·0	1·3	2·8	·3	3·4	22·3	21·2
53,447	1·1	3·2	..	22·0	1·0	1·3	·5	1·8	30·7	22·4
39,861	1·0	·8	..	14·3	1·5	1·2	·7	4·1	23·5	23·4
65,564	·8	·4	..	11·3	1·7	·8	·4	6·3	21·6	19·6
1,157,443	**·7**	**·6**	..	**16·4**	**1·1**	**1·7**	**·5**	**4·1**	**25·0**	**23·2**

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	39,618	386	313	699	17·6
2	Kalna	9,567	137	101	238	24·9
3	Katwa	7,772	44	46	90	11·6
4	Dainhat	4,845	55	53	108	22·3
5	Raniganj	16,373	262	251	513	31·3
6	Asansol	31,286	482	505	987	31·6
	Birbhum District.					
7	Suri	10,908	88	83	171	15·7
	Bankura District.					
8	Bankura	31,703	174	141	315	9·9
9	Bishnupur	19,696	168	168	336	17·1
10	Sonamukhi	10,989	171	152	323	29·4
	Midnapore District.					
11	Midnapore	32,021	411	398	809	25·3
12	Ghatal	12,400	238	187	425	34·3
13	Kharar	5,736	51	57	108	18·8
14	Chandrakona ..	6,016	84	63	147	24·4
15	Ramjibanpur ..	6,230	73	72	145	23·3
16	Khirpai	3,693	36	34	70	19·0
17	Tamluk	9,095	107	78	185	20·3
	Hooghly District.					
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	32,634	586	595	1,181	36·2
19	Bansberia	14,221	83	60	143	10·0
20	Arambagh	7,461	121	119	240	32·2
21	Serampore	39,056	482	426	908	23·2
22	Baidyabati	18,486	274	260	534	28·9
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	26,868	206	185	391	14·6
24	Uttarpara	9,350	150	119	269	28·8
25	Kotrung	7,160	79	100	179	25·0
26	Bhadreswar	22,992	237	209	446	19·4
27	Champdani	25,365	341	284	625	24·6

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.
4	..	....	82	79	99
8	..	....	106	42	35
2	..	....	52	12	24
..	..	....	25	3	16
3	1	....	65	27	73
2	..	....	49	39	84
1	..	....	59	5	28
..	275	....	59	38	25
..	8	....	49	31	42
1	7	....	45	43	47
1	..	....	162	97	138
..	..	....	54	21	40
..	..	....	62	24	23
1	..	....	62	35	39
..	..	....	60	51	52
..	..	....	48	23	22
13	..	....	27	17	23
28	2	....	188	96	149
3	..	....	106	15	33
1	..	....	37	12	34
31	..	....	138	130	102
4	2	....	38	71	39
22	..	....	76	62	57
8	..	....	22	32	31
7	..	....	14	20	18
10	..	....	97	34	34
5	..	....	40	35	40

1	2	3						
		Deaths.						
				Injury.				
No.	Towns.	Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
		Male.	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Burdwan District.							
1	Burdwan	2	..	12	1	..	15	116
2	Kalna	..	..	4	1	..	5	80
3	Katwa	..	2	4	..	..	6	5
4	Dainhat	2	..	..	..	..	2	23
5	Raniganj	1	..	5	1	..	7	195
6	Asansol	3	..	14	3	..	20	306
	Birbhum District.							
7	Suri	1	..	4	1	..	6	47
	Bankura District.							
8	Bankura	1	..	2	..	..	3	197
9	Bishnupur	..	..	2	5	1	8	75
10	Sonamukhi	..	2	1	2	..	5	88
	Midnapore District.							
11	Midnapore	2	2	10	1	..	12	228
12	Ghatal	..	..	1	2	..	6	81
13	Kharar	..	..	1	1	..	2	14
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	4	..	..	3	40
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	2	1	..	4	15
16	Khirpai	1	..	..	..	..	1	5
17	Tamluk	..	..	2	1	..	3	69
	Hooghly District.							
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	5	1	18	2	..	26	347
19	Bansberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
20	Arambagh	..	..	5	1	..	6	60
21	Serampore	2	1	15	1	..	19	215
22	Baidyabati	2	..	6	2	..	10	170
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	..	..	3	1	5	9	68
24	Uttarpara	1	..	2	..	..	3	57
25	Kotrung	..	..	1	..	..	1	25
26	Bhadreswar	1	1	3	..	..	5	82
27	Champdani	1	..	6	2	..	9	125

Total deaths from all causes.	4 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
									For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
395	·1	..	..	2·1	2·0	2·5	·4	2·9	10·0	13·7
276	·8	..	..	11·1	4·4	3·7	·5	8·4	28·8	29·6
101	·3	..	..	6·7	1·5	3·1	·8	·6	13·0	15·2
69	..	..	..	5·2	·6	3·3	·4	4·7	14·2	15·9
371	·2	·1	..	4·0	1·7	4·5	·4	11·9	22·7	20·2
500	·1	..	..	1·6	1·2	2·7	·6	9·8	16·0	13·2
146	·1	..	..	5·4	·5	2·6	·5	4·3	13·4	10·4
597	..	8·7	..	1·9	1·1	·8	·1	6·2	18·8	12·9
213	..	·4	..	2·5	1·6	2·1	·4	3·8	10·8	14·6
236	·1	·6	..	4·1	3·9	4·3	·4	8·0	21·5	24·8
638	·03	..	..	5·1	3·0	4·3	·4	7·1	19·9	16·8
202	..	..	..	4·4	1·7	3·2	·5	6·5	16·3	22·3
125	..	..	..	10·8	4·2	4·0	·3	2·4	21·8	21·6
180	·2	..	..	10·3	5·8	6·5	·5	6·6	29·9	29·6
182	..	..	..	9·6	8·2	8·3	·6	2·4	29·2	25·5
99	..	..	..	13·0	6·2	6·0	·3	1·4	26·8	24·1
152	1·4	..	..	3·0	1·8	2·5	·3	7·6	16·7	12·6
836	·9	·1	..	5·8	2·9	4·6	·8	10·6	25·6	24·1
187	·2	..	..	7·4	1·1	2·3	..	2·1	13·1	12·7
150	·1	..	..	5·0	1·6	4·6	·8	8·0	20·1	22·9
635	·8	..	..	3·5	3·3	2·6	·5	5·5	16·3	15·4
334	·2	·1	..	2·0	3·8	2·1	·5	9·2	18·1	10·6
294	·8	..	..	2·8	2·3	2·1	·3	2·5	10·9	16·9
153	·8	..	..	2·3	3·4	3·3	·3	6·1	16·4	13·4
85	1·0	..	..	1·9	2·8	2·5	·1	3·5	11·9	16·4
262	·4	..	..	4·2	1·5	1·5	·2	3·6	11·4	12·4
254	·2	..	..	1·6	1·3	1·6	·3	4·9	10·0	9·3

Number.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Births.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Howrah District.					
28	Howrah	224,873	3,237	3,065	6,302	28·0
29	Bally	30,347	277	257	534	17·6
	24-Parganas District.					
30	Tollyganj	24,476	243	224	467	19·1
31	South Suburban ..	39,499	492	517	1,009	25·5
32	Garden Reach ..	55,872	594	465	1,059	19·0
33	Budge Budge ..	24,183	167	166	333	13·8
34	Baruipur	6,483	66	50	116	17·9
35	Rajpur	11,433	146	136	282	24·7
36	Jaynagar Majilpur ..	9,755	42	19	61	6·3
37	Dum Dum	5,350	26	18	44	8·2
38	North Dum Dum ..	4,535	77	63	140	30·9
39	South Dum Dum ..	18,471	196	171	367	19·9
40	Khardah	5,998	70	48	118	19·7
41	Panihati	11,699	183	156	339	29·0
42	Garulia	14,033	118	103	221	15·7
43	North Barrackpur ..	16,258	222	178	400	24·6
44	Barrackpur	25,395	94	92	186	7·3
45	Titagarh	49,584	455	424	879	17·7
46	Naihati	30,908	178	170	348	11·3
47	Bhatpara	84,975	1,083	949	2,032	23·9
48	Halisahar	16,770	112	80	192	11·5
49	Kanchrapara	15,005	155	146	301	20·1
50	Baranagar	37,050	472	433	905	24·4
51	Kamarhati	30,354	287	253	540	17·8
52	Barasat	8,672	63	65	128	14·8
53	Gobardanga	4,525	19	13	32	7·1
54	Basirhat	21,287	216	198	414	19·4
55	Taki	8,234	73	54	127	15·4
56	Baduria	13,677	95	73	168	12·3
	City of Calcutta.					
57	Calcutta	1,140,862	14,767	11,871	26,638	23·4

Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
217	8	..	376	1,138	2,202
10	6	..	50	48	55
7	3	..	33	13	36
17	14	..	118	121	150
11	3	..	222	139	153
25	3	..	104	120	110
1	1	..	39	10	25
5	11	..	84	33	35
..	7	..	38	11	11
..	..	..	6	6	21
1	1	..	21	17	11
4	1	..	47	32	77
3	..	..	21	15	14
3	..	..	25	18	47
3	..	..	26	9	18
6	1	..	38	20	57
5	4	..	33	13	29
16	..	..	647	10	21
13	1	..	122	31	49
24	6	..	631	111	219
26	..	..	19	5	14
..	1	..	44	15	18
21	30	..	174	171	214
16	3	..	86	87	71
2	..	..	44	10	29
..	..	..	27	4	10
10	..	..	114	47	92
19	..	..	34	3	20
8	..	..	100	18	39
634	403	..	3,846	2,899	10,876

No.	Towns.	Deaths.						
		Injury.						All other causes.
		Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Howrah District.							
28	Howrah	13	8	143	1	1	166	2,345
29	Bally	1	..	1	..	..	2	76
	24-Parganas District.							
30	Tollyganj	..	..	3	..	..	3	74
31	South Suburban ..	..	..	6	5	..	11	297
32	Garden Reach ..	..	..	10	1	..	11	215
33	Budge Budge ..	..	1	18	2	..	21	107
34	Baruipur	..	..	2	..	..	2	23
35	Rajpur	1	1	4	1	..	7	69
36	Jaynagar Majilpur	1	..	4	..	..	5	14
37	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
38	North Dum Dum ..	..	3	4	..	..	7	15
39	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	5	1	..	6	87
40	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
41	Panihati	..	..	5	..	..	5	78
42	Garulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
43	North Barrackpur ..	1	..	2	3	..	6	67
44	Barrackpur	2	..	5	..	..	7	29
45	Titagarh	..	..	5	..	1	6	177
46	Naihati	..	1	5	..	..	6	115
47	Bhatpara	4	1	16	1	..	22	574
48	Halisahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
49	Kanchrapara	1	..	2	..	..	3	24
50	Baranagar	..	2	8	..	..	10	313
51	Kamarhati	2	1	21	..	..	24	100
52	Barasat	1	2	1	1	..	5	15
53	Gobardanga	..	2	3	..	..	5	14
54	Basirhat	5	1	3	1	..	10	105
55	Taki	..	..	2	..	..	2	45
56	Baduria	..	3	1	..	..	4	28
	City of Calcutta.							
57	Calcutta	32	8	674	24	17	755	13,996

Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
									For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
6,452	1·0	·03	..	1·7	5·1	9·8	·7	10·4	28·7	29·8
247	·3	·2	..	1·6	1·6	1·8	·1	2·5	8·1	10·8
169	·6	·2	..	2·7	1·1	2·9	·2	6·0	13·8	9·0
728	·4	·4	..	3·0	3·0	3·8	·3	7·5	18·4	17·4
754	·2	·1	..	4·0	2·5	2·7	·2	3·8	13·5	10·8
490	1·0	·1	..	4·3	5·0	4·5	·9	4·4	20·3	19·6
101	·2	·2	..	6·0	1·5	3·9	·3	3·5	15·6	12·7
244	·4	1·0	..	7·3	2·9	3·6	·6	6·0	21·3	16·2
86	..	·7	..	3·9	1·1	1·1	·5	1·4	8·8	9·7
49	..	..	..	1·1	1·1	3·9	..	3·0	9·2	8·2
73	·2	·2	..	4·6	3·8	2·4	1·5	3·3	16·1	18·3
254	·2	·1	..	2·5	1·7	4·2	·3	4·7	13·8	12·3
74	·5	..	..	3·5	2·5	2·3	..	3·5	12·3	9·2
176	·3	..	..	2·1	1·5	4·0	·4	6·7	15·0	16·3
102	·2	..	..	1·9	·7	1·3	..	3·3	7·3	7·6
195	·4	·1	..	2·3	1·2	3·5	·4	4·1	12·0	13·7
120	·2	·2	..	1·3	·5	1·1	·3	1·1	4·7	5·3
877	·3	..	..	13·0	·2	·4	·1	3·6	17·7	15·2
337	·4	·03	..	3·9	1·0	1·6	·2	3·7	10·9	9·5
1,587	·3	·1	..	7·4	1·3	2·6	·3	6·8	18·7	13·5
121	1·6	..	..	1·1	·3	·8	..	3·4	7·2	6·5
105	..	·1	..	2·9	1·0	1·2	·2	1·6	7·0	10·2
933	·6	·8	..	4·7	4·7	5·8	·3	8·4	25·2	22·1
387	·5	·1	..	2·8	2·8	2·3	·8	3·3	12·7	12·6
105	·2	..	..	5·1	1·1	3·3	·6	1·7	12·1	8·9
60	..	..	..	6·0	·8	2·2	1·1	3·1	13·3	15·9
378	·5	..	..	5·4	2·2	4·3	·5	4·9	17·8	15·6
123	2·3	..	..	4·1	·3	2·4	·2	5·5	14·9	12·8
197	·6	..	..	7·3	1·3	2·9	·3	2·1	14·4	15·8
33,409	·6	·4	..	3·4	2·5	9·5	·7	12·3	29·3	29·9

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
Number.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Nadia District.					
58	Krishnagar	24,284	483	449	932	38·4
59	Nabadwip	18,861	244	248	492	26·1
60	Ranaghat	11,395	92	92	184	16·1
61	Birnagar .	2,341	23	17	40	17·1
62	Santipur	24,992	393	348	741	29·6
63	Chakdaha	3,986	29	31	60	15·1
64	Kushtia	9,405	109	95	204	21·7
65	Kumarkhali	3,362	48	41	89	26·5
66	Meherpur	6,205	74	70	144	23·2
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampur	27,403	306	286	592	21·6
68	Murshidabad	9,483	123	110	233	24·6
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	10,998	80	80	160	14·5
70	Kandi	12,616	119	110	229	18·1
71	Jangipur	12,796	180	196	376	29·4
72	Dhulian	9,767	160	149	309	31·6
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	11,356	92	92	184	16·2
74	Kotchandpur ..	6,115	60	46	106	17·3
75	Maheshpur	3,321	28	25	53	16·0
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	19,120	89	81	170	8·9
77	Satkhira	11,241	156	122	278	24·7
78	Debhatta	4,954	60	64	124	25·0
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi	27,064	430	436	866	32·0
80	Nator	8,318	72	55	127	15·3
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	19,156	98	90	188	9·8
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	18,962	269	222	491	25·9

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
2	2	..	73	28	74
56	3	..	326	68	53
5	..	..	44	2	16
..	..	..	13	1	8
6	61	..	156	24	65
..	..	..	25	1	17
5	4	..	30	4	10
..	..	..	24	1	11
6	..	..	41	3	13
6	..	..	321	73	95
..	..	..	166	29	42
1	..	..	37	20	24
7	11	..	53	5	14
5	1	..	65	11	15
..	..	..	78	2	8
6	..	..	54	11	31
..	..	..	42	3	13
..	..	..	20	1	8
16	..	..	74	21	29
3	..	..	80	14	60
2	..	..	24	24	24
6	..	..	136	40	56
..	..	..	50	11	15
..	11	..	68	36	70
1	..	..	86	17	54

No.	Towns.	Deaths.						
		Injury.						All other causes.
		Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	
		Male	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Nadia District.							
58	Krishnagar	1	2	7	..	..	10	284
59	Nabadwip	2	..	5	4	..	11	101
60	Ranaghat	..	..	1	..	2	3	22
61	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
62	Santipur	3	2	3	..	..	8	149
63	Chakdaha	..	..	2	..	..	2	18
64	Kushtia	..	..	4	..	..	4	24
65	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	3	..	1	4	2
66	Meherpur	1	..	6	..	..	7	38
	Murshidabad District.							
67	Berhampur	1	1	5	3	..	10	186
68	Murshidabad ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	59
70	Kandi	..	1	4	1	..	6	62
71	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
72	Dhulian	..	..	4	1	1	6	17
	Jessore District.							
73	Jessore	..	1	11	..	..	12	40
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	2	1	1	..	4	18
75	Maheshpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Khulna District.							
76	Khulna	..	..	15	2	..	18	77
77	Satkhira	1	1	2	..	..	4	42
78	Debhatta	..	2	4	..	..	5	22
	Rajshahi District.							
79	Rajshahi	1	..	12	2	1	16	184
80	Nator	..	..	1	1	..	2	36
	Dinajpur District.							
81	Dinajpur	1	2	7	1	..	11	129
	Jalpaiguri District.							
82	Jalpaiguri	..	..	9	1	..	10	89

Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
									For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
473	·1	·1	..	3·0	1·1	3·0	·4	11 ·7	19·5	9·8
618	3·0	·2	..	17·3	3·6	2·8	·6	5·4	32·8	30·2
92	·4	..	..	3·9	·2	1·4	·3	1·9	8·1	9·0
43	..	..	..	5·6	·4	3·4	..	9·0	18·4	21·8
469	·2	2·4	..	6·2	1·0	2·6	·3	6·0	18·8	19·2
63	..	..	..	6·3	·3	4·3	·5	4·5	15·8	14·3
81	·5	·4	..	3·2	·4	1·1	·4	2·6	8·6	8·7
42	..	..	..	7·1	·3	3·3	1·2	·6	12·5	19·0
108	1·0	..	..	6·6	·5	2·1	1·1	6·1	17·4	14·0
691	·2	..	..	11·7	2·6	3·5	·4	6·8	25·2	21·4
242	..	..	..	17·5	3·0	4·4	·1	·4	25·5	21·3
143	·1	..	..	3·4	1·8	2·2	·2	5·4	13·0	16·5
158	·5	·9	..	4·2	·4	1·1	·5	4·9	12·5	12·8
107	·4	·1	..	5·1	·8	1·2	..	·8	8·4	11·1
111	..	..	..	8·0	·2	·8	·6	1·7	11·4	16·0
154	·5	..	..	4·8	1·0	2·7	1·1	3·5	13·6	13·4
80	..	..	..	6·9	·5	2·1	·6	2·9	13·1	21·9
34	..	..	..	6·0	·3	2·4	..	1·5	10·2	19·6
235	·8	..	..	3·9	1·1	1·5	·9	4·0	12·3	12·0
203	·3	..	..	7·1	1·2	5·3	·4	3·7	18·1	17·6
101	·4	..	..	4·8	4·8	4·8	1·0	4·4	20·4	16·6
438	·2	..	..	5·0	1·5	2·1	·6	6·8	16·2	16·4
114	..	..	..	6·0	1·3	1·8	·2	4·3	13·7	14·1
325	..	·6	..	3·6	1·9	3·7	·6	6·7	17·0	12·4
257	·05	..	..	4·5	·9	2·8	·5	4·7	13·5	13·7

1	2	3	4			
Number.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Births.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	21,185	422	450	872	41·2
84	Kurseong ..	7,451	121	161	282	37·9
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	20,749	248	208	456	22·0
86	Gaibandha	8,479	64	50	114	13·4
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	14,819	85	76	161	10·9
88	Sherpur	4,279	24	30	54	12·6
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	21,904	121	99	220	10·0
90	Sirajganj	32,467	345	303	648	20·0
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar ..	16,907	189	147	336	19·9
92	Old Malda	2,779	53	37	90	32·4
93	Nawabganj ..	15,826	299	251	550	34·8
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	138,518	3,028	2,731	5,759	41·6
95	Narayanganj ..	34,189	701	604	1,305	38·2
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh	30,480	237	169	406	39·9
97	Muktagacha ..	6,131	83	82	165	26·9
98	Gauripur ..	6,319	15	12	27	4·3
99	Netrakona ..	10,980	158	142	300	27·3
100	Jamalpur	23,077	339	281	620	26·9
101	Sherpur	19,547	334	270	604	30·9
102	Kisjoreganj ..	15,437	181	149	330	21·4
103	Bajitpur	11,650	99	106	205	17·6
104	Tangail	16,082	164	140	304	18·9
	Faridpur District.					
105	Faridpur	15,516	118	102	220	14·2
106	Rajbari	7,104	130	133	236	33·2
107	Madaripur	26,894	212	192	404	15·0

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
..	..	..	328	53	118
..	..	..	164	14	32
1	1	..	103	35	43
1	..	..	33	2	7
..	..	..	40	16	25
1	..	..	22	6	27
3	13	..	43	9	30
15	125	..	358	46	63
..	..	..	114	24	33
1	..	..	27	9	13
..	74	..	86	30	35
42	5	..	303	453	1,406
26	9	..	326	72	45
7	3	..	204	21	38
1	..	..	33	4	5
1	7	..	13	1	7
10	..	..	82	15	12
..	35	..	123	16	12
6	..	..	124	52	47
1	..	..	55	30	23
3	..	..	32	23	6
17	1	..	68	11	26
6	2	..	110	14	20
..	..	..	84	16	15
..	..	..	83	29	10

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						All other causes.
No.	Towns.	Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Darjeeling District.							
83	Darjeeling	2	2	9	..	..	13	230
84	Kurseong	..	..	2	..	..	2	62
	Rangpur District.							
85	Rangpur	3	3	3	..	..	9	122
86	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	1	1	17
	Bogra District.							
87	Bogra	..	..	5	1	..	6	51
88	Sherpur	1	..	1	1	..	3	29
	Pabna District.							
89	Pabna	..	..	2	..	1	3	58
90	Sirajganj	..	1	91	..	1	93	152
	Malda District.							
91	English Bazar ..	..	..	8	2	..	10	69
92	Old Malda	..	..	1	..	..	1	11
93	Nawabganj	..	..	5	2	..	7	139
	Dacca District.							
94	Dacca	15	5	57	1	..	79	1,525
95	Narayanganj ..	2	3	16	..	3	23	445
	Mymensingh District.							
96	Mymensingh	..	2	5	1	..	8	88
97	Muktagacha	..	..	2	..	1	3	37
98	Gauripur	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
99	Netrakona	1	..	17	1	..	19	56
100	Jamalpur	..	..	9	1	..	10	120
101	Sherpur	..	..	7	1	..	8	152
102	Kishoreganj ..	..	..	2	1	..	3	68
103	Bajitpur	1	..	1	..	..	2	29
104	Tangail	..	..	6	..	..	6	77
	Faridpur District.							
105	Faridpur	..	1	4	..	..	5	67
106	Rajbari	..	1	1	1	..	3	27
107	Madaripur	1	..	6	..	2	9	88

Total deaths from all causes.	6 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								From all causes.	
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
742	..	..	..	15·5	2·5	5·6	·6	10·9	35·0	27·0
274	..	..	..	22·0	1·9	4·3	·3	8·3	36·8	32·8
314	·1	·1	..	5·0	1·7	2·1	·4	5·9	15·1	14·0
61	·1	..	..	3·9	·2	·8	·1	2·0	7·2	10·7
138	..	..	..	2·7	1·0	1·7	·4	3·4	9·3	11·9
88	·2	..	..	5·1	1·4	6·3	·7	6·8	20·6	16·8
159	·1	·6	..	2·0	·4	1·4	·1	2·7	7·3	6·6
852	·5	3·8	..	11·0	1·4	1·9	2·9	4·7	26·2	13·9
250	..	..	..	6·7	1·4	2·0	·6	4·1	14·8	13·4
62	·4	..	..	9·7	3·3	4·7	·4	4·0	22·3	24·8
371	..	4·7	..	5·4	1·9	2·2	·4	8·8	23·4	18·3
3,813	·3	·04	..	2·2	3·2	10·2	·6	11·0	27·5	23·5
946	·8	·3	..	9·5	2·1	1·3	·7	13·0	27·7	22·3
369	·2	·1	..	6·7	·7	1·3	·3	2·9	12·1	13·8
83	·2	..	..	5·4	·6	·8	·5	6·0	13·5	12·2
32	·2	1·1	..	2·1	·2	1·1	·2	·3	5·1	4·5
194	·9	..	..	7·5	1·4	1·1	1·7	5·1	17·7	13·9
316	..	1·5	..	5·3	·7	·5	·4	5·2	13·7	14·2
389	·3	..	..	6·3	2·6	2·4	·4	7·8	19·9	19·1
180	·1	..	..	3·6	1·9	1·5	·2	4·4	11·7	11·9
95	·3	..	..	2·7	2·0	·5	·2	2·5	8·2	9·7
206	1·1	·1	..	4·2	·7	1·6	·4	4·8	12·8	10·8
224	·4	·1	..	7·1	·9	1·3	·3	4·3	14·4	12·6
145	..	..	..	11·8	2·2	2·1	·4	3·8	20·4	22·2
219	..	..	..	3·1	1·1	·4	·3	3·3	8·1	8·1

1 Number.	2 Towns.	3 Population according to Census of 1931.	4 Births.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	35,716	322	324	646	18·1
109	Jhalakati	6,496	103	99	202	31·1
110	Nalchiti	1,946	16	20	36	18·5
111	Pirojpur	10,959	161	132	293	26·7
112	Patuakhali	6,434	50	55	105	16·3
113	Bhola	5,558	63	63	126	22·7
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	53,156	718	648	1,366	25·7
115	Cox's Bazar ..	5,018	59	56	115	22·9
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	13,063	129	103	232	17·8
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	31,365	160	111	271	8·6
118	Brahmanbaria ..	26,662	522	477	999	37·5
119	Chandpur ..	16,838	84	69	153	9·1
	Total of Towns ..	**3,511,585**	**43,698**	**38,153**	**81,851**	**23·3**
	Total of the Bengal Presidency	**49,901,080**	**886,461**	**820,589**	**1,707,050**	**34·2**

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
39	1	..	205	50	48
14	..	..	25	7	3
..	..	..	8	6	4
19	..	..	21	9	3
13	..	..	27	3	5
1	..	..	28	11	10
90	117	..	341	78	63
..	..	..	17	3	5
11	1	..	44	6	2
11	10	..	58	10	20
20	20	..	172	63	18
6	2	..	25	22	6
1,761	**1,321**	..	**15,006**	**7,987**	**19,180**
32,710	**27,944**	..	**775,586**	**56,800**	**96,986**

No.	Towns.	5 Deaths.						
		Injury.						
		Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
		Male.	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Bakarganj District.							
108	Barisal	4	1	10	..	..	15	69
109	Jhalakati	1	..	2	..	..	3	46
110	Nalchiti	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
111	Pirojpur	1	..	15	..	..	16	91
112	Patuakhali	..	1	..	..	..	1	20
113	Bhola	..	..	3	..	..	3	8
	Chittagong District.							
114	Chittagong	1	1	57	2	2	63	477
115	Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	2	..	1	3	41
	Noakhali District.							
116	Noakhali	..	..	1	1	..	2	34
	Tippera District.							
117	Comilla	1	..	7	1	..	9	88
118	Brahmanbaria ..	1	..	7	..	..	8	188
119	Chandpur	..	..	3	..	..	3	26
	Total of Towns ..	**135**	**78**	**1,556**	**106**	**42**	**1,917**	**28,356**
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**1,539**	**1,730**	**14,690**	**4,454**	**561**	**22,974**	**219,971**

6

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
									For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
427	1·1	·03	..	5·7	1·4	1·3	·4	1·9	12·0	15·9
98	2·2	..	..	3·9	1·1	·5	·5	7·1	15·1	12·2
22	..	..	..	4·1	3·1	2·1	·5	1·5	11·3	8·7
159	1·7	..	..	1·9	·8	·3	1·5	8·3	14·5	15·4
69	2·6	..	..	4·2	·5	·8	·2	3·1	10·7	11·2
61	·2	..	..	5·0	2·0	1·8	·5	1·4	11·0	8·6
1,229	1·7	2·2	..	6·4	1·5	1·2	1·2	9·0	23·1	14·7
69	..	..	..	3·4	·6	1·0	·6	8·2	13·8	12·0
100	·8	·1	..	3·4	·5	·2	·2	2·6	7·7	11·6
206	·4	·3	..	1·8	·3	·6	·3	2·8	6·5	7·1
489	·8	·8	..	6·5	2·4	·7	·3	7·1	18·3	15·7
90	·4	·1	..	1·5	1·3	·4	·2	1·5	5·3	7·5
75,528	**·5**	**·4**	..	**4·3**	**2·3**	**5·5**	**·6**	**8·1**	**21·5**	**20·8**
1,232,971	**·7**	**·6**	..	**15·5**	**1·1**	**1·9**	**·5**	**4·4**	**24·7**	**23·1**

Supplementary Annual Form No. VI (A).—Deaths registered from DIFFER-

Presidency

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Districts.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochaetal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	7,797	5·3	171	·1	133	·1	..	..
2	Birbhum ..	7,633	8·1	304	·3	407	·4	..	..
3	Bankura ..	4,743	4·5	110	·1	163	·2	..	..
4	Midnapore ..	17,341	6·4	320	·1	58	·02	..	..
5	Hooghly ..	5,956	6·5	696	·8	174	·2	..	..
6	Howrah ..	1,015	1·2	89	·1	52	·1	..	..
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	6,487	3·0	319	·2	127	·1	..	..
8	Nadia ..	23,539	16·5	123	·1	54	·04	..	..
9	Murshidabad ..	15,398	12·0	305	·2	291	·2	..	..
10	Jessore ..	22,938	13·9	168	·1	53	·03	..	..
11	Khulna ..	10,914	6·9	363	·2	4	·002	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	26,775	19·2	61	·04	55	·04	..	..
13	Dinajpur ..	25,779	14·9	177	·1	207	·1	..	..
14	Jalpaiguri ..	10,853	11·2	48	·1	65	·1	..	..
15	Darjeeling ..	1,766	6·1	9	·03	3	·01	2	·01
16	Rangpur ..	33,226	13·0	515	·2	539	·2	..	..
17	Bogra ..	16,937	15·9	137	·1	92	·1	..	..
18	Pabna ..	16,555	11·9	187	·1	147	·1	..	..
19	Malda ..	13,714	13·5	35	·03	59	·1	..	..
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	14,294	4·4	351	·1	487	·2	..	..
21	Mymensingh ..	39,487	7·9	395	·1	248	·1	..	..
22	Faridpur ..	17,754	7·7	121	·1	234	·1	..	..
23	Bakarganj ..	10,447	3·6	480	·2	72	·02	..	..
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	8,394	4·8	704	·4	318	·2	..	..
25	Noakhali ..	3,826	2·3	332	·2	131	·1	..	..
26	Tippera ..	6,969	2·3	324	·1	336	·1	..	
	Total ..	370,537	8·0	6,844	·2	4,509	·1	2	·00004

ENT CAUSES in the Districts (Rural Circles) and Towns of the Bengal during the year 1937.

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
49	·03	55	·04	65	·04	129	·1	10	·01
5	·01	67	·1	33	·03	112	·1	5	·01
23	·02	57	·1	23	·02	35	·03	1	·001
47	·01	89	·03	35	·01	85	·03	3	·001
81	·1	54	·1	60	·1	178	·2	4	·004
36	·04	7	·01	5	·01	85	·1	5	·01
391	·2	63	·03	21	·01	162	·1	4	·002
204	·1	26	·02	32	·02	106	·1	10	·01
364	·3	19	·01	1	·001	..	..	9	·01
285	·2	43	·03	24	·01	69	·04	1	·001
411	·3	53	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	·1	11	·01	2	·001	28	·02	7	·01
3,270	1·9	182	·1	4	·002	211	·1	1	·001
93	·1	172	·2	8	·01	1	·001	3	·003
169	·6	131	·5	..	..	..	..	7	·02
2,450	1·0	34	·01	2	·001	22	·01	1	·0004
374	·4	28	·03	..	..	121	·1	21	·02
582	·4	39	·03	32	·02	204	·2	7	·01
403	·4	17	·02	..	..	..	..	2	·002
1,461	·5	50	·01	14	·004	238	·1	18	·01
1,264	·3	100	·02	49	·01	142	·03	17	·003
733	·3	14	·01	26	·01	149	·1	61	·03
2,625	·9	537	·2	62	·02	297	·1	14	·01
1,488	·9	101	·1	32	·02	395	·2	6	·003
1,460	·9	23	·01	6	·004	..	..	4	·002
2,232	·7	30	·01	4	·001	3	·001	3	·001
20,691	·5	2,002	·04	540	·01	2,772	·1	224	·01

1	2	12		13		14		15	
No.	Districts.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	8,845	6·0	498	·3	694	·5	1,631	1·1
2	Birbhum ..	9,490	10·1	294	·3	214	·2	615	·7
3	Bankura ..	8,235	7·8	418	·4	1,348	1·3	1,388	1·3
4	Midnapore ..	17,757	6·5	1,705	·6	2,059	·8	4,241	1·6
5	Hooghly ..	2,886	3·2	307	·3	1,702	1·9	2,594	2·8
6	Howrah ..	3,215	3·8	529	·6	1,902	2·2	886	1·0
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	21,102	9·7	699	·3	872	·4	2,354	1·1
8	Nadia ..	5,835	4·1	212	·1	251	·2	1,244	·9
9	Murshidabad ..	7,692	6·0	396	·3	183	·1	419	·3
10	Jessore ..	6,009	3·6	169	·1	223	·1	1,006	·6
11	Khulna ..	7,742	4·9	324	·2	549	·3	677	·4
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	6,995	5·0	290	·2	211	·2	903	·7
13	Dinajpur ..	14,503	8·4	550	·3	624	·4	3,179	1·8
14	Jalpaiguri ..	6,940	7·2	671	·7	950	1·0	4,346	4·5
15	Darjeeling ..	3,763	12·9	830	2·9	231	·8	558	1·9
16	Rangpur ..	24,949	9·7	789	·3	1,243	·5	2,424	·9
17	Bogra ..	4,873	4·6	535	·5	411	·4	918	·9
18	Pabna ..	9,706	7·0	741	·5	372	·3	1,195	·9
19	Malda ..	2,404	2·4	41	·04	120	·1	152	·2
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	29,769	9·1	4,025	1·2	1,777	·5	1,472	·5
21	Mymensingh ..	42,673	8·6	1,917	·4	1,200	·2	1,409	·3
22	Faridpur ..	17,738	7·7	1,825	·8	878	·4	2,524	1·1
23	Bakarganj ..	19,795	6·9	2,474	·9	1,140	·4	3,026	1·1
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	26,834	15·4	904	·5	786	·5	1,575	·9
25	Noakhali ..	18,439	10·9	1,685	1·0	809	·5	989	·6
26	Tippera ..	24,270	8·0	3,912	1·3	1,324	·4	989	·3
	Total ..	352,459	7·6	26,740	·6	22,073	·5	42,714	·9

16		17		18		19		20	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Beri-Beri.		Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
407	·3	57	·04	783	·5	17	·01	44	·03
251	·3	36	·04	975	1·0	2	·002	13	·01
481	·5	27	·02	730	·7	13	·01	2	·002
616	·2	12	·004	1,237	·5	9	·003	..	..
407	·5	20	·02	894	1·0	42	·1	16	·02
540	·6	37	·04	846	1·0	21	·02	11	·01
628	·3	210	·1	695	·3	90	·04	24	·01
231	·2	49	·03	490	·3	25	·02	18	·01
103	·1	39	·03	252	·2	8	·01	78	·1
326	·2	58	·04	544	·3	64	·04	7	·004
378	·2	..	..	487	·3	4	·002	..	..
163	·1	61	·04	255	·2	16	·01	3	·002
575	·3	120	·1	1,200	·7	71	·04	..	..
587	·6	12	·01	681	·7	17	·02	..	..
438	1·5	33	·1	158	·5	..	..	..	..
456	·2	28	·01	978	·4	8	·003	2	·001
162	·2	32	·03	297	·3	3	·003	..	..
271	·2	16	·01	506	·4	13	·01	130	·1
84	·1	47	·1	117	·1	6	·01	..	..
680	·2	90	·03	1,676	·5	13	·004	146	·04
1,156	·2	72	·01	1,507	·3	36	·01	109	·02
255	·1	112	·04	1,345	·6	61	·03	329	·1
267	·1	109	·04	4,547	1·6	434	·2	59	·02
186	·1	12	·01	396	·2	52	·03	1	·001
153	·1	2	·001	948	·6	5	·003	2	·001
374	·1	148	·1	934	·3	6	·002	4	·001
10,175	·2	1,439	·03	23,478	·5	1,036	·02	998	·02

1	2	21		22		23		24	
No.	Districts.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	23	·01	1	·001	1	·001	2	·001
2	Birbhum ..	12	·01	4	·004	3	·003	4	·004
3	Bankura ..	8	·01	19	·02	2	·002	..	..
4	Midnapore ..	9	·003	6	·002	1	·0003	1	·0003
5	Hooghly ..	29	·03	17	·02	1	·001	5	·01
6	Howrah ..	2	·002	1	·001	..	..	..	..
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	14	·01	25	·01	2	·001	13	·01
8	Nadia ..	39	·03	3	·002	4	·003	..	..
9	Murshidabad ..	10	·01	266	·2	..	..	3	·002
10	Jessore ..	17	·01	9	·01	1	·001	..	..
11	Khulna ..	13	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	7	·01	1	·001	5	·003	2	·001
13	Dinajpur ..	39	·02	15	·01	12	·01	2	·001
14	Jalpaiguri ..	6	·01	4	·004	..	..	4	·004
15	Darjeeling ..	..	..	1	·003	..	..	..	..
16	Rangpur ..	..	..	61	·02	..	..	24	·01
17	Bogra ..	4	·004	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Pabna ..	26	·02	71	·1	1	·001	5	·004
19	Malda ..	..	..	167	·2	..	..	..	..
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	33	·01	67	·02	23	·01	16	·01
21	Mymensingh ..	34	·01	47	·01	9	·002	8	·002
22	Faridpur ..	19	·01	6	·003	51	·02	6	·003
23	Bakarganj ..	7	·002	9	·003	7	·002	2	·001
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	5	·003	265	·2	..	..	..	..
25	Noakhali ..	5	·003	10	·01	..	..	..	..
26	Tippera ..	21	·01	47	·01	2	·001	12	·004
	Total ..	382	·01	1,122	·02	125	·003	109	·002

25		26		27		28	29			30
Other tubercular diseases.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
12	·01	68	·1	12	·01	271	3,840	3,296	7,136	170·8
21	·02	109	·1	19	·02	304	3,463	2,972	6,435	181·5
4	·004	142	·1	7	·01	322	3,520	3,001	6,521	162·8
2	·001	93	·03	17	·01	712	6,593	5,910	12,503	150·8
10	·01	40	·04	30	·03	336	3,041	2,603	5,644	167·8
7	·01	4	·01	4	·01	172	2,072	1,695	3,767	144·9
20	·01	6	·003	7	·003	477	5,333	4,492	9,825	152·7
11	·01	21	·01	10	·01	538	6,087	5,361	11,448	183·1
11	·01	67	·1	9	·01	295	4,952	4,380	9,332	159·2
2	·001	3	·002	3	·002	510	4,659	4,057	8,716	148·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	380	4,712	3,859	8,571	187·1
24	·02	1	·001	8	·01	642	6,269	5,803	12,072	233·0
..	..	17	·01	20	·01	1,082	7,321	6,700	14,021	247·2
15	·01	10	·01	8	·01	1,060	3,562	3,175	6,737	188·6
9	·03	..	..	..	..	112	875	758	1,633	148·8
78	·03	34	·01	3	·001	1,735	10,628	8,955	19,583	200·2
3	·003	..	..	3	·003	595	4,196	3,686	7,882	244·3
1	·001	9	·01	22	·02	679	5,676	4,815	10,491	198·6
3	·003	15	·01	..	..	201	2,446	2,259	4,705	129·1
28	·01	42	·01	49	·01	1,237	11,265	9,250	20,515	171·0
24	·004	131	·02	20	·004	1,875	17,209	14,061	31,270	178·9
25	·01	16	·01	40	·02	846	8,354	6,657	15,011	161·5
37	·01	8	·003	22	·01	529	9,061	7,755	16,816	210·7
..	..	3	·002	9	·01	524	4,965	4,421	9,386	174·6
1	·001	11	·01	17	·01	716	4,250	3,661	7,911	133·2
14	·01	33	·01	32	·01	918	9,603	7,576	17,179	142·8
362	·01	883	·02	371	·01	17,068	153,952	131,158	285,110	175·4

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochaetal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	45	1·1	16	·4	2	·1	..	..
2	Kalna ..	14	1·5	..	..	4	·4	..	..
3	Katwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat ..	20	4·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	20	1·2	4	·2	..	..	..	..
6	Asansol ..	4	·1	7	·2	1	·03	..	..
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri	3	·3	8	·7	13	1·2	..	..
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	11	·3	8	·2	..	..	..	..
9	Bishnupur ..	30	1·5	..	..	5	·3	..	..
10	Sonamukhi ..	14	1·3	3	·3	1	·1	..	..
	Midnapore District.								
11	Midnapore ..	43	1·3	14	·4	6	·2	..	..
12	Ghatal ..	7	·6	..	..	1	·1	..	..
13	Kharar ..	45	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	55	9·1	..	..	1	·2	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	32	5·1	1	·2	2	·3	..	..
16	Khirpai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	14	·4	32	1·0	3	·1	..	..
19	Bansberia ..	76	5·3	2	·1	4	·3	..	..
20	Arambagh ..	31	4·1	..	..	3	· 4	..	..
21	Serampur ..	8	·2	38	1·0	3	·1	..	..
22	Baidyabati ..	3	·2	..	..	1	·1	..	..
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	3	·1	8	·3	..	..	..	..
24	Uttarpara ..	2	·2	7	·8	1	·1	..	..
25	Kotrung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar ..	5	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani ..	5	·2	9	·4	..	..	..	..
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	34	·1	274	1·2	23	·1	..	..
29	Bally ..	3	·1	..	..	3	·1	..	..

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
12	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·03	1	·03	..	..	..	..
1	·1	2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	4	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	·2	7	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	·8	1	·2	2	·3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
3	·1	2	·1	1	·03	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·02	..	..	2	·02	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·04	2	·1	..	..
..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	1	·04	1	·04	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	7	·2	51	1·3	28	·7	54	1·4
2	Kalna ..	83	8·7	31	3·2	11	1·2	16	1·7
3	Katwa ..	50	6·4	7	·9	5	·6	7	·9
4	Dainhat ..	5	1·0	..	..	3	·6	8	1·7
5	Raniganj ..	41	2·5	19	1·2	8	·5	29	1·8
6	Asansol ..	35	1·1	29	·9	10	·3	59	1·9
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri ..	32	2·9	4	·4	1	·1	16	1·5
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	34	1·1	11	·3	27	·8	14	·4
9	Bishnupur ..	14	·7	1	·1	30	1·5	16	·8
10	Sonamukhi ..	27	2·5	7	·6	36	3·3	30	2·7
	Midnapore District.								
11	Midnapore ..	86	2·7	65	2·0	32	1·0	96	3·0
12	Ghatal ..	44	3·5	7	·6	14	1·1	16	1·3
13	Kharar ..	17	3·0	7	1·2	17	3·0	20	3·5
14	Chandrakona ..	6	1·0	12	2·0	23	3·8	31	5·2
15	Ramjibanpur ..	17	2·7	10	1·6	41	6·6	36	5·8
16	Khirpai ..	48	13·0	2	·5	21	5·7	12	3·2
17	Tamluk ..	26	2·9	13	1·4	4	·4	14	1·5
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	133	4·1	53	1·6	43	1·3	66	2·0
19	Bansberia ..	24	1·7	7	·5	8	·6	21	1·5
20	Arambagh ..	3	·4	1	·1	11	1·5	28	3·8
21	Serampur ..	86	2·2	45	1·1	85	2·2	58	1·5
22	Baidyabati ..	33	1·8	24	1·3	47	2·5	19	1·0
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	62	2·3	20	·7	42	1·6	21	·8
24	Uttarpara ..	11	1·2	15	1·6	17	1·8	15	1·6
25	Kotrung ..	12	1·7	5	·7	15	2·1	10	1·4
26	Bhadreswar ..	88	3·8	7	·3	27	1·2	18	·8
27	Champdani ..	24	·9	9	·3	26	1·0	26	1·0
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	35	·1	712	3·2	426	1·9	496	2·2
29	Bally ..	42	1·4	27	·9	21	·7	34	1·1

7		8		9		10		11	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Beri Beri.		Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
16	·4	..	..	29	·7	3	·1	..	..
11	1·2	..	..	8	·8	..	..	..	..
2	·3	5	·6	10	1·3	..	..	..	..
3	·6	..	..	5	1·0	..	..	..	..
17	1·0	..	..	27	1·7	..	..	..	..
14	·5	..	..	11	·4	1	·03	..	..
4	·4	..	..	8	·7	..	..	..	..
3	·1	..	..	8	·3	..	..	..	..
5	·3	..	..	21	·1	..	..	..	..
5	·5	1	·1	11	1·0	..	..	..	..
30	·9	..	..	12	·4	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	21	1·7	..	..	..	..
1	·2	1	·2	1	·2	..	..	..	..
3	·5	1	·2	4	·7	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·2	15	2·4	..	..	..	..
8	2·2	..	..	2	·5	..	..	..	..
1	·1	1	·1	7	·8	..	..	..	..
46	1·4	..	..	37	1·1	6	·2	..	..
1	·1	..	..	11	·8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	·8	4	·5	..	..
19	·5	1	·02	24	·6	10	·3	..	..
1	·1	..	..	19	1·0	..	..	..	..
11	·4	1	·04	24	·9	6	·2	..	..
11	1·2	..	..	5	·5	2	·2	..	..
1	·1	..	..	7	1·0	1	·1	..	..
4	·02	..	..	12	·5	..	..	..	..
5	·2	..	..	9	·4	..	..	..	..
349	1·5	2	·01	1,355	6·0	13	·1	1	·004
7	·2	2	·1	12	·4	2	·1	..	..

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	1	·02	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kalna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Asansol ..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	5	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bishnupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Midnapore District.								
11	Midnapore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ghatal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kharar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	1	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	6	·2	..	..	..	..	1	·03
19	Bansberia ..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur ..	1	·02	..	..	..	..	1	·02
22	Baidyabati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Uttarpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Kotrung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani ..	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	2	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Bally ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7		8		9		10	11			12
Other tubercular diseases.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	1	6	8·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	39	35	74	310·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	8	19	211·1
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	25	231·4
3	·2	3	·2	1	·1	9	50	49	99	193·0
..	..	..	..	1	·03	11	66	49	115	116·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	7	19	111·1
2	·1	2	·1	5	·2	7	32	35	67	212·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	19	22	41	122·0
..	..	5	·5	..	..	5	32	19	51	157·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	37	38	75	92·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	25	15	40	94·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	8	14	129·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	23	40	272·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	17	29	200·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	6	15	214·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	18	97·3
1	·03	3	·1	2	·1	8	81	61	142	120·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	14	26	181·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	13	33	137·5
14	·4	3	·1	4	·1	5	58	51	109	120·0
1	·1	..	..	..	..	1	32	37	69	129·2
1	·04	..	..	3	·1	3	33	18	51	130·4
..	..	..	..	1	·1	2	21	14	35	130·1
..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	11	9	20	111·7
..	..	1	·04	1	·04	2	36	35	71	159·1
1	·04	..	..	..	..	5	30	29	59	94·4
9	·04	7	·03	21	·1	47	858	812	1,670	265·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	22	52	97·4

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochætal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	6	·3	7	·3	..	..	..	..
31	South Suburban ..	26	·7	27	·7	8	·2	..	..
32	Garden Reach ..	77	1·4	13	·2	5	·1	..	..
33	Budge-Budge ..	9	·4	27	1·1	..	..	..	..
34	Baruipur ..	10	1·5	2	·3	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur ..	13	1·1	3	·3	3	·3	..	..
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur	15	1·5	1	·1	..	..	..	..
37	Dum Dum ..	1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	North Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	South Dum Dum ..	6	·3	19	1·0	5	·3	..	..
40	Khardah ..	1	·2	..	..	2	·3	..	..
41	Panihati ..	2	·2	..	..	1	·1	..	..
42	Garulia ..	6	·4	1	·1	..	..	..	..
43	North Barrackpur	9	·6	9	·6	..	..	..	..
44	Barrackpur ..	2	·1	..	..	1	·04	..	..
45	Titagarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Naihati ..	2	·1	..	..	1	·03	..	..
47	Bhatpara ..	17	·2	24	·3	27	·3	..	..
48	Halisahar ..	7	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
50	Baranagar ..	19	·5	24	·7	5	·1	..	..
51	Kamarhati ..	3	·1	2	·1	..	..	..	..
52	Barasat ..	30	3·5	..	..	1	·1	..	..
53	Gobardanga ..	..	..	3	·7	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat ..	44	2·1	5	·2	2	·1	..	..
55	Taki ..	5	·6	4	·5	1	·1	..	..
56	Baduria ..	12	·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	746	·7	1,126	1·0	145	·1	..	..
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	2	·1	15	·6	..	..	..	..
59	Nabadwip ..	4	·2	15	·8	..	..	..	..
60	Ranaghat ..	40	3·5	1	·1	..	..	..	..
61	Birnagar ..	12	5·1	1	·4	..	..	..	..
62	Santipur ..	15	·6	2	·1	1	·04	..	..
63	Chakdaha ..	22	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Kushtia ..	8	·9	3	·3	..	..	..	..
65	Kumarkhali ..	7	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Meherpur ..	18	2·9	1	·2	1	·2	..	..

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
1	·04	..	..	..	..	3	·1	..	..
1	·03	3	·1	1	·03	..	..	2	·1
2	·04	13	·2	1	·02	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·03	1	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	·1	5	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
6	·2	3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·03	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·1	..	..	3	·4	..	..
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·1	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
2	·2	2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	·1	311	·3	369	·3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·3	1	·3	..	..
3	·3	1	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·6	..	..
2	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	16	·7	8	·7	5	·4	14	·6
31	South Suburban ..	50	1·3	61	1·5	60	1·5	77	2·0
32	Garden Reach ..	111	2·0	65	1·2	74	1·3	82	1·5
33	Budge-Budge ..	67	2·8	108	4·5	12	·5	47	1·9
34	Baruipur ..	26	4·0	10	1·5	..	..	18	2·8
35	Rajpur ..	62	5·4	22	1·9	11	1·0	25	2·2
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur	22	2·3	7	·7	4	·4	4	·4
37	Dum Dum ..	5	·9	6	1·1	..	..	6	1·1
38	North Dum Dum ..	20	4·4	3	·7	14	3·1	10	2·2
39	South Dum Dum ..	16	·9	26	1·4	6	·3	22	1·2
40	Khardah ..	18	3·0	4	·7	11	1·8	5	·8
41	Panihati ..	22	1·9	5	·4	13	1·1	27	2·3
42	Garulia ..	18	1·3	4	·3	5	·4	9	·6
43	North Barrackpur	20	1·2	16	1·0	4	·2	26	1·6
44	Barrackpur ..	29	1·1	8	·3	5	·2	13	·5
45	Titagarh ..	647	1·3	1	·02	9	·2	6	·1
46	Naihati ..	117	3·8	18	·6	13	·4	26	·8
47	Bhatpara ..	553	6·5	51	·6	60	·7	106	1·3
48	Halisahar ..	11	·7	3	·2	2	·1	13	·8
49	Kanchrapara ..	41	2·7	5	·3	10	·7	10	·7
50	Baranagar ..	117	3·2	143	3·9	28	·8	60	1·6
51	Kamarhati ..	78	2·6	53	1·7	34	1·1	39	1·3
52	Barasat ..	9	1·0	8	·9	2	·2	19	2·2
53	Gobardanga ..	23	6·6	3	·6	1	·2	7	1·6
54	Basirhat ..	58	2·7	32	1·5	15	·7	72	3·4
55	Taki ..	22	2·7	1	·1	2	·2	5	·6
56	Baduria ..	84	6·1	16	1·2	2	·1	35	2·6
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	994	·9	1,470	1·3	1,429	1·3	2,505	2·2
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	56	2·3	22	·9	6	·2	26	1·1
59	Nabadwip ..	306	16·2	41	2·2	27	1·4	30	1·6
60	Ranaghat ..	2	·2	1	·1	1	·1	6	·5
61	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	1	·4	6	2·6
62	Santipur	135	5·4	10	·4	14	·6	32	1·3
63	Chakdaha ..	1	·3	..	..	1	·3	13	3·3
64	Kushtia ..	14	1·5	2	·2	2	·2	5	·5
65	Kumarkhali ..	15	4·5	1	·3	..	..	5	1·5
66	Meherpur ..	19	3·1	2	·3	1	·2	12	1·9

7		8		9		10		11	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Beri Beri.		Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
15	·6	..	..	7	·3	1	·04	..	..
23	·6	40	1·0	10	·3	12	·3	..	..
41	·7	..	..	30	·5	2	·04	..	..
20	·8	..	..	43	1·8	..	..	..	..
2	·3	..	..	5	·8	..	..	..	..
4	·4	2	·2	4	·4	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	5	·5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	2·8	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1·8	..	..	22	1·2	10	·5	..	..
3	·5	1	·2	5	·8	6	1·0	..	..
12	1·0	..	..	8	·7	8	·7	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	·6	..	..	..	..
10	·6	..	..	21	1·3	1	·1	..	..
4	·2	..	..	12	·5	1	·04	..	..
6	·1	..	..	9	·2	1	·02	..	..
7	·2	..	..	16	·5	2	·1	..	..
56	·7	..	..	57	·7	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	·3	1	·1	3	·2	..	..	..	..
42	1·1	..	..	112	3·0	26	·7	..	..
20	·7	..	..	12	·4	5	·2	..	..
6	·7	1	·1	3	·4	1	·1	..	..
2	·4	..	..	1	·2	1	·2	..	..
6	·3	6	·3	8	·4	2	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	1·8	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	2	·2	..	..	2	·2
3,104	2·7	..	..	5,267	4·6	487	·4	..	..
37	1·5	..	..	11	·5	5	·2	..	..
10	·5	1	·1	12	·6	2	·1	..	..
4	·4	..	..	6	·5	2	·2	..	..
1	·4	..	..	1	·4	..	..	..	..
23	·9	..	..	10	·4	14	·6	..	..
2	·5	..	..	2	·5	2	·5	..	..
3	·3	1	·1	1	·1	1	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	1·8	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	..	..	5	·8	..	..

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Town.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	South Suburban ..	2	·1	..	..	2	·1	..	..
32	Garden Reach ..	4	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Budge-Budge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Baruipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Jaynagar Majilpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	North Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Khardah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Panihati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
42	Garulia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	North Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Naihati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Bhatpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Halisahar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
50	Baranagar ..	1	·03	2	·1	..	..	..	..
51	Kamarhati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Barasat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat ..	2	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..
55	Taki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Baduria ..	..	..	..	..	2	·2	..	..
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	111	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Nabadwip ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Ranaghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Santipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Chakdaha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·3
64	Kushtia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumarkhali ..	1	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Meherpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7		8		9		10	11			12
Other tubercular diseases.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	28	60·0
1	·03	..	..	2	·1	6	109	94	203	201·2
2	·04	..	..	1	·02	9	75	71	146	137·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	11	25	75·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	8	17	146·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	25	17	42	148· 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	229·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	6	136·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	6	20	142·9
1	·1	..	..	2	·1	3	20	14	34	92·6
1	·2	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	11	93·2
1	·1	..	..	..	..	2	16	14	30	88·5
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20	90·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	31	17	48	120·0
1	·04	..	..	1	·04	..	3	9	12	64·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	103	72	175	199·1
2	·1	..	..	2	·1	3	18	21	39	109·2
..	..	1	·01	2	0·2	27	232	182	414	203·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	14	26	135·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	13	19	63·1
..	..	..	..	8	·2	11	102	97	199	219·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	20	41	75·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	10	19	148·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	156·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	32	37	69	166·7
2	·2	..	..	..	..	2	15	11	26	204·7
..	..	..	..	1	·1	4	7	7	14	83·3
253	·2	15	·01	203	·2	111	3,582	3,149	6,731	252·7
..	..	1	·04	..	..	14	74	70	144	154·5
..	..	1	·1	1	·1	11	62	48	110	223·6
..	..	..	..	2	·2	..	9	3	12	65·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	225·0
..	..	..	..	1	·04	8	58	46	104	140·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	6	100·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	7	13	63·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	11	123·6
1	·2	..	..	1	·2	6	10	10	20	138·9

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochaetel).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampur ..	51	1·9	31	1·1	1	·03	..	..
68	Murshidabad ..	3	·3	3	·3	..	..	..	..
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	12	1·1	8	·7	1	·1	..	..
70	Kandi ..	3	·2	1	·1	6	·5	..	..
71	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Dhulian ..	78	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	42	3·7	3	·3	..	..	..	..
74	Kotchandpur ..	42	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Maheshpur ..	17	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	12	·6	8	·4	..	..	..	..
77	Satkhira ..	24	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Debhatta ..	3	·6	4	·8	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	10	·4	9	·3	..	..	..	..
80	Nator ..	24	2·9	9	1·1	..	..	..	..
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	13	·7	2	·1	1	·1	..	..
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	52	2·7	13	·7	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	9	·4	..	..	1	·1	..	..
84	Kurseong ..	12	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	13	·6	21	1·0	..	..	..	..
86	Gaibandha ..	..	..	4	·5	3	·4	..	..
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra ..	3	·2	7	·5	..	..	..	..
88	Sherpur ..	7	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	4	·2	1	·1	..	..	..	..
90	Sirajganj ..	11	·3	..	..	10	·3	..	..
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	76	4·5	5	·3	..	..	..	..
92	Old Malda ..	15	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Nawabganj ..	4	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..

7 Kala-azar.		3 Influenza.		9 Cerebrospinal fever.		10 Typhus fever.		11 Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
22	·8	5	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·7	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	·4	1	·1	2	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	·5	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	·3	1	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..
16	·8	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1·7	23	3·1	..	..	..	..	1	·1
9	·4	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	·2	1	·03	..	..	10	·3	..	..
5	·3	1	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..
1	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	12		13		14		15	
No.	Towns.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampur ..	211	7·7	66	2·4	7	·2	57	2·1
68	Murshidabad ..	158	16·7	19	2·0	10	1·0	34	3·6
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	15	1·4	18	1·6	2	·2	14	1·3
70	Kandi ..	42	3·3	5	·4	..	..	4	·3
71	Jangipur ..	64	5·0	8	·6	3	·2	10	·8
72	Dhulian ..	..	..	1	·1	1	·1	6	·6
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	1	·1	7	·6	4	·4	24	2·1
74	Kotchandpur ..	2	·3	1	·2	2	·3	8	1·3
75	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	·3	4	1·2
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	50	2·6	19	1·0	2	·1	13	·7
77	Satkhira ..	55	4·9	6	·5	8	·7	47	4·2
78	Debhatta ..	15	3·0	23	4·6	1	·2	21	4·2
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	115	4·2	24	·9	16	·6	35	1·3
80	Nator ..	12	1·4	7	·8	4	·5	13	1·6
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	48	2·5	35	1·8	1	·1	52	2·7
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	14	·7	14	·7	3	·2	28	1·5
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	300	14·2	31	1·5	22	1·0	44	2·1
84	Kurseong ..	115	15·4	14	1·9	..	..	9	1·2
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	59	2·8	22	1·1	13	·6	15	·7
86	Gaibandha ..	25	3·0	2	·2	..	..	3	·4
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra ..	27	1·8	14	·9	2	·1	12	·8
88	Sherpur ..	15	3·5	4	·9	2	·5	17	4·0
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	36	1·6	3	·1	6	·3	16	·7
90	Sirajganj ..	319	9·8	27	·8	19	·6	43	1·3
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	26	1·5	19	1·1	5	·3	18	1·1
92	Old Malda ..	11	4·0	3	1·1	6	2·2	4	1·4
93	Nawabganj ..	74	4·7	22	1·4	8	·5	22	1·4

16		17		18		19		20	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Beri Beri.		Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
23	·8	..	..	15	·5	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
7	·6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	9	·7	..	..	..	..
4	·3	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	·4	..	..	3	·3	2	·2	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	·8	1	·2	..	..
1	·3	..	..	3	·9	..	..	..	..
6	·3	..	..	10	·5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	1·2	..	..	..	..
2	·4	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..
10	·4	..	..	11	·4	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	16	·8	..	..	..	..
20	1·0	..	..	6	·3	..	..	..	..
68	3·2	..	..	6	·3	..	..	..	..
22	3·0	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
9	·4	..	..	19	·9	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..
9	·6	..	..	5	·3	..	..	..	..
2	·5	..	..	7	1·6	..	..	..	..
10	·5	..	..	4	·2	..	..	..	..
3	·1	..	..	17	·5	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	13	·8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	3·2	..	..	..	..
8	·5	..	..	5	·3	..	..	..	..

1	2	21		22		23		24	
No.	Towns.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampur ..	3	·1	..	..	..	..	3	·1
68	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Kandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
72	Dhulian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Satkhair ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Debhatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Nator ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	·7
84	Kurseong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	2	·1
86	Gaibandha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Sherpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Sirajganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Old Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Nawabganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

25		26		27		28	29			30
Other tubercular diseases.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	·03	..	..	9	·3	9	55	40	95	160·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	24	46	197·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	5	15	93·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	16	28	122·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	5	14	37·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	11	22	71·2
1	·1	..	..	1	·1	..	..	3	3	16·3
..	..	2	·3	..	..	4	3	6	9	84·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	56·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	9	16	94·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	23	23	46	165·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	7	26	209·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	55	44	99	114·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	9	17	133·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	23	14	37	196·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17	9	26	52·9
7	·3	..	..	1	·1	10	73	83	156	178·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	17	38	134·7
1	·1	..	..	3	·1	9	29	24	53	116·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	43·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	9	21	130·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	7	14	259·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	7	19	86·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	92	51	143	220·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	26	20	46	136·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	144·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	55	46	101	183·6

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochaetal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	18	·1	120	·9	24	·2	..	..
95	Narayanganj ..	2	·1	17	·5	5	·2	..	..
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	1	·03	11	·4	4	·1	..	..
97	Muktagacha ..	5	·8	..	..	1	·2	..	..
98	Gauripur ..	3	·5	4	·6	..	..	..	..
99	Netrakona ..	2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Jamalpur ..	1	·04	..	..	2	·1	..	..
101	Sherpur ..	18	·9	7	·4	5	·3	..	..
102	Kishoreganj ..	..	..	5	·3	..	..	..	..
103	Bajitpur ..	1	·1	..	..	1	·1	..	..
104	Tangail ..	8	·5	6	·4	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	83	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Rajbari	20	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Madaripur ..	4	·2	2	·1	1	·04	..	..
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	..	..	5	·1	5	·1	..	..
109	Jhalakati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Nalchiti ..	1	·5	1	·5	..	..	..	..
111	Pirojpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Patuakhali ..	7	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Bhola ..	3	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	9	·2	48	·9	1	·02	..	..
115	Cox's Bazar ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	1	·03	8	·3	..	..	..	..
118	Brahmanbaria ..	1	·04	5	·2	6	·2	..	..
119	Chandpur	1	·1	..	..	1	·1	..	..
	Total of Towns ..	2,455	·7	2,134	·6	366	·1	..	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	372,992	7·5	8,978	·2	4,875	·1	2	·00004

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
96	·7	1	·01	6	·04	..	..	..	..
3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	1	·03	..	..	1	·03
2	·3	..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	1	·1	5	·3	1	·1
4	·6	..	..	3	·4	3	·4	..	..
3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	·2	1	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	·5	..	..	..	..	2	·2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	·3	1	·02	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
536	·1	420	·1	398	·1	42	·01	5	·001
21,227	·4	2,422	·1	938	·02	2,814	·1	229	·004

1	2	12		13		14		15	
No.	Towns.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	38	·3	297	2·1	156	1·1	707	5·1
95	Narayanganj ..	299	8·7	55	1·6	17	·5	26	·8
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	184	6·0	14	·5	7	·2	18	·6
97	Muktagacha ..	24	3·9	2	·3	2	·3	3	·5
98	Gauripur ..	6	1·0	1	·2	..	..	6	1·0
99	Netrokona ..	80	7·3	3	·3	12	1·1	3	·3
100	Jamalpur ..	114	4·9	12	·5	4	·2	7	·3
101	Sherpur ..	76	3·9	26	1·3	26	1·3	21	1·1
102	Kishoreganj ..	49	3·2	14	·9	16	1·0	4	·3
103	Bajitpur ..	30	2·6	16	1·4	7	·6	2	·2
104	Tangail ..	52	3·2	5	·3	6	·4	14	·9
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	17	1·1	12	·8	2	·1	14	·9
106	Rajbari ..	54	7·6	10	1·4	6	·8	7	1·0
107	Madaripur ..	73	2·7	23	·9	6	·2	7	·3
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	187	5·2	46	1·3	4	·1	23	·6
109	Jhalakati ..	25	3·9	7	1·1	..	..	..	..
110	Nalchiti ..	3	1·5	4	2·1	2	1·0	..	..
111	Pirojpur ..	14	1·3	7	·6	2	·2	1	·1
112	Patuakhali ..	20	3·1	3	·5	..	..	4	·6
113	Bhola ..	25	4·5	10	1·8	1	·2	6	1·1
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	266	5·0	68	1·3	10	·2	34	·6
115	Cox's Bazar ..	17	3·4	3	·6	..	..	1	·2
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	37	2·8	4	·3	2	·2	..	..
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	41	1·3	6	·2	4	·1	15	·5
118	Brahmanbaria ..	158	5·9	31	1·2	32	1·2	5	·2
119	Chandpur ..	23	1·4	19	1·1	3	·2	3	·2
	Total of towns ..	8,650	2·5	4,549	1·3	3,438	1·0	6,213	1·8
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	361,109	7·2	31,289	·6	25,511	·5	48,927	1·0

16 Pulmonary tuberculosis.		17 Whooping cough.		18 Other respiratory diseases.		19 Beri Beri.		20 Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
109	·8	..	..	590	4·3	1	·01	..	..
6	·2	..	..	13	·4	..	..	..	..
10	·3	1	·03	9	·3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	·3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	·8	3	·3	..	..
4	·2	..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..
8	·4	..	..	18	·9	..	..	..	..
5	·3	..	..	14	·9	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	3	·3	..	..	..	..
6	·4	1	·1	5	·3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	·4	..	..	..	..
4	·6	3	·4	1	·1	1	·1	1	·1
1	·04	..	..	2	·1	..	..	..	..
6	·2	6	·2	12	·3	6	·2	..	..
1	·2	..	..	3	·5	1	·2	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	2·1	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	1	·1	1	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	4	·7	..	..	..	..
13	·2	..	..	16	·3	..	..	..	..
1	·3	..	..	3	·6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	11	·4	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,493	1·3	80	·02	8,394	2·4	661	·2	4	·001
14,668	·3	1,519	·03	31,872	·6	1,697	·03	1,002	·02

1	2	21		22		23		24	
No.	Towns.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	11	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Narayanganj ..	1	·03	1	·03	..	..	..	..
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	1	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Muktagacha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Gauripur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Netrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Jamalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Sherpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kishoreganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Bajitpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Tangail ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Rajbari ..	2	·3	1	·1	..	..	..	..
107	Madaripur	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Jhalakati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Nalchiti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Pirojpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Bhola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	1	·02	2	·04	..	..	2	·04
115	Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	1	·03	..	..	1	·03	1	·03
118	Brahmanbaria ..	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Chandpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	1	·1
	Total of towns ..	168	·1	8	·002	7	·002	28	·01
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	550	·01	1,130	·02	132	·003	137	·003

25		26		27		28	29			30
Other tubercular diseases.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	6	·04	22	·2	65	611	504	1,115	193·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	183	134	317	242·9
..	..	..	..	2	·1	5	29	29	58	142·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	7	14	84·8
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	74·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	24	21	45	150·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	44	23	67	108·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	56	40	96	158·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	28	53	160·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	13	63·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	22	17	39	128·3
..	..	..	..	6	·4	8	17	17	34	154·5
..	..	..	..	1	·1	2	17	24	41	173·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	19	42	103·9
..	..	1	·03	2	·1	3	53	52	105	162·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	13	24	118·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	5	138·9
1	·1	..	..	..	..	4	21	9	30	102·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	66·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	12	95·2
6	·1	..	..	3	·1	27	151	132	283	207·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	12	104·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	10	23	99·1
3	·1	..	..	3	·1	6	20	5	25	92·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	71	55	126	126·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	4	15	98·0
321	·1	51	·01	320	·1	789	8,388	7,272	15,660	191·3
683	·01	934	·02	691	·01	17,857	162,340	138,430	300,770	176·2

Annual Form No. VII.—Deaths registered from CHOLERA in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	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	27	2,637	219
2	Birbhum	15	14	2,403	75
3	Bankura	22	16	3,479	74
4	Midnapur	39	28	10,590	188
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	161
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	310
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	57	3,293	743
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	28	2,410	106
10	Murshidabad	26	20	1,835	116
11	Jessore	26	24	3,596	611
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	711
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	25	19	4,617	35
14	Dinajpur	31	14	6,578	44
15	Jalpaiguri	18	13	769	13
16	Darjeeling	14	..	533	..
17	Rangpur	32	14	4,074	38
18	Bogra	14	12	2,197	56
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	390
20	Malda	18	10	2,326	14
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	951
22	Mymensingh	59	54	8,326	798
23	Faridpur	28	26	3,634	672
24	Bakarganj	39	38	2,974	1,269
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	18	1,055	291
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	365
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	850
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**712**	**590**	**86,361**	**9,101**

districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1937.

5

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
66	39	205	115	33	19	20	31
20	5	33	36	1	4	5	2
1	2	71	17	5	17	12	8
30	54	55	34	33	30	18	52
29	10	12	108	94	37	24	23
11	23	61	75	146	58	64	47
60	108	221	237	175	85	53	38
28	30	34	77	273	63	25	19
29	14	178	109	24	..	..	4
70	7	12	51	17	14	20	12
348	55	226	472	100	12	13	3
233	99	191	235	183	76	75	23
88	15	30	48	12	23	4	2
10	16	7	32	2	2	12	2
1	2	3	25	5	3	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	45	2	6	1	..
16	..	68	44	26	6	..	2
57	5	249	1,034	213	57	5	3
125	5	12	2	10	7	5	..
467	216	673	887	353	73	46	15
213	163	365	692	847	264	47	6
405	102	469	551	235	12	4	14
1,215	653	2,070	1,673	1,006	177	69	11
151	102	154	352	500	353	166	82
385	121	158	285	232	103	86	133
446	234	439	626	409	92	44	38
4,504	**2,080**	**6,003**	**7,862**	**4,936**	**1,593**	**824**	**570**

1	2	3			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	6	18	9	2
2	Birbhum	..	16	17	3
3	Bankura	3	6	1	2
4	Midnapur	35	49	58	133
5	Hooghly	4	20	21	25
6	Howrah	32	61	91	118
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	55	36	123	250
8	Calcutta	10	24	30	21
9	Nadia	3	2	9	6
10	Murshidabad	3	7	51	15
11	Jessore	6	71	123	438
12	Khulna	69	131	385	388
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	2	..	2	2
14	Dinajpur	..	1	..	1
15	Jalpaiguri	2	..	1	..
16	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	..	..	1	..
18	Bogra	2	..	..	1
19	Pabna	2	8	3	..
20	Malda	2	1	4	9
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	20	27	25	38
22	Mymensingh	8	9	9	25
23	Faridpur	6	26	33	143
24	Bakarganj	34	21	94	559
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	24	16	9	1
26	Noakhali	72	39	5	10
27	Tippera	8	17	11	19
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**408**	**603**	**1,115**	**2,209**

4 Total.			5 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			6
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
277	286	563	·3	·4	·4	·5
66	76	142	·1	·2	·1	·7
69	76	145	·1	·1	·1	·5
281	300	581	·2	·2	·2	·9
214	193	407	·4	·4	·4	·9
406	381	787	·7	·8	·7	1·6
813	628	1,441	·5	·5	·5	1·9
435	199	634	·6	·6	·6	1·3
205	173	378	·2	·2	·3	·7
145	134	279	·2	·2	·2	·9
970	897	1,867	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·1
1,205	883	2,088	1·4	1·1	1·3	1·4
145	83	228	·2	·1	·2	·4
53	32	85	·1	·04	·1	·2
29	19	48	·1	·04	·1	·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	25	62	·03	·02	·02	·2
103	62	165	·2	·1	·2	·1
848	788	1,636	1·2	1·1	1·1	·8
107	75	182	·2	·1	·2	·5
1,482	1,358	2,840	·9	·8	·8	1·5
1,365	1,283	2,648	·5	·5	·5	·7
1,094	906	2,000	·9	·8	·9	2·1
4,156	3,426	7,582	2·8	2·4	2·6	1·7
923	987	1,910	1·1	1·1	1·1	·6
825	804	1,629	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·4
1,307	1,076	2,383	·8	·7	·8	1·3
17,560	**15,150**	**32,710**	**·7**	**·6**	**·7**	**1·0**

Annual Form No. VIII.—Deaths registered from SMALL-POX in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	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	18	2,637	68
2	Birbhum	15	12	2,403	91
3	Bankura	22	21	3,479	704
4	Midnapur	39	13	10,590	11
5	Hooghly	28	17	2,190	263
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	187
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	40	3,293	259
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	26	2,410	180
10	Murshidabad	26	21	1,835	367
11	Jessore	26	16	3,596	105
12	Khulna	25	7	2,152	3
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	25	20	4,617	271
14	Dinajpur	31	27	6,578	330
15	Jalpaiguri	18	2	769	2
16	Darjeeling	14	2	533	1
17	Rangpur	32	18	4,074	125
18	Bogra	14	12	2,197	104
19	Pabna	19	18	2,448	569
20	Malda	18	15	2,326	55
	Dacca Division,				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	964
22	Mymensingh	59	41	8,326	323
23	Faridpur	28	21	3,634	89
24	Bakarganj	39	10	2,974	12
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	19	1,055	382
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	239
27	Tippera	23	20	4,180	278
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**712**	**470**	**86,361**	**5,983**

districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1937.

5

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
22	37	43	73	39	24	25	10
12	20	36	27	17	20	8	..
393	262	252	356	257	115	32	15
6	10	5	3	1	..	..	..
180	158	157	171	110	76	43	22
85	68	75	48	55	35	30	6
101	118	135	114	106	65	21	26
12	48	78	48	61	18	10	23
65	109	125	147	170	53	6	4
121	114	129	210	230	117	80	26
39	34	31	60	61	36	17	6
3	3	1	4	..	..	1	..
106	126	147	193	247	150	62	31
60	158	28	255	329	230	80	31
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5	65	114	93	19	12	9
..	7	21	49	52	58	13	9
37	63	128	403	817	583	239	77
89	58	104	111	124	142	28	24
401	658	733	1,060	921	593	308	152
69	82	90	171	256	200	91	62
33	25	17	39	38	41	24	21
2	8	11	7	1	1	3	1
354	735	1,220	1,187	904	478	264	121
123	197	213	214	136	145	93	39
120	103	132	190	217	131	57	50
2,442	**3,208**	**3,977**	**5,254**	**5,242**	**3,331**	**1,547**	**765**

1	2	3			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	1	..	1	..
2	Birbhum	..	..	..	1
3	Bankura	25	5	1	2
4	Midnapur	..	..	4	2
5	Hooghly	17	12	6	10
6	Howrah	6	1	5	8
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	13	11	9	21
8	Calcutta	15	10	15	65
9	Nadia	27	3	2	3
10	Murshidabad	9	7	15	30
11	Jessore	13	1	..	3
12	Khulna	..	..	5	11
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	8	..	1	1
14	Dinajpur	19	18	44	..
15	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	2	4	10	1
18	Bogra	6	3	1	..
19	Pabna	41	29	68	94
20	Malda	2	1	1	..
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	97	64	69	119
22	Mymensingh	29	47	37	68
23	Faridpur	..	6	2	18
24	Bakarganj	1	2	1	..
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	86	58	112	187
26	Noakhali	46	19	41	52
27	Tippera	34	29	79	126
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**497**	**330**	**529**	**822**

6			7		8			9
Total.			Number of those deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Under one year.	One year and under ten years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
130	145	275	5	16	·2	·2	·2	·4
76	65	141	12	25	·2	·1	·1	·4
849	866	1,715	13	142	1·5	1·6	1·5	·1
17	14	31	..	1	·01	·01	·01	·2
476	486	962	49	89	·8	·9	·9	1·1
216	206	422	..	1	·4	·4	·4	1·1
339	401	740	62	174	·2	·3	·3	·3
217	186	403	28	13	·3	·5	·4	2·0
332	382	714	122	189	·4	·5	·5	·2
491	597	1,088	150	403	·7	·9	·8	1·6
155	146	301	..	..	·2	·2	·2	·1
14	14	28	..	..	·02	·02	·02	·02
552	520	1,072	33	55	·7	·8	·8	·2
591	661	1,252	1	2	·6	·8	·7	·3
2	..	2	..	..	·004	..	·002	·04
2	1	3	..	1	·01	·01	·01	·04
156	186	342	50	79	·1	·2	·1	·5
115	104	219	..	..	·2	·2	·2	·2
1,212	1,367	2,579	262	1,264	1·6	1·9	1·8	·3
386	298	684	..	..	·7	·6	·7	·4
2,603	2,572	5,175	568	1,708	1·5	1·5	1·5	·5
597	605	1,202	107	258	·2	·2	·2	·2
152	112	264	16	56	·1	·1	·1	·2
19	19	38	..	..	·01	·01	·01	·02
2,620	3,086	5,706	790	2,481	3·0	3·3	3·2	·2
653	665	1,318	55	239	·8	·8	·8	·2
614	654	1,268	91	256	·4	·4	·4	·1
13,586	**14,358**	**27,944**	**2,414**	**7,452**	**·5**	**·6**	**·6**	**·3**

Annual Form No. IX.—Deaths registered from FEVERS in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	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	1,635
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	2,289
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	3,469
4	Midnapur	39	39	10,590	10,590
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	1,754
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	1,113
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	63	3,293	3,293
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	34	2,410	2,033
10	Murshidabad	26	26	1,835	1,806
11	Jessore	26	26	3,596	3,596
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	2,062
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	25	25	4,617	4,617
14	Dinajpur	31	31	6,578	5,500
15	Jalpaiguri	18	18	769	769
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	391
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	3,888
18	Bogra	14	14	2,197	2,031
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	2,337
20	Malda	18	18	2,326	824
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	3,758
22	Mymensingh	59	59	8,326	7,330
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	3,417
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	2,449
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	22	1,055	976
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	1,530
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	3,845
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**712**	**712**	**86,861**	**77,303**

district of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1937.

5

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1,094	1,128	1,320	1,443	1,207	1,162	1,205	1,304
1,175	1,119	1,411	1,613	1,323	1,266	1,516	1,622
1,017	930	957	1,080	972	847	911	1,091
2,988	2,926	2,917	2,958	2,552	1,942	2,124	2,687
870	705	724	789	684	616	644	839
416	340	367	383	303	243	335	314
2,799	1,916	2,254	2,409	2,397	1,710	2,244	2,850
296	259	295	315	331	222	292	356
2,124	1,790	1,813	2,098	1,694	1,275	1,328	1,813
1,389	1,220	1,591	1,896	1,599	1,343	1,560	2,018
2,687	2,160	2,163	2,105	1,698	1,412	1,396	1,899
1,618	1,206	1,513	1,590	1,371	1,159	1,524	1,820
2,559	2,174	2,241	2,705	2,353	2,060	2,331	2,879
3,943	2,653	4,253	3,663	2,840	2,459	3,088	3,210
1,584	1,094	1,232	1,597	1,534	1,266	1,300	1,379
501	411	463	560	527	495	545	498
5,157	3,934	4,304	4,806	3,969	4,024	4,491	5,039
1,424	1,175	1,257	1,687	1,559	1,457	1,648	2,121
2,171	1,660	2,047	2,580	1,952	1,314	1,311	1,501
1,375	836	1,374	1,093	1,319	1,241	1,219	1,229
3,859	2,668	3,374	3,762	2,927	2,354	2,542	2,753
7,487	5,272	5,796	6,294	6,035	4,942	5,535	6,363
3,242	2,165	2,988	3,362	2,566	1,711	1,896	2,287
3,991	3,021	2,878	2,978	2,497	1,981	2,102	2,082
4,060	3,057	3,701	3,178	3,336	3,127	3,255	3,030
2,283	1,734	1,923	2,145	2,186	1,941	2,014	1,769
3,239	2,378	3,023	3,149	2,788	2,198	2,584	2,532
65,348	**49,931**	**58,179**	**62,238**	**54,519**	**45,767**	**50,940**	**57,285**

1	2	3			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	1,532	1,681	2,036	2,521
2	Birbhum	1,490	1,563	1,926	2,091
3	Bankura	1,138	1,232	1,489	1,879
4	Midnapur	2,703	3,640	3,989	4,784
5	Hooghly	875	1,166	1,416	1,517
6	Howrah	408	559	606	661
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	2,716	2,811	3,310	4,157
8	Calcutta	374	372	384	350
9	Nadia	2,667	3,554	4,840	5,665
10	Murshidabad	2,484	2,837	3,404	3,458
11	Jessore	2,217	3,090	3,966	4,913
12	Khulna	1,515	1,943	2,301	2,105
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	3,111	3,640	3,913	4,345
14	Dinajpur	4,676	4,451	3,784	5,382
15	Jalpaiguri	1,613	1,922	1,969	1,779
16	Darjeeling	593	649	549	551
17	Rangpur	5,864	6,488	6,797	7,001
18	Bogra	2,706	2,340	2,341	2,930
19	Pabna	2,080	2,547	3,610	5,087
20	Malda	1,445	1,740	2,080	1,910
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	3,362	4,325	6,858	8,527
22	Mymensingh	7,104	8,317	10,109	11,855
23	Faridpur	2,646	3,307	4,593	6,344
24	Bakarganj	2,199	2,652	3,532	4,730
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	2,585	2,478	3,023	3,800
26	Noakhali	1,636	1,512	2,100	3,022
27	Tippera	2,428	2,697	3,425	3,985
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**64,167**	**73,513**	**88,350**	**105,349**

6 Total.			7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
8,777	8,856	17,633	10·8	11·6	11·2	13·6
8,967	9,148	18,115	19·0	19·3	19·1	21·3
6,612	6,931	13,543	11·9	12·5	12·2	13·1
17,356	18,854	36,210	12·3	13·6	12·9	12·9
5,041	5,804	10,845	8·5	11·1	9·7	10·9
2,519	2,416	4,935	4·2	4·8	4·5	5·1
16,043	15,530	31,573	10·7	12·2	11·4	9·3
2,257	1,589	3,846	2·9	4·4	3·4	3·6
15,161	15,500	30,661	19·2	20·9	20·0	20·3
12,497	12,302	24,799	18·3	17·9	18·1	17·8
15,091	14,615	29,706	17·3	18·3	17·8	19·0
10,009	9,656	19,665	11·7	12·5	12·1	11·8
17,501	16,810	34,311	23·6	24·4	24·0	22·9
22,570	21,832	44,402	24·4	26·3	25·3	22·6
9,483	8,786	18,269	17·8	19·5	18·6	18·0
3,244	3,098	6,342	19·1	20·7	19·8	18·7
31,752	30,122	61,874	23·4	24·3	23·9	21·2
11,222	11,423	22,645	20·1	21·6	20·8	16·6
14,005	13,855	27,860	18·9	19·6	19·3	17·8
8,722	8,139	16,861	16·5	15·5	16·0	17·1
23,212	24,099	47,311	13·3	14·3	13·8	11·4
42,784	42,325	85,109	16·0	17·2	16·6	14·1
18,868	18,239	37,107	15·6	15·8	15·7	17·1
17,891	16,752	34,643	11·9	11·7	11·8	12·3
19,599	19,031	38,630	22·4	20·6	21·5	18·0
12,226	11,999	24,265	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·5
17,592	16,834	34,426	11·0	11·1	11·1	10·6
391,041	**384,545**	**775,586**	**15·1**	**16·0**	**15·5**	**14·8**

Annual Form No. X.—Deaths registered from DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	District.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	28	2,637	239
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	235
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	469
4	Midnapur	39	39	10,590	1,397
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	693
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	830
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	62	3,293	1,073
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	34	2,410	170
10	Murshidabad	26	26	1,835	222
11	Jessore	26	26	3,596	84
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	275
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	25	22	4,617	273
14	Dinajpur	31	31	6,578	596
15	Jalpaiguri	18	18	769	409
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	310
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	714
18	Bogra	14	14	2,197	251
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	516
20	Malda	18	16	2,326	29
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	1,883
22	Mymensingh	59	58	8,326	1,221
23	Faridpur ..	28	28	3,634	889
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	1,127
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	21	1,055	373
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	756
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	1,619
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**712**	**702**	**86,361**	16,654

in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1937.

5

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
91	83	141	144	99	87	127	122
29	18	42	52	35	23	63	75
132	134	169	137	147	151	212	193
364	329	322	267	218	217	261	334
211	179	171	154	155	154	171	249
351	278	263	266	194	219	221	266
255	192	216	167	168	145	189	251
247	206	202	206	260	167	247	302
48	28	57	64	75	24	43	47
27	30	54	74	51	69	99	82
32	17	42	40	25	25	17	38
85	47	74	66	86	75	61	82
51	36	45	50	59	41	42	27
100	77	130	160	85	84	98	72
108	74	85	158	163	167	168	123
27	24	38	86	215	238	231	98
108	57	150	350	226	186	193	148
43	42	86	177	97	63	106	71
55	45	158	325	189	68	48	46
21	9	31	29	23	20	15	12
484	293	400	582	397	316	349	380
186	156	278	443	400	222	158	159
247	155	285	285	212	167	195	190
439	315	343	347	290	215	290	200
143	106	90	181	281	193	168	127
255	137	174	318	276	248	242	181
504	326	429	671	564	328	386	328
4,643	**3,393**	**4,475**	**5,799**	**4,990**	**3,912**	**4,400**	**4,203**

1	2	5			
No.	District.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	118	98	122	162
2	Birbhum	57	39	32	48
3	Bankura	150	141	144	168
4	Midnapur	372	341	390	617
5	Hooghly	217	226	260	369
6	Howrah	290	363	376	530
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	211	260	253	353
8	Calcutta	253	236	266	307
9	Nadia	53	51	56	49
10	Murshidabad	74	51	45	63
11	Jessore	38	33	54	46
12	Khulna	87	77	90	102
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	52	54	44	51
14	Dinajpur	91	91	115	107
15	Jalpaiguri	156	172	145	119
16	Darjeeling	66	47	37	21
17	Rangpur	132	155	187	177
18	Bogra	71	75	71	66
19	Pabna	38	58	61	77
20	Malda	9	14	24	17
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	598	792	911	825
22	Mymensingh	218	349	396	325
23	Faridpur	193	255	268	310
24	Bakarganj	200	194	379	488
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	117	102	119	144
26	Noakhali	123	114	199	233
27	Tippera	297	411	511	576
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**4,281**	**4,799**	**5,555**	**6,350**

6 Total.			7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
688	706	1,394	·9	·9	·9	1·0
284	229	513	·6	·4	·5	·6
929	949	1,878	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·6
2,058	1,974	4,032	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·5
1,220	12,96	2,516	2·0	2·4	2·2	1·7
1,636	1,981	3,617	2·6	3·9	3·2	3·3
1,352	1,308	2,660	·9	1·0	1·0	·9
1,431	1,468	2,899	1·8	4·1	2·6	2·4
329	266	595	·4	·4	·4	·4
395	324	719	·6	·4	·5	·3
230	177	407	·2	·2	·2	·3
512	420	932	·6	·5	·5	·5
329	223	552	·5	·4	·4	·3
697	513	1,210	·8	·6	·7	·7
853	785	1,638	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·6
600	528	1,128	3·6	3·5	3·5	3·1
1,213	856	2,069	·9	·7	·8	·8
552	416	968	1·0	·8	·9	·6
620	548	1,168	·9	·8	·8	·5
128	96	224	·2	·2	·2	·2
3,236	3,091	6,327	1·9	1·8	1·9	1·4
1,712	1,578	3,290	·6	·7	·6	·6
1,507	1,255	2,762	1·2	1·1	1·2	1·1
2,077	1,623	3,700	1·4	1·1	1·3	·9
943	828	1,771	1·1	·9	·9	·5
1,347	1,153	2,500	1·6	1·3	1·5	1·4
2,817	2,514	5,331	1·7	1·6	1·7	1·5
29,695	**27,105**	**56,800**	**1·1**	**1·1**	**1·1**	**1·0**

Annual Form No. XI.—Deaths registered from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	District.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	29	2,637	757
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	781
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	679
4	Midnapur	39	39	10,590	2,753
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	767
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	543
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	63	3,293	1,775
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	34	2,410	672
10	Murshidabad	26	26	1,835	336
11	Jessore	26	26	3,596	524
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	527
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	25	25	4,617	685
14	Dinajpur	31	31	6,578	1,227
15	Jalpaiguri	18	18	769	1,899
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	259
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	939
18	Bogra	14	14	2,197	378
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	686
20	Malda	18	17	2,326	73
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	1,484
22	Mymensingh	59	59	8,326	1,361
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	1,016
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	834
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	22	1,055	233
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	489
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	878
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**712**	**705**	**86,361**	22,556

the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1937.

January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July	August.
217	281	274	305	270	211	213	230
139	172	212	198	169	145	149	132
219	254	222	256	243	179	189	203
579	749	590	557	406	319	350	431
439	402	426	358	336	241	272	268
467	410	377	359	316	280	339	318
555	483	437	493	364	275	339	435
1,059	888	1,004	753	746	787	792	825
231	237	229	218	203	131	126	122
71	69	110	135	113	67	59	68
193	178	173	192	138	104	122	119
101	121	157	149	114	110	119	127
118	128	103	160	139	84	76	108
435	286	880	495	333	337	330	217
477	446	428	597	414	354	339	344
103	84	98	136	123	93	129	106
315	354	307	452	338	273	259	253
99	135	108	134	126	121	84	92
200	225	237	224	189	100	97	137
37	24	56	36	57	63	35	33
480	391	473	525	369	344	349	341
381	361	416	384	373	302	273	270
345	284	433	408	302	213	231	211
883	679	714	613	513	504	601	388
224	206	254	223	217	195	132	150
187	136	187	218	159	150	176	152
249	204	250	198	217	158	166	158
8,803	**8,187**	**9,155**	**8,776**	**7,287**	**6,140**	**6,346**	**6,238**

1	2	5			
No.	District.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	224	257	335	392
2	Birbhum	109	126	164	190
3	Bankura	179	194	264	338
4	Midnapur	370	499	704	889
5	Hooghly	284	354	505	567
6	Howrah	316	435	451	498
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	396	476	571	653
8	Calcutta	881	1,023	966	1,152
9	Nadia	125	168	230	261
10	Murshidabad	76	60	74	109
11	Jessore	119	159	241	248
12	Khulna	88	132	197	240
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	104	127	146	160
14	Dinajpur	330	335	471	695
15	Jalpaiguri	371	560	639	711
16	Darjeeling	133	99	129	104
17	Rangpur	268	336	373	408
18	Bogra	114	108	140	200
19	Pabna	132	166	172	202
20	Malda	23	28	39	50
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	388	493	650	566
22	Mymensingh	316	402	447	395
23	Faridpur	326	425	487	616
24	Bakarganj	480	552	914	1,181
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	122	133	168	213
26	Noakhali	114	125	186	304
27	Tippera	187	192	228	282
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**6,575**	**7,964**	**9,891**	**11,624**

6 Total.			7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
2,054	1,155	3,209	2·5	1·5	2·0	2·0
1,171	734	1,905	2·5	1·5	2·0	2·1
1,842	898	2,740	3·3	1·6	2·5	2·3
4,121	2,322	6,443	2·9	1·7	2·3	1·8
2,833	1,619	4,452	4·8	3·1	4·0	3·6
2,790	1,776	4,566	4·7	3·5	4·1	3·8
3,628	1,849	5,477	2·4	1·5	2·0	1·6
6,377	4,539	10,876	8·1	12·5	9·5	8·7
1,640	641	2,281	2·1	·9	1·5	1·5
689	322	1,011	1·0	·5	·7	·7
1,368	618	1,986	1·6	·8	1·2	1·1
1,061	594	1,655	1·2	·8	1·0	1·0
991	462	1,453	1·3	·7	1·0	·8
3,032	2,112	5,144	3·3	2·5	2·9	2·2
3,510	2,170	5,680	6·6	4·8	5·8	4·9
672	665	1,337	4·0	4·5	4·2	3·5
2,712	1,224	3,936	2·0	1·0	1·5	1·3
972	489	1,461	1·7	·9	1·3	1·1
1,458	623	2,081	2·0	·9	1·4	1·0
330	151	481	·6	·3	·5	·4
3,385	1,984	5,369	1·9	1·2	1·6	1·3
3,000	1,320	4,320	1·1	·5	·8	·7
2,722	1,559	4,281	2·3	1·4	1·8	1·5
4,362	3,660	8,022	2·9	2·6	2·7	2·0
1,288	949	2,237	1·5	1·0	1·2	·8
1,193	901	2,094	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·3
1,537	952	2,489	1·0	·6	·8	·7
60,698	**36,288**	**96,986**	**2·3**	**1·5**	**1·9**	**1·6**

Annual Form No. XII—Deaths registered from PLAGUE in the districts

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	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	..
5	Hooghly	28	..	2,190	..
6	Howrah	13	..	1,113	..
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	..	3,293	..
8	Calcutta	1	..	1	..
9	Nadia	34	..	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	Dinajpur	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	34	..	5,252	..
22	Mymensingh	59	..	8,326	..
23	Faridpur	28	..	3,634	..
24	Bakarganj	39	..	2,974	..
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	..	1,055	..
26	Noakhali	15	..	1,699	..
27	Tippera	23	..	4,180	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**712**	..	**86,361**	..

of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1937.

5

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
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1	2	5			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	..	..	..	..
2	Birbhum	..	..	..	..
3	Bankura	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur	..	..	..	..
5	Hooghly	..	..	..	..
6	Howrah	..	..	..	..
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..
8	Calcutta	..	..	..	..
9	Nadia	..	..	..	..
10	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..
11	Jessore	..	..	..	..
12	Khulna	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	..	..	..	..
14	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..
15	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	..	..	..	..
18	Bogra	..	..	..	..
19	Pabna	..	..	..	..
20	Malda	..	..	..	..
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca ..	..	..	..	..
22	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..
23	Faridpur	..	..	..	..
24	Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	..	..	..	..
26	Noakhali	..	..	..	..
27	Tippera	..	..	..	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	..	..	..	..

6 Total.			7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
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Appendix II.

Statements of vaccination operations in Bengal for the year 1937-38.

STATEMENT

Showing particulars of vaccinations in the

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A.—DISTRICTS (excluding towns).					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	1,466,238	50	87,208	52,343	139,551
2	Asansol Mining Settlement	382,680	16	43,480	22,766	66,246
3	Birbhum	936,646	45	60,512	38,231	98,743
4	Bankura	1,049,343	36	77,354	54,375	131,729
5	Midnapur	2,723,902	136	230,037	148,600	378,637
6	Hooghly	910,662	55	48,677	31,795	80,472
7	Howrah	843,647	18	43,172	21,032	64,204
	Presidency Division.					
8	24-Parganas	2,175,265	82	152,247	76,917	229,164
9	Nadia	1,424,801	50	129,136	77,000	206,136
10	Murshidabad	1,287,614	93	116,041	75,559	191,600
11	Jessore	1,650,372	128	197,301	112,650	309,951
12	Khulna	1,590,833	85	56,673	49,102	105,775
	Rajshahi Division.					
13	Rajshahi	1,393,636	45	106,178	65,401	171,579
14	Dinajpur	1,736,276	48	257,436	176,807	434,243
15	Jalpaiguri	964,395	48	64,929	39,412	104,341
16	Darjeeling	319,635	26	27,449	19,416	46,865
17	Rangpur	2,565,587	147	221,964	100,195	322,159
18	Bogra	1,067,321	40	94,888	52,197	147,085
19	Pabna	1,391,283	125	242,507	160,214	402,721
20	Malda	1,018,254	52	158,695	140,348	299,043
	Dacca Division.					
21	Dacca	3,259,870	142	240,700	145,721	386,421
22	Mymensingh	4,990,559	140	588,582	341,123	929,705
23	Faridpur	2,312,701	83	157,561	111,667	269,228
24	Bakarganj	2,871,941	67	176,678	112,560	289,238
	Chittagong Division.					
25	Chittagong	1,738,864	205	600,587	314,917	915,504
26	Noakhali	1,693,656	142	198,349	97,055	295,404
27	Tippera	3,034,870	112	307,632	205,622	513,254
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	212,922	14	18,456	12,672	31,128
	Total of Districts (excluding towns).	**46,602,417**	**2,230**	**4,704,429**	**2,855,697**	**7,560,126**

No. I.

Presidency of Bengal during 1937-38.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total o all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
2,791	53,879	7,380	32,950	50,734
4,140	14,972	5,347	6,623	12,282
2,194	44,508	6,888	27,356	39,061
2,139	42,432	6,693	27,183	39,242
2,784	141,566	30,735	93,944	138,545
1,463	42,005	5,357	27,901	39,060
3,566	33,001	3,222	26,908	32,721
2,794	101,514	29,876	59,167	97,355
4,122	71,305	37,625	30,388	68,805
2,060	69,362	18,898	42,540	63 525
2,421	95,806	15,551	66,205	93,668
1,244	89,536	20,155	55,298	89,100
3,810	55,771	20,133	32,480	54,637
9,046	128,356	12,530	44,130	86,058
2,173	34,529	6,764	16,297	30,734
1,802	9,706	3,065	5,003	9,286
2,191	144,495	14,785	78,053	129,020
3,627	54,444	6,443	27,922	46,386
3,221	147.998	21,734	79,377	122,733
5,750	59,694	13,319	18,265	32,826
2,721	144,715	7,757	94,413	127,521
2,324	474,845	20,134	211,745	374,324
3,243	124,671	8,697	71,270	116,585
4,317	198,692	1,646	84,454	176,548
4,465	223,696	25,920	144,526	192,553
2,080	108,356	7,943	69,848	94,717
4,582	209,303	24,245	148,967	197,347
2,223	9,838	298	5,435	9,190
3,390	**2,928,995**	**383,140**	**1,628,648**	**2,564,563**

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	A.—District (excluding towns).				
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	1,416	85,672	34,673	20,199
2	Asansol Mining Settlement	2,690	51,274	11,905	39,369
3	Birbhum	3,591	54,235	18,491	17,168
4	Bankura	1,683	89,297	32,942	23,224
5	Midnapur	2,867	237,071	124,313	53,679
6	Hooghly	2,300	38,467	14,630	9,881
7	Howrah	257	31,203	7,995	7,880
	Presidency Division.				
8	24-Parganas	1,733	127,650	55,747	15,579
9	Nadia	2,044	134,831	58,053	34,968
10	Murshidabad	2,723	122,238	48,804	33,489
11	Jessore	1,419	214,145	71,135	60,025
12	Khulna	252	16,258	7,172	2,286
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	816	115,839	60,545	20,836
14	Dinajpur	25,993	306,307	108,941	78,885
15	Jalpaiguri	1,038	71,821	25,821	6,090
16	Darjeleing	399	37,159	8,534	13,543
17	Rangpur	9,876	177,664	111,546	35,384
18	Bogra	3,785	92,641	31,403	17,902
19	Pabna	14,900	255,223	99,090	57,827
20	Malda	26,868	239,373	19,381	219,992
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	13,200	241,706	92,125	85,080
22	Mymensingh	77,082	454,863	138,586	149.855
23	Faridpur	5,986	144,572	40,599	37,863
24	Bakarganj	16,042	90,546	49,876	16,261
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	21,062	691,808	170,541	225,366
26	Noakhali	10,245	187,048	60,764	71,665
27	Tippera	8,088	303,951	153,399	43,988
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	632	21,290	11,850	3,757
	Total of Districts (excluding towns).	**258,987**	**4,634,152**	**1,668,861**	**2,402,041**

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccinating staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
94·1	50·5	58·2	12,752 8 0	85,407	0 2 5
82·0	23·2	63·2	8,206 8 0	24,187	0 5 5
87·7	34·0	61·4	5,249 3 0	57,552	0 1 5
92·4	36·8	68·7	4,612 6 0	72,184	0 1 0
98·8	52·4	96·5	12,563 3 3	262,858	0 0 9
98·3	51·2	58·9	4,306 1 0	53,690	0 1 1
99·1	25·6	48·2	4,366 15 0	40,716	0 1 8
97·5	49·7	70·3	17,991 2 0	153,102	0 1 10
96·4	43·0	89·02	9,098 3 0	126,858	0 1 2
91·5	39·9	87·2	14,316 1 0	112,329	0 2 0
97·7	33·2	99·8	8,857 4 0	164,803	0 0 10
99·5	44·1	60·5	6,793 0 6	96,272	0 1 1
97·9	52·2	82·6	10,622 4 3	115,182	0 1 5
84·0	47·9	112·3	13,019 1 0	194,999	0 1 1
89·0	35·9	58·6	5,144 13 0	56,555	0 1 5
95·6	22·9	55·7	7,737 4 0	17,820	0 6 9
89·2	62·2	93·7	10,794 10 9	240,566	0 0 9
85·1	33·8	72·8	9,456 1 0	77,789	0 2 0
84·5	38·7	159·4	14,492 0 0	221,823	0 1 0
54·9	8·1	51·2	6,793 3 0	52,207	0 2 1
88·1	38·1	67·3	10,735 6 0	219,646	0 0 9
78·8	38·1	102·7	27,124 6 0	512,910	0 0 10
93·6	28·0	67·9	10,023 2 0	157,184	0 1 0
88·8	55·0	78·8	11,294 0 0	226,424	0 0 10
86·0	24·6	208·8	19,039 6 0	363,094	0 0 9
87·4	32·5	91·8	7,493 0 0	155,481	0 0 9
94·2	50·4	115·5	10,557 6 0	350,746	0 0 6
93·4	55·6	98·8	5,124 8 0	21,040	0 3 10
87·5	**36·0**	**90·8**	**2,88,562 13 9**	**4,233,424**	**0 1 1**

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccination employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	39,618	3	1,922	1,118	3,040
2	Kalna	9,567	1	349	305	654
3	Katwa	7,772	..	372	184	556
4	Dainhat	4,845	1	223	104	327
5	Raniganj	16,373	1	2,872	1,200	4,072
6	Asansol	31,286	2	4,131	2,102	6,233
	Birbhum District.					
7	Suri	10,908	1	570	253	823
	Bankura District.					
8	Bankura	31,703	6	6,628	3,679	10,307
9	Vishnupur	19,696	1	1,660	735	2,395
10	Sonamukhi	10,989	1	1,088	753	1,841
	Midnapore District.					
11	Midnapore	32,021	2	1,999	1,214	3,213
12	Ghatal	12,400	1	562	243	805
13	Kharar	5,736	1	128	77	205
14	Chandrakona ..	6,016	1	1,193	488	1,681
15	Ramjibanpur ..	6,230	1	232	122	354
16	Khirpai	3,693	1	259	192	451
17	Tamluk	9,095	1	806	460	1,266
	Hooghly District.					
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	32,634	3	5,028	2,692	7,720
19	Bansberia	14,221	1	4,255	1,125	5,380
20	Arambagh	7,461	1	383	364	747
21	Serampore	39,046	1	2,806	1,447	4,253
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	26,858	1	2,548	1,060	3,608
23	Uttarpara	9,350	1	326	217	543
24	Kotrung	7,160	1	101	71	172
25	Baidyabati	18,486	1	653	365	1,018
26	Bhadreswar	22,992	1	808	597	1,405
27	Champdani	25,365	1	1,354	543	1,897
	Howrah District.					
28	Howrah	224,873	17	32,901	10,026	42,927
29	Bally	30,347	1	3,542	1,009	4,551

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one years.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
1,013	592	112	425	537
654	389	122	241	382
....	225	20	174	217
327	75	6	54	70
4,072	892	458	423	881
3,116	2,028	590	1,176	1,847
823	142	16	117	133
1,718	804	189	541	764
2,395	715	31	655	690
1,841	524	21	316	524
1,606	813	646	155	801
805	514	218	192	415
205	121	1	120	121
1,681	483	6	417	423
354	135	5	74	119
451	194	2	192	194
1,266	293	74	196	278
2,573	1,707	785	833	1,662
5,380	128	12	94	122
747	380	56	324	374
4,253	764	180	500	722
3,608	899	124	605	729
543	139	40	99	139
172	152	37	108	150
1,018	568	92	466	558
1,405	869	110	683	812
1,897	1,127	112	1,015	1,127
2,525	5,156	2,727	2,107	5,030
4,551	1,299	303	737	1,271

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	B.—TOWNS.				
	Burdwan District.				
1	Burdwan	18	2,448	1,494	292
2	Kalna	..	265	112	....
3	Katwa	2	331	141	58
4	Dainhat	4	252	59	....
5	Raniganj	..	3,180	974	2,206
6	Asansol	174	4,205	372	3,625
	Birbhum District.				
7	Suri	..	681	175	172
	Bankura District.				
8	Bankura	25	9,503	776	825
9	Vishnupur	..	1,680	280	....
10	Sonamukhi	..	1,317	560	....
	Midnapore District.				
11	Midnapore	4	2,400	1,458	17
12	Ghatal	63	291	91	70
13	Kharar	..	84	84	....
14	Chandrakona ..	60	1,198	1,090	48
15	Ramjibanpur ..	15	219	117	102
16	Khirpai	..	257	257	....
17	Tamluk	6	973	131	178
	Hooghly District.				
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	38	6,013	1,974	390
19	Bansberia	..	5,252	2,168	....
20	Arambagh	6	367	139	227
21	Serampore	24	3,495	208	3,153
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	170	2,709	1,675	153
23	Uttarpara	..	404	118	19
24	Kotrung	2	20	7	13
25	Baidyabati	..	450	108	....
26	Bhadreswar	45	536	141	142
27	Champdani	..	770	321	176
	Howrah District.				
28	Howrah	44	37,771	8,084	5,605
29	Bally	2	3,252	345	144

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
90·7	61·0	51·2	806 7 0	2,031	0 6 4
98·2	42·2	51·6	198 0 0	494	0 6 3
96·4	42·5	46·06	3 4 0	358	0 0 2
93·3	23·4	26·6	5 0 0	129	0 0 7
98·7	30·6	114·0	660 12 0	1,855	0 5 8
91·0	8·8	70·9	420 7 0	2,219	0 3 0
93·6	25·6	28·2	120 0 0	308	0 6 2
95·0	8·1	48·5	725 6 0	1,540	0 7 5
90·7	16·6	49·2	228 0 0	970	0 3 9
100·0	42·5	98·6	134 8 0	1,084	0 2 0
98·5	60·7	70·5	278 2 0	2,259	0 0 7
80·7	31·2	40·8	154 2 0	506	0 4 10
100·0	100·0	35·7	82 0 0	205	0 6 4
87·0	90·0	251·4	107 15 0	1,513	0 0 2
88·1	53·4	37·8	55 6 6	236	0 3 9
100·0	100·0	122·1	31 6 0	451	0 1 1
94·8	13·4	44·9	332 8 0	409	0 13 0
97·3	32·8	111·4	314 0 0	3,636	0 1 4
95·3	41·2	161·0	299 3 0	2,290	0 2 1
98·4	37·8	68·7	181 10 0	513	0 5 7
97·5	60·8	23·8	657 12 0	930	0 11 4
81·0	61·8	89·5	348 0 0	2,404	0 2 4
100·0	29·2	27·4	149 0 0	257	0 9 3
98·6	35·0	21·9	161 0 0	157	1 0 5
98·2	24·0	36·03	192 0 0	666	0 4 7
93·4	26·3	41·4	337 4 0	953	0 5 8
100·0	41·6	57·08	334 0 0	1,448	0 3 8
97·5	21·4	58·3	8,436 0 0	13,114	0 2 8
97·8	10·6	53·2	30 0 0	1,616	0 0 3

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccination employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	24-Parganas.					
30	South Suburban	39,499	4	4,115	2,495	6,610
31	Tollyganj	24,476	4	4,309	1,998	6,307
32	Garden Reach ..	55,872	8	12,480	8,016	20,496
33	Budge Budge ..	24,183	1	4,976	319	5,295
34	Baranagar	37,050	3	9,388	4,748	14,136
35	Kamarhati	30,354	1	1,375	365	1,740
36	Rajpur	11,433	1	256	156	412
37	Baruipur	6,483	1	652	398	1,050
38	Joynagar	9,755	1	392	287	679
39	North Dum Dum ..	4,535	1	320	74	394
40	Dum Dum	5,350	2	1,029	653	1,682
41	South Dum Dum ..	18,471	1	924	408	1,332
42	Kharda	5,998	1	293	170	463
43	Barrackpore	25,394	1	1,694	371	2,065
44	Panihati	11,699	1	631	446	1,077
45	North Barrackpore ..	16,298	1	1,340	450	1,790
46	Titagarh	49,584	2	3,729	1,154	4,883
47	Garulia	14,033	1	731	328	1,059
48	Naihati	30,908	1	1,749	884	2,633
49	Halisahar	16,770	1	424	199	623
50	Kanchrapara	15,005	1	770	441	1,211
51	Bhatpara	84,975	5	16,529	7,214	23,743
52	Barasat	8,672	1	472	117	589
53	Gobordanga	4,525	1	1,221	840	2,061
54	Basirhat	21,287	1	769	391	1,160
55	Baduria	13,677	1	149	136	285
56	Taki	8,234	1	261	197	458
57	**Calcutta .. ..**	**1,196,734**	**60**	**282,609**	**130,056**	**412,665**
	Nadia District.					
58	Krishnagar ..	24,284	2	4,146	2,477	6,623
59	Nabadwip	18,861	1	977	969	1,946
60	Ranaghat	11,395	1	467	272	739
61	Birnagar	2,341	1	100	81	181
62	Santipur	24,992	2	687	764	1,451
63	Chakdaha	3,986	1	75	96	171
64	Kushtia	9,405	1	1,229	675	1,904
65	Kumarkhali	3,362	1	218	183	401
66	Meherpur	6,205	1	124	88	212

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
1,652	2,872	653	2,191	2,866
1,576	1,114	227	867	1,107
2,562	4,278	1,297	2,645	4,097
5,295	518	164	135	510
4,712	1,458	588	826	1,434
1,740	510	99	378	477
412	208	49	159	208
1,050	322	30	292	322
679	174	6	144	174
394	75	6	69	75
841	139	35	95	130
1,332	392	118	187	392
463	173	52	116	168
2,065	474	112	329	441
1,077	235	180	44	224
1,790	506	171	322	506
2,441	778	263	515	778
1,059	393	..	..	337
2,633	859	127	679	819
623	256	42	183	239
1,211	418	175	243	418
4,748	4,472	1,302	2,966	4,436
589	153	35	109	153
2,061	215	76	132	208
1,160	490	245	240	490
285	178	10	167	177
458	165	13	152	165
6,877	**32,946**	**16,978**	**11,075**	**29,120**
3,311	1,259	513	720	1,233
1,946	1,450	67	1,339	1,450
739	308	128	74	204
181	72	39	31	72
725	791	99	616	763
171	171	35	136	171
1,904	441	45	246	322
401	154	4	141	154
212	103	61	39	100

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	24-Parganas.				
30	South Suburban	..	3,744	771	544
31	Tollyganj	..	5,200	804	....
32	Garden Reach ..	73	16,218	2,286	7,289
33	Budge-Budge	..	4,777	1,842	....
34	Baranagar	6	12,678	4,559	1,741
35	Kamarhati	33	1,230	532	170
36	Rajpur	..	249	125	14
37	Baruipur	..	760	432	....
38	Joynagar	..	505	187	90
39	North Dum Dum ..	..	319	....	319
40	Dum Dum	..	1,543	462	....
41	South Dum Dum ..	..	940	71	699
42	Kharda	..	290	46	....
43	Barrackpore	8	1,591	495	823
44	Panihati	11	842	316	60
45	North Barrackpore ..	..	1,284	175	....
46	Titagarh	..	4,105	442	3,663
47	Garulia	3	666	282	46
48	Naihati	26	1,774	379	846
49	Halisahar	2	367	134	19
50	Kanchrapara	..	793	548	245
51	Bhatpara	..	19,271	4,262	....
52	Barasat	..	436	218	1
53	Gobardanga	1	1,846	470	119
54	Basirhat	..	670	218	280
55	Baduria	..	107	51	....
56	Taki	..	293	73	....
57	**Calcutta .. ..**	**1,542**	**379,719**	**55,406**	**64,079**
	Nadia District.				
58	Krishnagar	26	5,364	2,597	255
59	Nabadwip	..	496	159	57
60	Ranaghat	..	431	66	....
61	Birnagar	..	109	38	....
62	Santipur	..	660	205	71
63	Chakdaha	..	....	....	....
64	Kushtia	16	1,463	369	421
65	Kamarkhali	..	247	150	48
66	Meherpur	3	109	26	83

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·7	20·5	92·03	2,359 8 0	3,637	0 10 4
99·3	15·4	78·06	1,129 8 0	1,911	0 9 3
95·0	14·0	114·2	3,538 0 0	6,383	0 8 10
98·4	38·5	97·2	344 4 0	2,352	0 2 4
98·3	35·9	161·7	1,209 2 0	5,993	0 3 3
95·5	43·2	33·2	291 0 0	1,009	0 4 7
100·0	50·0	29·1	53 15 0	333	0 2 7
100·0	56·0	116·3	48 0 0	754	0 1 0
100·0	37·2	37·0	59 9 0	361	0 2 8
100·	..	16·5	30 0 0	75	0 6 4
93·5	29·9	110·6	270 0 0	592	0 7 3
100·0	7·5	25·06	403 9 9	463	0 14 0
97·1	15·8	35·6	118 12 0	214	0 8 11
93·0	31·1	36·8	431 0 0	936	0 7 4
95·3	37·5	46·1	304 8 0	540	0 9 0
100·0	15·0	41·7	95 0 0	681	0 2 3
100·0	10·0	24·6	713 6 0	1,220	0 9 4
85·7	42·3	44·1	241 0 0	619	0 6 3
95·3	21·3	38·7	426 13 0	1,198	0 5 8
93·3	36·5	22·2	306 7 0	373	0 13 0
100·0	69·1	64·3	360 8 0	966	0 5 1
99·2	22·1	102·3	1,279 13 0	8,698	0 2 4
100·0	50·0	42·7	75 6 0	371	0 3 3
96·7	25·4	149·8	130 2 0	678	0 3 0
100·0	32·5	33·2	187 14 0	708	0 4 3
99·4	47·6	16·6	217 0 0	228	0 15 3
100·0	24·9	28·9	51 0 0	238	0 3 5
88·3	**14·5**	**70·6**	**97,340 0 0**	**84,526**	**1 3 7**
97·9	48·4	157·7	480 0 0	3,830	0 2 0
100·0	32·0	85·3	322 0 0	1,609	0 3 3
66·0	15·3	23·6	252 0 0	270	0 14 11
100·0	34·8	46·9	36 7 0	110	0 5 3
97·7	30·7	38·7	297 15 0	968	0 4 9
100·0	..	42·9	65 10 0	171	0 6 1
73·0	25·2	73·4	260 4 0	691	0 6 0
100·0	60·7	90·4	124 9 0	304	0 6 6
97·0	23·8	20·3	....	126	....

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampur	27,403	3	1,808	775	2,583
68	Murshidabad ..	9,483	1	230	156	386
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	10,998	2	591	753	1,344
70	Kandi	12,616	1	1,992	1,098	3,090
71	Jangipur	12,796	1	405	221	626
72	Dhulian	9,767	1	1,418	515	1,933
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	11,356	1	579	362	941
74	Kotchandpur ..	6,115	1	207	154	361
75	Moheshpur	3,321	1	162	97	259
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	19,120	1	1,094	539	1,633
77	Satkhira	11,241	1	417	326	743
78	Debhatta	5,890	1	413	270	683
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi	27,064	4	2,453	1,870	4,323
80	Nator	8,318	1	172	137	309
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	19,156	4	5,911	3,894	9,805
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	18,962	5	3,209	1,935	5,144
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	23,000	1	12,785	7,221	20,006
84	Kurseong	7,454	1	843	557	1,400
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	20,749	2	3,537	1,028	4,565
86	Gaibandha	8,479	1	408	141	549
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	14,819	2	2,244	894	3,138
88	Sherpur	4,279	1	215	105	320
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	21,904	18	..	..	21,554
90	Serajganj	32,467	6	22,035	8,535	30,570

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
834	830	172	643	815
386	230	48	142	213
672	285	51	219	273
3,090	463	78	351	461
626	371	87	266	353
1,933	507	181	286	477
941	290	44	193	289
361	201	108	91	199
259	64	18	30	64
1,633	392	66	240	377
743	465	99	304	465
683	285	102	160	279
1,080	1,123	415	675	1,100
309	131	11	117	130
2,451	912	148	601	878
1,028	994	381	386	978
12,000	978	660	297	966
1,400	454	285	73	361
2,282	755	172	497	747
549	116	14	75	112
1,569	452	133	158	368
320	201	49	99	163
1,197	1,661	102	317	922
5,095	5,761	525	4,483	5,711

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccination.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Murshidabad District.				
67	Berhampur	..	1,753	233	233
68	Murshidabad ..	..	156	26	1
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	11	1,059	186	25
70	Kandi	1	2,627	1,024	82
71	Jangipur	..	255	41	52
72	Dhulian	4	1,426	852	370
	Jessore District.				
73	Jessore	..	651	75	..
74	Kotchandpur ..	2	160	44	45
75	Moheshpur	..	195	145	28
	Khulna District.				
76	Khulna	6	1,241	47	33
77	Satkhira	..	278	62	..
78	Debhatta	4	398	84	95
	Rajshahi District.				
79	Rajshahi	23	3,200	483	892
80	Nator	1	288	57	15
	Dinajpur District.				
81	Dinajpur	34	8,893	1,104	7,789
	Jalpaiguri District.				
82	Jalpaiguri	1	4,150	1,309	228
	Darjeeling District.				
83	Darjeeling	12	19,028	3,705	4,407
84	Kurseong	71	946	147	243
	Rangpur District.				
85	Rangpur	6	3,810	1,429	524
86	Gaibandha	..	433	79	6
	Bogra District.				
87	Bogra	84	2,950	593	604
88	Sherpur	18	119	33	8
	Pabna District.				
89	Pabna	..	19,893	738	19,155
90	Serajganj	50	24,809	9,309	15,500

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
98·2	13·3	38·2	623 14 0	1,048	0 9 6
92·6	16·6	25·2	156 0 0	239	0 10 5
95·8	17·5	41·7	313 8 3	459	0 10 10
99·6	38·9	117·7	137 12 0	1,485	0 1 6
95·1	16·0	30·7	193 0 0	394	0 7 9
94·0	59·7	136·0	129 0 0	1,329	0 1 6
99·6	11·5	32·05	249 7 0	364	0 10 11
99·0	27·5	39·7	118 2 0	243	0 4 2
100·0	74·35	62·9		209	0 4 2
96·1	3·8	22·1	288 0 0	424	0 10 10
100·0	22·3	46·8	54 15 3	527	0 1 8
97·8	21·1	61·6	56 14 0	363	0 2 6
97·9	15·2	58·4	525 13 0	1,583	0 5 3
99·1	19·7	22·4	255 2 0	187	1 5 9
95·5	12·5	103·4	500 3 0	1,982	0 4 0
98·3	31·5	120·6	370 0 0	2,287	0 2 7
98·7	19·4	203·1	1,000 15 0	4,671	0 3 5
81·7	15·5	68·1	360 0 0	508	0 11 4
99·6	43·0	104·8	749 10 0	2,176	0 5 6
96·5	18·2	22·5	229 12 0	191	1 3 3
81·4	20·1	64·8	503 3 0	961	0 8 4
81·0	27·7	45·8	141 13 0	196	0 11 6
55·5	3·7	75·7	251 8 0	1,660	0 2 5
99·1	37·5	462·6	341 0 0	15,020	0 0 4

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar	16,907	1	948	456	1,404
92	Old Malda	2,779	1	231	115	346
93	Nowabganj	15,826	2	2,915	2,385	5,300
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	138,518	7	11,491	7,953	19,444
95	Narayanganj	34,189	2	4,504	2,746	7,250
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh	30,480	2	4,708	2,852	7,560
97	Muktagacha	6,131	1	263	122	385
98	Netrokona	10,980	1	1,253	702	1,955
99	Jamalpur	23,077	2	3,001	1,769	4,770
100	Sherpur	19,547	1	830	509	1,339
101	Kishoreganj	15,437	1	1,191	717	1,908
102	Bajitpur	11,650	1	319	174	493
103	Tangail	16,082	1	1,703	772	2,475
104	Gouripur	6,319	4	2,071	893	2,964
	Faridpur District.					
105	Faridpur	15,516	1	827	511	1,338
106	Madaripur	18,699	1	751	589	1,340
107	Rajbari	7,104	1	537	324	861
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	35,716	2	5,105	2,657	7,762
109	Jhalakati	6,496	1	316	95	411
110	Nalchiti	1,946	..	185	27	212
111	Pirojpur	10,959	1	1,257	319	1,576
112	Patuakhali	6,434	1	1,797	909	2,706
113	Bhola	5,558	1	363	183	546
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	53,156	3	3,513	1,408	4,921
115	Cox's Bazar	5,018	1	1,282	143	1,425
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	13,063	2	2,264	352	2,616

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
1,404	473	207	218	425
346	84	30	40	70
2,650	825	166	571	697
2,777	5,858	3,763	1,626	5,508
3,625	1,517	274	1,170	1,517
3,780	685	71	338	551
385	214	45	148	214
1,955	466	9	386	443
2,385	1,927	173	1,014	1,787
1,339	304	50	201	292
1,908	694	111	447	593
493	286	15	157	215
2,475	904	73	449	522
741	400	7	161	339
1,338	659	121	427	648
1,340	797	50	614	795
861	261	131	88	221
3,881	1,237	78	684	1,174
411	122	3	50	116
..	81	..	12	79
1,576	900	149	425	831
2,706	2,107	1	832	1,995
546	133	5	81	131
1,640	1,060	298	457	800
1,425	149	44	104	149
1,308	343	22	247	327

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccination.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Malda District.				
91	English Bazar	48	931	45	886
92	Old Malda	14	262	258	4
93	Nowabganj	117	4,475	1,020	2,026
	Dacca District.				
94	Dacca	55	13,558	1,421	1,083
95	Narayanganj	..	5,733	1,231	2,358
	Mymensingh District.				
96	Mymensingh	99	6,875	575	3,338
97	Muktagacha	..	171	48	123
98	Netrokona	23	1,489	210	1,279
99	Jamalpur	..	2,843	2,399	..
100	Sherpur	..	1,035	206	35
101	Kishoreganj	101	1,214	297	455
102	Bajitpur	63	207	18	155
103	Tangail	334	1,571	449	454
104	Gouripur	52	2,564	400	1,181
	Faridpur District.				
105	Faridpur	1	679	30	183
106	Madaripur	2	543	74	..
107	Rajbari	22	600	106	79
	Bakarganj District.				
108	Barisal	45	6,525	1,582	416
109	Jhalakati	..	289	41	..
110	Nalchiti	1	131	2	5
111	Pirojpur	69	676	174	288
112	Patuakhali	93	599	195	67
113	Bhola	..	413	147	29
	Chittagong District.				
114	Chittagong	186	3,861	569	569
115	Cox's Bazar	..	1,276	142	411
	Noakhali District.				
116	Noakhali	8	2,273	352	868

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
89·8	4·8	27·8	240 0 0	470	0 8 2
83·3	98·4	118·0	36 4 0	328	0 1 9
88·4	22·7	108·5	367 0 0	1,717	0 5 3
94·0	10·4	50·8	3,057 0 0	6,929	0 7 1
100·0	21·4	80·3	671 0 0	2,748	0 3 9
80·5	8·4	36·93	415 2 0	1,126	0 5 11
100·0	28·0	42·7	208 0 0	262	0 12 8
95·0	14·1	59·4	144 0 0	653	0 3 6
92·7	84·3	181·4	112 5 0	4,186	0 0 6
96·0	19·9	25·4	180 0 0	498	0 5 9
85·4	24·4	57·6	234 7 6	890	0 4 2
75·1	8·6	20·0	36 0 0	233	0 2 10
57·7	28·5	60·3	192 0 0	971	0 3 2
82·2	15·7	116·9	89 4 0	739	0 1 11
98·3	4·4	43·7	405 11 0	678	0 9 7
99·7	13·6	46·4	252 0 0	869	0 4 7
84·3	17·6	46·03	272 0 0	327	0 13 3
94·9	24·2	77·1	526 0 9	2,756	0 3 0
95·0	14·1	24·1	180 0 0	157	1 2 4
97·5	1·5	41·6	..	81	..
92·3	25·7	91·7	182 8 0	1,005	0 2 11
94·6	32·5	340·3	251 0 0	2,190	0 1 10
100·0	35·7	50·3	408 0 0	280	1 7 3
75·4	14·7	25·7	1,089 8 0	1,369	0 12 9
100·0	11·1	57·9	133 0 0	291	0 7 3
95·3	15·4	51·9	315 10 0	679	0 7 5

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	31,365	1	2,167	1,156	3,323
118	Brahmanbaria ..	26,662	1	2,594	1,237	3,831
119	Chandpur	16,838	1	1,192	329	1,521
	Total of Towns ..	3,511,585	280	564,015	265,648	851,217
	Bengal Vaccine Institute	..	..	..	..	..
	Special Inspectors of Vaccination.	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Agencies—					
	Tea Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	36,300
	Factories	..	..	..	..	55,550
	Steamers	..	..	..	..	27,319
	Railways	..	..	..	..	33,650
	Jails	..	..	..	..	31,456
	Dispensaries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of other agencies ..	..	..	..	..	184,275
	Grand Total ..	50,114,002	2,510	5,268,444	3,121,345	8,595,618

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
3,323	611	74	402	575
3,831	844	157	609	794
1,521	321	59	223	312
3,040	123,830	41,274	64,525	114,875
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	13,180	..	..	11,384
..	3,063	..	..	2,842
..	..	..	..	..
..	4,383	..	..	3,259
..	1,368	..	..	710
..	..	..	..	..
..	21,994	..	..	18,195
3,424	3,074,819	424,414	1,693,173	2,697,633

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccination.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Tippera District.				
117	Comilla	9	2,712	858	505
118	Brahmanbaria ..	17	2,987	1,363	444
119	Chandpur ..	4	1,200	458	446
	Total of Towns ..	4,143	727,829	139,130	168,624
	Bengal Vaccine Institute	..	..	..	..
	Special Inspectors of Vaccination.	..	..	..	..
	Other Agencies—				
	Tea gardens	..	23,120	12,696	..
	Factories	..	52,487	14,660	..
	Steamers	..	27,319	..	..
	Railways	..	29,267	10,516	..
	Jails	..	30,088	10,991	1,470
	Dispensaries	..	..	..	..
	Total of other agencies ..	..	162,281	48,863	1,470
	Grand total ..	2,63,130	5,524,262	1,856,854	2,572,135

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department	Number of all successful vaccination and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful cases performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
97·3	31·6	46·3	496 4 9	1,453	0 5 6
94·0	45·6	80·8	282 0 0	2,157	0 2 1
97·1	38·1	45·7	243 0 0	770	0 5 0
92·7	19·1	72·3	1,48,205 6 9	254,005	0 9 4
..	..	..	46,829 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	3,790 8 0	..	..
86·3	54·9	..	..	24,080	..
92·7	27·9	..	..	17,502	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
74·3	35·9	..	..	13,775	..
51·9	36·5	..	..	11,701	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
82·7	36·2	..	..	67,058	..
87·7	33·7	90·8	487,387 12 6	4,554,487	0 1 8·5

	Summary.					
	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
By Special Staff.						
Districts excluding Towns.	2,927,939	4,632,187	2,928,995	4,634,152	87·5	36·0
Towns	123,646	727,571	123,830	727,829	92·7	19·1
Total ..	3,051,585	5,359,758	3,052,825	5,361,981	87·8	33·7
Other Agencies—Tea gardens, factories, steamers, railways, Jails and dispensaries.	21,994	162,281	21,994	162,281	82·7	36·2
Grand Total ..	3,073,579	5,522,039	3,074,819	5,524,262	87·7	33·7

Summary.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccination per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of department.	Number of successful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful case.
Vaccinators emoloyed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under 1 year.	One year and under six years.				
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
2,230	3,390	383,140	1,628,648				
280	3,040	41,274	64,525				
2,510	3,351	424,414	1,693,173	90·8	4,87,387 12 6	4,554,487	0 1 8·5
..	..	..	..				
2,510	3,424	424,414	1,693,173				

STATEMENT

Showing the total number of persons vaccinated with the number of those

Persons

1	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	2	3	4	5
I. Government staff	19,604	13,677	18,510	13,992
II. District Boards	4,842,438	3,508,399	4,974,545	3,618,352
III. Municipalities	296,973	143,218	143,218	410,690
IV. Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries	117,389	64,893	64,893	125,393
V. Public Vaccination	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**5,276,404**	**3,730,187**	**5,529,133**	**3,872,343**
Primary vaccinations	2,048,775	1,896,877	2,303,797	2,149,944
Percentage of the total	38·8	50·8	41·6	55·5
Re-vaccinations	3,227,629	1,833,310	3,225,341	1,722,390
Percentage of the total	61·2	49·2	58·3	44·5

Persons

1	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number succesfully vaccinated.
	12	13	14	15
I. Government staff	23,337	14,874	16,291	12,120
II. District Boards	5,855,470	3,691,040	6,023,582	3,682,675
III. Municipalities	588,178	215,572	589,425	226,116
IV. Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries	170,112	81,839	162,664	69,036
V. Public vaccinators	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**6,627,097**	**4,003,325**	**6,791,962**	**3,989,947**
Primary vaccinations	2,532,230	2,251,713	2,635,546	2,279,098
Percentage of the total	38·1	56·2	38·9	57·1
Re-Vaccinations	4,107,104	1,751,612	4,260,825	1,710,851
Percentage of the total	61·9	43·7	62·9	42·9

No. II.

persons who were successfully vaccinated during the ten years ending 1937-38.

vaccinated.

1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully viccinated.
6	7	8	9	10	11
14,000	11,209	13,365	10,797	14,302	11,521
4,617,578	3,300,019	5,058,535	3,493,638	5,558,063	3,619,719
523,392	230,667	364,299	178,118	895,185	334,521
125,919	67,780	105,486	55,446	202,584	105,160
..	..	..	..	..	..
5,280,889	**3,609,675**	**5,541,685**	**3,737,999**	**6,670,134**	**4,070,921**
2,246,250	2,077,031	2,450,114	2,228,149	2,518,186	2,262,328
42·5	57·5	44·2	59·3	37·7	55·5
3,034,639	1,532,644	3,091,571	1,509,850	1,451,948	1,808,593
57·4	42·4	55·7	40·4	63·7	44·4

vaccinated.

1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
16	17	18	19	20	21
16,795	11,622	17,210	11,828	31,128	21,040
7,289,294	4,143,023	7,912,506	4,577,683	7,528,998	4,212,384
1,372,255	430,220	833,810	332,519	851,217	254,005
428,486	189,508	373,794	166,827	184,275	67,058
..	..	..	..	..	..
9,106,830	4,774,373	9,137,320	5,088,857	8,595,618	4,554,487
2,903,582	2,557,500	3,255,573	2,835,830	3,074,819	2,697,633
31·9	53·6	35·6	55·7	35·7	59·2
6,203,248	2,216,873	6,011,273	2,253,027	5,496,943	1,856,854
68·1	46·4	65·7	44·2	63·9	40·7

STATEMENT

Showing, side by side, the ratios per mille of population of deaths from small-pox

District.	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	·77	91,445	·19	89,992
Birbhum	·31	46,637	·10	39,285
Bankura	·19	52,840	·06	58,323
Midnapur	·92	183,599	·05	238,723
Hooghly	·71	50,507	·26	43,695
Howrah	·30	42,133	·29	45,472
24-Parganas	·35	164,434	·21	195,227
Calcutta	·42	38,572	1·02	74,021
Nadia	·69	91,636	·15	74,213
Murshidabad	1·87	223,872	·40	146,311
Jessore	·11	122,989	·02	114,760
Khulna	·03	107,011	·02	279,180
Rajshahi	·55	120,738	·23	82,671
Dinajpur	·86	130,579	·33	111,598
Jalpaiguri	·06	42,343	·04	35,882
Darjeeling	·30	27,058	·20	18,360
Rangpur	·83	195,466	·28	152,455
Bogra	1·18	42,740	·03	55,793
Pabna	·39	84,494	·09	75,538
Malda	2·37	353,700	·09	155,350
Dacca	2·67	209,044	1·16	197,341
Mymensingh	1·33	397,791	·33	540,226
Faridpur	1·71	106,503	·95	129,572
Bakarganj	·10	187,809	·07	229,642
Chittagong	2·13	123,482	·44	92,002
Noakhali	·21	130,606	·07	131,366
Tippera	1·16	299,215	·43	398,567
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·22	13,677	·16	13,992
Jails, Dispensary, Railway, Tea Garden and Factory vaccinations ..	..	49,269	..	52,786
Total ..	**·94**	**3,730,187**	**·32**	**3,872,343**

No. III.

and the number of successful vaccinations during the ten years ending 1937-38.

1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
6	7	8	9	10	11
·33	118,428	·17	96,755	·40	208,880
·22	64,737	·19	65,037	·10	75,185
·44	72,303	·18	70,749	·05	74,435
·13	231,162	·06	276,558	·07	258,292
·64	61,047	·24	44,404	·27	64,043
1·04	52,985	·61	46,637	·53	42,507
·21	190,695	·10	169,002	·11	222,271
1·37	95,001	·49	74,609	2·88	159,115
·09	85,792	·03	90,023	·06	114,606
·17	92,658	·08	93,522	·04	124,003
·10	211,429	·01	173,383	·02	210,154
·03	146,848	·01	132,748	·02	130,024
·007	66,059	·01	70,325	·10	94,713
·13	124,998	·09	130,607	·20	117,830
·02	48,037	·02	57,735	·03	77,577
·04	14,115	·03	13,766	·003	15,682
·25	228,465	·30	241,318	·69	254,170
·04	56,949	·05	80,239	·03	62,628
·06	85,304	·01	85,239	·02	80,429
·05	31,835	·03	52,059	·04	54,848
·61	150,853	·37	229,980	·16	235,405
·12	499,240	·21	530,305	·38	571,794
·33	103,589	·06	115,554	·06	121,147
·04	186,612	·1	184,616	·02	202,362
·21	83,227	·22	108,636	·07	108,328
·10	137,568	·04	130,181	·12	132,720
·20	314,254	·18	330,018	·05	190,350
·02	11,209	..	10,797	..	11,521
..	44,276	..	32,891	..	55,882
·24	**3,609,675**	**·15**	**3,737,999**	**·23**	**4,070,901**

	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	·71	125,221	·16	107,290
Birbhum	·13	59,842	·10	52,542
Bankura	·10	82,298	·04	90,794
Midnapur	·19	272,467	·12	249,039
Hooghly	1·23	77,966	·54	63,391
Howrah	·81	30,004	·34	35,210
24-Parganas	·26	203,717	·13	190,553
Calcutta	1·59	76,016	·69	103,477
Nadia	·15	114,033	·04	112,955
Murshidabad	·19	122,595	·03	108,861
Jessore	·06	159,937	·02	140,641
Khulna	·02	94,864	·01	75,071
Rajshahi	·12	96,890	·06	86,737
Dinajpur	·20	130,127	·13	105,363
Jalpaiguri	·04	60,288	·03	53,468
Darjeeling	·09	25,167	·02	19,829
Rangpur	·72	292,863	·33	300,247
Bogra	·27	85,378	·29	104,891
Pabna	·34	116,553	·54	111,010
Malda	·14	61,531	·06	54,809
Dacca	·24	222,072	·15	246,075
Mymensingh	·27	557,561	·07	612,764
Faridpur	·07	120,136	·02	128,533
Bakarganj	·03	192,239	·02	154,362
Chittagong	·03	115,424	·03	119,502
Noakhali	·14	134,663	·10	164,405
Tippera	·10	307,644	·03	346,447
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	14,874	..	12,120
Jails, Dispensary, Railway, Tea Garden and Factory vaccinations ..	..	50,955	..	39,561
Total ..	**·26**	**4,003,325**	**·13**	**3,989,947**

1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
16	17	18	19	20	21
·25	160,573	·39	141,661	·01	116,680
·43	79,311	1·19	76,864	·09	57,860
·12	64,816	1·18	114,731	·74	75,778
·44	269,312	·14	307,445	·01	268,437
·10	89,079	2·45	85,503	·48	66,944
1·87	59,233	2·12	45,271	·26	55,446
·47	216,443	·79	236,758	·21	194,633
2·9	170,011	1·5	82,787	1·20	84,526
·18	175,636	·72	167,665	·30	134,937
2·22	164,674	5·62	237,706	·58	117,283
·07	182,327	·26	161,485	·12	165,619
·16	90,614	·02	109,808	·007	97,586
·08	96,870	·92	130,684	·49	116,952
·28	117,123	·77	147,633	·72	196,981
·04	53,532	·05	73,223	·002	58,842
·03	28,175	·05	30,300	·009	22,999
·23	262,439	·38	222,256	·13	242,933
·11	85,370	·04	86,333	·19	78,946
·23	110,262	·70	121,701	1·76	238,503
·47	63,709	1·32	60,872	·41	54,722
·83	134,952	1·73	305,886	1·10	229,323
·06	556,219	·16	612,169	·28	522,468
·30	141,199	·41	147,141	·12	159,058
·07	179,484	·02	183,706	·02	232,893
·25	145,934	1·56	378,096	2·20	364,754
·16	196,872	·55	235,671	·55	156,160
·07	399,047	·28	404,579	·40	355,126
..	11,622	..	14,101	..	21,040
..	189,508	..	166,827	..	67,058
·42	**4,774,373**	**·71**	**5,088,857**	**·44**	**4,554,487**

STATEMENT No. IV.

Showing the degree of protection afforded to infants in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1937-38.

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1937-38.	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 ..	34,818	7,568	27,250	12,727	467·04	330·8
Birbhum ..	36,298	6,802	29,496	6,888	233·5	218·9
Bankura ..	35,943	6,745	29,198	6,693	229·2	157·2
Midnapore ..	82,742	12,892	69,850	30,735	440·0	348·3
Hooghly ..	33,460	5,850	27,610	5,357	194·0	162·9
Howrah ..	25,510	3,807	21,703	3,222	148·5	137·8
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas ..	65,647	10,340	55,307	29,876	540·1	561·8
Nadia ..	59,663	11,849	47,814	37,625	786·8	787·9
Murshidabad ..	57,639	9,665	47,974	18,898	393·9	444·3
Jessore ..	55,280	8,133	47,147	15,551	329·8	248·5
Khulna ..	44,838	8,455	36,383	20,155	553·9	500·6
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi ..	50,837	12,286	38,551	20,133	522·2	510·8
Dinajpur ..	31,790	12,808	18,982	12,530	660·0	238·4
Jalpaiguri ..	35,820	6,605	29,215	6,764	231·5	195·5
Darjeeling ..	11,043	1,622	9,421	3,065	325·3	358·4
Rangpur ..	93,531	19,441	74,090	14,785	199·5	228·6
Bogra ..	31,798	8,181	23,617	6,443	272·8	265·6
Pabna ..	49,706	11,030	38,676	21,734	561·8	917·9
Malda ..	34,906	4,798	30,108	13,319	442·3	372·1
Dacca Division.						
Dacca ..	116,704	21,449	95,255	7,757	81·4	98·3
Mymensingh ..	169,032	32,470	136,562	20,134	147·4	132·4
Faridpur ..	90,432	16,060	74,372	8,697	116·9	111·7
Bakarganj ..	79,843	16,195	63,648	1,646	25·8	10·8
Chittagong Division.						
Chittagong ..	55,109	9,420	45,689	25,920	567·2	462·4
Noakhali ..	59,719	8,145	51,574	7,943	154·0	163·6
Tippera ..	117,860	17,267	100,593	24,245	241·0	284·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	298	..	..
Total of Rural areas	**1,559,968**	**289,883**	**1,270,085**	**383,140**	**301·6**	**278·8**
MUNICIPALITIES.						
Burdwan District.						
Burdwan ..	686	15	671	112	166·9	264·9
Kalna ..	216	81	135	122	903·6	414·3
Katwa ..	72	19	53	20	377·3	218·1
Dainhat ..	99	26	73	6	82·1	28·9
Raniganj ..	431	94	337	458	1,359·0	1,023·0
Asansol ..	747	121	626	590	942·4	998·0

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1937-38.	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 ..	173	16	157	16	101·9	211·3
Bankura District.						
Bankura ..	343	38	305	189	619·6	2,130·0
Vishnupur ..	306	38	268	31	115·6	190·7
Sonamukhi ..	330	53	277	21	75·8	321·6
Midnapore District.						
Midnapore ..	790	70	720	646	897·1	568·0
Ghatal ..	393	36	357	218	610·6	299·1
Kharar ..	101	14	87	1	11·4	62·5
Chandrakona ..	153	49	104	6	57·6	81·3
Ramjibanpur ..	145	32	113	5	44·2	166·7
Khirpai ..	89	15	74	2	27·02	..
Tamluk ..	174	19	155	74	477·4	410·9
Hooghly District.						
Hooghly-Chinsura ..	1,207	146	1,061	785	739·8	636·9
Bansberia ..	148	29	119	12	100·8	548·4
Arambagh ..	241	35	206	56	271·8	291·9
Serampur ..	935	105	830	180	216·8	239·6
Rishra-Konnagar ..	540	63	477	124	259·9	549·7
Uttarpara ..	404	54	350	40	114·3	111·4
Kotrung ..	288	35	253	37	146·2	154·4
Baidyabati ..	172	18	154	92	597·4	185·0
Bhadreswar ..	471	73	398	110	276·3	234·9
Champdani ..	654	55	599	112	186·9	1,181·0
Howrah District.						
Howrah ..	6,246	1,654	4,592	2,727	593·8	588·1
Bally ..	546	69	477	303	635·1	1,583·0
24-Parganas District.						
South Suburban ..	1,001	220	781	653	836·0	456·1
Tollyganj ..	467	27	440	227	515·8	881·7
Garden Reach ..	1,063	151	912	1,297	1,422·0	1,377·0
Budge Budge ..	347	32	315	164	520·5	498·4
Baranagar ..	947	197	750	588	784·0	413·0
Kamarhati ..	550	56	494	99	200·4	241·9
Rajpur ..	271	42	229	49	213·9	..
Baruipur ..	110	20	90	30	333·3	108·1
Joynagar ..	62	11	51	6	117·6	112·9
North Dum Dum ..	125	22	103	6	58·2	166·6
Dum Dum ..	42	5	37	35	945·9	692·4
South Dum Dum ..	159	34	125	118	943·8	1,102·0
Kharda ..	102	12	90	52	477·7	215·0
Barrackpur ..	190	12	178	112	629·2	618·0
Panihati ..	343	37	306	180	588·2	520·9
North Barrackpur ..	406	45	361	171	473·6	508·1
Tittagarh ..	914	172	742	263	354·4	508·5
Garulia ..	225	25	200	..	..	..
Naihati ..	370	36	334	127	380·2	761·5
Halisahar ..	189	27	162	42	259·2	103·1
Kanchrapara ..	295	19	276	175	634·0	632·2
Bhatpara ..	2,083	432	1,651	1,302	788·5	470·5
Baraset ..	127	22	105	35	333·3	238·1
Gobordanga ..	41	8	33	76	2,303·0	2,889·0
Basirhat ..	429	71	358	245	684·3	55·2
Baduria ..	135	27	108	10	92·6	333·3
Taki ..	154	20	134	13	97·0	161·4
City of Calcutta.						
Calcutta ..	27,808	6,610	21,198	16,978	801·0	1,189·0

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1937-38.	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 ..	862	122	740	513	693·2	385·4
Nabadwip ..	498	96	402	67	166·6	341·7
Ranaghat ..	164	11	153	128	836·5	818·6
Birnagar ..	39	9	30	39	1,300·3	1,108·0
Santipur ..	690	87	603	99	164·2	254·2
Chakdah ..	66	6	60	35	583·2	476·1
Kushtia ..	195	13	182	45	247·2	126·7
Kumarkhali ..	82	12	70	4	57·1	141·2
Meherpur ..	133	21	112	61	544·6	511·3
Murshidabad District.						
Berhampur ..	557	97	460	172	373·8	742·1
Murshidabad ..	210	52	158	48	303·8	202·4
Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	163	12	151	51	337·7	1,279·0
Kandi ..	228	26	202	78	386·1	487·3
Jangipur ..	386	24	362	87	240·3	340·2
Dhulian ..	299	26	273	181	662·9	906·8
Jessore District.						
Jessore ..	164	3	161	44	273·3	359·1
Kotchandpur ..	77	4	73	108	1,479·4	963·0
Moheshpur ..	39	2	37	18	486·5	526·2
Khulna District.						
Khulna ..	148	28	120	66	550·0	150·5
Satkhira ..	266	41	225	99	440·0	308·4
Debhatta ..	126	21	105	102	971·2	362·7
Rajshahi District.						
Rajshahi ..	687	112	575	415	721·6	817·3
Natore ..	137	24	113	11	97·3	122·8
Dinajpur District.						
Dinajpur ..	139	34	105	148	1,409·4	994·3
Jalpaiguri District.						
Jalpaiguri ..	525	33	492	381	774·3	723·1
Darjeeling District.						
Darjeeling ..	840	162	678	660	973·3	607·2
Kurseong ..	289	42	247	285	1,154·0	1,196·0
Rangpur District.						
Rangpur ..	455	60	395	172	435·4	721·3
Gaibandha ..	110	2	108	14	129·6	95·8
Bogra District.						
Bogra ..	208	18	190	133	699·8	885·2
Sherpur ..	51	13	38	49	1,289·5	634·8

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1937-38.	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
Pabna District.						
Pabna ..	218	21	197	102	517·7	553·7
Serajganj ..	595	141	454	525	3,409·0	781·0
Malda District.						
English Bazar ..	327	43	284	207	728·8	845·1
Malda ..	92	13	79	30	379·7	404·5
Nowabganj ..	536	104	432	166	384·2	178·1
Dacca District.						
Dacca ..	5,675	1,101	4,574	3,763	822·6	654·2
Narayanganj ..	1,245	320	925	274	296·2	376·1
Mymensingh District.						
Mymensingh ..	423	50	373	71	190·4	2,979·0
Muktagacha ..	173	13	160	45	281·2	133·9
Netrakona ..	23	14	9	9	1,000·0	709·6
Jamalpur ..	291	37	254	173	681·0	214·3
Sherpur ..	534	70	464	50	107·7	82·5
Kishorganj ..	616	112	504	111	220·2	586·6
Bajitpur ..	346	49	297	15	50·5	41·3
Tangail ..	208	16	192	73	380·2	208·3
Gouripur ..	295	52	243	7	28·8	198·5
Faridpur District.						
Faridpur ..	191	35	156	121	775·5	744·2
Madaripur ..	426	39	387	50	129·2	103·8
Rajbari ..	214	47	167	131	784·3	866·2
Bakarganj District.						
Barisal ..	630	109	521	78	149·7	141·3
Jhalakati ..	173	20	153	3	19·6	76·3
Nalchiti ..	32	11	21	..	..	31·2
Pirojpur ..	290	43	247	149	603·1	42·0
Patuakhali ..	110	18	92	1	10·8	188·2
Bhola ..	150	13	137	5	36·5	43·1
Chittagong District.						
Chittagong ..	1,418	278	1,140	298	261·4	1,196·8
Cox's Bazar ..	100	10	90	44	488·8	1,481·4
Noakhali District.						
Noakhali ..	323	21	302	22	728·4	72·9
Tippera District.						
Comilla ..	243	23	220	74	336·4	524·8
Brahmanbaria ..	1,021	115	906	157	173·2	171·9
Chandpur ..	128	13	115	59	513·0	133·7
Total of the municipalities.	**81,934**	**15,628**	**66,306**	**41,274**	**622·4**	**552·9**
Grand total of the Presidency.	**1,641,902**	**305,511**	**1,336,391**	**424,414**	**317·5**	**292·2**

Appendix III.

Statements showing health services and maternity and child welfare centres in Bengal in 1937.

A

Statement showing health services in Rural Areas of Bengal during the year 1937.

No.	Rural districts.	Medical officers of health.				Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and health inspectors.	Vaccinators.		School medical officers.	Other health staff.
		Holding D.P.H.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.)							
		Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Part-time.			Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Burdwan	1	..	..	..	1	16	50	..	..	5
2	Birbhum	1	..	2	..	4	12	40	..	..	..
3	Bankura	1	..	..	..	3	19	42	..	..	34
4	Midnapur	2	..	1	..	14	30	95	4	..	58
5	Hooghly	1	..	..	..	1	15	31	..	..	..
6	Howrah	1	..	..	..	..	10	17	..	..	11
7	24-Parganas ..	1	..	2	..	9	41	175	..	..	60
8	Khulna	1	..	..	..	3	22	73	3	..	3
9	Jessore	1	..	..	..	4	24	85	..	..	1
10	Nadia	2	..	4	1	..	31	60	3	2	10
11	Murshidabad ..	1	..	..	..	3	21	79	7	..	45
12	Rajshahi	1	..	..	..	4	25	30	..	..	42
13	Jalpaiguri	1	..	4	..	1	13	48	3	..	26
14	Darjeeling	1	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	3
15	Rangpur	1	..	..	..	..	34	147	..	..	41
16	Dinajpur	1	..	..	..	8	34	48	..	..	2
17	Bogra	1	..	..	..	19	14	15	2	..	15
18	Pabna	1	..	1	..	1	16	163	1	..	1
19	Malda	1	..	..	..	..	19	51	1	..	18
20	Dacca	1	..	..	..	10	32	112	..	..	..
21	Mymensingh ..	1	..	..	..	52	51	334	..	..	5
22	Faridpur	1	..	3	..	4	22	69	..	..	29
23	Bakarganj	1	..	..	..	12	33	68	..	..	36
24	Chittagong ..	1	..	..	..	16	21	130	9	..	23
25	Noakhali	1	..	..	..	..	14	136	12	..	..
26	Tippera	1	..	..	..	6	20	110	3	..	..
	Total ..	28	..	17	1	176	589	2,223	48	2	468

A (1)

Statement showing Health Services in Urban Areas in Bengal during the year 1937.

No.	Municipalities.	Health Officers.				Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of Vaccination.	School medical officers.	Other health staff.
		Holding D.P.H.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.)							
		Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Part-time.		Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Burdwan	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
2	Kalna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
6	Asansol	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
7	Suri	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
8	Bankura	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
9	Bishnupur	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Midnapur	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
12	Ghatal	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
13	Kharar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	8
19	Bansbaria ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	7
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
23	Uttarpara	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
24	Kotrang	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	Baidyabati ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
28	Howrah	1	..	..	..	4	11	..	1	..	21
29	Bally	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
30	South Suburban ..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	4
31	Tollygunge ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3

No.	Municipalities.	Health Officers.				Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of Vaccination.	School medical officers.	Other health staff.
		Holding D.P.H.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.)							
		Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Parttime.		Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32	Budge Budge ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
33	Baranagar	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	8
34	Kamarhati ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
36	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
37	Jainagar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
38	Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
39	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
41	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
42	Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
43	Panihati	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
44	North Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
45	Titagarh	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
46	Garulia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
47	Naihati	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
48	Halisahar	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
50	Bhatpara ..	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..
51	Garden Reach ..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	6
52	Barasat	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
55	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
56	Taki	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
57	Krishnagar ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	7
58	Nabadwip	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
59	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
60	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
61	Santipur	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
62	Chakdah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Kushtia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
64	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
65	Meherpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
66	Berhampur ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	7
67	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	10

No	Municipalities.	Health Officers.				Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of Vaccination.	School medical officers.	Other health staff.
		Holding D. P. H.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.)							
		Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Part-time.		Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
68	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
69	Kandi	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
70	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
71	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
72	Jessore	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
73	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
74	Mahespur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
75	Khulna	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
76	Satkhira	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
77	Debhata ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
78	Rajshahi ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
79	Nator	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
80	Dinajpur	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
81	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
82	Darjeeling ..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	7
83	Kurseong ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
84	Rangpur ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2
85	Gaibandha ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
86	Bogra	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
87	Sherpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
88	Pabna	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
89	Serajganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
90	English Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
91	Malda	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
92	Nawabganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
93	Dacca	1	..	..	..	4	5	2	1	..	7
94	Narayanganj ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
95	Mymensingh ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
96	Muktagacha ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
97	Netrokona ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
98	Jamalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Sherpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
100	Kishorganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
101	Bajitpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
102	Tangail ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
103	Gouripur ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1

No.	Municipalities.	Health Officers.				Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of Vaccination.	School medical officers.	Other health staff.
		Holding D.P.H.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.)							
		Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Part-time.		Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
104	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
105	Madaripur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
106	Rajbari ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
107	Barisal ..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
108	Jhalakati	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
109	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Pirojpur	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
111	Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
112	Bhola	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
113	Chittagong	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	9
114	Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
115	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
116	Comilla ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
117	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
118	Chandpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	24	..	..	..	106	145	11	6	5	135

B.

Statement showing maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in Rural Areas in Bengal during the year 1937.

No.	Rural districts.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—			Trained visitors.	Trained midwives.	Trained dais.
		Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	33
2	Birbhum	..	3	..	..	1	30
3	Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	29
5	Hooghly	..	..	..	..	2	242
6	Howrah	..	..	..	..	3	576
7	24-Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	30
8	Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	50
9	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	30
10	Nadia	..	4	2	1	..	52
11	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	38
12	Rajshahi	..	..	..	1	..	277
13	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	3	422
14	Darjeeling	..	..	1	2	7	20
15	Rangpur	..	..	..	..	4	218
16	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	30
17	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	20
18	Pabna	2	..	..	..	1	..
19	Malda	..	..	..	..	..	316
20	Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	30
21	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	3	..
22	Faridpur	..	..	2	2	..	40
23	Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	40
24	Chittagong	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	Noakhali	6	..	..	..	..	102
26	Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Total ..	8	7	5	6	25	2,655

B (1).

Statement showing maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in Urban Areas in Bengal during the year 1937.

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—			Trained visitors.	Trained midwives.	Trained dais.
		Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
2	Kalna	..	1	..	1	1	12
3	Katwa	..	..	..	..	1	20
4	Dainhat	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ranigunj	..	..	..	..	1	20
6	Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Suri	..	..	..	..	..	10
8	Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Vishnupur	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Midnapur	..	..	..	..	1	12
12	Ghatal	..	..	..	..	..	10
13	Kharar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
16	Khirpai	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Bansberia	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur ..	..	..	..	..	5	20
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
23	Uttarpara	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Kotrung	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Baidyabati	..	1	..	2	1	..
26	Bhadreswar	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani	..	2	..	..	3	3
28	Howrah	..	..	3	..	7	7
29	Bally	..	..	..	..	2	30
30	South Suburban ..	..	..	..	..	..	30
31	Tollygunj	..	..	..	..	1	6
32	Budge Budge ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
33	Baranagar	..	..	..	..	2	45
34	Kamarhati	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	1

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—			Trained visitors.	Trained midwives.	Trained dais.
		Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Jainagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	1	9
39	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	South Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	1	8
41	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Panihati	..	..	..	..	..	6
44	North Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh	..	..	1	..	2	36
46	Garulia	..	..	..	..	..	4
47	Naihati	..	..	..	..	1	..
48	Halisahar	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Bhatpara	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Garden Reach ..	..	..	..	..	2	..
52	Barasat	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Taki	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Krishnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Nabadwip	..	..	..	..	1	40
59	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Santipur	..	..	..	..	1	10
62	Chakdah	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Kushtia	..	2	..	..	1	6
64	Kumarkhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Meherpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
66	Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	9
67	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	13
69	Kandi	..	..	..	..	1	..
70	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	..	9
72	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—			Trained visitors.	Trained midwives.	Trained dais.
		Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
75	Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	16
76	Satkhira	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Debhata	..	..	..	..	..	8
78	Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Nator	..	..	..	..	1	12
80	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	1	40
82	Darjeeling	..	1	..	1	2	..
83	Kurseong	..	..	1	..	1	..
84	Rangpur	..	1	..	1	2	21
85	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	3	9
86	Bogra	..	..	..	..	1	14
87	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	1	1
88	Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	4
89	Sirajganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Englishbazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	1	..
93	Dacca	..	2	..	3	19	5
94	Narayanganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
95	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	2	15
96	Muktagacha	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Netrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Jamalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Sherpur	..	1	..	..	..	1
100	Kishorganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Bajitpur	..	..	..	..	1	..

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—			Trained visitors.	Trained midwives.	Trained dais.
		Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
102	Tangail	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Gouripur	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Faridpur	..	..	..	..	1	29
105	Madaripur	..	..	..	..	1	25
106	Rajbari	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Barisal	..	..	1	1	..	15
108	Jhalakati	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Pirojpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Patuakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Bhola	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Chittagong	..	1	..	..	2	36
114	Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Comilla	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Chandpur	..	..	..	..	1	12
	Total ..	..	12	6	9	82	685

B. G. Press—1939-40—741D—630.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA, THE 22ND AUGUST 1939.

RESOLUTION—No. 1153P.H.

Read—

The Report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal, for the year 1937.

Vital statistics.—The number of births recorded during the year was 1,707,050 as compared with 1,673,206 in the preceding year—representing an increase of 33,844 and a rate of 34·2 per mille. The deaths in 1937 numbered 1,232,971 as compared with 1,222,724 in the previous year, representing an increase of 10,247 and a rate of 24·7 per mille. The birth-rate was 0·7 above that of the preceding year while the death-rate was 0·2 above that of 1936. The total births exceeded the deaths by 474,079 against an excess of 450,482 in the preceding year.

Although the birth-rate in the year under review was the highest recorded since 1919 it was lower than the birth-rate in the other provinces of India with the exception of Bihar, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province and Sind. It was only in Calcutta that there was an excess of deaths over births, *viz.*, 6·0 per mille, against 5·9 in the preceding year. Conditions in Calcutta with a large number of imported cases and a floating population are, however, different. The highest birth-rate recorded was in the district of Murshidabad (44·1) and the lowest in Calcutta (23·3). The lowest death-rate was recorded in the district of Howrah and the highest (33·7) in the district of Darjeeling, particularly in the Khoribari police-station in the Terai. The rate of natural increase in the province rose to 9·5 per mille against 9·0 in 1936. The death-rate was also higher than that in all other provinces except the Central Provinces, Orissa and the Bombay Presidency.

It must, however, be observed that, generally speaking, the system of collection of vital statistics in this country is by no means as satisfactory as it should be and the element of inaccuracy which exists should be borne in mind in any consideration of the conclusion based on these statistics.

Infantile and maternal mortality.—The infant mortality rate recorded a further increase, being 176·2 against 170·9 in the preceding year. The total number of infantile deaths in 1937 was 300,770 compared to 285,956 in 1936 representing 24·4 per cent. of the total mortality in the province. 55·9 per cent. of the infant mortality was registered among infants under the age of one month as against 56·5

per cent. in the preceding year. The number of still births showed a tendency to rise, yielding a rate of 4·6 per cent. for every 100 live births. In other words, out of every 23 births one was a still birth. On a review of the statistics it appears that deaths from maternity causes have been continually on the increase. The rate of maternal mortality for one thousand live and still births was 10·0—an increase of 0·1 on the figure of 1936.

If the statistics of sickness and morbidity were available the conditions would certainly have been found to be more disappointing. The solution of this very grave problem lies in the substantial development of maternity and child welfare services by a spread of maternity and child welfare centres and clinics inclusive of home visiting.

Government made the usual annual grants to local bodies for the training of indigenous dais and also provided for training of pupil nurses and dais in the State and private hospitals. Suitable recurring grants-in-aid were made to maternal and child welfare centres and for holding welfare weeks. The work of the Red Cross Society was very valuable in this connection and represented as usual the bulk of the maternal and child welfare work hitherto done in the province.

The maternity and child welfare work is mainly a responsibility of the local bodies, and Government trust that the part which can be played by an efficient and comprehensive service for maternity and child welfare in promoting the health and welfare of mothers and young children will be more and more realised by the local bodies in the province.

General epidemiology.—Cholera.—The incidence of cholera showed a very welcome decrease during the year under report. The total number of deaths was 32,710 in 1937, as compared to 76,100 in the preceding year—a decrease of 53·3 per cent. over the figures of 1936 and of 30 per cent. over the average of the previous quinquennium. About 2·6 per cent. of the total deaths in the province was ascribed to this disease. The districts which recorded the highest death-rates were Bakarganj (2·6), Tippera (1·8), Khulna (1·3) and Jessore (1·1). Darjeeling continued to be free from cholera while Birbhum, Bankura, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri returned the lowest death-rate, *viz.*, 0·1. The rural areas recorded 30,949 deaths, representing a death-rate of 0·7 per mille, against 1·6 per mille in 1936. 1,761 deaths occurred in towns, the rate per mille being 0·5 against 1·1 in the preceding year. The incidence of mortality from this disease was higher than in any other province except Orissa and Assam.

Cholera-preventive measures.—The usual preventive measures were taken. Anti-cholera vaccine was freely used although the quantity of vaccine and the number of inoculations showed a remarkable decline apparently owing to the fact that the incidence of cholera decreased in the year. A handicap of the Public Health Department has been that the masses do not take to inoculation until an epidemic is on them. Other preventive measures included disinfection of the sources of water-supply and of infected dwellings, extensive public health propaganda through the rural public health units and the Divisional publicity staff, and promulgation of temporary regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act which gave powers for securing summary abatement of causes of infection.

Small-pox.—The mortality from this infectious disease showed a marked decline, the total number of deaths being 27,944 against 46,267 or 33·3 per cent. less than the number of deaths in 1936. It represented 2·3 per cent. of the total provincial mortality, but the rate was still the highest among all provinces in British India. Compared with the average previous quinquennium the increase amounted to 100 per cent. The Director of Public Health has observed that the lower prevalence of small-pox in 1937 along with the short increase in 1936 has rather belied the cyclic trend of the disease.

Of the total number of deaths from small-pox, 2,414 occurred amongst infants below one year of age and 7,452 amongst children between one and ten years of age. The district of Chittagong was the worst sufferer with a death-rate of 3·17 per mille, Jalpaiguri with ·002 per mille being the least affected. Of the aggregate mortality in towns, Calcutta was responsible for 403 or 30·5 per cent. in 1937 against 44·2 per cent. in the preceding year.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year under review was 8,595,618 against 9,137,320 in 1936. Here again the decrease in the number vaccinated and re-vaccinated indicated that the public were more or less apathetic to vaccination except in times of actual epidemics.

The average cost of each successful vaccination was one anna and eight and a half pies, *i.e.*, 1½ pies more than that of the previous year. The average cost of manufacture of vaccine lymphs per dose of half a grain was thus reduced from ·94 in 1936 to ·5 in the year under review.

Government would again impress upon the Corporation of Calcutta and the other local authorities in the province the necessity of a vaccination campaign according to a definite programme. The number of cases is so large and the recording agencies are so inadequate in this country that it is not possible to have any idea of the vaccinal condition of the cases, which would have greatly assisted the Public Health authorities in setting up effective measures of control. The control machinery is also liable to great improvement.

Fevers—Malaria and kala-azar.—Mortality from fevers rose from 716,142 in 1936 to 775,586 in 1937, the death-date being 15·5 per mille against 14·3 per mille in the preceding year, an increase of 9·1 per cent. over the last quinquennial average.

Malaria.—There were 372,992 deaths registered during the year, an increase of 35,345 over the figures of the previous year with a death-rate of 7·5 per mille against 6·8 per mille in 1936. Malaria accounted for 48·1 per cent. of the total fever mortality and 30·2 per cent. of the total provincial deaths. The largest number of deaths was as usual recorded in the district of Rajshahi with a rate of 18·8 per mille against 18·7 per mille in 1936. Jessore came second with 13·8 per mille against 13·9 in 1936. Fever indices, however, indicated as in previous year that the district of Nadia had the largest incidence. Except in three districts there was an increase of malaria in the remaining districts of the province.

Kala-azar.—The death-rate from Kala-azar continued to be the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, ·4 per mille, with an increase of 66 deaths over the figures of the preceding year. Compared to the figures of 1934 and 1935 the rate has been showing a sclow but gradual increase. The number of new kala-azar cases admitted into the various

hospitals for treatment however fell from 137,791 in 1936 to 102,777. The decrease was most noticeable in Rangpur, Chittagong, Bakarganj and Noakhali. The rate has shown a slight decrease in the urban areas and a small increase (·01 per cent.) in the rural areas.

Special anti-malarial measures.—The rural mass treatment scheme with cinchona and plasmochin which was started in 1933 in the Memari police-station, in the district of Burdwan, was concluded in March 1937. The details of the scheme have been dwelt upon the previous reports and the Public Health Department have separately published monographs on the results of the experiment. The results of the experiment as far as incidence and average fever index and spleen index are concerned have been satisfactory both in the experimental and controlled areas. The expenditure involved, however, has been rather disproportionately heavy, especially considering that other anti-malarial measures and works for effective control of malaria cannot possibly be dispensed with. The five years' scheme ended in April 1937. Such isolated schemes appear no longer to be necessary as Government have largely increased the grant for distribution of quinine with a view to popularising its use and also with the object of reaching the large number of cases which do not come to the hospitals and dispensaries for treatment.

A comprehensive malaria survey has started in November 1937 in typical areas in different parts of the province. The survey is expected to be completed within another year and when completed will yield valuable data for the purposes of initiating control schemes.

The survey and control measures in connection with the campaign were carried out satisfactorily in the environs of Calcutta, in the Budge Budge area and in the suburban railway areas with the full co-operation of all the parties concerned.

Respiratory diseases.—There were 96,986 deaths due to respiratory diseases in 1937, the death-rate being 1·94 per mille against 1·90 per mille in the preceding year. This rate exceeded in all districts, the average rate of the preceding 10 years, 14 districts showing an increase over the figures of 1936. As usual, Calcutta recorded the highest death-rate (9·5 per mille), followed by Jalpaiguri (5·8), Darjeeling (4·2), Howrah (4·1) and Hooghly (4·0). Malda continued to record the lowest death-rate (0·5 per mille).

Pneumonia accounted for 48,927 deaths, compared to 49,155 in 1936. The mortality from this disease was gradually on the decrease since 1923, and this decrease, therefore, however small, is welcome. The highest death-rate (4·4) was recorded in the district of Jalpaiguri and the lowest in Malda.

Pulmonary tuberculosis (pthisis) accounted for 14,668 deaths against 15,266 in the previous year or 0·29 per mille against 0·31 per mille in the preceding year. There was thus a decrease of 598 deaths (6·5 per cent. in the death-rate) from this disease in the province. The highest death-rate (3·2) was recorded in Darjeeling followed by Kurseong (3·0) and Calcutta (2·7) per mille.

Other diseases.—Deaths registered as due to enteric fever were 8,978 as compared with 8,369 in the preceding year. Influenza, cerebrospinal fever and typhus fever accounted for 2,422, 938 and 2,814 deaths, respectively, against 2,502, 910 and 1,551 in 1936. Dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for 56,800 deaths with a

death-rate of 1·1 per mille against 57,212 with the same death-rate in 1936. These two diseases were also responsible for 4·6 per cent. of the total provincial mortality. The combined death-rate was highest in Darjeeling (3·5) and Howrah (3·2).

Leprosy.—There were 934 deaths registered as due to leprosy against 494 in the preceding year. Of this number the rural areas returned 883·51 deaths occurred in all municipal towns inclusive of 15 in Calcutta. Although actual figures regarding the prevalence and incidence of this disease are not available, the number of deaths appears to give reason for anxiety. The Director of Public Health has given a brief account of anti-leprosy work which was carried on in districts and towns mainly under the auspices and guidance of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

Epidemic dropsy.—There were some sporadic outbreaks of epidemic dropsy in several places specially in municipal towns. An investigation was made and it is still continuing regarding the etiology of epidemic dropsy in the Tropical School of Medicine and in the All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta. The results of research showed that epidemic dropsy was caused by ingestion of a poisonous substance conveyed through the agency of mustard oil, the nature and origin of which is not yet fully known. A circular was issued to all Civil Surgeons by the Surgeon-General bringing to their notice these results of research so that they might be utilised on occasions of future outbreaks of the disease and the Civil Surgeons were also requested to send samples of suspected mustard oil in order to assist further investigation. After the close of the year under review the Director of Public Health also circularised to all Chairmen of District Boards and Municipalities, with the approval of Local Government, for directing the local health staff to be on the alert to trace outbreaks of this disease to particular brands or consignments of mustard oil and to send samples of oil procured from affected families for further research at the All-India Institute of Hygiene, vendors of oil being informed at the same time to import oil from other sources of manufacture.

Prevention of blindness.—The Association for Prevention of Blindness in Bengal has been doing excellent work by way of propaganda and prevention. They maintain two travelling eye dispensaries, one being financed from His Late Majestey's Silver Jubilee Fund. The work is greatly appreciated by the public specially as outbreaks of epidemic dropsy have brought in its wake a large number of cases of diseases of the eye. Government have under consideration a proposal to come to the financial assistance of this Association so that more travelling eye dispensaries which are badly needed can be provided.

Fairs and festivals.—The Public Health Department and the local authorities co-operated with great success in undertaking medical and sanitary arrangements in the two largest melas in the province. There was only one case of cholera in the Gangasagar Mela and two in Nangalbund, one of the latter proving fatal.

In regard to other melas and fairs spread all over the province the local authorities took adequate action under the provisions of the law in securing effective sanitary, medical and veterinary arrangements.

Sanitation and water-supply.—Rupees 49,55,394 or 39·4 per cent. of the total receipts inclusive of the opening balance was spent by municipal bodies in Bengal on sanitary works during the year under

review, an increase of 2·4 per cent. compared with the expenditure of the preceding year. The average expenditure per head of the municipal population was Rs. 2-1-8 against Rs. 2-0-2 in 1936-37. Of the total municipal expenditure on sanitation Rs. 24,38,844 was spent on conservancy, Rs. 11,87,191 on water-supply and Rs. 3,68,388 on drainage. The district boards in the rual areas maintained their expenditure on sanitation and water-supply at the same level as in the previous year. The union boards spent Rs. 47,65,634 in carrying out the various works of public utility contemplated by the Village Self-Government Act. A sum of Rs. 8,47,949 was devoted to water-supply, Rs. 86,652 to drainage and Rs. 76,204 to conservancy.

School hygiene.—The Director of Public Health has furnished a detailed account of the school health services now in existence in Calcutta and in municipal and rural areas and has given details of the results of the very limited medical inspection of school students in these areas. The school health services are more or less in their infancy and Government have the matter of development of these services under their anxious consideration.

Health propaganda.—The publicity staff carried out as usual health publicity work in the province. Cinema shows, magic lantern demonstrations, lectures, exhibitions and health weeks were the means employed to impart health education to the masses. Ten touring cinema parties went round the province holding cinema demonstrations and delivering lectures. Health films formed the largest part of the propaganda work and were greatly appreciated. Two new health films on modern lines were prepared during the year. The Government exhibition van visited 6 districts and held 110 demonstrations. This van proved to be very popular and effective.

Miscellaneous.—The activities of the Public Health Department were maintained at a normal level in spite of the handicap of finances and the lack of health consciousness among the general public. Besides finding a moiety of the charge on account of Health Officers employed by the local bodies, a sum of Rs. 12,55,500 was spent by Government in assisting district boards to maintain rural public health organization units, the assistance being limited to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per thana unit. In addition to a sum of Rs. 2,05,097 allotted from the Government of India's subvention for rural uplift an increased grant of Rs. 3,50,000 was allotted from the provincial revenues for the improvement of the sources of water-supply for drinking purposes in the rural areas. Other subsidies to local bodies included Rs. 1 lakh (against Rs. 70,000) for combating kala-azar, Rs. 45,000 for free vaccination and Rs. 2,80,000 for anti-malarial measures and for the free supply of quinine. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was made to the Tuberculosis Association and the Bengal Branch of British Empire Leprosy Relief Association received a subsidy of Rs. 5,500 for carrying on anti-leprosy propaganda. The contribution of Rs. 2,700 sanctioned last year for augmenting local resources towards the establishment of leprosy clinics in the rural areas of Bankura was continued.

The Public Health Department continued to render prompt and effective assistance to the local authorities on the occasion of serious outbreaks of epidemic diseases by sending extra staff, drugs and disinfectants to supplement their resources.

General Remarks.—With the inauguration of the new constitution on 1st April 1937, public attention is being increasingly focussed on the Public Health Department which is responsible for health functions.

The Public Health services in Bengal and in India are, however, far form developed and the problems of public health are many and varied. The first line of attack under the present conditions would, apart from control of maternity and child welfare services, lie in organizing national attacks on the mass of preventible diseases which account for the heavy mortality and morbidity that now prevail with the co-operation and good-will of the local bodies and the general public, while at the same time taking adequate action in educating the people in personal, environmental and communal hygiene. The task is complex and protracted. Government have already undertaken the preparation of schemes for adequate control of the principal preventible epidemic diseases in the province and portions of these schemes have since the close of the year been put into operation. With a view to developing the existing maternity and child welfare services Government have since the close of the year under review created the post of a Lady Superintendent for maternity and child welfare work with the necessary staff. For the purpose of encouraging the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres on approved lines, Government have also framed a scheme of suitable grants-in-aid to be made to local bodies and recognised voluntary associations towards the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres with a maternity ward attached to the centre wherever this is possible. Government invite the co-operation of all local bodies, general practitioners and the public in grappling with this problem of maternity and child mortality.

As regards the problem of control of cholera and other water-borne diseases, prevention of these diseases is bound up with the provision of adequate and safe sources of water-supply. Government are determined to reach a solution of this grave problem of rural water-supply in accordance with a comprehensive programme. Large grants are already being made by Government to local thana, subdivisional and district water-supply committees which have been set up to direct the proper utilization of these grants in a methodical manner.

A post of Superintendent of Vital Statistics and Vaccination has since the close of the year under review been created with the object of ensuring better records of vital statistics and more efficient supervision over vaccination against small-pox.

As regards the measures for the control of malaria, the present policy of distribution of contributory anti-malarial grants through the district boards to union boards and village anti-malarial societies on small local anti-malarial works has been found to be inadequate and ineffective and a change in the policy is under the contemplation of Government. In order to initiate more effective measures of control in the shape of large anti-malarial works of a more or less permanent nature it is proposed that adequate funds should be made available for expenditure by district boards on a contributory basis on comprehensive anti-malarial measures such as flushing schemes, irrigation schemes, anti-larval measures, on lines approved by the Public Health Department. Government have also decided to create the post of an Anti-malarial Engineer with necessary staff with a view to assisting local bodies in drawing up and executing schmes of an engineering type.

A comprehensive scheme for the control of tuberculosis has been framed since the close of the year under review and is under the consideration of Government. In pursuance of the above item provision has been made for the training of medical and health officers in modern diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and also for contributions to Sadar Hospitals towards better treatment and nourishment of tuberculosis patients. Government have also decided to establish a climatic sanatorium at a suitable place in Bengal as early as possible. The question of the selection of a suitable site for the sanatorium is now receiving consideration.

A comprehensive anti-leprosy scheme has also been framed since the close of the year under review and active steps have been taken to put the essential parts of the scheme into force with a view to controlling this disease.

Government trust that in these matters they will receive unstinted help and support from the local bodies, voluntary services of the general public in their efforts for improvement of national health so that the problems of diseases may be effectually tackled and a decided improvement of the national health may materialise within a measurable distance of time.

Personal.—Lt.-Col. Chatterjee, I.M.S., held the office of Director of Public Health throughout the year. Government desire to place on record an appreciation of the services of Col. Chatterjee in efficiently administering the department during the year under review.

By order of the Governor,

G. C. Sen,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1153/1(11)P.H.

Copy of the resolution (with copies of the report) forwarded to (1) all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to all District Officers and all Chairmen of District Boards within their respective divisions, (2) the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, (3) the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for information, (4) Director of Public Health, Bengal, for information with reference to his letter No. 2582(2)-G., dated the 25th March 1939, (5) Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, (6) the Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bengal, and (7) the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, for information.

H. L. Mukharji,

Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 22nd August 1939.

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