

## **Report of the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras Health Department.**

### **Contributors**

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CORPORATION OF MADRAS



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

[Health Officer]

Health Department.

of the City of Madras

FOR THE YEAR

1921.

MADRAS :

PRINTED BY S. MURTHY & CO.,

AT THE "KAPALEE PRESS,"

305, THAMR CHETTY STREET.

1922.



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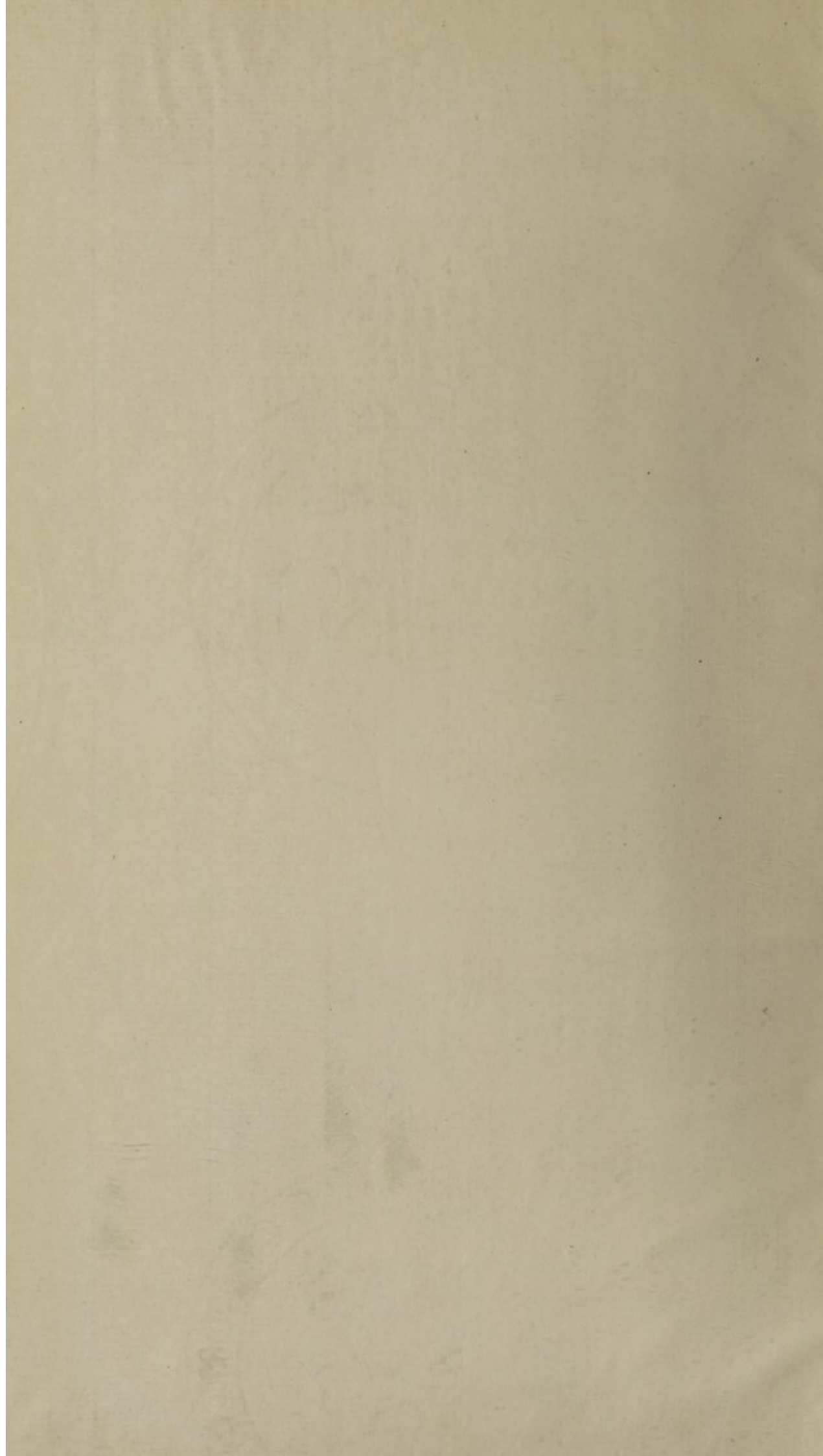


ANNUAL REPORT

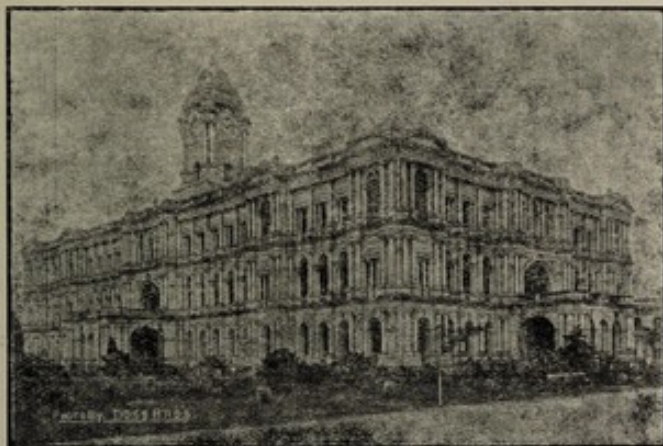
Health Officer  
of the City of Boston

1921





CORPORATION OF MADRAS



(RIPON BUILDINGS)

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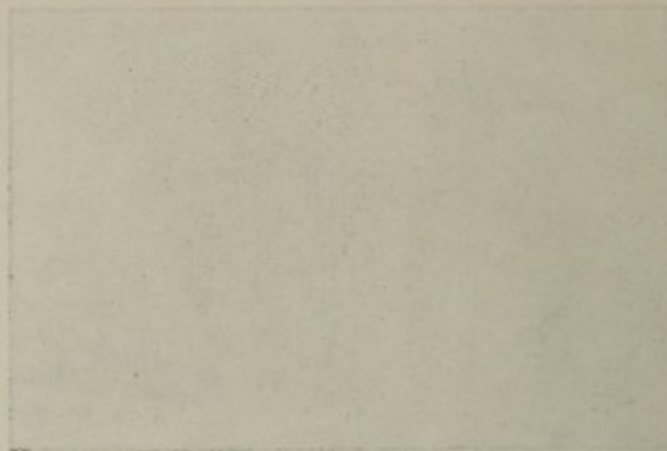
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1922.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS



(LONDON: BELL)

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Health Officer

of the City of Madras

FOR THE YEAR

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CORPORATION OF MADRAS,

Health Department,

1-8-22.

To

The Commissioner,

Corporation of Madras,

M A D R A S.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Health Report for the year 1921. I was on leave from 3rd March to 19th November 1921 consequent on my having had to go to England for qualifying for the D. P. H., and Dr. C. Singaravelu Mudaliar was officiating for me. Till the latter date, the various branches of work in the Health Department were under the administrative control of the Health Officer as in previous years; but since the date of my rejoining, I have been relieved of the superior control and guidance over the conservancy branch which is now under the Senior Assistant Health Officer working directly under the Commissioner.

The year 1921 does not appear to have been an eventful one in any particular respect, except for the fact that retrenchments have been effected in certain directions. The Sanitary staff, with which I am at present concerned, has been reduced which seems to be telling upon the efficient despatch of work, especially in the face of out-breaks of epidemic diseases. The retrenchments were, no doubt, largely due to financial stringency; but it is to be hoped that as early as possible, the sanitary staff will be brought up to an efficient standard.

The outstanding features of the state of Public Health in the city for the year under review may be broadly stated to have been as follows; and the data furnished therein may be taken on the whole as providing something in the nature of a bird's eye-view of the physical survey of the population.

The population of the City according to the Census of 1921, is 526,911 as against 518,660 in 1911, an increase of 8,251 inhabitants. While it is true that a very small gain is made in the population of the city over that of 1911, it is



equally true that this gain is not as the result of a balance between the total number of births and total number of deaths. For, during the intercensal period of ten years the total number of deaths exceeds the births by 22,020 and the actual increase, insignificant as it is, should be due to other causes such as immigration etc. This clearly indicates a sad tale of misery and suffering amongst the people whose expectation of life is still as low as 25 as compared with 52 for England.

There is a birth-rate of 36.4 per mille which is also lower than that for 1920, viz, 41.3 per mille. This is however very high, compared with the rates of the Presidency or even for other parts of India. In the absence of any special prosperous conditions, this high birth-rate shows that in this city there is a large female population at child-bearing ages, although for the matter of economic progress this population cannot be considered as an effective one.

The death rate of the city is 38.5 per mille and although lower than that for last year, it is still keeping high and shows no tendency to fall as compared with the rates for several years except for 1916, when the lowest rate of 34.5 per mille was recorded. The infant mortality rate was 281.9 per 1000 live births. This figure is slightly higher than that for 1920. But the rise is only apparent since the rates worked out are based on the number of births which was larger in 1920 than in 1921. Nevertheless, this betrays an appalling sacrifice of young life who came into the world only to die.

Amongst the causes of death, those under infectious diseases\* count for 25.4 per cent of total deaths. Almost all these are from preventable causes. Not only is the primary burden heavy but the ultimate results are grave. There were during the year under review 569 attacks and 180 deaths from Small-pox and 240 attacks and 139 deaths from Cholera and 2,212 deaths from fevers, these three causes alone being responsible for approximately 50 per cent of the total deaths under Infectious Diseases. In fact Smallpox was endemic throughout the whole of 1921 and the disease showed signs of becoming epidemic about the end of the year.

The principal causes of mortality other than the above have been due, as in previous years, to Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Bronchitis and other diseases of the lung which contribute 20.5 and 11.5 per cent respectively to total deaths.

---

*Beri Beri	Influenza	Puerperal Fever	Syphilis
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Kala-Azar	Pneumonia	Tetanus
Chicken-pox	Leprosy	Pyrexia	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)
Cholera	Malaria	Hydrophobia	Tuberculosis (Other than pulmonary)
Diphtheria	Measles	Rheumatism	Whooping Cough.
Typhoid fever	Mumps	Septicaemia	
Erysipelas	Plague	Small-pox	

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In addition to the above there is a wide prevalence of ill-health in the community due to general sickness, invalidity and impairment of health which ultimately leads to disablement, disease and even to death. The statistics of the various Hospitals showing an increasing attendance both at the in-patients and out-patients, the increasing bills from doctors at their consultations, and, not less important, the grave physical defects of infancy and childhood are substantial evidences of the prevailing unhealthiness amongst the people. Sir Alfred Watson calculates that for every death there will be 3.6 years of sickness, *i. e.*, the loss in the earning capacity of an individual due to disablement for that period. This in the aggregate would mean the loss to the nation of the working capacity of a very large number of persons every year.

The usefulness of a Public Health Organisation is to be judged in so far as it is enabled to carry out measures in relief of this vast misery and suffering amongst the people. The purpose of preventive medicine is to prevent such disease as is preventable, to lengthen men's life and make it happier and more effective.

It is customary to invite, through the medium of the annual reports, the attention of the authorities with regard to our wants and to the more urgent measures of sanitary reforms called for towards bettering the state of Public Health. But there still seems to exist some confusion as to the real issues at hand, and as to the vulnerable points to be tackled with. What really appears to be in the way of real progress is a clear cut policy and its execution to efficient completeness. I therefore make no apology in going over the same ground once again even at the risk of being told "of talking platitudes but achieving little."

A fundamental similarity exists in the Health Problems of all civilised countries and such differences as there have been are entirely due to climate, density of population, conditions of occupation or industry and to the social and economical factors peculiar to each country. The first stimulus to sanitary improvement in almost all countries has been the threat or occurrence of epidemic diseases. The Black Death in England, Plague and Cholera in Canada, Malaria and Yellow Fever in Africa, Malaria in the Panama etc., have acted as such stimuli and, as a result, we find now that the science of preventive medicine is practised in the western world in a systematised and organised manner. Further, urbanisation has created evil conditions as well, and called for urgent permanent remedial measures on progressive lines. These measures were based on the principles of environmental cleanliness, which, in actual practice, meant the removal and prevention of nuisance from effluvium and the systematic establishment of communal drainage and water supply. In fact, the very first achievements of any civilised country towards sanitary pro-



gress have been "the under-drainage of the soil, which prevented stagnant water and relieved the city of Malaria, the removal of the cellular population to houses in the open air and sunlight, the removal of offensive industries from residential districts to the rivers, and the improvement of rigid sanitary regulations". These lines were written by Dr. Stephen Smith, the revered Founder of the American Public Health Association as far back as 1866 and even to this day pioneers of Public Health reformation are, in the broad outline of their policy, actuated by such a kind of inspired empiricism. The discoveries of Bacteriology have thrown considerable light as to the specific causes of disease and its prevention. They gave a further impetus for the opening up of new spheres of hygienic activity. Cleanliness of persons and surroundings has thus acquired a scientific basis and is universally insisted upon. So too, is filth removal which continues to be as fundamentally important as ever. Purity of air, water, milk and food and efficient sewerage, better housing and abatement of nuisance from smoke and dust have all acquired a new significance, and measures for the control of infectious diseases have become specialised to meet individual causative factors. All these constitute the national sanitary minimum of "what is necessary for civilised social life" of any community.

It is clearly established that the largest factor causative of disease and high mortality is a defective environment, particularly that of an overcrowded town, and that a high proportion of sickness, not exactly measurable, but probably not less than 1/3rd, of the total could be avoided by securing a healthy environment. The first move of a Public Authority then is to provide such a healthy environment, which, analysed, resolves itself into the provision of pure and wholesome water, effective sewerage, clean food, efficient methods of collection and removal of filth.

The city water-supply is what one classes as a "protected water supply" but the quality of the water itself is unfortunately far from being wholesome, not to speak of its purity. Reform in the direction of purifying the water-supply, at least to the extent of preventing suspended matter including various kinds of dirt and dead insects, is urgently called for. It is true additional filters are being constructed and meanwhile experiments with chlorination of water are also being carried on. But nature is relentless, and there is ample evidence to show that the watersupply has a large share in keeping up the high mortality returns. Deaths from Diarrhoea and Dysentery, which are largely water-borne, amount on an average to 9.4 per mille per annum (170 per mille for England and Wales) and as soon as the autumn commences, we apprehend fears of an outbreak of Cholera. "Among the circumstances which we find associated in outbreaks of Typhoid fever" wrote Sir John Simon in 1869, "there is none of more frequent occurrence, none which we are more entitled to consider directly causative of the disease, than the consumption of polluted water. It has been one of our most familiar experiences



that excremental fouling of wells is, in this respect, among the worst dangers which can threaten the health of a community.' Sir George Buchanan attributes reduction of "fevers" to the substitution of an ample supply of good water for a scanty and impure supply and further states that "other things being equal, the towns in which this substitution has been completed have made most improvement." Whatever the results of chlorination of water may be and whatever opinions experts may offer on this question, the Corporation might feel assured that purification of water by sand filtration has come to stay (they cannot afford to abandon it now); and chlorination or no chlorination, their first and most imperative duty is to stop, without further delay, the mixing up of filtered and unfiltered water for public supply and this means the rapid construction of additional filters. The only other alternative possible seems to be to construct suitable storage tanks and tanks for precipitation by chemicals such as Alum, with a view to carry on purification by Chlorination. This method has elsewhere been found to be more economical, on the whole, than purification by sand filtration *alone*. Financial considerations should not be a bar to progress in this direction, if the much-wished for lowering of mortality returns is to be attained.

Sewerage, if it should be of Public Health utility, should be effective and rapidly extended to cherries, slums, and such other overcrowded localities. It is these latter that suffer most from want of sewers, and there are parts in the city reeking in puddles of sewage and in filth. A most unwholesome environment is thus created and the poor folk living therein are constantly inhaling foul odours emanating therefrom. The cess-pool must be abolished at once, as well as the ditch-drain, the blind drain and the drain without a gradient. It looks as though Preventive Medicine with us is chiefly concerned with the word "drains"; and it would be superfluous to state that the lungs of persons who constantly inhale these foul odours are easily affected and as a result large numbers die, especially amongst children, from Bronchial diseases (Rate 6.7 per mille) excluding those due to Pneumonia and Tuberculosis.

I understand that progress in this direction is retarded from three causes; first, the long distances, 2nd, the difficulty to find suitable gradients, and 3rd, vested interests. The first two can only be solved by putting our hands deep into our pockets, since they involve increased material and constructional cost, and more pumping stations; and the third calls for a vigorous exercise of the law to enforce the owners for providing these elementary amenities of life for their tenants.

Further, the completion of the sewerage system in the city eases the situation very largely with regard to the collection and disposal of human filth. It is presupposed that the sewers that have been already laid and those that are going to be made hereafter will be ultimately able to accommodate the large volumes of



sewage which would result from a general application of the water-carriage system as a matter of sanitary reform, either voluntarily or under the powers of the law. Talking of 'water-carriage system of sewage disposal' it behoves us that the programme of replacing the present public privies and latrines by flush-out ones should be rapidly completed.

A third example of the effect of environment on health may be found in the food supply. Food must not only be ideally sound in quality, but it must be sufficient in quantity and nutritive in value. Consumption of bad or contaminated food has been largely responsible to intestinal disorders, fevers &c. Measures for the protection, preservation, and distribution of articles of food for consumption are urgently called for. An act for the prevention of adulteration of articles of food and drugs is already on the Statute Book and its extension and application to the city is entirely left to the discretion of the Corporation. Necessary chemical and Bacteriological apparatus have also arrived and orders of the Corporation regarding the fitting up of a laboratory and appointing an Analyst and staff are awaited.

Our duty in the matter of protection and control of public food supplies is of paramount importance. It is to be wondered that, even in the absence of such measures as are called for above, so little is heard of outbreaks of food poisoning and so little known about these. Luckily, nature has been helping us in several directions. Firstly, the staple articles of our dietary are grown in the country and only a few articles of luxury are imported. There is no need for any food industry for manufacturing or preparing and preserving articles of food. The freshest food, if one can afford it, can be got at any time and consumed. Secondly, animal food which is largely responsible for outbreaks of food poisoning and for diseases of animals communicable to man is not a routine daily article of dietary. In fact, meat food is a rarity and perhaps a luxury in most households, especially of the lower middle and poorer classes. Thirdly, our methods of cooking have attained a high standard of efficiency and the processes of thorough frying, boiling &c., render innocuous any accidental infection that might occur during its collection and transit.

Still, action is called for in the matter of certain articles of food such as fruits and vegetables which are eaten raw. The eating of unripe and over-ripe fruits is a fruitful source of Dysentery or Diarrhoea. But it has to be borne in mind that the form of control necessary is in respect of the article itself, its means of infection and its market. Unwholesome and putrid fruits and vegetables can be destroyed on the spot with the consent of the owner. Diseased meat when traced out might be similarly dealt with. The powers vested in us by the Municipal Act of 1919 are perhaps sufficient in such simple cases; and in fact they are being exercised. But in the matter of articles such as milk, butter, ghee, oil &c. where much sophistication and adulteration is practised, the powers under



the special act need to be exercised. The Corporation might therefore consider the desirability of starting the laboratory and extending the said Act as expeditiously as possible.

The need for greater and better housing is the fourth problem to be solved. The insufficiency and unsuitability of the available housing accommodation are equally potent in their bearing to disease and disability. The whole group of Catarrhal and Bronchial diseases which contribute so heavily to invalidity and mortality is traceable to bad housing and its consequential effects of overcrowding, ill-ventilation and insanitation. Also the experience that bad housing increases the incidence of all infectious, contagious, and verminous conditions, of respiratory disease, of anaemia, debility and constitutional maladies, is universal. I may be permitted to state in this connection that the Town-Planning Trust might explore possibilities of extending housing within the present limits of the city itself.

Here then are four problems which call for urgent solution at the hands of any public authority. They are as already stated the barest necessities for healthful existence. "If these are present and adequate, we have something approximating to full life; if they are absent or inadequate, we have insufficiency, poor physique, disease and even death." There is only one obstacle in the way of rapid progress in fulfilling these obligations and that is finance. But when sound Public Health is to be the cry of the day, financial resources must be unravelled. The Central Government might take up the matter or contribute largely towards the cost and the Corporation on their part ought to retrench in directions other than the public health budget. So long as these four problems are not thoroughly and satisfactorily solved, so long will we be witnessing the appalling mortality returns.

But before this comprehensive policy comes into being, the air is thick with demands for the practice of Preventive Medicine on more personal and social lines than on the much needed communal one.

There undoubtedly is a wider conception of Preventive Medicine which, instead of being restricted in its scope to environmental questions even to what is properly called "drains", includes subjects like infant welfare, maternity, child hygiene, school hygiene, industrial labour, more hospitals especially for Tuberculosis and Venereal diseases, etc. It is therefore as well that the Corporation have started since 1917 a fairly elaborate scheme of infant welfare which is working on progressive lines; and there are proposals under consideration for starting medical inspection of school children attending the Corporation schools. But the success anticipated from these special measures is so much dependent upon the firm establishment of communal hygiene, so much so, that the State which seeks to assist a baby being born alive should also try to place it in such surroundings



that it will grow and thrive to a full and happy life. These two—communal and personal hygiene—are so clearly interwoven that one cannot do without the other. A little consideration of the principal facts concerning infant mortality will bring about a correct understanding of the problem. They may be summarised as follows:—

Its incidence falls chiefly in the first three months and more especially in the first week of the first three months (about 25 per cent of the infant deaths) of infant's life; in all countries, it is higher in urban than in rural areas; its incidence is dependent not wholly upon density of population but upon local and domestic conditions characterising social customs and habits; it is higher among the poor and low among the better social classes; the three chief causes of death in infancy are (1) developmental conditions which include immaturity, prematurity, debility, atrophy and marasmus (2) Diarrhoeal diseases and (3) Respiratory diseases.

If we further analyse these facts, we at once perceive that infant mortality is largely a problem of environmental conditions under which the new born infant has perforce to be reared and brought up. Dr. Stephenson says "the chances of survival seem to differ but little at birth in town and in the country, but the noxious influences of the former soon come into play and make themselves felt to an increasing extent as the first year of life progresses and to a still greater extent in the second and third year". In other words, the chances of its survival are influenced by its after-birth conditions; nearly 60% of total infant deaths occurs between the 4th and 12th month of life. It is impossible not to correlate the very marked excess of infant mortality from respiratory diseases in large towns with impurities in the atmosphere. It is also definitely established that diarrhoea in children is most prevalent and fatal in hot, dusty weather. Dr. Newsholme has repeatedly emphasised the injurious effects of dust and effluvia arising from dirty Streets, ash pits and privies in towns where scavenging is inefficient and unpaved back-yards, inefficient drainage and cess pools are the rule of the day.

From these facts then namely, that "the infant death rate in the first week of life is almost constant under all circumstances and that the range of variation in the first month is small, but that thereafter differences between favourably and unfavourably situated classes become progressively greater as the child gets older," we are led irresistibly to the conclusion that these differences are almost entirely due to the action of post-natal environment. The proof of the above statement is seen from the evidence that in countries where measures for general sanitary improvements were carried out thoroughly, the infantile mortality rates commenced to fall side by side and long before the special measures or their reduction were undertaken. Not that maternity and infant welfare



schemes as organised now are to be wiped out but that their beneficial effects would be more and more felt if concurrently there were in operation, progressive measures for the general sanitary improvement. The history of any important town in India tells a sad tale of nearly one-third to half the infants born dying before they attain the age of one year. While the infantile mortality rate of England and Wales is 80 per 1000 births, that of Madras is 280, and in Bombay, where schemes for infant welfare have been in operation for over a dozen years, as many as 660 children die for every 1000 births.

Infant mortality is said to be the most sensitive index of the physical welfare of any community or nation and of effective sanitary administration and as such the appalling rates of infant deaths that are being witnessed year after year are sufficient testimony of our want of true and proper perspective.

It is clear then that the solution of this large problem of infant mortality should be based on these fundamental principles viz:

- (1) That the whole function of motherhood is fulfilled under favourable environmental conditions.
- (2) That no child bearing mother is to be without adequate and skilled assistance and no infant without a birth-right of health.
- (3) That the infant welfare centres should serve the purpose of supervising the normal baby and not the sick one.

And the work itself should, in short, be directed towards giving practical education to women in the art of "motherhood".

There again exists the same close relationship between "curative medicine" and "preventive medicine." The establishment of a number of dispensaries and hospitals cannot be a panacea for all the ills that the human system suffers from. The science and art of curative medicine is not comprised in the 'bottle of medicine' alone. We attempt to cure many ills which should have been prevented. It is no use in trying to cure a person from attacks of malarial fevers by bottles of quinine mixture, if his surroundings continue to be endemic spots of Malaria. The person with a sore throat gets no benefit from curative medicine if he has to constantly live in the midst of dirt and has to inhale contaminated and vitiated air. Nor again can outbreaks of epidemic disease be prevented unless we eradicate conditions under which they breed and spread. Measures undertaken to kill the rat population or to immunise people by vaccination in the face of an outbreak of Plague or Small pox are not likely to stop the recrudescence of these scourges of humanity unless the well-known general sanitary measures detailed above are pursued steadily and continuously. The Health Authorities should not be left to depend upon "piecemeal effort, spasmodic endeavour or convulsive action inspired

by urgency, fear or panic". In truth, in advanced countries outbreaks of epidemic diseases have acted as a stimuli and inspired both the authorities and the people for undertaking measures of sanitary reform and legislation which have been not only extensive but also expensive. The eradication from Europe of such dreadful diseases like Typhus, Small-pox and Plague within the last 15 years is a supreme example of what can be done by uncrowding, drainage, water-supply, cleansing and the systematic removal of waste. It is high time that these established facts leave an impression on our minds.

The route to the ideal can neither be quick nor short. But a serious start has to be made and steadily followed. Financial resources must be unravelled but the anticipated return should not be in terms of money value but measured in the lowering of the extent of human suffering and misery. A healthy population is a natural asset to the State.

At the same time a more elaborate and less permissive sanitary legislation is needed. But it should however be remembered that mere legislation would prove abortive unless supported and practised by an enlightened public opinion. "Sanitary instruction is even more essential than sanitary legislation, for if in these matters the public knows what it wants, sooner or later, the legislation will follow ; but the best laws in any country are waste paper if they are not appreciated and understood."

Corporation of Madras,

1st August 1922.

K. RAGHAVENDRA RAU,

Health Officer.



# VITAL STATISTICS

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of the City	...	...	27.6 sq. miles or 17,626 acres.			
Population (Census of 1921)	...	...	5,26,911.			
Average density	...	...	29.9 per acre.			
Density of Divisions 10,11,12,13,14 and 15	...	...	91.1 per acre.			
Inhabited houses	...	...	64,621.			
Total Births registered in 1921 excluding still-births	...	...	} 19,187 against 21,396 in 1920			
Still-births	...	...				
Still-births	...	...	1,136	do	1,172	do
Illegitimate Births	...	...	593	do	712	do
Birth-rate	...	...	36.4	do	41.3	do
Total deaths registered in 1921	...	...	20,268	do	21,418	do
Death-rate	...	...	38.5	do	41.3	do
Infantile mortality	...	...	5,408	do	5,976	do
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	281.9	do	279.3	do
Death rate from infectious diseases	...	...	17.7	do	17.6	do

The death rate from infectious diseases (1911-21) has been 1.0 per cent as against 1.3 in 1921.

The death rate from infectious diseases (1911-21) has been 1.0 per cent as against 1.3 in 1921.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The year 1921 being the occasion of the decennial census, the population of the City of Madras as enumerated in March was found to be 5,26,911. The rates throughout this report so far as they relate to the year 1921 are based upon this return of population and as a consequence, the statistics may be regarded with greater confidence than in intercensal years.

Consequent on the redistribution of the city into 30 municipal divisions in October 1919, no attempt can be made to explain the variation in population of each Municipal division as compared with the census figures for 1911, when the same city was divided into 20 divisions.

Of the 5,26,911 persons resident in the city on census day, 2,76,107 or 52·4 per cent were males and 2,50,804 or 47·6 per cent were females. In 1911 the males numbered 2,66,465 or 51·4 per cent and the females 2,52,195 or 48·6 per cent. While the male population shows a decrease of 1 per cent, the female population has increased by the same per cent. The ratio of males for 100 females in 1911 was 105·7; in 1921 it was 110·1. This increase in the male population has entirely occurred in the age period 20 to 60, while the age periods 0 to 15, and 60 and over show a decrease *Vide* Table below:—

Age.	Census Population 1911.			Census Population 1921.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
0-1	6,502	6,632	13,134	6,341	6,240	12,581	...	553
1-5	21,734	22,153	43,887	20,205	20,753	40,958	...	2,929
5-10	28,650	28,990	57,640	28,205	28,316	56,521	...	1,119
10-15	27,709	25,107	52,816	27,575	24,037	51,612	...	1,204
15-20	24,935	25,932	50,867	24,790	25,197	49,987	...	880
20-30	53,947	51,158	1,05,105	56,921	54,543	1,11,464	6,359	...
30-40	41,180	36,141	77,321	47,580	38,100	85,680	8,359	...
40-50	30,869	26,843	57,712	32,542	26,263	58,805	1,093	...
50-60	17,762	16,446	34,208	18,815	15,909	34,724	516	...
60 and over,	13,177	12,793	25,970	13,133	11,446	24,579	...	1,391
Total. ...	2,66,465	2,52,195	5,18,660	2,76,107	2,50,804	5,26,911	16,327	8,076

The decennial increase (1911-21) has been 1·6 per cent as against 1·8 and 12·6 in the decades 1901-11 and 1891-01, respectively.



The absolute increase is slightly less than that of the decade 1901-11.

Year.	Census Population.
1881	405,848
1891	452,518
1901	509,346
1911	518,660
1921	526,911

Decennial Increase.	Absolute.	Per cent.
1881-91	46,670	11.5
1891-01	56,828	12.6
1901-11	9,314	1.8
1911-21	8,251	1.6

Table A on page 93 shows the birth and death statistics for 12 years since 1910.

The climatic conditions of the city during 1921 were on the whole normal.

*Climate.* The total rainfall during the year was 54.43 inches against 63.89 inches in 1920 and 50.78 in 1919, the five years average being 57.44 inches.

Table B on page 94 shows the quarterly rainfall in the city since 1916.

*Registration of births and deaths.* Fifteen Medical Registrars with 31 Assistants were in charge of registration of births and deaths in the city.

*Births.* The number of births registered during the year 1921, exclusive of still-births was 19,187 being 2,209 less than in the previous year. The ratio calculated on the census population of 1921 was 36.4 per mille against 41.3 in 1920 and 36.5 in 1919.

*Birth-rate by races.* Table C on page 94 shows birth-rate by races and Table D on page 95 shows the rate amongst principal sub-divisions of the Hindu community for two years. The Anglo-Indian community returned the highest birth rate of 42.0 and the European community, the lowest, 26.9. These figures cannot, however, be taken for purposes of comparison with the other communities on account of the large variations in their total numbers. Taking for the true natives of the soil, the birth-rate among Muhammadans is the highest.

*Births by sex.* Out of 19,187 births recorded during the year, the number of males was 10,003 and females 9,184, the ratio of males for 100 females being 108.9.



*Births by months.* Table E on page 95 shows the number of births in each month during 1920 and 1921. The largest number of births was recorded in October and next in November and December.

*Illegitimate Births.* Five hundred and ninety three illegitimate births were registered during the year against 712 in 1920 and 667 in 1919.

*Still-births.* There were 1136 still births during 1921 against 1,172 in 1920 and 837 in 1919; in other words there was 1 infant born dead out of every 18 births. The number of still-births is really on the rise, it being 975 in 1916 and 606 in 1914. This is certainly a grave matter. The causes that bring about such a large number of still births are mostly attributable to poverty, unhygienic home conditions and disease in the mother or father or both. An increase in still births must "give us cause to furiously think" for, an increase in still-births does not merely mean that a few more children died before they had drawn a single breath, but also means in all probability that more mothers have died. Still-birth rate and maternal mortality rate are known to go together, and many anti-natal causes making for a high still-birth rate are just the causes which result in a diminished vitality in the new-born infants and many deaths during the first few days of life. Still-births also indicate that there should have been a large number of abortions and premature births which do not come under our recognition.

*Deaths.* The number of deaths registered during the year exclusive of still-births was 20,268 against 21,418 in the previous year. The mean for the previous five years was 23,531. The ratio of deaths calculated on the census population of 1921 was 38.5 per mille against 41.3 in the previous year and 52.4 in 1919 and the mean ratio for the previous five years was 44.7.

*Sex.* Deaths among males numbered 10,608 and among females 9,660, the proportion being 110 males to every 100 females.

*Class.* The number of deaths registered among Europeans was 57, Anglo-Indians 337, Indian-Christians 895, Hindus 16,422, Mahomedans 2,549 and others 8, the ratios being 19.4, 37.4, 27.8, 38.4, 47.9 and 4.2 respectively.

*Age.* Mortality among infants under one year of age was, as usual, the highest viz., 5,408; next comes 3,747 deaths among adults of 60 years and upwards. Next comes age-period 1 and under 5 years with, 3,273 deaths. There is a sudden drop thereafter in the age periods 20 and under 30, 30 and under 40, 40 and under 50, and 50 and under 60 years with 1,705, 1,531, 1,350, 1,316 deaths respectively. Then comes the age period 5 years and under 10



years with 860 deaths, then the age period 15 years and under 20 years with 608 and lastly the age period 10 years and under 15 years with 470 deaths. 68.4 per cent of the total deaths occurred in persons under 40 years of age.

From Table H on page 98 it will be seen that out of 5,408 deaths of infants under one year as many as 2,178 deaths or 40.2 per cent occurred in infants under the age of one month. Of these 2,178 deaths as many as 1,413 deaths or 64.9 per cent were due to premature births and to diseases classified under nervous system. 26.1 per cent of the total deaths of infants occurred amongst children under one month of age; and this figure keeps fairly constant from year to year under ordinary conditions. 2,261 infants or 41.81 per cent of the total died between the age of 4 months and 12 months and the causes were mostly due to diarrhoea and dysentery and respiratory diseases. That such a large number of children should die from what are easily preventible causes from year to year indicates clearly the evil effects of insanitary and unhygienic conditions of domesticity and environment upon the new born during a viable period of their life.

A full report on the Child-Welfare work during 1921 will be found on *Child Welfare* pages 39 to 54.

#### Causes of Mortality—Infectious Diseases.

Malaria caused 3.2 per cent of the total deaths as against 2.6 per cent for 1920 and 2.7 per cent for 1919, or expressed in ratio per mille 1.2, 1.1, and 1.2 respectively. Annual Form No. X on page 66 shows that 652 persons died of this cause against 560 in 1920. The staff employed for anti malarial operations has been removed since April 1921, except for a small number of coolies for cleaning certain drains constructed for anti-malarial purposes and some amount of reclamation work that is being carried on by rubbish; both these are being done under conservancy.

There were 85 deaths from enteric fever during the year giving a ratio of 0.2 per mille as against 0.1 in 1920 and 1919. The mean ratio for the previous 5 years is 0.09. The number of deaths from this disease returned for 12 years is given in the table below :—

1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
42	52	42	51	66	75	49	47	45	52	66	85

Twenty-four deaths were registered from this cause, *Kala-Azar*, the corresponding number in 1920 and 1919 being 22 and 41 respectively.



Two hundred and forty cases were reported in a sporadic form during the year of which 139 or 57.9 per cent proved fatal, against 57 attacks and 27 deaths or 38.6 per cent in the previous year, the ratio being 0.3 per mille as against 0.04 per mille in 1920. The mean ratio for the previous 5 years is 0.5.

**Cholera.**

Incidence :—

**Cholera by Sex and Age.**

1921.	Under 1 year of age.		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 29		30 to 39		40 to 49		50 to 59		60 and up- wards.		Total.	Total of Males and Females.	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.					
Cholera.	1	...	2	2	6	9	8	3	6		8	15	16	11	7	14	5	9	3	11	62	77	139

Small-pox was prevalent in the City in a sporadic form up to November 1921. During November a larger number of cases were reported from a small area called Rope Godown Paracherry and by December of that year the disease spread itself to Kassimodu Kuppam and the adjoining parts, all in Royapuram among the fisherfolk. Simultaneously the disease showed a tendency to be spreading in Park Town amongst the poorer people classed as "homeless." Tinnevely Settlement in 3rd Division and the poor classes of people living in and around Perambore and Purasawalkam Divisions came in for their share subsequently. Concurrently a number of cases have been imported from the neighbouring villages round the city where small-pox was prevalent. The number of attacks during the year was 569 of which 180 or 31.6 per cent proved fatal. The annual death rate was 0.3 per mille against 0.2 per mille in 1920. The mean ratio for the previous five years was 0.6. Suitable preventive measures were taken and the disease was greatly kept under control.

**Small-pox.**

**Measles.**

There were 40 deaths during the year. The percentage calculated on the total deaths is 0.19 per cent or 0.08 per mille. The mean average for the previous five years is 0.2

**Influenza.**

The total number of deaths registered under Influenza was 110 for the year against 250 in 1920 or 0.5 per cent to the total deaths. The mean average for the previous five years is 4.9.

**Plague.**

There were in all 4 attacks and 3 deaths from imported cases of Plague during the year against 11 attacks and 8 deaths in 1920.



4,149 deaths were recorded from these causes. This represents a death rate of 7.9 per mille against 9.0 in 1920 and 11.3 in 1919 or 20.47 per cent to the total deaths against 21.8 per cent in 1920 and 21.5 in 1919. The largest number of deaths were recorded in January, next in August, February, March and September. The mean ratio for the previous 5 years was 9.0.

*Diarrhoea and  
Dysentery.*

3,510 deaths were registered from this cause or 79 deaths more than in the previous year. The ratio is 6.7 per mille against 6.6 in 1920 and 7.4 in 1919. The mean ratio for the previous five years was 7.2.

*General Respi-  
ratory diseases  
excluding Tuber-  
cle of the lung.*

957 deaths were registered under this head, a decrease of 40 deaths to the previous year. The ratio is 1.8 per mille, the five year average being 2.2. The extent of the prevalence of this disease cannot be measured from the death reports only. These latter are made mostly by the lay public. It is as much probable that a large number of deaths registered under other bronchial diseases and pneumonia may be tubercular in origin. In the absence of medical certification of deaths, it is difficult to say whether the disease is really on the increase, but the increasing work at the Tuberculosis Institute shows that it should be so.

*Tuberculosis  
including Tuber-  
cle of the lung.*

1,971 to the total deaths were registered under the heading against 2,182 or 10.19 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 1,058 deaths were recorded among infants under one year of age against 1,253 in the previous year who were reported to have died of "convulsions".

*Diseases of the  
nervous system.*

The number of deaths certified by qualified medical men was 2,386 or 11.8 per cent of the total number of deaths in the city. Of these, 535 were certified by private medical practitioners and 1,851 were certified by public hospitals.

*Certified deaths.*

322 applications were received during the year for extracts of entries from the birth registers, 381 from the death registers. Out of these, the number of birth extracts granted was 199 and of death extracts 301. In 139 cases extracts were not granted as the parties failed to pay the fees. In 73 cases entries could not be found and the parties were informed accordingly. The fees collected during the year for such extracts amounted to Rs. 1,073-13-0.

*Extracts from  
birth and death  
registers.*

During the year 15,399 dead bodies excluding 1,136 still-births were buried and 4,869 were burnt. Lands for the erection of tombs were sold to 99 applicants and the amount realised by such sale was Rs. 805.

*Disposal of the  
dead and sale of  
land for tombs.*



### The Administration Report of the Port Health Officer.

*Incoming Vessels.*—499 vessels arrived here during the year from plague infected parts with 50,696 crews and 93,311 passengers against 495 vessels with 53,477 crews and 92,496 passengers of the previous year.

*Out-going vessels.*—246 vessels with 25,818 crews and 16,132 passengers were inspected and granted bills of health during the year against 278 vessels with 22,618 crews and 54,500 passengers of the previous year. The decrease in the number of passengers that left the port in the year under report is due to a less number of emigrants proceeding to the Straits.

*Epidemic and Infectious Diseases.*—2 cases of smallpox, 2 cases of chicken-pox, 2 cases of measles and one case of cholera were found in steamers that entered the harbour during the year under report. All these cases were sent to the Infectious diseases hospitals at Royapuram and Krishnampet for treatment. The necessary precautions were taken to disinfect the cabins and decks occupied by them.

The disinfection of bedding and clothing of deck passengers and crew landing and embarking from here is continued. The disinfection shed is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a nurse is employed for examining female passengers.

*Rats on Steamers.*—No unusual mortality was found on any of the vessels that entered and left the harbour during the year under report.

The Clayton apparatus was used once during the year for demonstration to the students of the Medical College, Madras.

## VACCINATION.

The city is divided into fifteen combined Medical Registration Vaccination districts each under a qualified Sub Assistant Surgeon called the Medical Registrar-Vaccinator. There were 2 female vaccinators and 31 assistant vaccinators. The female vaccinators worked in ghosha and muhammadan quarters.

Vaccine lymph for the operations was obtained from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

The total number of vaccinations performed during the year 1921 was 26,991 (17,099 males and 9,892 females) against 25,074 for the previous year.

The year was free from outbreak of smallpox in an epidemic form which generally makes a large addition to total vaccinations on account of revaccination of contacts. The number of attacks from smallpox was 569 against 315 in 1920. Of the total operations performed in the city, 26,215 cases were vaccinated by the Corporation staff and 776 reported by the Medical officer in charge of the Penitentiary. Of the former number 16,459 cases were primary vaccinations (16,500 in 1920) and 9,756 were re-vaccinations (7,772 in 1920). Of the total number of primary vaccinations 15,306 were performed at the depots and 1,153 outside and of these again 161 were domiciliary vaccinations performed on payment of fees, the remaining being cases performed in infected localities and in slum areas.

The Assistant Health Officers and Medical Registrar Vaccinators verified the results of vaccinations performed by them in 15,651 primary cases of which 14,144 were brought to the depots as required by the bylaw. Of the 15,651 primary cases verified 14,711 were successful and 940 unsuccessful, the percentage of success being 93.9 against 78.9 during 1920.

The Assistant Health Officers verified 9,065 cases. The percentage of successes in primary vaccinations and revaccinations of all cases verified including those reported by the Government Penitentiary, was 93.9 and 35.02 respectively, as against 78.9 and 34.9 in 1920.

Of the total number of primary vaccinations (16,459), 14,704 were among children under one year of age against 14,494 in the previous year. The percentage of success in the cases verified was 93.7 against 74.4 in the preceding year. Of 14,704 children vaccinated under one year of age 10,472 or 71.2 per cent were born in Madras and 4,232 in moffussal. The number of children under one year vaccinated was 27.9 per mille of population (census of 1921) compared with the same figure in 1920 and the number of them successfully vaccinated per mille was 24.9 against 20.3 in 1920.



The total number of births verified during the year was 16,252 against 15,536 in 1920. Of them, 3,066 or 18·8 per cent died during the year, 3,354 or 20·6 per cent were reported to have permanently left the city (for 1920 it was 3,018) and 308 were not traceable at the addresses given in the birth counterfoils in spite of special efforts made for a closer observation of city births. Of the remaining 9,524, the number vaccinated was 8,749 or 53·8 per cent of births verified. Vaccination was postponed in 745 cases against 810 in 1920. Of these, 184 were verified by medical practitioners and 370 by medical vaccinators and 191 had temporarily left the city. In the remaining 30 cases which were pending at the end of the year, the parents were warned to have the children vaccinated without delay. From enquiries instituted to find out the vaccinal history of 1,106 children born in the city but removed out of it before being vaccinated, it transpired that only 88 were reported to have been vaccinated outside the city.

Hospital births numbering 4,888 were verified during the year. Of these, 680 or 13·9 per cent were reported to have died, 944 or 19·3 per cent were reported to have been permanently removed from the city and 1,391 were not traceable at the addresses given in the birth counterfoils, leaving 1,873 available for vaccination. Of these, 1,723 were vaccinated during the year. Vaccination was postponed on medical certificates in 15 cases, 72 children found sick by the medical staff and 51 had temporarily left the city. Vaccination was pending in 12 cases. As usual the number of untraced cases was large which in many instances was due to insufficient and incorrect addresses furnished by the medical officers in charge of hospitals, the percentage of untraced in 1921 being 28·5 against 29·6 in 1920.

The statement on page 99 furnishes information as to the number of births verified by the vaccination staff during the year 1921 and the number of children vaccinated before they attained the age of one year.

Out of 26,991 cases vaccinated, 22,027 were Hindus, 1,971 Mahomedans, 2,827 Christians and 166 other religionists. The vaccination of other religionists was proportionately larger than that of any other class, the number vaccinated among them being 8·8 per cent of their population, whereas the percentage among Christians, Hindus and Mahomedans were 6·2, 5·1 and 3·7 respectively. These figures cannot however be taken for purposes of comparison on account of the large variations in population of the communities referred to.



Five hundred and sixty nine cases of smallpox were reported during the year as against 315 cases in the previous year. Of these, 328 or 57.6 per cent of the cases were treated in the two Infectious Diseases Hospitals of which 41 cases proved fatal. 207 cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Royapuram, and 121 in the Isolation Hospital, Krishnampet.

Accurate information is not always available from enquiries made with regard to the vaccinal condition of smallpox cases. A certain number of cases of smallpox are reported after death and the Sanitary Inspectors who usually conduct this enquiry have to depend upon the reports of the parent or relatives.

In judging the relative value of vaccination as a prophylactic against smallpox or as a means of reducing the virulence of the disease, much reliance could not be placed upon such vague and unverifiable information. Special attempts are being made to tabulate the information with regard to the vaccinal state of smallpox cases in the following form:—

Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack with number of successful marks visible.	Vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack with number of successful marks visible.	Never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
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Out of 328 cases of smallpox admitted in the two Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospitals in 1921, 142 cases proved fatal, the percentage of deaths amongst the vaccinated being 6.5 as against 32.5 amongst the unvaccinated.

There was no case of prosecution during the year for non-compliance with the bylaws under section 349 (26) of the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919.

The fees for primary vaccinations at private residences under bylaw No. 11 of the bylaws under section 349 (26) of the Act and for vaccination certificates issued, amounted to Rs. 307-8-0 which was credited to the Corporation.

The cost of registration and vaccination during the year was Rs. 37,364-4-5. Debiting half this amount to vaccination, the cost amounted to Rs. 18,682-2-2 and deducting from this amount the fees referred to in the previous paragraph, the expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 18,374-10-2 and the net cost of each successful vaccination was Rs. 1-1-9 as against Rs. 1-3-7 in the previous year. The decrease in cost is due to the greater percentage of success obtained in the cases vaccinated than in the previous year.





## SANITATION.

*Officers of Health Department.*—In accordance with G. O. No. 475 M. Misdated 1st April 1920 Rao Bahadur Dr. K. Raghavendra Rao, the present Health Officer, proceeded to England on combined leave for nine months from 3rd March 1921 to qualify himself for D. P. H. He returned to Madras about 10th November, and resumed charge of his office on 19th November, cancelling the unexpired portion of his combined leave. During the period of his absence Dr. C. Singaravelu Mudaliar officiated as Health Officer, having been recalled from leave. Dr. A. Muthukrishna Reddiar, B. A., M. B. & C. M. was appointed to act as the Third Asst. Health Officer in the leave arrangement.

*Administration.*—For administrative purposes, the city was re-distributed into two ranges from 1st April 1921 each under the immediate charge of an Asst. Health Officer, the North Range comprising 1st to 15th division, and the South Range 16th to 30th Division. The general conservancy work of the city which was under the direct supervision of the Health Officer till 19th November 1921, was separated from the general sanitation work and placed under the immediate charge of the Senior Asst. Health Officer under the direct control of the Commissioner. For looking after the general sanitary arrangements of the city there were 15 Sanitary Inspectors each assisted by a process server for a set of two divisions with the exception of 5th, 6th & 7th divisions and the 16th division; the 5th 6th & 7th divisions were taken as one for administrative purposes and they were in charge of a Sanitary Inspector, while the 16th being very extensive had solely a Sanitary Inspector for it. The Sanitary Inspectors (Sanitary section) continued to do the work as per details furnished in paragraph 198 of the Corporation Code, Volume I. The work done under the several items are briefly summarised as below:

*Water Supply.*—The supply of water at the various sources was examined periodically by the Director of King Institute, Guindy, and reports on the analysis are received by this office. The construction of additional filters referred to in the previous report was in progress during the year and arrangements were being made to start experimental chlorination of the Red Hills supply. Attempts were made to extend water supply to cherries and hutting grounds as far as possible.

*Latrines.*—The total number of public latrines conserved during the year was 153 of which 52 were of flush-out type, 33 were masonry and the rest were sanded ones.



The following latrines and urinals were constructed during the year.

- Latrines.*—(1) A latrine in Singara Garden Street, 2nd division, at a cost of Rs. 1,357.
- (2) A latrine in Sundaram Pillai Lane, (Purasawakam) 18th division, at a cost of Rs. 1 277.
- (3) A latrine in Sydenhams Road, 19th division, at a cost of Rs. 1,272 and
- (4) A latrine in Langs Garden Road, Pudupet, 20th division, at a cost of Rs. 847.

*Urinals* :—(1) Nattu Pillayar Coil Street.

- (2) Audiappa Naicken Street, junction of Anna Pillai Street.
- (3) Audiappa Naick Street junction of Narayana Mudali Street.
- (4) China Bazaar Road near Flower Bazaar Police Station.
- (5) Wall Tax Road junction of China Bazaar Road.
- (6) Triplicare High Road junction of Mufta-runissa Begum Street.
- (7) Ellis Road, junction of Nallathanby Chetty Street, and
- (8) Peters Road, junction of Jani Jahan Khan Bahadur Street.

*Building Regulations*:—Plans accompanying applications for erection, re-erection and repairs to buildings were generally received in the Works Department and the Sanitary regulations pertaining to buildings are enforced by that Department in all cases excepting those that require the special attention of the Health Department. These regulations are embodied in a set of building bye-laws which the building Overseers apply as much as the Sanitary Inspectors. In cases however where the staff of the Health Department find during their inspection that an insanitary house is under construction the plan concerned is called for from the Works Department and scrutinized, and necessary advice offered.

*Control over waters etc*:—Under Section 267 of the Act, 8 cases were prosecuted during the year, 5 convicted, and 3 withdrawn. In many instances the cases prosecuted by the Sanitary Inspectors became futile in consequence of the defaulters furnishing incorrect addresses, just escaping punishment from prosecution. To effectively control fishing in Cooum, the aid of the Commissioner of Police has been sought for to direct the constables on duty to bring to book the

defaulters and put a stop to the nuisance arising out of fishing. It may however be pointed out here that reclamation with crude rubbish against which so much was written in the report for 1920 is still being continued in a number of places under the conservancy section.

*Abandoned lands, Untrimmed edges etc.*—Sections 269 to 271.—27 notices under these sections were served of which 18 were complied with after prosecution and 8 were convicted. Owing to the absence of the defaulter 1 case was pending.

*Insanitary Buildings*—Sections 272 to 277:—As usual house inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, during the year under report with a view to rectifying sanitary defects. In 228 cases prosecutions were instituted; in 133 cases they were complied with & 76 cases convicted with a fine of Rs. 274-8-0 and the rest of the cases were withdrawn. The causes that led to the withdrawal or cancellation of the notices referred to are due to either (1) death of parties or (2) change of ownership.

*Cherries & Hutting Grounds.*—The Corporation have appointed a Committee to inspect the cherries and hutting grounds with a view to improve the sanitary conditions of these places by the erection of latrines, water taps & bathing places. A cheri register is maintained by the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors & the defects noticed are reported periodically for necessary action to be taken thereon.

*Cattle-yards & Cowsheds etc.*—Section 287.—During the year under report there were 717 cattle-yards in the city owned by private individuals. In 20 cases unconditional licenses were issued and licenses subject to carrying out of certain sanitary improvements within a specified time were granted in 674 cases, while the remaining cases were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Prosecutions were instituted in 230 cases for not complying with the conditions of the license. In 72 cases the parties were convicted and fined Rs. 233-1-0 and 151 cases were withdrawn.

The model cattle-yard at Basin Bridge continued to be maintained efficiently. In addition to the milch cattle that remained at the beginning of the year 103 milch cattle including cows and she-buffalows were housed therein during the year, and 122 were taken away or sold leaving 173 at the close of the year; the amount collected by way of rent for rooms for storage of fodder etc was Rs. 568-8-0.

In view of the large numbers of cowsheds located in the congested parts of Chintadripet and Triplicane it is highly desirable that in the interests of public



health model cattle-yards enough to accommodate about a hundred animals are constructed by the Corporation in these localities.

Due to the strenuous efforts of the sanitary staff, picketting of cattle in streets, was greatly minimised, and in many cases the assistance of the police was sought for.

*Stables—Section 282.*—120 applications were received for licensing of hack stables; of these 3 were refused, 4 were granted unconditional and 110 conditional licenses, the remaining 3 pending disposal at the close of the year. Prosecutions were instituted in 462 cases and in 289 cases the parties were convicted and fined, the amount of fine collected being Rs. 967-6-0.

In regard to certain stables in Post Office Street, which are used as dwelling places also by syces, the owners thereof have been served with notices and the matter is before the Standing Committee (Health).

*Cart Stand.*—The Elephant Gatecartstand is the only one managed departmentally. The right of collecting rents and fees from the cartstand and the bazaars attached thereto was sold in auction for Rs. 7,800 for the official year 1921-22 as against Rs. 9,100 for 1920-21. The highest bid in the previous year was due to competition among bidders and though the auction was resold thrice better bid for the year under report was not obtained owing to a clique among bidders. Much difficulty was experienced in the matter of collection of instalments from the contractor and it was even considered whether it would not be advisable to undertake the collection departmentally by the Revenue Department for the year 1922-23.

*Industries and factories.—Sections 237 to 289*—The places where dangerous and offensive trades were carried on, viz: wash-houses, skin godowns, bone stores etc, were continued to be effectively supervised and controlled by the sanitary staff and the sanitary conditions of these places were consequently greatly improved.

*Brick and Lime kilns.*—In addition to the Government Brick Kiln in Poonamallee High Road there were 18 Brick Kilns, almost all the Kilns being scattered in the outlying divisions of the city. There were 28 lime kilns and these were similarly situated. As the smoke emanating from these kilns are injurious to the surroundings of the locality, strenuous efforts are taken to locate these kilns as far away from human habitation as possible. The Government Brick Kiln in Poonamallee High Road still exists but the manufacture of bricks has been stopped.

The fumes and dust arising from the lime-kilns here are really very irritating and are bound to cause great inconvenience and discomfort to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood.



*Oil Mills.*—144 applications were received during the year for licensing of oil mills of which 22 were granted unconditional licenses and conditional licenses in 118 cases while 4 were refused on sanitary grounds. These mills are situated more or less in the midst of residential quarters and the nuisance caused to the surrounding locality by the noise produced by the working of the mills can more easily be imagined than described. As a step towards putting down this nuisance it was proposed to shift first the Triplicane oil mills to the land in Lloyds Road between Buckingham Canal and Barber's Bridge Road, 28th division, but the proposal is pending for want of funds.

Applications were received for four oil power mills and conditional licenses were granted in all the four cases.

*Paddy boiling.*—Of the 329 applications received during the year for licensing of paddy boiling places, conditional licenses were granted in 209 cases and in 120 cases unconditional licenses. This business is at present restricted to certain parts of Madras, viz: Tondiarpet, Perambur and Purasawakam. From a comparison made with the previous report, it will be seen that all possible steps were taken to limit the number of licenses for paddy boiling houses as the proximity of house latrine to the paddy boiling places and the existence of pot wells therein and the want of pipe water supply in such houses lead to insanitation in the process of paddy boiling.

*Aerated water factories.*—There were 31 applications received during the year of which 4 were granted unconditional licenses while the remaining 27 conditional licenses which demanded sanitary improvements within a specified time. Frequent and vigilant inspections were made during the year by the sanitary staff with a view to avoid as far as possible sale of impure and unwholesome water. Entire improvement in this direction cannot be achieved unless and until the proposed Chemical and Bacteriological laboratory is established and worked.

*Bake-houses.*—There were 63 bake-houses in the City. Of these 8 were granted unconditional licenses while in 55 cases licenses were granted subject to the fulfilment of sanitary conditions. As one of the conditions of the license, it is quite essential that the employees of the bake houses should produce health certificates from a Registered Medical Practitioner. It is also a condition that chewing betel nut or tobacco or spitting on the floor or otherwise fouling the place is completely avoided by bakers while at work; the sanitary staff inspected these bakeries regularly and systematically.

*Sweet-meat bazaars and coffee hotels.*—261 applications were received during the year of which 5 were rejected. Licenses were granted unconditionally in 30 cases, while 226 cases were granted licenses subject to certain conditions. In majority of the cases it was found that these bazaars



where sweet-meats were manufactured were also used as dwelling places and necessary steps were taken as far as possible to avoid places where sweetmeats were prepared, being used as dwelling places as well. It could not be said that the sweets and the articles prepared at the sweet-meat bazaars and coffee hotels are pure and unadulterated. A great difficulty is experienced in getting glass cases put up; and even where they are, a wide gap is left on one side with the result that flies and dust do get access. In some cases glass panes are broken. Legal enactments alone cannot be expected to achieve wholesome results in such cases where individual effort and good will are absolutely needed for the protection of food articles from contamination. The bylaws framed in respect of premises where articles of food are made and stored, were prepared and are under consideration of Government.

*Ice factories.*—There were only two Ice factories in the city run by private individuals. Conditional licenses were granted in both the cases.

*Dhobikhana.*—There are two dhobikhanas in the city maintained by the Corporation, one at Chetput and the other at Robinson Park each being supervised by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector in regard to sanitary arrangements of the same. The collection of rents and fees from the dhobies of the Chetput Dhobikhana was transferred to the Revenue Department during the early part of the year 1921. As the two dhobikhanas are quite inadequate to meet the demands of the city, Government has been requested for making over to the Corporation the big plot of Government land situated opposite to Purasawakam Pumping station for construction of a dhobikhana for the district covered by Perambur, Chulai, Purasawakam and Vepery and the matter is under consideration of Government.

Under Section 287 of the Act, 97 applications from dhobies were received during the year of which 2 were rejected, 30 were granted unconditional licenses and 66 conditional.

*Bathing fountains.*—In addition to the existing fountains in the city, 7 new bathing fountains were constructed in the places noted below, where their need was much felt thus improving the sanitary condition of the locality.

- (1) A bathing fountain with four taps in Malayappen Street, 10th division.
- (2) A bathing fountain with two taps in Audiappa Naick Street, 13th division.
- (3) A bathing fountain with 4 taps in Chucklers' Hutting ground, Krishnampet, 28th division.
- (4) A bathing fountain with four taps in Mylapore Burial ground, 28th division.
- (5) A bathing fountain with one tap in Madava Perumal Coil Street, in 28th Division.



(6) A bathing fountain with four taps in Bheemanpet Village, 29th division, and,

(7) A bathing fountain with 8 taps in Linghi Chetty Street, 7th division.

*Slaughter Houses.*—In the slaughter houses maintained by the Corporation in Gantz Road, sheep, goats and cattle are slaughtered and pigs at the Pen at DeMellows Road. The Superintendent of Slaughter Houses with an assistant is in immediate charge of the slaughter houses. The number of sheep and goats slaughtered during the year was 370,501 and the number of cattle was 16,683 and pigs 1,673. The seven small bullock vans and the seven motor vans continued to work, but owing to their going out of order now and then much difficulty was experienced in the distribution of carcasses etc, to the various markets and stalls within the city. It is proposed to replace the old motor vans by new ones. The total amount collected by way of fees for vans and baskets amounted to Rs. 4,073-4-6; the right of collecting rents and fees for the use of slaughter houses was as usual leased out and the total fees under the various heads including that of delivery of carcasses and removal of blood amounted to Rs. 80,393-4-6 for the year 1921-22. During the year permission was granted free for the slaughtering of sheep, goats, cattle and pigs in private houses on occasions of religious ceremonies and the number so slaughtered was 8 cows, 1334 sheep or goats and 4 pigs. During festive occasions 1,407 sheep were slaughtered by private parties at their residences and the amount collected at 2 as per head slaughtered was Rs. 175-14-0. To avoid sick animals being slaughtered for food, it was proposed to establish a sheep and cattle pen where sheep and goats brought for slaughter should be inspected and passed for slaughter and the proposal is under consideration. To ensure early and easy obtaining of meat for the southern and northern parts of the city proposals for the construction of additional slaughter houses were under consideration at the close of the year under report.

*Illicit slaughtering.*—The sanitary staff continued to inspect markets and meat stalls with a view to detect cases of illicit slaughter. There were applications from butchers from places outside the municipal limits for permission to bring the meat for sale in the city and they were told that there would be no objection to their doing so, provided the carcasses for sale were made to bear the stamp of the mofussil municipality.

*Milk trade.*—Under section 299 of the Act, it devolves on the sanitary staff to regulate the milk trade within the city and to issue licenses. Bye-laws



relating to this are under consideration and only after their sanction, adulteration of milk could be prevented. The Chemical laboratory is a *sine qua non* for the efficient control of the water supply in the city.

*Markets, public and private, butchers' shops etc.*—The Moore market and the Smithfield market are the only two public markets within the city. The right of collecting rents and fees from the latter was as usual leased for the year 1921-22 and the highest bid amounted to Rs. 2,450. The collection of rent from the Moore Market was, as usual, done by the Revenue Department.

These two markets were kept in a sanitary condition during the year.

There were 44 licensed private markets in the city and the amount collected by way of license fees was Rs. 4,100 during the year.

Conditional licenses were granted to all the 42 markets and the Sanitary Inspectors inspected the markets to avoid overcrowding of stalls and to prevent occupation of gang ways.

*Vegetable markets.*—In addition to the three vegetable markets in the city, viz: Macdonald market in the 7th division, Kothwal market in the 8th Division, and the Bashyam Iyengar market in the 29th division, proposals were made to construct as many vegetable markets in suitable places in the city and the matter is engaging the attention of the Development Committee of the Corporation. To prevent the sale of vegetables on the sides in Rasappa Chetty Street and in Wall Tax Road it was proposed to install a market in Wall-Tax Road near the cart-stand.

*Inspection of places for sale of articles of food etc.*—(Sections 311 to 317)—This work also forms one of the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors. It cannot be believed that there could be under the existing conditions in the absence of sufficient statutory powers, much of control at goods stations. In fact, early experience has been that the two food inspectors once employed rendered little or no useful service for the Corporation in the absence of elaborate statutory powers.

The Divisional Sanitary Inspectors have been and are taking action under Sections 311-315 of the Act.

Laboratory articles have been obtained from Messrs Baird & Tatlock & Co. Ltd., London, and after erection of a gas plant the installation of a laboratory will be complete. The matter is still pending the decision of the Corporation

*Disposal of the dead.* During the year under report, 87 licenses have been issued to Vettiyan or grave diggers at the various burial grounds in the city, the amount thus collected at Re. 1 per grave digger was Rs. 87. There were general complaints from the public in regard to the exorbitant price for cowdung cakes, firewood etc., demanded by Vettiyan attached to burial and burning grounds. To avoid such complaints and to systematise the sale of cow-dung cakes, firewood etc., a data was fixed, to be tried as an experimental measure at Washermanpet Burial Ground. The system has been found a success and is being extended to the other burial and burning grounds of the city as well. To improve the conditions of the burial and burning grounds it was resolved at an adjourned general meeting of the Council held on 21st October 1921 that the Health Committee be requested to submit proposals for effecting necessary improvements including facilities for bathing in the various cremation grounds in the city and the matter is receiving the attention of the Committee.

*Disinfectants :—*Hycol was the disinfectant contracted for during the year with Messrs. Alex Hussam & Co., Ltd., Madras. The stuff was very sparingly used, and while Chloreid powder that was also in stock was so rarely used in spite of several circulars, and until in fact some quantity of it deteriorated in quality.

*Lethal Chamber.*—In the two Lethal Chambers set apart for the destruction of stray dogs, 4 560 dogs, 4 056 bitches and 15 pups were caught and taken to the chambers for destruction during the year, inclusive of 207 dogs and 196 bitches that remained at the beginning of the year. The dogs are usually retained for 3 days so as to give an opportunity to the owners for claiming them. Of the number caught 424 dogs and 204 bitches were claimed back and 3,925 dogs, 3,663 bitches and 15 pups were killed during the year leaving a balance of 211 dogs, 189 bitches at the commencement of the year 1922. The amount recovered from the owners by way of feeding charges of the dogs while in dogs-house was Rs. 175-12-3.

*The Zoo.*—Owing to the retirement from May 1921 of Mr. Nicholas, the License Officer under whose direct control, the People's Park and the Zoo were placed, the supervision of the Zoo was transferred to the Health Officer while that of the People's Park to the Engineer. A report on the working of the Zoo and the expenditure incurred on that behalf is embodied in the Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1921-22.

*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—In addition to the 6 dispensaries maintained by the Corporation at the beginning of the year, another dispensary was opened about June 1921 for Vannia Teynampet where the need was much felt. As these



Corporation dispensaries are of immense help to the public, both rich and poor, the Council was pleased to sanction a further allotment for opening in the succeeding year a dispensary where it is much required.

A concise report on the working of the two Contagious Diseases Hospitals and those of the seven dispensaries is given as hereunder:—

*Infectious Diseases Hospitals*:—There are two hospitals for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases in the city, one situated at Royapuram and the other at Krishnampet. Each hospital is in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon with a staff consisting of two nurses, a compounder and the necessary attendants. The number of beds available is 60 in the Krishnampet Hospital and 80 in the one at Royapuram, but in times of epidemics, we are obliged to make provision for more beds even to the extent of overcrowding patients. The average daily number treated in these hospitals is 11·2

At times, especially when children are admitted, one or two contacts also are taken in for purposes of segregation and observation.

The following table shows the total number of admissions etc. during the year in each hospital and the chief diseases-treated as compared with the preceding year:—

Name of Diseases.	Krishnampet Hospital.						Royapuram Hospital.						Remarks.
	1921			1920			1921			1920			
	Total No. admitted.	Total died.	Death rate.	Total No. admitted.	Total died.	Death rate.	Total No. admitted.	Total died.	Death rate.	Total No. admitted.	Total died.	Death rate.	
Cholera ...	45	21	46.7	32	7	21.8	81	25	30.8	17	5	27.7	
Small-Pox ...	121	16	13.2	75	9	12.0	193	29	14.08	110	18	16.3	
Chicken-Pox.	88	...	...	74	...	...	33	...	...	36	...	...	
Measles ...	26	...	...	63	...	...	8	...	...	20	...	...	
Plague ...	4	3	75.0	8	6	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza ...	15	1	6.7	17	1	5.8	2	...	...	9	...	...	
Dysentery ....	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea ...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pneumonia ...	6	2	33.3	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	25.0	
Mumps ...	8	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	
All other diseases ....	8	...	...	15	2	13.3	52	...	...	33	5	15.15	
Tetanus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	329	43	13.07	296	27	9.12	374	54	...	235	29	...	

*Improvement to buildings:*—During the year under report, a masonry platform similar to those in existence at Chetput Dhobykhana was constructed at the Krishnampet Hospital for the use of the dhoby working there. Besides, two rooms for servants attached to the hospital were erected in continuation of the existing servants' quarters. The situation of these hospitals cannot be said to be ideal and the construction of the new up-to-date hospital is not materialized yet. The Krishnampet Hospital needs however early extension. This hospital is under telephonic communication and there is further a motor ambulance for conveying cases of infectious diseases to the hospitals, for which no charge is levied.



*Corporation Dispensaries.*—In addition to the already existing Corporation free dispensaries at the various parts of the city viz., at Washermanpet, George Town, Vepery, Kilpauk, Chintadripet and Triplicane, the Corporation at the instance of M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur (now Diwan Bahadur) G. Narayanaswami Chettiar Avargal sanctioned the installation of an additional dispensary and it was opened at Vannia Teynampet during June 1921. Each dispensary is in charge of a Sub. Assistant Surgeon with the necessary attendants. As the Corporation proposed to appoint its own Sub Assistant Surgeons to the dispensaries at Washermanpet, Chintadripet and Vepery, the Sub Assistant Surgeons lent by Government to the Corporation to these dispensaries were taken back to Government service on 1st August 1921. The following table shows the total number of patients treated during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Name of Dispensary.	Total No. of cases treated.		Minor operations performed.		Remarks.
	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	
Washermanpet*	36,659	34,587	1,159	1,111	The Office of the Medical Registrar-Vaccinator also is held in this building.
George Town	38,474	28,383	619	540	
Vepery (Baliah Naidu Dispensary)*	37,626	40,401	1,729	1,361	Do
Chintadripet*	40,066	36,468	1,220	1,083	Do.
Kilpauk*	14,528	8,586	341	192	Do.
Triplicane	23,664	16,050	1,085	784	Do.
Teynampet	10,400	...	152	...	

*N.B.*—The dispensaries marked with asterisk are located in buildings vested in the Corporation, while the rest are in buildings rented for the purpose.

These dispensaries are very popular institutions and afford medical relief to a large number of people in and about their respective location. The diseases ordinarily treated are fevers especially Malaria, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Pyrexia of uncertain origin, diseases of the ear, diseases of the skin, Influenza, Ulcers, etc., Minor surgical assistance is also rendered. The number of cases of fever treated in Washermanpet and George Town dispensaries is comparatively large, and more than 60 per cent of these have had a palpable spleen—an index of these parts of the town continuing to be endemic spots of Malaria. The largest average daily attendance is at Chintadripet Dispensary, possibly on account of the large number of poorer residents in this area and in the neighbouring locality.

A brief summary of the work done by the various institutions and organizations as reported by them referred to in the list attached to G. O. No. 653 P. H. Mis. dated 10th June 1921.

**The Madras Council of Social Service.**—This organisation is in charge of slum areas or Cheries and maintains Day and Night Schools and Co-operative Societies. Medical relief to the people in the slums is as far as possible afforded and weekly lectures delivered on health subjects. In addition to these functions, the objects of this organisation are to train social workers for the city and to hold conferences for social workers annually with a view to discuss social problems. A brief summary of the social work carried out by the various institutions affiliated to the Madras Council of Social Service is given below:—

(a) *The Health Brigade*:—The object of this Brigade is to impart instructions to the people in Vernacular language in regard to hygiene, sanitation, and the cause and prevention of contagious diseases by holding health exhibitions in Madras and organising lectures. This brigade is in charge of Big Paracheri, George Town and Konditope cherries and the sanitary needs of the localities are looked after.

(b) *The Triplicane Sociological Brotherhood*:—The chief purpose is to study social problems and render social service. The main activities are (1) Maintenance of a night school in Parthasarathy Kuppam, Triplicane (2) Sanitation work through a Sanitary Committee by visiting streets and lanes of Triplicane and (3) Temperance Propaganda. It is also the idea of this Brotherhood to start a workman's Institute in Parthasarathy Kuppam.

(c) *The Madras Temperance League*:—The object of this league is to promote unity and co-operation among the various temperance organisations in the cause of temperance work, by giving lectures, distribution of temperance literature, etc.

(d) *The Depressed Classes Mission Society*:—The members of this Society visit cherries in general and specially Vyasarpady cheri where a day and night school is maintained.

**Rao Bahadur Cunnan Chettiar's feeding Home For Infants**:—This institution continues to be situated in South Mada Street, Triplicane, and supplies milk to all classes of poor infants of nine months and below.

**St. John's Ambulance Association**:—The duties and functions of this association are recorded in the Health report of the year 1920 and no additional function or work of a novel nature was done during the year.



**United Free Church Mission Rainy Hospital:**—This institution renders valuable help to pregnant women and treatment of puerperal septic cases that attend the hospital.

**Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam Managing Committee:**—The Devasthanam maintains an Ayurvedic Dispensary in George Town where free medical help is rendered to all Hindus who resort to it. The total number that attended the dispensary during the year was 59,025, of which 28,437 were new cases.

**Chengalraya Naicker's Technical and Industrial Institute and Orphanage, Vepery:**—An Ayurvedic Dispensary is maintained by this institute where medical help is rendered, free to all patients irrespective of caste or creed.

**Calavala Cunnan Chettiar's Free Ayurvedic Dispensary:**—This dispensary is situated at the southern end of Tholasingaperumal Coil Street, Triplicane, and it renders free medical aid to all classes of people that attend. The total number of patients treated was 113,124 with a daily average of 310, the expenditure on establishment and medical charges being Rs. 6,418-7-6. The Madras Corporation contributed this year Rs. 100 to this dispensary as usual.

**The Ramakrishna Mission Students Home, Mylapore:**—In this institution, about 100 poor students receive free boarding and lodging. A medical ward with provision for 12 beds is attached to the Home and it is mainly intended for its students. The Home maintains a dispensary of its own wherein poor people of the surrounding locality also, are rendered free medical aid. Lectures on health and sanitary subjects are now and then delivered.

**The Madras Society for the Protection of Children:**—The aims and objects of this society are clearly defined in the Health Report for 1920.

The total number of boys and girls rescued during the year, through various agencies was 63.

The strength of the society stood at 82 as against 73 in 1920. The amount of subscriptions and donations received from the public during the year was Rs. 4,494-8-0 as against Rs. 2,200-8-0 in the previous year.

The amount expended during the year was Rs. 5629-11-8 as against Rs. 5,720-11-11 during 1920; the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,799-15-11 as against a debit balance of Rs. 36-12-5 at the end of 1920.

The number of children in the Society's Home at the end of the year was 45.

The Madras Corporation pays a grant and it was increased from Rs. 250 to 600 for the year 1921-22.

**Friend-in-need Society** :—The Society renders necessary help for the deserving poor of the Europeans and Eurasian Christians of every denomination by providing them with an Asylum in the Friend-in-need Society's Home, wherein aged, infirm, and destitute are lodged, clothed and supplied with the necessaries for health and comfort.

**Poor School's Society** :—This Society has been affiliated to the Madras Council of Social Service and the objects and aims of this latter organisation are defined clearly above.

**San Thome Dispensary** :—This dispensary renders medical aid to the general public, irrespective of caste or creed. It has been so useful for the past 48 years. It is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a qualified Compounder. During the year under report, the total number of cases treated was 6706.

**Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in-Hospital, Madras** :—The Superintendent of the Institution has forwarded a copy of the Annual Clinical Report for 1921. The Report comprises statistical details presented in tabular forms.

The number of cases treated during the year was as shown hereunder:—

#### Obstetric.

Remained from previous year	....	....	33
Delivered in hospital (including abortions)	...	...	1515
Delivered on the way to hospital	...	....	9
Total			1557

#### Diseases of pregnancy and Gynaecological cases.

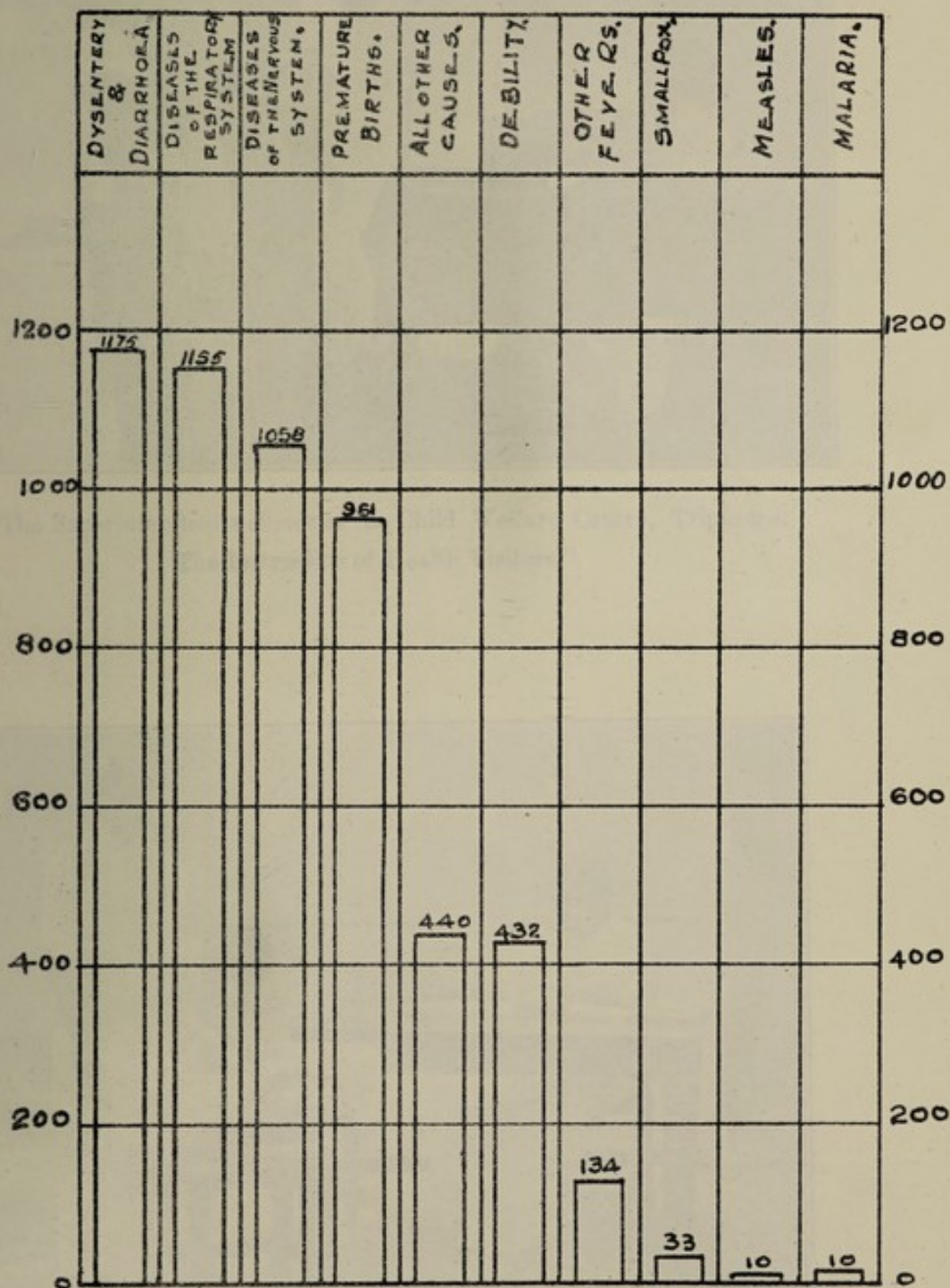
Remained from previous year	...	...	5
Admitted	....	...	535
Total			540
Grand Total			2097

The following institutions viz., (1) The North Madras Branch Health Association and (2) The Madras and Chingleput District Boys Scouts Association have not furnished their reports in spite of reminders.





# CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS 1921



Reg. No. 255  
Copies. 600

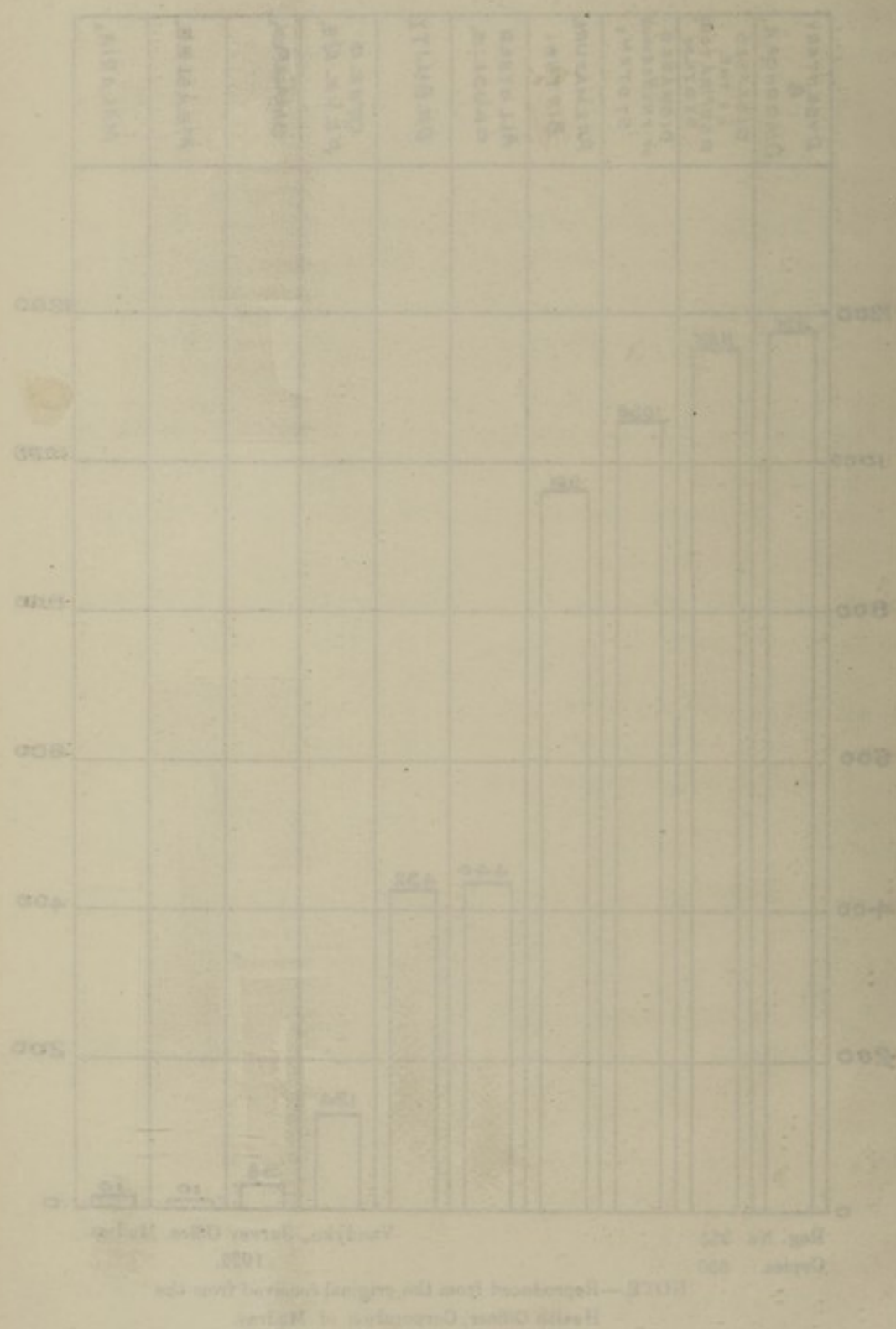
Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.  
1922.

NOTE.—Reproduced from the original received from the  
Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.



# CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS

## 1921



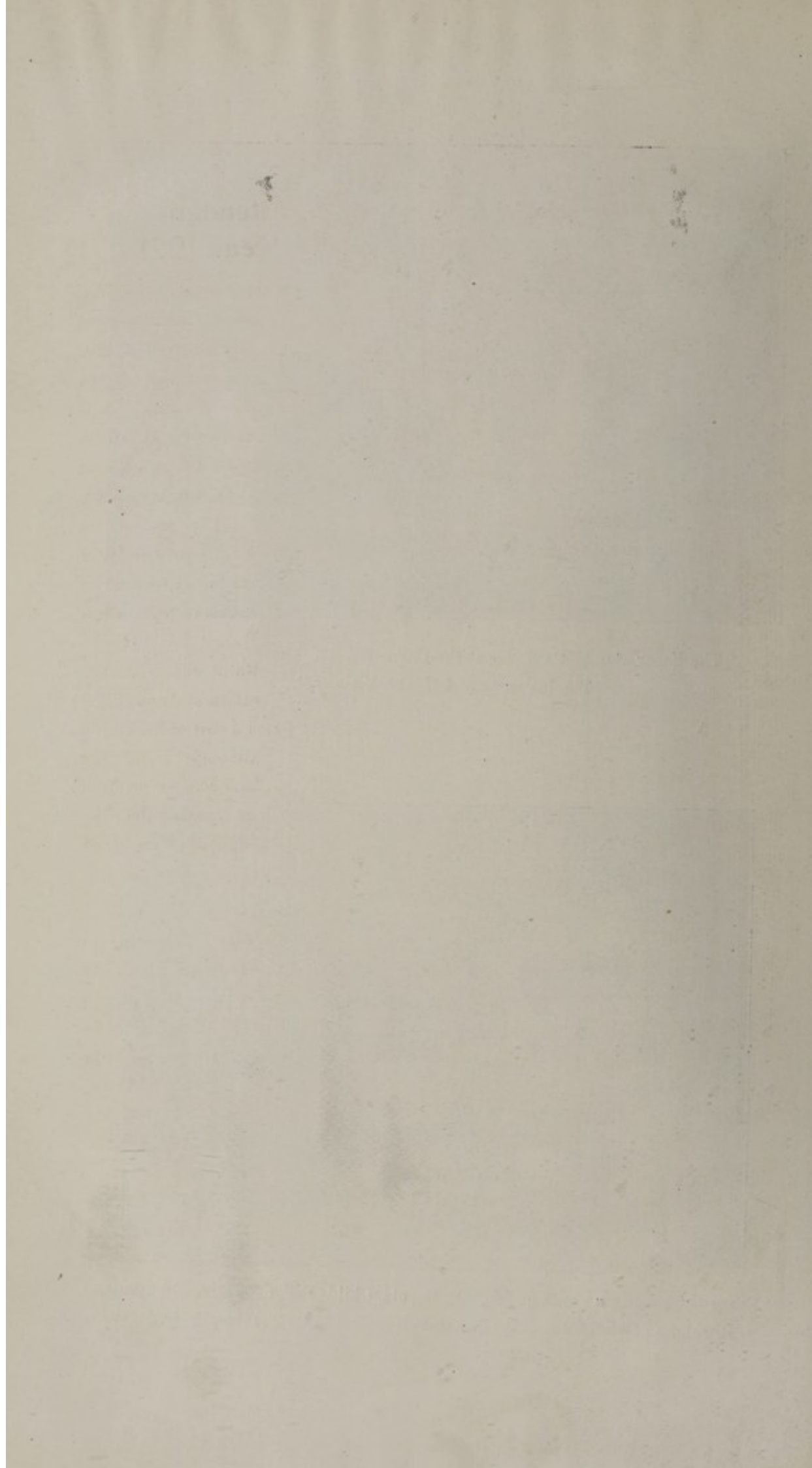


"The Superintendent's clinics at the Child Welfare Centre, Triplicane.  
The Instruction of Health Visitors."



"Every baby receiving milk at the Milk Depots, Child Welfare Centre, Triplicane,  
is weighed fortnightly. The necessary increase in milk is then made."





## Annual Report of the Superintendent Child Welfare Scheme for the year 1921.

**Review.**—The year under review is one of great importance to the Child Welfare Scheme, since on the 16th of March 1921 the scheme, which was started as a temporary and experimental measure in September 1917, for a period of three years, was made a permanent institution of the Corporation, an act which bears ample testimony to the civic wisdom and far sighted policy of the Councillors, who took this great step to advance the welfare of the women and children of the City. The Scheme was first carried on in only a very limited area of the city, e.g., the old 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th divisions. Since the work here was found to grow very popular, and to meet a real need of the mothers and children of the locality, new centres were opened in Washermanpet and Purasawakam, in May 1919 and October 1919 respectively. These centres served the new Municipal Divisions Nos. 1 to 4 and 16 to 21. Owing to financial difficulties, the Corporation was unable to open a new centre in George Town, which was already sanctioned in the Budget for 1920-21. Owing to difficulties of obtaining suitable houses in George Town, it was decided to have our own building on a plot of land belonging to the Corporation in Anna Pillai Street. The building of this centre in George Town, for which a cost of Rs. 20,000 had been sanctioned in 1920 was not undertaken either. Although it did not happen during the year under review, it may not be out of place here to mention that the long-looked-for centre in George Town was opened in a rented building on the 17th May 1922. That the activities of the Child Welfare Scheme were much wanted in George Town is shown by the fact, that even during the first two months of its existence, nearly two hundred cases were conducted.

No new appointments to the staff were made in the year 1921, owing to the resolution of the Council that the expenses of the previous year were not to be exceeded in 1921. Miss. Kelandavelu, and Mrs. Rodrigues continued to be in charge of the Purasawakam and Washermanpet Centres respectively, and Health Visitor Gopi Bai, Resident Health Visitor in Triplicane Centre. I continued to be in medical charge of this centre till 5-1-1922 when Mrs. Fereiro, Lady Apothecary, was appointed. This step was found very necessary to efficiently cope with the rapidly growing work of the scheme in general, and of the Triplicane Centre in particular, which being the largest of all the centres, needed more than over a full-timed medical woman to be in charge. The appointment of Mrs. Ferieiro was effected out of the savings of the scheme during the year, and entailed, in obedience to the resolution of the Council, no additional expenditure to the Corporation. This measure relieved me to a great extent for more efficient supervision and general working of the Scheme. The total number of infants (with, of course, their



mothers) in the care of the Child Welfare Scheme, for supervision during the first year of their life, during the year 1921 was 4,112 as against 5,823 in 1920 and 1,173 in 1919. Of these 4,112 births, delivery had been conducted in 3,050 by the staff of the Scheme, 256 were taken to the Hospital by the staff for various complications and 796 had been brought to us on account of complications, or for general oversight, after the barber woman had first conducted labour. The number of cases for each of the centres is as follows:

Triplicane	...	1846	as against 1709 in 1920
Washermenpet	...	1250	„ 1053 „
Purasawakam	...	1016	„ 1066 „

The mill riots in the working area of the Purasawakam Centre during September 1921, necessitated the closing of the centre for the short period of eight days. This course had to be adopted because of the danger to which nurses were exposed in their rickshaws during the street affrays which were only too common then. It is worthy of note, and speaks for the popularity of the child welfare nurse, that more than once men from among the people involved in the riots volunteered to escort a timid nurse, and her still more frightened rickshaw man through a disturbed area to a woman in distress. I have myself personally paid visits to women, wives of mill labourers, in those times, and met with no trouble at all. The dispensaries opened in the centres have grown very popular indeed. Only children under 12 years of age and nursing and expectant mothers are treated in these. A total of 14 774 new cases were admitted during the year (as against 10636 in 1920) of which 5474 were infants, 2533 were children under 5 years, 1203 children under 12, and 5564, expectant and nursing mothers.

**Comparison of Infantile Mortality Rates.**—The infantile mortality rate for the city for 1920 is 279.3 per mille as against 355.2 in 1918 and 329 in 1919. The rate for infants in the care of the Child Welfare Scheme is markedly lower, viz, 173.7 per mille, the rate for the working area of the scheme being 261.2. A word must be mentioned regarding the mortality rates of the different centres. While Washermanpet (a locality in which a great many poor people live under very insanitary conditions, e. g. Tannevelly Settlement) the rate is 226.9 per mille; in Purasawakam (where the inhabitants are more enlightened) it is 169, in Triplicane it is only 137.9 for infants in the care of the Child Welfare Scheme. “What can possibly be the reason for this large difference when work is carried on in all these areas on the same lines” more than one reader may be tempted to ask. The reason is not far to seek, for Table 6 shows that while 22 and 14 children died in Washermanpet and Purasawakam respectively, of malnutrition, none died of malnutrition in Triplicane.



**Milk Depot.**—Triplicane has been running a milk depot since October 1919. Malnutrition without doubt is the chief cause of the larger number of deaths from all other causes in both Washermanpet and Purasawakam Centres. The infantile mortality rate for infants in the care of the Child Welfare Scheme, Triplicane, during 1919 i.e., when there was no milk depot, was 231.9. Can we have better proof of the great need there is for the better feeding of infants in this city? I have no doubt child welfare workers all the world over have wished as I have often wished that the Municipalities would rather cut down their grants for drugs for child welfare institutions than refuse to sanction the much-needed milk depot in the centre. A certain proportion of mothers is bound to be physically unfit to nurse their infants; some infants taken on our registers are motherless. 195 infants out of a total of 1846 were supplied with milk in 1921—a proportion of 10.1 per cent—by no means too large. Steps are being taken for the provision of milk in Washermanpet and Purasawakam Centres.

**The Health of our Mothers.**—Talking of the death-rate and damage rate among infants, leads us naturally to think of the state of health of mothers in this city. Out of a total of 1,324 cases of labour conducted by the Triplicane Centre staff in 1920, 72 were still-born, 74 died during the first 10 days after birth. Out of the remaining 1,178 babies, 61 died during the first year of their life from various causes such as Pneumonia, Influenza etc., (Statement VI). More than twice as many babies therefore died before birth, and during the first ten days as after. In Washermanpet and Purasawakam, the number of deaths before birth, and during the first ten days, is just as high, although a great many deaths have also occurred during the later months, due to malnutrition and its ill-effects, i.e., susceptibility to all diseases as I have already pointed out. The figures for Triplicane centre therefore show more clearly how very low is the general standard of maternal health. Only infants inheriting a good amount of vitality can hope to survive the first few months of a new and difficult existence. But with so many of our mothers living in airless, sunless rooms, provided with one meal a day, as in a majority of cases, it is no wonder that our infantile death rate is so high. This rate would be more than halved, if the infants dying before birth, and during the first few days of their lives could be saved. And saved they may be, but only through the increased health and strength of their mothers. This is a large question; the social worker and the child welfare worker, the patriot and the statesman, all need to join hands to solve the problem.

**The work of the Health Visitors.**—Three trained health visitors and five probationary health visitors employed on the staff of the scheme in 1920 continued to work also in 1921. According to the resolution of the Corporation mentioned above, the number on the staff could not be increased although the growing number of infants and mothers on the visiting list demanded employment of extra staff. The



maximum number of houses that may be assigned to each health visitor according to the standard laid down by the Ministry of Health for England and Wales is 400. In Purasawalkam and Washermanpet centres, this number was stretched to 500 per health visitor, and in Triplicane it was stretched to nearly 600 per health visitor, these same health visitors each taking her turn daily either to assist me in the morning dispensary in the Triplicane centre, where the average daily attendance was 52, or to run the dispensary entirely by herself on days I inspected the other centres. An effort—but necessarily feeble owing to the great amount of work it involved—was made during the year to take on to the health visitors' visiting list, all infants born in the area of our work. This is but right. For there seems to be no good reason why the infant at whose birth we were called to attend, in No. 22 X street should be privileged to receive monthly visits from the health visitor, while an infant, at whose birth a barber woman attended in No. 19 on the same street, should not have the same privilege. And yet how are the visits and instruction of the health visitor to be extended to the 20,000 (roughly) infants born yearly in this city, unless more health visitors were employed? The least number of health visitors needed for this city is at least 30, one for each municipal division. It may not be out of place to mention here that the women and children of the Presidency are under a deep debt of gratitude to H. E. the Lady Willingdon, the President of the Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association, for her gracious and understanding interest in their welfare, which has found expression among her other acts of kindness in the recent establishment by the Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association of a Training School for Health Visitors in the city of Madras. Their thanks are also due, in no small measure, to the Councillors of the Corporation for their large-hearted policy in having made the Health School an accomplished fact by permitting the child welfare centres and the staff to be utilized for the training. The passing of this measure by the Corporation on 16th August 1922, after three years of anxious waiting and no less anxious correspondence, when the prospect for the improvement of the work and status of the health visitors in the city seemed dark and discouraging, is a landmark in the history of child welfare work in this part of the country. For it not only gives to the training we have given our own health visitors in the past the necessary official status and recognition, but also thereby serves to attract a good type of Indian women into the profession.

Dr. Balfour, Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, visited us in 1919 and wrote as follows:—

“This work would make a good centre for a training school for women health workers, which is much needed if the best results are to be attained.”

She visited us again on 3-1-22 and wrote as follows:—“I visited the centre this morning with Dr. Vira Singhe and was very pleased to see the excellent and



efficient manner in which the work is being carried on. The midwives' work, the mils centre, house to house visiting, and the baby-clinic are all in good order. I was very pleased to hear it is intended to open a health school in connection with these Corporation centres. This will make it possible to spread the good work being done here to the Moffusil'.

It is a good omen for the future of the Child Welfare Scheme of this city that the hope of so eminent an authority has been realised. The status and pay of Health Visitors is yet not all it ought to be; but we need to take only a step at a time and are deeply thankful for all encouragement received till now.

**Midwifery**—The midwifery service of the scheme has grown increasingly popular, as is shown by the fact that Triplicane has had 1,846 cases as against 1,324 in 1920, & Washermanpet 1,250 as against 1,066 in 1920. The staff of midwives is still too small. Experience has taught us that the average number of cases which may be left to each midwife for the year is 200. Although the staff strictly required according to the calculation has been employed, no provision for work has been made during the absence of nurses in times of sickness. Sickness has now and again interrupted the work of many of our midwives and more than once, we have been faced in all the centres, chiefly in Triplicane, with the difficulty of having to answer more than one call (in Triplicane once as many as six) with no nurse at all available in the centre, all on duty having been out answering calls. In this connection, I may say that it is the duty of the authorities concerned to see that the health of nurses working for them is safeguarded. It is no light task which takes a nurse in sun and rain at all hours of the day and night, into the worst houses in the most insanitary parts of the city. Surely it is as much the object of the Child Welfare Scheme as it is of the Corporation in general, that the health and welfare of their women workers are in no way endangered in the carrying out of their duties. And yet, while a clerk of the lowest grade with no professional training, working in an airy room and under decent conditions, may look forward to earn a salary of Rs. 35 rising by annual increments of Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 and then by Rs. 5 to Rs. 75, a Nurse with a professional training (in the case of some of them, 3 years' training) working under trying conditions, in filthy ill-ventilated houses may look forward to only Rs. 35 p.m., no matter how long or how arduous her service in the Corporation may have been. There are only two places on the staff carrying salaries of Rs. 40. and Rs. 45 p.m. and these are usually held for health visitors under training. This salary of Rs. 35 needs to suffice for clean uniform, wholesome food and for part expenses of rickshaw, as the rickshaw allowance of Rs. 15 p.m., given to each nurse does not cover the total cost of rickshaw allowance for a month, the cost each nurse incurs being Rs. 19-8-0 on an average. I would recommend very strongly that a uniform allowance of at least Rs. 30 per month be given to each nurse. It is gratifying to report that the educational and social



status of women recruited to the staff of the Scheme has been higher than in past years. The average educated Indian woman is beginning, no doubt, to look on nursing differently and it is hoped that the response from educated women will be even greater in future. Among our numbers at present we actually count one who has passed the School-Final Examination in English! Out of a total of 3856 puerperal cases altogether in the care of the child welfare staff, 26 died during the puerperium, and only one died from causes relating to child birth. In all other cases death was due to general disease, *e.g.*, Tuberculosis Influenza, Heart Disease, Ankylostomiasis claiming 5, 6, 4 & 3 victims respectively.

We are very grateful to the Government Maternity, the Rainy, Victoria Gosba, Kalyani and Raja Sir Ranaswamy Mudaliar Hospitals for prompt admission and treatment of cases taken to them by the staff of the Child Welfare Scheme for treatment. 2925 cases were registered before labour by the Health Visitors. 1490 pregnant women were treated in all the centres for various ailments.

**The Needs of the Scheme.**—The needs of the scheme are many and varied. But first and foremost must be mentioned an ambulance car. Last year 256 cases of labour were taken to the various maternity hospitals and all of these at various hours of day and night in jolting carts. The difficulty of finding any conveyance at all at 1 A. M. for a patient in danger and distress can quite well be imagined. Our next need in the establishment is telephonic communication between the doctors and the respective centres. In our early days we did boast of a cycle-peon. Yet now, but the memory remains in that we possess the old pump and lamp!

Stables for putting away the rickshaws of nurses on duty and of the doctor during duty hours at the centres have been rented in Triplicane and George Town. Suitable stables are not available in Purasawakam and Washermanpet and the necessary accommodation needs to be put up at Corporation expense. It is very undesirable that nurses' rickshaws, about 8 to 10 of them, should be left on the high road as if it were for the double purpose of blocking traffic and of receiving all the rain in wet weather. Surely none envies the nurse who has night after night during the monsoon to find her way to the house of more than one patient, in a rickshaw soaking wet!

Last, but mentioned last purely for the sake of emphasis, is the need for additional staff. Any midwifery authority will testify to the fact that a staff of 9 nurses is by no means adequate for a centre which has already during eight months had the care of about 1500 mothers and infants. And these nurses are not always present either. Often and again as many as three are absent all at once owing to sickness. Nor is their work carried on in the limited area within



the four walls of a hospital but over an area nearly 7 to 8 square miles. Once in a way urgent calls are also registered from outside this large working area and these have besides to be attended to.

The staff of the health visitors, as has been pointed out before, is still too small. The work of the health visitor has been proved to be as useful or more than that of the Sanitary Inspector and definite results have been shown to be due to her work, e. g., the rate of infantile mortality for all infants in the city is 279.3 per mille; but for infants visited regularly by us it is 173.7 and in Triplicane for infants visited by us as low as 137.9. Compare this with the rates for the municipal Divisions 6 to 11 (George Town) where the rate is all above 300 and in one above 500 per mille (Statement IX). Are the women and children of Madras who form much more than half the city's population, and by no means the less important members of the city, to be denied having at least one health visitor posted for each municipal division? Surely the duty of educating the mothers in our homes in healthy house-management, in child welfare, and in mother craft generally is as important, and tends to improve the health of the city as much, as the varied duties of a Sanitary Inspector?

The George Town centre was opened on 17-5-22. The grant of Rs. 5000 per annum sanctioned for it does not permit of the appointment of a medical woman in charge. The need for such appointment is very great, owing to the large number of midwifery cases being attended to by this centre and owing to the high morbidity rate among women resident in George Town. The chief cause of morbidity seems to be malaria.

**Our Visitors.**—Among our visitors in 1921 were eminent authorities on child welfare. Dr. Balfour's remarks have already been mentioned above.

Dr. Wemyss Grant, M.D., Organising Secretary, Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity and Child Welfare visited the Triplicane centre on 28-2-21. Her remarks were as follows:—

"A visit to this centre would convince the most sceptical for the need of such work as is being carried out here, as the results of Dr. Virasinghe's and her assistants' work justify the money the Madras Corporation expend on such schemes and they are to be congratulated for being so advanced in a movement which is so recent all the world over. I have been greatly interested in all that I have seen."

Miss Gladys L. Broughton, Lady Advisor, Department of Industries, Delhi, visited us on the 5th March 1921 and said:—

"Dr. Virasinghe very kindly explained to me all the work that was being undertaken in the 3 centres which are now under her charge. I was very interested and feel convinced that she is doing work of the almost public utility."



Dr. D. F. Cargel, M.D., D.P.H., W.M.S., Joint Secretary, V.M. Scholarship Fund, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, visited us on 13-1-21 and wrote as follows:—

“ I am grateful to Dr. Virasinghe for all she has shown me this morning; it has interested me very much, and I have been much impressed with the progress I have seen.” The encouragement given to the child Welfare Scheme, considered perhaps to be the least of the many and great undertakings of the Corporation (time will show that it is not so), by Councillors of the Corporation has been generous indeed. Several busy Councillors have been interested enough not merely to visit but to spend a good long while in the centres, studying the working of the Child Welfare Scheme. Our visitors among these were:—

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesan, Khan Bahadur Md. Usman Sahib, M.R.Ry. R. Madanagopal Naidu M.R. Ry. S. Venkatachalam Chettiar The Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangachariar, M.L.A., M.R.Ry. V Tirumalai Pillai, Md. Sadulla Badsha Sahib Esq & Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanasamy Chetty. Many an infant now in the care of the Child Welfare Scheme will stand up in future years as no mean citizen of the city to thank the present Corporation for all they have done to make their Child Welfare Scheme. “So advanced is a movement which is so recent all the world over”, as Dr. Wemyss Grant says.

**Aid from Voluntary Workers.**—The aid we have received to our official work has been much greater than in the early years of the Scheme. Even before the visit of Dr. Wemyss Grant for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Lady Chelmsford All India League here in Madras, the ground had all been prepared and some work done already as stated in my report for last year, under the capable and distinguished leadership of H. E. Lady Willingdon and with the willing assistance of Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Symons, and Mrs. Devadoss and many other ladies. Very valuable educative work is being done by the different “Baby Welcomes” opened in the city by the Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association. The work of this Association in this city is carried on lines and in areas laid out by an Informal Conference of Health Workers convened by Government on 24th October 1921.

It was agreed that attention in the first instance should be concentrated on child welfare work and that the operations of other agencies should be co-ordinated with that of the municipal centres, each agency carrying on its operation as an independent entity while at the same time giving to and receiving from the Corporation centres such help as occasion may require. The conference considered that the municipal centres working in co-ordination with other agencies might well be utilised as a school for training health visitors. It was proposed that with the consent of the Corporation, the Corporation Health centres should be used as a training school and that at the close of each year's training, an examination should be held by a Board appointed for the purpose and certificates granted.



It was largely due to the efforts of this Association and of H. E. Lady Willingdon, President of the Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association, that the training school for Health Visitors has at last been opened. "The Baby. Welcome" (run by a band of public spirited women) is a splendid example of what voluntary effort, with the least possible assistance, from trained workers, can achieve for the women and children of our land. I say for all women, for she who gives in this cause benefits as much as she who receives. as I have no doubt many of our voluntary workers will testify. The Child Welfare Scheme is also grateful to the Association for baby clothes supplied for needy infants through Mrs. Richards. It is also very gratifying to report that an Arya Vysia Maternity Centre for the benefit of women of the Vysia community resident in George Town has also been opened with voluntary subscriptions by M. R. Ry. S. Venkatachalam Chetty, Municipal Councillor. This Centre ought to be a great means of educating the women of this community in matters relating to child welfare and in making trained and skilled attendance during child birth and at other times of sickness more popular. Over and over again are we made to realise that it is not only poverty that lead to a high infantile death-rate, but ignorance, and in the 11th division, where a large number of Vysias live and whose women folk owing to strict caste customs are yet backward in education, the rate is highest of all divisions in the city, e.g., 522.5 per mille, 81 children having died in the first year of life out of 155 born. We wish the promoters of this centre all success in their laudable effort. At the request of Rai Bahadar B. Mopurappa Garu, Secretary Society for the Protection of Children, both the lady sub-assistant surgeon incharge of the Child Welfare Centre, Washermanpet, and I have paid regular visits to Dr. Varadappa Naidu's, Home for Children. Children from the home have also been treated in the centre for minor ailments. This home deserves the support of every citizen of Madras.

**Conclusion.**—In conclusion, I would first wish to state that notwithstanding any financial stress the Corporation may have, our outlook for the future is hopeful. The permanency of the Scheme sanctioned in March 1921 was a great step, results of which will be reaped in no small measure hereafter. The total cost of the Child Welfare Scheme for 1921, was Rs. 48313-15-2. Taking this total cost for calculation on midwifery cases alone gives us Rs. 11-11-11 per head. But this cost includes that of a milk depot, and of attendance on 14,774 mothers and children treated in the dispensaries attached to the centres; it includes the cost of visiting babies and instructing mothers for a year after birth. The cost per head is therefore much less, and it cannot be that any objection can be raised to the further extension of such cheap but efficient service to every mother and babe otherwise uncared for in the city. It is earnestly hoped that the two new centres yet needed, i.e., an additional one for George Town and one for the southern end of the city will be opened before another official year is closed.

L. N. Virasinghe-Chinnappa,  
M. B. B. S.

Superintendent,  
Child Welfare Scheme,  
Corporation of Madras.



**STATEMENT I.**  
Showing the cases of labour conducted by the Staff of the Child Welfare Scheme from January to December 1921 with Comparative Statements.

Period.	Centres.	How Conducted.			Caste.		Total Cases.
		By Nurses of the C. W. S.	Taken to Hospital.	Taken over after barber women.	Mahomedans.	Non Mahomedans.	
From January to December 1921	... Triplicane	1,324	122	400	614	1,232	
	Washermanpet	918	92	240	110	1,140	
	Purasawalkam	818	42	156	107	909	
	Total	3,060	256	796	831	3,281	
	"	2,953	203	672	...	...	
	"	978	87	108	561	612	
	"	550	54	77	...	...	

## al) 1921

STATEMENT III.

Maternal Mortality (Puerperal) 1921.

## 1021

*Note*.— Out of 4112 cases to which the Nurses of the Scheme were called 256 were taken to Hospitals.

Deaths among remaining 3,856	21.
Percentage of maternal mortality for } mothers in the care of the scheme }	5%.

256 wer

Deaths

21.

Percent  
moth

5%



STATEMENT IV.

Table showing the total attendance of Children and Mothers at the Child Welfare Centres  
Triplicane, Washermanpet and Purasawalkam.

From 1st January 1921 to 31st December 1921.	Age.			Total. (New cases.)	Nature of disease.							Total attendance for the year.	Average daily attendance.	Pregnant women treated at the Centre.	
	Under one year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 12 years.		Women.	Respiratory.	Alimentary.	Skin affection.	Influenza.	Ear and eye disease.	Syphilis.				Other causes.
Triplicane	3,348	1,655	624	2,279	7,906	1,515	1,283	604	414	273	24	3,650	14,464	52	826
Washermanpet	780	450	390	1,880	3,500	710	1,160	220	60	70	6	194	5,366	15	232
Purasawalkam	1,346	428	189	1,405	3,363	494	690	263	19	90	4	1,808	6,089	17	432
Total for 1921	5,474	2,533	1,203	5,564	14,774	2,719	3,133	1,087	493	433	34	5,652	25,919	84	1,490
Do 1920	4,079	1,762	1,855	3,934	10,636	1,912	1,160	874	583	308	29	5,715	18,616	73	1,040
Do 1919	1,017	858	316	1,174	3,365	295	139	250	31	37	12	253	8,442	24.1	322
Do 1918	222	207	52	235	716	77	27	55	14	8	4	37	1,558	18	116

## STATEMENT V.

*Ages of deaths among infants born during 1920.*

January 1920 to December 1920.	Total Number of Cases taken.	Still-born.	Premature still-born.	Deaths within				Total deaths (exclud- ing still births.)	Not traceable.	Number of living children traceable.	Number of living children not traceable.
				10 days.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.				
Triplicane	1,324	50	22	74	45	25	20	164	63	1025	
Washermanpet	1,066	25	15	22	60	46	73	201	140	685	
Purasawalkam	1,063	...	34	34	47	41	41	163	65	801	
Total	3,453	75	71	130	152	112	134	528	268	2511	

## STATEMENT VI.

*Causes of deaths among infants born in 1920.*

	Number of cases taken.	Still-born.	Premature still-born.	Died within 10 days.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Enteritis.	Syphilis.	Pyæmia.	Small-pox.	Causes unknown.	Burns.	Bronchitis.	Malnutrition.	Not traceable.	Total deaths, (excluding still births.)	Number of living children.
Triplicane	1,324	50	22	74	10	4	18	2	...	5	51	...	...	...	63	164	1025
Washermanpet	1,066	25	15	22	35	10	6	14	10	6	32	2	42	22	140	201	685
Purasawalkam	1,063	...	34	34	26	...	28	6	...	...	54	1	...	14	65	163	801
Total	3,453	75	71	130	71	14	52	22	10	11	137	3	42	36	268	528	2511

Total live births in Scheme (infants traceable in the first year of life) 8039

Deaths among ... .. 528

Infantile Mortality in the City of Madras, Working area of C. W. Scheme For Infants in the care of C. W. S.

1920 280.4 261.2 173.7

1919 329.0 not available, 231.9

1918 355.2 363.4 276.8

1921

Triplicane, Centre, 137.9 per mille.	Purasawalkam centre, 169.0 per mille.	Washerman- pet, centre, 226.9 per mille.
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# STATEMENT VII

Visits paid by the staff of the Child-Welfare Scheme from January to December 1921.

Centre.	Midwives.	Health Visitors.	Lady Doctors.
Triplicane	19,576	16,685	—
Washermanpet	15,087	16,150	483
Purasawalkam	12,490	15,337	538
Total ...	47,153	48,182	1,021

Visits paid to abnormal and difficult cases by the } 338  
Superintendent (in all centres)

	Triplicane	Washermanpet	Purasawalkam
Forceps	1 (By Superintendent)	4 (by Lady Sub assistant Surgeon in charge.)	Nil
Extraction of after coming head	Nil	2 (Do.)	Nil
Manual removal of Adherent placenta	Nil	1 (by Superintendent.)	1 (by Lady Apothecary in charge)
		14 (by Lady Sub assistant Surgeon in charge.)	

## STATEMENT VIII.

Table showing details of all births in the Municipal Divisions in which the Scheme was working for one year ending with 31st December 1921.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
Municipal Divisions and working area.	Total No. of births from 1-1-1921 to 31-12-1921.	No. attended by Corporation midwives.	Percentage to total births.				No. attended by qualified midwives other than Corporation midwives.	Percentage to total births.				No. delivered in Hospital.	Percentage to total births.						
			1921	1920	1919	1918		1921	1920	1919	1918								
{ Washermanpet Centre. ... }	2	890	15.7	8.9		10	1.1	4		367	41.2	55.5		373	41.9	35.1			
	3	1,001	35.8	20.9		4	4			380	39.0	57.8		249	24.9	21.3			
	4	660	22.1	20.5		3	4.5			359	55.9	61.0		142	21.5	18.5			
		2,551	25.2	16.7	5.7		17	7	14	1.1	1,126	44.1	57.9	68.8	764	29.9	25.2	2.32	
{ Purasawakan Centre. ... }	16	1,025	19.1	18.6	15.9	2	2			679	66.2	72.7		153	14.9	11.0			
	17	1,074	26.7	18.4		5	5	1.2		653	60.8	66.2		129	12.0	14.2			
	18	762	24.7	25.2		7	9.2	6.3		423	55.5	54.9		144	18.9	19.3			
	19	817	8.6	10.3		18	2.2	5.02		4.6	52.1	50.3		303	37.1	36.4			
{ Triplicane Centre. ... }	20	1,182	21	18	3.5	49	4.1	4.4		460	38.9	41.6		652	55.2	50.5			
	21	656	61	9.3	13.3	34	5.2	6.7		378	57.6	53.5		183	27.9	26.5			
		5,516	818	14.8	14.1	115	2.1	2.4		3,019	54.7	56.9		1,564	28.1	26.4			
	23	11,47	94	8.2	6.6	46	4.01	1.4		653	56.9	64.8		354	10.9	27.2			
{ ... }	24	1,086	45.1	41.5	42.0	25	2.3	0.8		430	59.6	41.5		180	16.1	16.4			
	25	579	17.7	30.7	28.5	32	5.5	3.7		287	41.1	38.3		130	22.6	29.5			
	26	608	126	20.7	16.3	80	13.16	8.6		321	52.8	62.5		81	13.3	12.6			
	27	700	197	28.1	27.9	13	1.86	1.6		358	51.1	50.7		132	18.8	19.7			
{ ... }	28	777	126	16.2	14.9	24	3.1	6.4		436	16.1	53.7		191	24.6	20.0			
	29	863	81	9.4	11.0	47	5.4	4.4		469	54.3	60.1		266	30.8	24.5			
	5,757	1,252	21.7	21.3	16.4	11.9	26.7	4.6	3.3	4.9	2,904	50.4	53.9	56.0	1,334	23.2	21.3	19.2	16.9

Note. (1) Total births in working area of Child Welfare Scheme 13,814

Cases brought to care of Child Welfare Scheme in this area 4,112.

Percentage in care of Child Welfare Scheme 29.3

(2) List does not include 678 cases conducted by Child Welfare Scheme Staff outside working area of Scheme.



## STATEMENT IX.

Division No.	Live births registered.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality.
1	756	233	308.2
2	795	227	285.5
3	947	271	286.1
4	637	211	331.2
5	232	106	456.9
6	301	105	348.8
7	346	135	390.1
8	126	60	476.2
9	602	203	337.2
10	610	205	336.0
11	155	81	522.6
12	657	210	319.6
13	537	202	376.2
14	103	35	339.8
15	522	155	296.9
16	935	206	220.3
17	1,007	291	289.0
18	715	150	209.8
19	783	211	269.5
20	1,109	254	229.03
21	626	150	239.6
22	659	169	256.4
23	1,090	291	267.0
24	1,032	257	249.0
25	547	113	206.6
26	572	132	230.8
27	676	180	266.3
28	729	216	296.3
29	815	205	251.5
30	566	144	254.4

# Table 1. Data on the growth of the larvae of the fish *Salmo gairdneri* (Richardson) in the hatchery of the Institute of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, 1954-1955.

Table 1. Data on the growth of the larvae of the fish *Salmo gairdneri* (Richardson) in the hatchery of the Institute of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, 1954-1955.

Date	No. of larvae	Length, mm	Weight, mg	Feeding	Survival, %	Remarks
1954.12.15	100	1.5-2.0	0.05-0.10	Not feeding	100	Initial
1955.01.05	100	2.0-2.5	0.10-0.15	Feeding	100	
1955.01.15	100	2.5-3.0	0.15-0.20	Feeding	100	
1955.01.25	100	3.0-3.5	0.20-0.25	Feeding	100	
1955.02.05	100	3.5-4.0	0.25-0.30	Feeding	100	
1955.02.15	100	4.0-4.5	0.30-0.35	Feeding	100	
1955.02.25	100	4.5-5.0	0.35-0.40	Feeding	100	
1955.03.05	100	5.0-5.5	0.40-0.45	Feeding	100	
1955.03.15	100	5.5-6.0	0.45-0.50	Feeding	100	
1955.03.25	100	6.0-6.5	0.50-0.55	Feeding	100	
1955.04.05	100	6.5-7.0	0.55-0.60	Feeding	100	
1955.04.15	100	7.0-7.5	0.60-0.65	Feeding	100	
1955.04.25	100	7.5-8.0	0.65-0.70	Feeding	100	
1955.05.05	100	8.0-8.5	0.70-0.75	Feeding	100	
1955.05.15	100	8.5-9.0	0.75-0.80	Feeding	100	
1955.05.25	100	9.0-9.5	0.80-0.85	Feeding	100	
1955.06.05	100	9.5-10.0	0.85-0.90	Feeding	100	
1955.06.15	100	10.0-10.5	0.90-0.95	Feeding	100	
1955.06.25	100	10.5-11.0	0.95-1.00	Feeding	100	
1955.07.05	100	11.0-11.5	1.00-1.05	Feeding	100	
1955.07.15	100	11.5-12.0	1.05-1.10	Feeding	100	
1955.07.25	100	12.0-12.5	1.10-1.15	Feeding	100	
1955.08.05	100	12.5-13.0	1.15-1.20	Feeding	100	
1955.08.15	100	13.0-13.5	1.20-1.25	Feeding	100	
1955.08.25	100	13.5-14.0	1.25-1.30	Feeding	100	
1955.09.05	100	14.0-14.5	1.30-1.35	Feeding	100	
1955.09.15	100	14.5-15.0	1.35-1.40	Feeding	100	
1955.09.25	100	15.0-15.5	1.40-1.45	Feeding	100	
1955.10.05	100	15.5-16.0	1.45-1.50	Feeding	100	
1955.10.15	100	16.0-16.5	1.50-1.55	Feeding	100	
1955.10.25	100	16.5-17.0	1.55-1.60	Feeding	100	
1955.11.05	100	17.0-17.5	1.60-1.65	Feeding	100	
1955.11.15	100	17.5-18.0	1.65-1.70	Feeding	100	
1955.11.25	100	18.0-18.5	1.70-1.75	Feeding	100	
1955.12.05	100	18.5-19.0	1.75-1.80	Feeding	100	
1955.12.15	100	19.0-19.5	1.80-1.85	Feeding	100	

Table 1. Data on the growth of the larvae of the fish *Salmo gairdneri* (Richardson) in the hatchery of the Institute of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, 1954-1955.

Table 1. Data on the growth of the larvae of the fish *Salmo gairdneri* (Richardson) in the hatchery of the Institute of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, 1954-1955.

Table 1. Data on the growth of the larvae of the fish *Salmo gairdneri* (Richardson) in the hatchery of the Institute of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, 1954-1955.



## Annual Form No. A.—Meteorological Data—Madras.

Latitude 13° 4' 8.0" N.

Longitude 80° 14' 54.3 E.

Months.	Barometer.		Reading of Thermometer					Difference between dew point temperature and mean air temperature	Degree of humidity complete saturation being 100.	Prevailing direction of wind.	Number of days on which rain fell	Rainfall	
	Reduced to 32°F.	inches.	Dry.			Dew Point.	Mean Maximum Solar radiation.						
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean daily range.							Mean daily value.	Mean daily value
January 1921	29.964	inches.	84.4	71.6	12.8	77.4	69.1	144.9	8.3	78	NE by E	5.46	3.13
February	.935		86.3	67.4	18.9	76.7	64.8	150.3	11.9	68	E S E	5.46	...
March	.862		90.1	72.3	17.8	80.8	70.2	151.2	10.6	73	S S E	...	...
April	.828		92.4	78.0	14.4	84.0	73.9	152.4	10.1	75	S by E	1.99	0.91
May	.660		104.6	82.8	21.8	89.8	71.4	155.2	18.4	59	S by W	...	...
June	.662		100.5	82.2	18.3	88.5	69.4	150.6	19.1	57	SW by S	0.65	0.47
July	.699		93.2	77.9	15.3	83.9	73.1	146.8	10.8	75	SW by S	8.34	2.66
August	.741		93.6	77.5	16.1	83.7	73.4	147.7	10.3	75	S by W	7.29	1.62
September	.783		93.1	77.0	16.1	83.3	71.9	150.1	11.4	72	S S W	2.55	0.47
October	.862		85.9	74.9	11.0	79.7	73.9	139.4	5.8	85	S by E	24.27	3.28
November	.983		85.1	70.1	15.0	77.2	67.7	149.6	9.5	75	N by W	1.84	1.19
December	.993		84.2	69.4	14.8	75.9	66.7	144.4	9.2	75	N N E	2.04	0.81
Annual											96	54.43	

Total amount of Rain during the calendar year 1921 is 54.43 inches.

Total Number of days on which the Rain fell is 96 days.

Annual Form No. 1.—Births registered by divisions during the year 1921.

Divisions.	Districts.	3			4			5			6	7	8	9			10	11	
		Population according to the Census of 1921.			No. of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.						Excess of births over 1,000 of Population.	Excess of deaths over 1,000 of Population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			Sett.-births.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
1	Rayapuram	10,400	10,491	20,891	376	380	756	36.2	36.2	36.2	98.0	...	2.9	...	...	39	42		
2	Tondiarpet	8,536	8,303	16,839	444	351	795	52.0	42.0	47.0	125.5	...	24.4	...	...	95	20		
3	Washermanpet	11,992	11,785	23,777	494	453	947	41.2	38.4	39.8	109.1	...	1.3	...	...	54	34		
4	Korakupet	8,667	7,973	16,640	328	299	627	39.0	37.5	38.3	113.0	...	1.7	...	...	23	24		
5	Harbour	5,032	2,255	7,287	133	94	232	26.4	43.9	31.8	426.7	...	13.9	...	...	8	1		
6	Muthialpet	9,570	5,961	15,531	149	152	301	15.4	25.5	19.3	6.2	...	6.2	...	...	16	4		
7	Katchalevaranpet	7,102	5,953	13,055	173	173	346	24.4	19.1	26.5	100.0	...	8.0	...	...	27	10		
8	Kothawal Bazaar	3,120	1,927	5,047	56	70	126	17.9	35.1	24.5	80.0	...	21.9	...	...	36	10		
9	Amman Koil	8,095	7,725	15,820	277	305	622	38.7	39.5	38.1	97.4	...	16.1	...	...	32	23		
10	Seven Wells	9,748	9,880	19,628	318	292	610	32.3	29.6	31.1	108.9	...	10.4	...	...	14	5		
11	Sowcarpet	4,283	3,177	7,460	80	75	155	18.7	23.6	20.2	48.4	...	15.9	...	...	33	17		
12	Peddanaickenpet	8,923	8,622	17,545	355	302	657	39.7	35.0	37.4	117.5	...	6.5	...	...	29	33		
13	Trevelyan Basin	8,762	8,510	17,272	275	292	537	31.4	30.8	31.1	103.0	...	11.3	...	...	5	3		
14	Esplanade	1,548	1,116	2,664	53	50	103	34.2	44.8	38.6	106.0	...	11.5	...	...	25	9		
15	Park Town	9,588	7,956	17,544	257	255	522	26.8	33.3	29.8	97.0	...	7.8	...	...	99	21		
16	Perambur	15,492	13,967	29,459	459	445	925	31.3	32.0	31.7	109.7	...	...	...	...	67	45		
17	Chalai	12,305	11,715	24,021	531	476	1,007	43.1	40.6	41.9	111.5	...	6.3	...	...	47	23		
18	Puramwakam	10,475	10,181	20,656	364	351	715	34.7	34.5	34.6	103.7	...	...	...	...	24	38		
19	Vepery	10,075	9,224	19,299	402	381	783	39.9	41.3	40.5	105.5	...	1.9	...	...	73	13		
20	Egmore	13,870	11,757	25,627	577	532	1,109	41.6	45.2	43.3	108.5	...	12.0	...	...	30	11		
21	Kilpauk	9,667	8,873	18,540	342	284	626	35.4	32.0	33.8	120.4	...	...	...	...	28	37		
22	Nanzambakkam	11,086	10,186	21,272	346	313	659	31.4	30.7	31.1	110.5	...	...	...	...	54	34		
23	Chinadripet	12,259	11,131	23,390	579	511	1,090	47.2	44.3	45.8	113.3	...	...	...	...	57	36		
24	Tiruvattoseeranpet	12,555	11,639	24,195	548	484	1,032	43.6	41.6	42.7	113.2	...	...	...	...	54	34		
25	Chepauk	7,054	6,223	13,277	308	289	547	43.7	38.4	41.2	120.1	...	...	...	...	29	15		
26	Triplianes	8,675	7,831	16,506	292	280	572	33.7	35.8	34.7	102.9	...	...	...	...	36	34		
27	Amir Mahal	7,591	7,163	14,754	346	330	676	45.6	43.1	44.3	104.8	...	2.0	...	...	24	8		
28	Mirashibpet	9,286	9,345	18,631	369	360	729	39.7	38.5	39.1	102.5	...	0.5	...	...	48	19		
29	Rayapettia	10,875	10,440	21,315	455	390	816	39.1	37.4	38.2	109.0	...	...	...	...	48	14		
30	Mylapore	9,394	8,464	17,858	287	279	566	30.6	33.0	31.7	102.9	...	...	...	...	27	8		
Total		2,76,107	2,56,804	5,32,911	10,003	9,184	19,187	36.2	36.6	36.4	108.9	...	2.1	...	...	39.9	1,136		
																	593		

\* Included in the total number of Births shown in columns 4 and 10



Annual Form No II.—Statement of Deaths by divisions during the year 1921.

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8												9			
				Population according to the census of 1921.			No. of Deaths registered.			Deaths per 1,000 of Population from												Mean ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.		Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Tubercle.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	Deaths from Child Birth.	All other Causes.	Males.	Females.
Divisions.	Districts.	Area in acre.	Density per acre.																						
1	Royapuram	532	39.3	10,400	10,491	20,891	403	414	817	97.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	...	2.3	0.1	0.8	8.2	1.8	5.1	0.6	0.2	18.6	38.8	57.4
2	Tondiarpet	458	36.9	8,536	8,353	16,889	698	609	1,307	137.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	...	3.7	0.1	3.5	7.7	4.8	7.6	1.4	0.2	5.0	81.8	87.1
3	Washermanpet	321	74.1	11,092	11,755	22,847	508	476	984	103.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	...	0.2	...	2.5	7.7	0.8	10.2	0.2	0.1	17.9	41.9	59.8
4	Korukupet	2032	7.9	8,067	7,973	16,040	348	317	665	106.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	2.5	7.8	1.4	9.6	0.2	0.0	17.7	40.2	57.9
5	Harbour	114	63.9	5,032	2,256	7,288	168	165	333	101.8	0.1	...	...	...	1.8	...	1.6	9.4	1.5	10.8	0.9	0.1	21.5	28.4	50.0
6	Muthialpet	194	80.6	9,670	59,61	15,631	198	200	398	99.0	0.3	0.7	...	...	0.9	0.1	0.5	3.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	12.6	20.5	33.1
7	Katchasewarampet	112	116.6	7,102	5,953	13,055	233	218	451	106.9	0.8	0.3	...	...	0.8	0.2	1.3	4.7	1.9	8.7	0.2	0.3	15.4	32.8	48.2
8	Kothaval Bazsar	96	53.3	3,120	1,997	5,117	147	91	238	161.5	0.4	1.8	0.6	...	4.9	...	6.3	5.9	1.0	9.8	...	0.8	15.1	47.1	62.2
9	Annam Kevil	110	143.8	8,095	7,725	15,820	432	425	857	101.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	...	3.5	0.1	6.5	3.9	7.8	0.3	0.4	22.2	53.4	75.6	
10	Sewen Wells	123	159.6	9,748	9,580	19,328	395	450	845	81.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.1	4.9	6.2	1.9	5.2	0.3	1.1	17.5	37.4	54.9
11	Sowcarpet	155	135.6	4,283	3,177	7,460	122	162	274	80.3	0.4	0.1	...	...	2.6	0.4	5.8	2.7	1.9	5.8	0.3	1.1	16.4	38.5	54.9
12	Peddunatickenpet	165	118.4	8,953	8,922	17,875	391	381	772	102.6	0.1	...	...	...	1.4	0.2	3.9	6.8	1.7	10.5	0.2	0.6	15.9	42.6	58.5
13	Trevelyan Basin	114	151.5	8,702	8,510	17,212	373	359	732	103.9	1.9	0.5	0.1	...	7.9	0.4	9.4	13.0	8.2	22.5	0.5	2.6	73.1	182.2	255.3
14	Esplanade	335	8.0	1,545	1,116	2,661	282	312	594	215.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	...	1.7	0.1	3.7	2.6	2.3	10.8	0.4	0.7	18.9	36.2	55.1
15	Park Town	120	146.2	9,588	7,563	17,151	347	312	659	111.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	...	1.1	...	0.7	9.4	0.7	4.5	0.7	0.8	11.8	25.9	37.7
16	Perambur	2769	10.6	15,432	13,767	29,199	448	435	883	103.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	0.2	0.0	1.1	10.7	0.8	7.2	0.5	0.4	14.2	36.6	50.8
17	Chalai	231	104.0	12,308	11,715	24,023	451	403	854	111.9	0.2	0.2	...	...	1.0	0.2	0.4	7.8	0.8	4.4	0.6	0.4	12.3	29.0	41.3
18	Parasawalkam	268	77.1	10,476	10,181	20,657	204	281	485	108.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	0.6	0.2	1.7	12.5	1.2	7.9	0.2	0.3	14.9	33.5	48.4
19	Vepery	502	38.4	10,075	9,224	19,299	356	361	717	106.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	0.9	0.4	1.1	5.9	1.0	6.3	0.2	0.3	14.9	33.5	48.4
20	Ennore	208	123.2	13,870	11,757	25,627	406	394	800	103.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	...	0.6	0.4	0.5	6.9	2.7	5.6	0.3	0.3	13.2	31.3	44.5
21	Kilpauk	1029	16.9	9,067	8,873	17,940	303	265	568	114.3	0.1	0.3	...	...	0.1	...	2.2	6.6	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.2	12.1	27.5	39.6
22	Nungambakam	1832	11.6	11,036	10,186	21,222	303	288	591	105.2	0.2	0.2	...	...	1.8	0.2	4.3	9.7	2.2	5.7	0.1	0.4	16.8	42.8	59.6
23	Chintadripet	201	118.4	12,259	11,531	23,790	525	476	1,001	110.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	...	1.3	0.2	2.9	10.2	2.4	5.5	0.1	0.2	16.4	40.1	56.5
24	Trivettiswarampet	332	72.9	12,556	11,639	24,195	604	465	1,069	108.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	...	0.7	...	2.8	6.9	3.2	3.8	1.1	0.7	17.0	36.1	53.1
25	Chepauk	705	18.8	7,054	6,223	13,277	235	223	458	106.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	...	0.5	0.4	1.1	5.2	2.3	3.0	0.3	0.4	14.8	33.3	48.1
26	Triplicane	168	98.2	8,675	7,831	16,506	254	239	493	122.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	...	0.8	0.5	4.5	9.1	3.6	7.3	0.7	0.4	19.2	51.1	70.3
27	Adimabahal	169	90.3	7,591	7,663	15,254	388	318	706	122.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	...	0.8	0.2	8.1	1.4	4.2	7.2	0.4	0.0	14.4	42.2	56.6
28	Mirashilipet	680	27.4	9,286	9,315	18,601	392	347	739	113.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	...	0.8	0.1	4.9	8.1	2.2	2.9	0.3	0.3	15.8	38.0	53.8
29	Royapettah	2006	10.6	10,876	10,440	21,316	413	324	737	127.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	0.3	0.1	4.2	5.6	0.3	3.5	0.3	0.1	13.3	28.3	41.6
30	Mylapore	1625	11.7	9,394	8,464	17,858	236	244	510	109.0	0.3	0.5	...	...	0.4	0.3	4.2	5.6	0.3	3.5	0.3	0.1	13.3	28.3	41.6
Total		17636	29.0	2,76,107	2,50,504	5,26,611	10,608	9,660	20,268	109.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	2.8	7.9	1.8	6.7	0.5	0.4	16.4	38.4	54.8

Annual Form No. III.—Deaths registered by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3	4											
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.
1	Royapuram	86	96	77	69	56	51	43	73	71	67	61	62	817
2	Tondiarpet	138	142	101	80	101	80	93	127	85	94	85	81	1,207
3	Washermanpet	114	90	121	78	70	66	70	82	96	43	57	91	978
4	Korukupet	72	72	46	48	64	49	54	58	47	52	52	51	665
5	Harbour	35	32	23	22	27	28	26	33	27	24	17	39	333
6	Muthialpet	38	57	35	36	25	22	18	33	34	27	39	34	398
7	Katchaleswarpet	37	57	45	42	32	25	29	41	34	42	31	36	451
8	Kothawal Bazaar	24	44	21	17	18	12	17	19	13	19	15	19	238
9	Annen Kovil	92	123	80	54	79	58	52	55	66	72	52	74	857
10	Seven Wells	79	107	66	69	74	38	54	74	63	55	72	64	815
11	Sowcarpet	20	34	34	17	23	20	18	26	20	24	25	13	274
12	Peddunackpet	87	78	72	66	57	54	42	77	54	54	59	62	772
13	Trevelyan Basin	72	70	73	55	52	42	49	67	72	56	60	64	732
14	Esplanade	35	41	33	24	31	29	22	47	36	33	44	37	412
15	Park Town	72	89	52	44	51	30	33	46	55	52	66	69	659
16	Perambur	90	104	98	63	84	56	59	60	53	73	55	88	883
17	Chulai	99	89	78	54	76	53	53	83	54	58	72	85	854
18	Parasawakam	59	63	49	41	51	37	30	45	45	41	54	70	585
19	Vepery	85	71	69	54	69	39	45	82	50	57	54	72	747
20	Egmore	73	75	52	44	78	61	54	94	62	67	66	71	800
21	Kilpauk	72	52	49	34	52	38	37	65	45	38	45	41	568
22	Nungambakam	57	67	50	42	38	33	36	48	43	52	56	59	591
23	Chintadripet	97	110	88	77	88	63	57	75	93	87	71	94	1,000
24	Trivatteswarpet	123	104	78	63	98	57	62	84	89	52	62	97	969
25	Chepauk	48	38	44	41	49	29	37	44	39	35	33	41	478
26	Triplicane	47	41	36	43	39	27	34	47	57	35	41	46	493
27	Amir Mahal	71	72	69	54	58	52	42	65	74	40	43	66	706
28	Mirshahpet	69	68	68	57	60	51	55	54	77	56	50	74	739
29	Royapettah	75	87	63	47	59	42	50	71	66	60	56	61	737
30	Mylapore	53	59	50	40	41	28	36	39	38	50	36	40	510
Total		2,119	2,235	1,830	1,475	1,700	1,270	1,312	1,814	1,658	1,525	1,529	1,801	20,268





Annual Form No. V :—Deaths registered according to class by divisions during the year 1921.

1	2	3				4				5						
		Population (according to Census of 1921.)				Number of deaths registered.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
1	Royapuram	5,612	14,266	896	117	20,891	186	570	61	...	817	33.1	40.0	68.1	...	39.1
2	Tondiarpet	263	15,183	1,346	7	16,899	36	1,052	119	...	1,207	99.2	69.3	88.4	...	71.4
3	Washermanpet	1,197	21,148	1,427	5	23,777	33	893	77	...	978	17.6	41.0	54.0	...	41.1
4	Korakupet	377	13,844	2,395	24	16,640	8	543	114	...	665	21.2	39.2	47.6	...	40.0
5	Harbour	355	3,876	2,954	104	7,288	8	131	194	...	393	22.5	33.8	65.7	...	45.7
6	Mattialpet	1,103	12,349	2,179	...	15,631	8	367	23	...	398	7.3	29.7	10.6	...	25.5
7	Katchalewarpet	1,859	10,259	879	58	13,055	41	380	23	...	451	22.1	37.0	33.0	...	34.5
8	Kothawal Bazar	190	3,943	951	33	6,117	3	218	17	...	238	15.8	55.3	17.9	...	46.5
9	Amman Kovil	1,977	11,149	2,027	67	16,320	76	635	146	...	857	38.4	57.0	55.6	...	54.2
10	Seven Wells	1,413	17,207	931	80	19,628	62	675	78	...	815	42.0	39.2	83.8	...	41.5
11	Sowcarpet	10	7,055	41	353	7,463	...	273	1	...	274	...	38.7	24.4	...	36.7
12	Peddunakkepet	30	17,201	247	37	17,575	...	767	5	...	772	...	44.4	20.2	...	43.9
13	Travelyan Basin	23	17,032	112	105	17,272	...	735	5	...	732	...	42.6	35.7	...	42.4
14	Esplanade	12	2,480	100	72	2,634	37	357	18	...	412	...	144.0	180.0	...	154.3
15	Park Town	831	16,372	262	59	17,544	14	641	4	...	659	...	39.2	15.3	...	37.6
16	Perambur	1,956	22,557	5,722	95	29,459	25	684	174	...	893	...	30.3	30.4	...	30.0
17	Chelal	1,410	22,167	437	7	24,021	27	807	20	...	854	...	36.4	45.8	...	35.6
18	Purasawakam	3,988	17,146	382	40	20,656	60	513	11	...	585	...	19.4	28.9	...	28.2
19	Vepery	3,584	14,245	1,408	62	19,299	128	559	50	...	747	...	35.7	39.9	...	38.7
20	Bemore	4,682	18,082	2,288	125	25,627	135	598	65	...	800	...	29.7	35.5	...	31.2
21	Kilpauk	2,504	15,354	471	31	18,540	47	497	24	...	568	...	32.0	29.0	...	30.6
22	Nungambakam	3,027	16,594	1,470	131	21,222	78	464	48	...	591	...	25.8	32.7	...	27.8
23	Chintadripet	2,011	20,736	960	63	23,760	89	847	64	...	1,000	...	44.3	40.9	...	42.0
24	Tiruvattewarpet	776	16,249	8,115	55	24,155	13	541	415	...	969	...	16.8	35.5	...	40.0
25	Chepnak	412	9,861	3,004	...	13,277	4	291	183	...	478	...	9.7	29.5	...	36.0
26	Triplacane	50	16,060	383	13	16,506	...	474	12	...	493	...	29.5	49.6	...	29.9
27	Amir Mahal	536	8,956	5,752	10	15,254	16	410	279	...	703	...	29.9	45.8	...	46.3
28	Mirakibpet	1,146	13,988	3,452	45	18,631	10	507	221	...	739	...	8.7	36.2	...	39.7
29	Royapettah	1,883	17,893	1,464	73	21,315	64	599	73	...	737	...	34.0	33.5	...	34.6
30	Mylapore	2,671	14,640	528	19	17,868	79	418	13	...	510	...	29.6	28.6	...	28.6
	Total	44,136	4,27,722	53,163	1,890	5,26,911	1,289	16,422	2,549	8	20,268	29.2	38.3	47.9	4.2	38.5



Annual Form No. VI.—Deaths registered from "Cholera" by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3												4			5	6	
Divisions.	Districts.	Districts.												Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	Royapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	0.2	0.1	0.2	
2	Toondiarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.04
3	Washermanpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
4	Korukupet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Muthialpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
7	Kachalaswaranpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	Kothaval Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
9	Annam Kovil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	Seven Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	Sowcarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
12	Peddannaickenpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	Esplanade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
15	Park Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
16	Perambur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	Chulni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
18	Purasawakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
19	Vepery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20	Egmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
21	Kilpaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nanganakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
23	Ghintadriest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
24	Tirumateeswaranpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
25	Chepaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
26	Triplicare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
27	Amir Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
28	Mirashilpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Royapettah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
30	Mylapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total	15	106	8	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	62	77	139	0.3	0.3	0.5	

Annual Form No. VII.—Deaths registered from "Small-pox" by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3	4												5	6				
			4																	
			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.																	
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.			
														Males.	Females.	Total.				
																		Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Royapuram	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	5	9	11	20	0.9	1.0	1.0
2	Tondiarpet	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	6	10	16	0.7	1.2	0.9
3	Washermanpet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	10	0.5	0.3	0.4
4	Korakupet	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	0.1	0.6	0.4
5	Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Muthialpet	1	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	11	0.2	1.5	0.7
7	Katchalawarupet	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	0.3	0.3	0.3
8	Kothawal Bazaar	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	6	3	9	1.9	1.5	1.9
9	Annen Koll	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	0.5	0.5	0.5
10	Seven Wells	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	3	8	0.5	0.3	0.4
11	Sowcarpet	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.2	...	0.1
12	Peddumickenpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	4	9	0.6	0.5	0.5
14	Esplanade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	4	...	6	2	5	0.6	0.8	0.7
15	Park Town	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	7	0.6	0.4	0.2
16	Perambur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	0.8	0.3	0.2
17	Chulai	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	0.2	0.09
18	Parasawakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	0.4	...	0.2
19	Vepery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	0.2	0.2
20	Egmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0.1	...	0.07
21	Kilpauk	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.3	0.1	0.2
22	Nungambakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	0.3	0.03	0.2
23	Chintadripet	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	7	3	10	0.6	0.3	0.4
24	Tiruvattieswarupet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.2	...	0.08
25	Chepauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0.2	0.08
26	Triplicane	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	0.3	0.6	0.5
27	Amir Mahal	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	7	0.4	0.5	0.5
28	Mirashipet	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	0.4	0.1	0.3
29	Royapettah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	0.2	0.09
30	Mylapore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.1	...	0.05
Total ...		3	4	13	13	11	8	8	16	19	15	18	52	87	93	180	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.6



Annual Form No. VIII.—Deaths registered from "Measles" by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Mean Ratio per 1000 during the previous 5 years.		
															Males.	Fe- males.	Total.			
1 Royapuram		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	0.1	...	
2 Tondiarpet		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.4	0.1	0.2	...	
3 Washermanpet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Korukupet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	
5 Harbour		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Muthialpet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7 Kachalawaranpet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Kothwal Bazar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.6	0.5	0.6	...	
9 Ammen Koil		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.1	0.3	0.2	...	
10 Seven Wells		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	
11 Sowcarpet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Peddumaisickenpet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	0.1	...	
13 Trevelyan Basin		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14 Esplanade		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15 Park Town		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.3	...	0.2	...	
16 Perambur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.06	...	0.04	...	
17 Chulai		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18 Purnasawakam		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
19 Vepery		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.1	0.15	...	
20 Egmore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.1	0.05	...	
21 Kilpauk		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.07	0.1	0.08	...	
22 Nungambakkam		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23 Chintadripet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24 Tiruvattieswarapurpet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.2	...	0.08	...	
25 Chempak		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26 Triplicane		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	0.1	0.03	...	
27 Amir Mahal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	
28 Mirashibpet		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.2	0.3	0.2	...	
29 Royapuram		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.1	0.07	...	
30 Mylapore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.1	0.05	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	0.1	0.09	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Annual Form No. IX.—Deaths Registered from "Plague" by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

Divisions.	2	3												4			5		6		
		Districts.												Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1																					
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
8																					
9																					
10																					
11																					
12																					
13																					
14																					
15																					
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Annual Form No. X.—Deaths registered from "Malaria" by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.	
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.
1	Royapuram	7	5	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	7	4	4	27	24	51	26	23	23	Not available.
2	Tondiarpet	6	12	3	4	1	3	7	5	7	6	4	4	47	25	62	43	30	37	
3	Washermenpet	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	1	5	0	10	02	
4	Korukupet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0	1	01	
5	Harbour	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	9	4	13	20	18	18	
6	Muthialpet	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	12	2	14	12	03	09	
7	Katchaleswaraspet.	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	6	4	10	08	07	08	
8	Kothawal Bazaar	5	4	...	2	3	...	1	2	4	...	...	4	15	10	25	48	50	49	
9	Amman Koil	6	10	6	3	5	1	...	3	7	3	8	5	25	31	56	31	40	35	
10	Seven Wells	4	11	8	4	2	2	3	4	4	4	...	6	32	30	62	33	30	31	
11	Sowcarpet	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	2	1	10	9	19	23	28	25	
12	Peddanaickenpet	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	4	4	1	2	11	13	23	12	14	13	
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	1	1	5	...	2	3	1	3	1	1	10	15	25	11	18	14	
14	Esplanade	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	2	6	2	20	1	21	130	09	79	
15	Park Town	...	3	...	2	2	...	1	2	5	7	1	3	13	16	29	14	20	17	
16	Perambur	...	3	...	3	...	4	3	2	3	1	3	3	17	14	31	11	10	11	
17	Chudai	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	5	0	02	02	
18	Purasavakam	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	10	10	20	10	10	10	
19	Vepery	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	3	11	08	03	06	
20	Egmore	...	2	1	4	...	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	12	12	24	08	102	09	
21	Kilpauk	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	7	5	12	07	06	06	
22	Nungambakam	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	02	10	01	
23	Chintadripet	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	9	3	6	5	21	23	44	17	20	18	
24	Tiruvatteswaraspet	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	2	1	2	6	7	15	16	31	12	14	13	
25	Chepauk	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	3	5	9	04	10	07	
26	Triplicane	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	5	9	05	07	05	
27	Amir Mahal	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	3	8	07	04	05	
28	Mirashibpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	7	7	14	08	07	08	
29	Rayaspetah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	2	7	05	02	03	
30	Mylapore	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	1	7	06	01	04	
Total		54	77	59	45	43	26	38	45	66	64	65	70	367	295	652	13	12	12	14

Annual Form No. XI.—Deaths registered from "Enteric Fever" by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3												4			5		6	
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.	
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
1	Royapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
2	Tondiarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
3	Washermanpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Koorkpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Muthialpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Katchalewarapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kothawal Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Annam Kolli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Seven Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sowcarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Peddumickanpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Esplanade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Park Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Perambur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ghulai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Purasawakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Vepery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Egmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Kilpank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nungamalakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Chindripet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tiruvateswarapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chepak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Amir Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mirashibet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Ravapettah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mylapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		8	5	13	5	9	7	1	12	7	4	6	8	54	31	85	0.2	0.1	0.9	

Not available.



Annual Form No. XII.—Deaths registered from 'other fevers' by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3												4	5		6		
Divisions.	Districts	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.		Ratio of deaths per 1000 of Population.		Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.	
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.
1	Royapuram	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	7	9	16	0.7	0.9	0.8
2	Tondiarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	12	12	24	1.4	1.4	1.4
3	Washermanpet	22	18	16	8	4	1	1	2	4	1	2	...	33	50	83	2.8	4.2	3.5
4	Korukupet	7	9	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	16	26	42	1.8	3.3	2.5
5	Barbour	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	8	12	0.8	3.5	1.6
6	Muthialpet	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	0.5	0.5	0.5
7	Katchaleswarapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	9	8	17	1.3	1.3	1.3
8	Kothawal Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	4	4	21	11	32	6.7	5.5	6.3
9	Amman Koil	10	9	16	10	12	9	6	6	6	8	3	13	48	55	103	5.9	7.1	6.5
10	Seven Wells	7	15	6	7	12	7	8	7	4	8	6	9	56	40	96	5.7	4.0	4.9
11	Sowcarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	5	2	1	20	23	43	4.7	7.2	5.8
12	Peddunackinpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	5	2	5	21	29	50	2.3	3.4	2.8
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	7	7	5	6	34	33	67	3.9	3.9	3.9
14	Esplanade	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	6	2	11	14	25	7.1	12.5	9.4
15	Park Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	4	4	5	32	33	65	3.3	4.1	3.7
16	Perambur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	14	8	22	0.9	0.6	0.7
17	Chelai	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	1	...	2	10	17	27	0.8	1.5	1.1
18	Purasawakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	5	9	0.4	0.5	0.4
19	Vepery	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	2	...	13	19	32	1.3	2.0	1.7
20	Egmore	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	2	14	15	29	1.0	1.3	1.1
21	Kilpauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	5	4	9	0.5	0.5	0.5
22	Nungambakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	4	2	2	20	26	46	1.8	2.6	2.2
23	Chinnadripet	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	12	8	8	9	50	53	103	4.1	4.6	4.3
24	Tiruvalluvarapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	15	12	4	6	37	33	70	2.9	2.8	2.9
25	Chesank	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	19	30	2.7	1.8	2.3
26	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	13	19	32	1.5	2.4	1.9
27	Amir Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	5	8	37	31	68	4.9	4.0	4.5
28	Mirashibpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	9	75	59	134	8.1	6.3	7.2
29	Royapetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	12	6	5	7	55	50	104	5.1	4.8	4.9
30	Mylapore	7	9	5	10	10	4	9	5	5	8	1	3	38	38	76	4.0	4.5	4.3
Total		148	184	146	103	139	99	98	138	117	107	81	115	733	742	1,475	2.7	3.0	2.8
																			3.8

Nos. available.

Annual Form No. XIII.—Deaths registered from "Dysentery and Diarrhoea" by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

Divisions.	Districts.	3												4			5		Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
														Males.	Fe- males.				
1	Royapuram	18	21	18	19	11	9	9	14	15	13	13	11	82	89	171	79	85	82
2	Tondiarpet	42	42	32	13	22	12	20	28	21	10	18	15	171	104	275	200	124	162
3	Washermanpet	21	12	19	11	21	18	16	27	18	4	8	9	95	89	184	79	76	77
4	Korukupet	16	17	7	12	9	6	22	18	10	9	1	2	66	63	129	76	79	78
5	Harbour	2	4	4	...	2	7	9	5	9	6	2	8	32	28	60	64	124	94
6	Muthialpet	5	5	5	2	2	2	3	6	6	2	2	2	12	31	43	61	54	32
7	Katchaleswaranpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kothawal Bazaar	3	7	...	2	3	3	3	8	4	7	5	3	38	23	61	54	39	47
9	Ammen Kovil	20	19	14	6	6	6	13	13	12	10	8	...	30	18	30	58	60	59
10	Seven Wells	16	19	10	14	13	5	10	8	12	6	6	2	50	71	121	98	71	85
11	Sowcarpet	2	3	3	...	3	2	...	5	...	1	1	...	8	12	20	19	38	27
12	Peddinnokanpet	19	17	13	13	10	9	12	22	9	7	6	12	83	66	149	93	77	84
13	Trevelyan Basin	15	13	13	11	3	7	9	17	14	6	5	5	62	56	118	71	66	68
14	Esplanade	4	3	5	3	1	2	1	6	2	4	4	4	25	13	38	161	116	139
15	Park Town	7	7	7	1	5	1	2	3	1	3	2	5	24	22	46	25	28	26
16	Perambur	26	30	31	21	26	18	20	25	20	23	11	22	147	129	276	95	92	94
17	Chulai	31	27	24	16	25	12	14	34	19	15	17	22	139	126	256	106	108	107
18	Purasawalkam	21	17	16	10	12	10	8	17	10	9	18	19	89	73	162	85	73	78
19	Vepery	21	23	26	19	21	14	15	33	23	15	11	21	130	111	241	129	120	125
20	Egmore	13	12	15	11	16	8	13	24	11	8	10	11	81	71	152	58	60	59
21	Kilpauk	18	11	19	7	12	8	9	16	5	5	12	6	76	52	128	77	59	69
22	Nanganakam	14	16	14	16	13	4	7	12	12	9	11	13	80	61	141	72	60	66
23	Chintadripet	33	36	23	10	16	16	10	25	16	23	8	16	121	109	230	99	95	97
24	Tiruvattar	40	28	20	19	28	16	10	23	24	7	12	20	140	107	247	112	92	102
25	Chepauk	8	7	8	7	10	8	7	13	5	3	7	8	46	45	91	65	72	69
26	Triplicane	5	7	5	10	9	5	10	7	10	5	6	7	45	41	86	52	53	52
27	Amir Mahal	18	8	13	8	8	9	8	21	20	9	6	10	62	76	138	82	99	91
28	Mirashibpet	16	13	12	14	13	8	8	12	21	11	6	11	74	77	161	79	82	81
29	Royaspettah	14	18	11	10	13	13	19	19	18	14	7	15	89	82	171	82	79	81
30	Mylapore	13	17	13	5	7	2	5	14	8	9	3	5	53	47	100	56	56	56
Total		483	462	407	293	352	249	298	477	356	258	224	200	2,208	1,941	4,149	80	77	79
																		90	



Annual Form No. XIV.—Deaths registered from "Tubercle" including Tubercle of the Lung by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3	4	5												6				
				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.																
				Total.																
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.			
														Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Royapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	38	18	18	
2	Tondiarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	26	75	57	31	
3	Washermanpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20	08	08	
4	Korakpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	23	17	10	
5	Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	11	12	12	
6	Muthialpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	20	09	18	
7	Kachalavarappet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	25	18	20	
8	Keshawal Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	10	10	
9	Annam Koll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	30	61	38	39	
10	Seven Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	23	38	15	23	
11	Sowcarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19	31	19	
12	Peddunickapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	29	18	17	
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	29	18	15	
14	Esplanade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	22	97	63	
15	Park Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	40	24	21	
16	Fernambur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20	07	06	
17	Chalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	19	11	04	
18	Purasawakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17	03	08	
19	Vepery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	23	11	13	
20	Egmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	25	09	10	
21	Kilpauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	22	49	28	25	
22	Nungambakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	33	15	16	
23	Chintadripet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	29	52	19	25	
24	Tiruvattewarappet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	31	57	21	27	
25	Chepauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	14	42	40	22	
26	Tripligane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	37	22	23	
27	Amir Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	16	54	50	21	
28	Mirashibpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	27	17	12	
29	Rayapettah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	46	21	22	
30	Mylapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	05	01	
Total		85	115	90	82	83	72	73	70	77	64	75	71	520	437	957	19	17	18	
																				22

Annual Form No. XV.—Deaths registered from "Respiratory Diseases" excluding tubercle of the Lung by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3	4	5	6														
Divisions.	Districts.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.												Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.					
		Total.																	
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.						
1	Rayapuram	9	9	11	10	12	10	3	13	9	7	8	8	56	50	106	5.4	4.8	5.1
2	Tondiarpet	11	14	12	8	11	7	8	19	8	11	12	8	74	55	129	8.7	8.6	7.6
3	Washermanpet	10	21	20	22	24	19	22	21	31	12	19	20	124	119	243	10.3	10.1	10.2
4	Korukupet	8	12	9	11	24	17	12	11	14	15	15	12	30	70	160	10.4	8.8	9.6
5	Harbour	9	9	3	8	5	2	3	12	9	7	3	9	29	50	79	5.8	22.2	10.8
6	Muthialpet	8	17	9	14	6	6	5	6	8	7	7	9	57	45	102	5.9	7.5	6.5
7	Kachalagawanpet	11	8	13	9	10	5	6	14	9	12	6	11	58	56	114	8.2	9.4	8.7
8	Kochawal Bazar	4	8	5	5	5	3	2	2	2	4	6	4	32	18	50	10.3	9.0	9.8
9	Amman Koil	15	6	7	7	12	2	7	12	17	15	10	13	68	55	123	8.4	7.1	7.8
10	Seven Wells	11	2	6	8	7	7	8	17	12	5	9	11	41	62	103	4.2	6.3	5.2
11	Sowcarpet	3	3	8	7	4	5	2	2	1	3	2	3	24	19	43	5.6	6.0	5.8
12	Pedduickenpet	14	16	16	24	18	14	8	20	13	17	22	17	103	146	159	11.5	11.1	11.3
13	Trevelyan Basin	14	7	21	14	16	17	9	15	20	12	16	21	96	86	182	11.0	10.1	10.5
14	Esplanade	5	5	4	6	5	4	2	3	8	4	7	5	41	19	60	16.5	17.0	22.5
15	Park Town	24	26	10	10	15	11	8	16	18	15	16	21	169	50	150	10.4	11.3	10.8
16	Perambur	19	18	13	10	12	9	6	4	6	13	6	16	69	63	132	4.5	4.5	4.5
17	Chulai	19	19	15	12	14	13	10	12	10	8	20	20	52	80	172	7.5	6.8	7.2
18	Pussavakam	3	7	8	10	7	3	...	10	13	6	14	9	47	43	90	4.5	4.2	4.4
19	Vepery	19	13	10	16	17	10	5	14	11	13	9	16	83	70	153	8.2	7.6	7.9
20	Egmore	12	18	8	10	14	15	8	21	9	13	18	16	86	76	162	6.2	6.5	6.3
21	Kilpauk	12	6	3	7	11	9	5	6	11	10	11	12	51	52	103	5.3	5.9	5.6
22	Nungambakam	5	8	9	3	10	6	7	9	8	11	7	7	46	47	93	4.2	4.6	4.4
23	Chintadripet	10	20	14	18	18	4	6	6	7	13	12	8	69	67	136	5.6	5.8	5.7
24	Tiruvattarunurpet	14	12	8	8	14	15	13	5	13	14	6	12	65	69	134	5.2	5.9	5.5
25	Chepauk	3	4	3	9	6	3	5	2	5	3	3	4	25	25	50	3.5	4.0	3.8
26	Tripligane	1	6	4	3	5	3	2	3	7	8	4	4	20	19	39	3.5	2.4	3.0
27	Amir Mahal	10	12	5	9	5	7	12	14	16	9	6	7	66	46	112	8.7	6.0	7.3
28	Misshahpet	11	5	9	6	10	4	12	9	14	13	10	14	55	62	117	5.9	6.6	6.2
29	Rayapattah	9	4	5	4	7	5	2	3	6	5	6	5	29	22	51	3.6	2.1	2.9
30	Mylapore	1	6	5	4	6	3	5	6	6	9	7	5	24	29	53	3.6	3.4	3.5
	Total	301	320	272	292	330	238	203	209	321	296	301	327	1,860	1,660	3,510	6.7	6.6	6.7
																			7.2



Annual Form No. XVI.—Deaths registered from 'Injuries' by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

Divisions.	Districts.	3												4			5		Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	0.9	0.4	0.6
2	Pondiarpet	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	12	12	24	1.4	1.4	1.4
3	Washermanpet	1	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	0.3	0.3	0.2
4	Korukupet	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	0.2	0.1	0.2
5	Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	1.0	0.8	0.96
6	Muthialpet	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	0.6	...	0.4
7	Kachalateswarannpet	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	0.3	0.2	0.2
8	Kothawal Bazaar	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ammen Koil	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	0.4	0.1	0.3
10	Seven Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	0.4	0.2	0.3
11	Sowcarpet	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	0.6	0.3
12	Peddunatickenpet	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
13	Trevolyan Basin	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	0.2	0.2	0.2
14	Esplanade	...	...	5	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	28	14.9	4.5	10.5
15	Park Town	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	0.3	0.5	0.4
16	Perambur	...	...	...	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	22	1.0	0.5	0.7
17	Chulsi	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	0.7	0.3	0.5
18	Puraaswakam	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	5	13	0.8	0.5	0.3
19	Vepery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	0.4	0.1	0.3
20	Egmore	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	0.2	0.3	0.2
21	Kilpauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	0.6	0.6	0.3
22	Nungambakam	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	7	0.4	0.3	0.3
23	Chintadripet	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	0.2	0.2	0.1
24	Tiruvateswarannpet	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	0.2	0.0	0.1
25	Chepak	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	7	14	1.0	1.1	1.1
26	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	0.3	0.3	0.3
27	Amir Mahal	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	3	8	0.7	0.7	0.7
28	Mirashibpet	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	0.4	0.3	0.4
29	Rayapettak	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	7	0.5	0.2	0.3
30	Mylapore	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	0.5	0.1	0.3
Total		27	24	24	22	29	13	23	21	25	11	20	8	157	84	241	0.5	0.3	0.4

Not available.

Annual Form No. XVII.—Deaths registered from 'Child-Birth' by divisions during each month of the year 1921.

1	2	3												4			5			6
Divisions.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
														Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Royapuram	1	1		1		1			1		1			5				0.5	0.2
2	Tondiarpet											1			4				0.5	0.2
3	Washermanpet					1									3				0.3	0.1
4	Korukupet														1				0.1	0.06
5	Harbour		1												8				3.5	1.1
6	Muthialpet		1												2				0.2	0.1
7	Kachalawaranpet	1													4				0.7	0.3
8	Kochawal Bazar					1			1						4				2.0	0.8
9	Ammen Koil									1					6				0.8	0.4
10	Seven Wells														21				2.1	1.1
11	Sowcarpet														8				2.5	1.1
12	Peddanaichenpet		1							1					14				1.6	0.8
13	Trevelyan Basin									2					11				1.3	0.6
14	Esplanade														7				6.3	2.6
15	Park Town														12				1.5	0.7
16	Perambur														22				1.6	0.8
17	Chulhai														10				0.9	0.4
18	Purasawakkam														9				0.9	0.4
19	Vepery		1												5				0.5	0.3
20	Ezmore														7				0.6	0.3
21	Kilpauk					1									5				0.6	0.3
22	Nanganbakkam														3				0.3	0.2
23	Chindripet	1													9				0.8	0.4
24	Tiruvattoswaranpet	1	1												6				0.5	0.2
25	Chepauk														9				1.4	0.7
26	Triplicane														6				0.8	0.4
27	Amir Mahal														6				0.7	0.4
28	Mirshahpet	1													1				0.1	0.05
29	Rayapettah														6				0.6	0.3
30	Mylapore	2	2												2				0.2	0.1
	Total ...	19	10	18	11	16	23	12	18	21	15	30	23		216				0.9	0.4

Not available.





Annual Form No. XIX :—Comparing the Deaths from some of the principal diseases during the year with the deaths during the preceding five years.

Years.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Plague.		Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary.		Respiratory System.		Injuries.		Death from child birth.		All other causes.		Total Deaths.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
1916 ...	30	0.06	476	0.9	282	0.5	11	0.02	763	1.5	49	0.09	479	0.9	3,664	7.1	77	0.1	799	1.5	2,851	5.5	145	0.3	8,246	15.9	17,872	34.5
1917 ...	78	0.2	195	0.4	79	0.2	5	0.01	859	1.7	47	0.09	575	1.1	4,131	7.9	91	0.2	976	1.9	3,293	6.4	203	0.4	9,384	18.1	19,917	38.4
1918 ...	503	1.0	272	0.5	104	0.2	22	0.04	881	1.7	45	0.09	479	0.9	5,533	10.7	57	0.1	1,431	2.8	5,518	10.6	177	0.3	11,927	23.0	31,262	60.3
1919 ..	642	1.2	611	1.2	108	0.2	14	0.03	736	1.2	52	0.1	252	0.5	5,835	11.3	131	0.3	1,178	2.3	3,839	7.4	209	0.4	11,310	21.8	27,187	52.4
1920 ...	22	0.04	109	0.2	41	0.08	8	0.02	560	1.1	66	0.1	177	0.3	4,671	9.0	77	0.1	920	1.8	3,431	6.6	206	0.4	9,443	18.2	21,418	41.3
Mean of the last five years	255	0.5	333	0.6	123	0.2	12	0.02	760	1.4	52	0.09	202	0.4	4,767	9.0	87	0.2	1,061	2.0	3,786	7.2	206	0.4	10,062	19.1	23,531	44.7
1921 ...	139	0.3	180	0.3	40	0.08	3	0.006	652	1.2	85	0.2	147	0.3	4,149	7.9	52	0.1	905	1.7	3,510	6.7	241	0.5	8,621	16.4	20,268	38.5



Annual Form No. XX showing a complete classification of diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases.

No in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	Infective Diseases.												Total.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
4	Beri Beri ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	9
6	Chicken-pox ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
7	Cholera ...	15	106	8	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	2	139
10	Diphtheria ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
11	Dysentery ...	249	259	200	151	170	107	180	200	196	147	106	149	2,064
13	Enteric Fever ...	8	5	13	5	9	7	1	12	7	4	6	8	85
14	Enteritis ...	234	203	207	142	182	142	168	277	160	111	118	141	2,085
15	Erysipelas ...	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
21	Influenza ...	20	19	12	12	13	7	2	5	6	6	2	6	110
22	Kala-Azar ...	1	2	...	1	4	2	1	3	5	3	...	2	24
23	Leprosy ...	15	9	7	7	7	6	7	7	3	4	8	7	87
25	Malarial Fever ...	50	72	57	40	41	24	34	41	64	63	64	64	614
	" with Enlargement of Spleen	4	3	1	5	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	6	31
	" with Congestion of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Infective Diseases.—Contd.															
26	Measles	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
28	Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
31	Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
32	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
33	Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
34	Pyrexia of uncertain origin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090
35	Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
37	Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365
39	Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	" Pauperal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	" Septic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
40	Sleeping Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
41	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
42	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	do. Inherited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
43	Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
44	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
47	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88



Annual Form No. XX—Showing a Complete Classification of diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases—(Continued)

No in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	General Diseases												Total
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
General Diseases	INTOXICATION.													
	50 Alcoholism ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	GENERAL DISEASES.													
	61 Anaemia ... ..	22	20	17	8	13	11	7	17	11	14	13	10	163
	63 " Pernicious ... ..	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	14
General Diseases	" and Dropsy ... ..	3	3	2	3	...	1	3	7	4	2	1	6	35
	66 Diabetes ... ..	2	2	2	...	7	...	4	3	1	1	1	3	26
	Diabetic Carbuncle ... ..	...	3	...	3	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	15
	" Coma ... ..	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	14
	" Gangrene ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
General Diseases	72 Myxoedema ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	76 Rickets ... ..	5	3	5	2	3	2	1	8	3	3	...	3	38
	78 Malformation:—B.—Incomplete development affecting the several organs &c. ... ..													
(5) APPARATUS PECTICUS.														
Stenosis of aortic arch ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

80	Tumour in the Abdomen ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	11
	Sarcoma ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cancer ...	...	...	3	5	7	2	5	5	4	4	6	4	56
	Ulcer ...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	5	3	4	...	...	19
82	EFFECTS OF PARASITES.													
	<i>Nematoda</i>													
	(59) Ascaris Lumbricoides Linnaeus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
	(79) Anklostomum ...	...	...	6	4	1	10	1	4	5	3	2	5	44
85	Effects of Poisons.—													
	ACID AND ACID SALTS.													
	(4) Nitric Acid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	ORGANIC SUBSTANCES.													
	(5) Carbolic Acid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	VEGETABLE POISONS.													
	(37) Opium Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
	ANIMAL POISON.													
	(b) Scorpion-sting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5
	Diseases of the Spinal Cord and Membrane.													
	MEMBRANES.													
88	Meningitis ...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	4	14

Diseases of the  
Nervous system



Annual Form No. XX—Showing a Complete Classification of diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases.—(Continued)

No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	Diseases of the Nervous System.												Total.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
90	Myelitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(a) Degeneration of anterior Cornua	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases of the Brain and its membranes.														
BRAIN.														
101	Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	4	3	5	3	2	2	3	7	5	4	4	59
109	Apoplexy	...	...	3	2	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	15
110	Paralysis	...	6	10	2	5	3	5	10	4	6	11	11	81
"	(a) Paraplegia	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	4	3	2	...	3	20
	(b) Hemiplegia	...	20	8	23	18	11	11	13	16	13	10	10	175
	(c) Monoplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
123	Eclampsia (Convulsions)	...	109	117	118	154	91	121	133	139	132	107	152	1,525
"	Paerperal	...	4	4	3	8	3	4	4	5	3	3	3	47
	Epilepsy	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	...	2	20
131	Neuralgia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2

Diseases of the Nervous System (contd.)													
183	Hysteria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
143	Neurasthenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
II DISEASES OF FUNCTION.													
145	Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
146	Melancholia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
147	Circular Insanity	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
165	Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
DISEASES OF THE NOSE.													
280	Epistaxis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
DISEASES OF THE HEART.													
286	Pericarditis	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
DISEASES OF THE ENDOCARDIUM.													
292	Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
293	Valvular Disease...	...	...	10	4	7	7	6	4	6	3	2	65
	Cardiac Failure	...	...	6	5	3	3	2	5	1	3	2	36
	Cardiac Dropsy	...	...	1	3	2	5	...	4	1	2	4	27
	Diseases of the Heart (not specified)	...	...	22	29	23	16	15	21	18	17	18	244
DISEASES OF THE MYOCARDIUM.													
294	Myocarditis	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7
298	Dilatation of the Heart	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	11



Annual Form No. XX--Showing a Complete Classification of diseases arranged in the order adopted in the

No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases	Nomenclature of the Disease	Nomenclature of Diseases--(Contd.)												Total.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
302	Angina Pectoris	1	3	5	2	...	...	1	5	...	5	4	1	1
304	Syncope	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	5	1	2	1	3
303	Angina Decubitus	10	4	1	1	2	4	4	6	3	5	2	2	92
316	Aneurysm of Aorta	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
324	Pleuritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	1
338	Asthma	15	15	10	17	10	10	7	5	9	15	14	10	137
404	Bronchitis (Acute)	12	22	20	18	8	14	6	7	8	7	8	9	139
410	Bronchitis (Chronic)	5	17	10	13	18	10	19	11	11	4	11	17	146
412	Bronchitis (a) catarrhal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
413	Broncho-Pneumonia	147	136	128	157	196	127	113	183	171	152	150	161	1,821

422	Atelectasis	...	...	2	9	4	3	5	4	8	3	6	2	5	8	59
423	Collapse of the Lung	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(v) DISEASES OF THE PLEURA.																
425	Pleurisy	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	3	3	17
426	Empyema	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	7
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.																
438	Cancer	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	4	...	2	2	2	17
DISEASES OF THE TEETH, ALVEOLI AND GUMS.																
440	Disorders of Dentition	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	7
Diseases of the Stomach.																
489	Gastritis Acute	...	...	4	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	27
490	" Chronic	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	2	3	21
491	Gangrene	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	10
492	Haematemesis	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
499	Dyspepsia	...	...	4	2	2	4	5	2	4	1	5	5	3	2	39
DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.																
515	Inflammation.—	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
	(2) Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(3) Colitis	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	4	1	16



Annual Form No. XX.—showing a complete classification of diseases arranged in the order adopted in the  
Nomenclature of Diseases. — (Contd.)

No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Deaths.	Diseases of the Digestive System.—contd.												Total.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
526	Sprue ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5
528	Hernia ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
	" Strangulated.	...	2	2	5	3	2	2	4	2	1	2	3	29
536	Obstruction of Bowels ...	...	15	13	13	12	10	11	6	9	13	9	12	135
539	Intestinal catarrh ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
544	Colic... ..	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS.														
549	Fistula of Anus ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
556	Piles ...	...	5	5	...	4	3	1	2	...	2	1	1	24
DISEASES OF THE LIVER.														
568	Hepatitis ...	9	2	3	2	2	1	...	3	6	5	4	4	41
"	(a) Traumatic Abscess ...	2	...	...	1	3	1	1	4	1	...	2	5	20
"	(b) Cirrhosis of Liver ...	4	12	4	9	3	3	8	6	7	2	7	8	73
569	Enlargement of Liver ...	8	4	2	1	...	...	1	3	3	2	3	1	28

Diseases of the Digestive System.—(contd.)									
570	Acute Yellow Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
571	Congestion of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
573	Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
575	Jaundice	...	...	2	6	1	...	3	25
DISEASES OF THE PERITONIUM.									
588	Peritonitis	...	...	...	5	4	3	1	32
590	Ascites	...	...	17	25	7	4	6	96
DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN									
592	Enlargement of the Spleen	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	13
DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC GLANDS.									
605	Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
615	Filariasis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC VESSELS.									
616	Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
618	Elephantiasis of the Scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Elephantiasis of the Leg	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2



Annual Form No. XX showing a complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases:—(Contd.).

	No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Diseases of the Thyroid Glands.	633	DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND.													
		Suppuration	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
		DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.													
		Nephritis Acute...	..	9	9	5	2	4	3	7	8	8	8	6	77
		Renal Dropsy	...	9	14	3	3	2	4	7	8	8	11	17	92
Diseases of the Urinary System.	652	Bright's Disease	...	9	11	5	9	4	2	3	1	2	2	5	62
		Sub-divisions—(1) Chronic Nephritis	..	2	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	21
		Abscess:—													
		„ (d) Pyonephrosis	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		DISEASES OF URETHRA.													
	671	General Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2

Diseases of the Urinary System—(contd.)													
Diseases of the Bladder.													
685	Rupture (Bladder)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
689	Retention of urine	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5
690	Incontinence of urine	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
URINARY DISORDERS.													
692	Suppression of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
697	Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	7
	Uræmia Coma	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases of the Male Organs of Generation.													
Diseases of the Urethra.													
712	Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	9
715	Extravasation of Urine	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	5
Diseases of the Prostate.													
720	Hypertrophy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diseases of the Scrotum.													
741	Cellulitis Scrotum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
742	Sloughing Scrotum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2



Annual Form No XX showing a complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in  
the Nomenclature of Diseases:—(Contd.)

No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	Diseases of the Generative System.—contd.												Total.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
754	Diseases of the Tunica Vaginalis.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
757	Diseases of the Testicle.													
	Inflammation—(1) Orchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
785	DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.													
	Diseases of the Uterus including the Cervix.													
791	Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
797	(a) Fibromyoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
797	Rupture of Uterus	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	7





Annual Form No. XX showing a complete classification of Diseases arranged in the order adopted in the Nomenclature of Diseases.—(Contd.).

No. in the Nomenclature of Diseases.	Causes of Death.	Total.												
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Diseases of the Connective Tissue.														
952 Cellulitis	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	10
953 Abscess	...	...	11	13	7	4	8	15	6	4	7	7	4	92
Diseases of the Skin.														
962 Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
965 Boil ...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
966 Carbuncle	...	...	3	2	...	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	23
General Injuries.														
1028 Effects of Heat (a) Burns and scalds	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
(c) Sun-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1029 Effects of Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

General Injuries.																			Local Injuries.																		
1030	Suffocation	...	...	...	...	4	7	6	7	6	2	5	2	6	6	5	5	5	61																		
	"	by Drowning Accident	...	...	...	4	6	6	9	9	10	7	7	5	4	5	11	83																			
	"	"	"	Suicidal	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	11																			
	"	by Hanging Suicidal	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	8																			
	"	by Judicial Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2																			
1031	Starvation	...	...	...	...	10	11	4	5	3	6	5	6	6	9	3	6	74																			
1033	Shock	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	10																			
	"	Due to carriage accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1																			
	"	"	Train	"	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2																			
	"	"	Motor	"	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	9																			
	"	"	Tram	"	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1																			
	"	after operation	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	12																			
LOCAL INJURIES.																																					
Injuries of the Head.																																					
1092	Fracture of the Skull	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	4	...	3	1	1	1	4	...	23																			
1101	Gun-shot wound	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	7	...	1	1	...	14																			





TABLE A.

Comparative Statement of deaths from some of the principal diseases during the past 12 years.

Years.	Births.		Deaths.		Small-pox.		Malaria.		Other Fevers.		Other Infectious Diseases.		Plague.		Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		Respiratory Diseases.		Infantile Mortality under 1 year.		Deaths of children between 1 to 5 years.		Still-Births.
	No. of Births registered exclusive of Still-births.	Birth-rate.	No. of Deaths registered exclusive of Still-births.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	
1910	19,340	37.9	20,312	39.8	116	0.2	2,376	4.6	2,742	5.4	1,066	2.1	5	0.009	3,635	7.1	2,173	4.3	5,687	294.1	3,059	67.5	673
1911	19,735	38.3	21,771	42.0	480	0.9	2,884	5.6	1,163	2.2	1,482	2.9	3	0.005	4,854	9.4	3,011	5.8	6,027	305.4	3,233	73.7	665
1912	20,099	38.8	20,132	38.8	106	0.2	2,934	5.7	999	1.9	927	1.8	1	0.002	4,897	9.4	2,671	5.2	5,628	280.4	2,951	67.2	674
1913	19,470	37.5	20,675	39.9	34	0.06	2,788	5.4	1,043	2.0	1,232	2.4	3	0.005	5,193	10.0	2,700	5.2	5,713	293.4	3,296	75.1	642
1914	18,241	35.5	24,174	46.6	66	0.1	2,658	5.1	786	1.5	2,306	4.4	2	0.004	5,508	10.6	3,762	7.3	5,635	308.9	3,740	85.2	606
1915	18,331	35.3	18,688	36.0	92	0.2	1,686	3.3	644	1.2	555	1.1	...	...	4,208	8.1	3,062	5.9	5,244	286.1	2,748	62.6	650
1916	21,675	41.8	17,872	34.5	476	0.9	763	1.5	528	1.0	443	0.9	11	0.02	3,664	7.1	3,727	7.2	5,746	285.1	2,742	62.5	975
1917	23,296	44.9	19,917	38.4	195	0.4	859	1.7	575	1.1	654	1.3	6	0.01	4,131	7.9	4,360	8.4	6,460	277.3	2,945	67.1	1,077
1918	19,897	38.4	31,262	60.3	272	0.5	881	1.7	4,837	9.3	542	1.0	22	0.04	5,533	10.7	7,006	13.5	7,068	355.2	4,914	112.0	834
1919	18,936	36.5	27,187	52.4	611	1.2	736	1.2	2,574	5.0	1,388	2.5	14	0.03	5,835	11.3	5,148	9.9	6,230	329.0	4,595	104.7	837
1920	21,396	41.3	21,418	41.3	109	0.2	560	1.1	1,780	3.4	1,995	3.8	8	0.02	4,671	9.0	4,428	8.5	5,976	279.3	3,654	83.3	1,172
1921	19,187	36.4	20,268	38.5	180	0.3	652	1.2	1,475	2.8	708	1.3	3	0.006	4,149	7.9	4,467	8.5	5,408	281.9	3,273	79.9	1,136



TABLE B.

Rainfall.

Years.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
	January to March.		April to June.		July to September.		October to December.			
		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
1916	...	0.04		4.27		8.78		33.38		46.47
1917	...	0.44		6.15		15.90		28.57		51.06
1918	...	10.25		7.60		6.96		50.19		75.00
1919	...	2.33		2.52		16.06		29.87		50.78
1920	...	5.66		1.92		4.75		51.56		63.89
1921	...	5.46		2.64		18.18		28.15		54.43

TABLE C.

Table of Births, Deaths and Infantile Death-rates for the different races in the City for 1920 and 1921.

Race or Caste.	Population according to Census 1921.	1920.						1921.					
		Total No. of Births.	Birth-rates.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death-rates.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Death-rate.	Total No. of Births.	Birth-rates.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death-rates.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Death-rates.
Europeans ...	2,938	86	23.5	51	12.2	10	1	79	26.9	57	19.4	6	75.9
Anglo-Indians ...	9,002	385	37.3	812	30.2	57	148.1	378	42.0	337	37.4	84	249.3
Indian-Christians ...	32,196	985	36.1	963	35.2	140	142.1	908	28.2	895	27.8	215	236.8
Hindus ...	4,27,722	17,420	41.9	17,412	41.9	5,409	310.5	15,676	36.6	16,422	38.4	4,468	240.2
Mahomedans ...	53,163	2,518	42.6	2,069	45.1	360	143.0	2,144	40.3	2,549	47.9	605	292.1
Others ...	1,890	2	1.1	11	6.2	...	...	2	1.1	8	4.2	...	...
Total ...	5,26,911	21,396	41.3	21,419	41.3	5,976	279.3	19,187	36.4	20,268	38.5	5,408	281.9

TABLE D.

Total of Birth and Death rates of Principal Sub-divisions of the Hindu Community for 1920 and 1921.

		Population.	1920.				1921.			
			Total Births.	Birth rates.	Total Deaths.	Death rates.	Total Births.	Birth rates.	Total Deaths.	Death rates.
Brahmins	...	47,969	1,039	31.7	1,063	32.5	1,244	25.9	1,058	22.1
Chetty	...	4,018	1,050	28.8	1,034	28.4	1,190	296.2	1,187	295.4
Vallalah or Mudaliar	...	69,617	2,454	36.9	2,865	35.5	2,320	33.3	2,492	35.8
Bahjah or Naidu	...	49,835	1,319	33.9	1,696	35.5	1,482	29.7	1,699	34.1
Vanniah or Naicker	...	50,058	2,508	50.0	2,202	43.9	2,193	43.8	2,332	46.6
Adi-Dravida	...	58,568	2,803	47.0	2,497	41.9	2,408	41.1	2,417	41.3
Patnavar	...	10,456	517	52.8	525	53.6	354	33.8	486	46.5
Yadaval or Idayar	...	15,269	623	43.5	557	38.9	456	29.8	539	35.3
Viswa Brahmin or Kammalar	}	13,806	648	41.5	588	38.3	555	40.2	557	40.3

TABLE E.

Table of Births, Deaths and Infantile Death-rates by months for 1920 and 1921.

Months.	1920						1921					
	Total No. of Births.	Birth-rates.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death-rates.	Infantile Death.	Infantile Death rates on 1000 Live Births.	Total No. of Births.	Birth-rates.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death-rates.	Infantile Death.	Infantile Death rates on 1000 Live Births.
January	1,709	39.5	2,254	52.1	570	333.5	1,572	35.8	2,119	48.2	577	367.1
February	1,403	32.5	1,863	43.1	491	350.0	1,322	30.1	2,235	50.9	480	363.1
March	1,586	36.7	1,928	44.6	437	275.5	1,569	35.7	1,830	41.6	420	267.7
April	1,538	35.6	1,629	37.7	369	239.9	1,531	34.8	1,475	33.5	370	240.1
May	1,711	39.6	1,616	37.4	454	265.3	1,599	36.4	1,700	38.7	432	271.4
June	1,715	39.7	1,518	35.1	419	244.3	1,503	34.2	1,270	28.9	393	231.5
July	1,953	45.2	1,471	34.0	433	221.2	1,622	36.9	1,312	29.8	409	252.0
August	2,028	46.9	1,514	35.0	465	229.3	1,615	36.7	1,814	41.3	559	346.1
September	2,063	47.7	1,511	34.9	467	221.5	1,661	37.8	1,658	37.7	439	264.3
October	2,027	46.9	1,662	38.4	517	255.1	1,765	40.1	1,525	34.7	408	231.2
November	1,912	44.2	2,066	47.8	686	358.8	1,762	40.1	1,529	34.8	403	238.7
December	1,751	40.5	2,386	55.2	679	387.7	1,666	37.9	1,801	41.0	516	310.8
Total	21,396	41.3	21,418	41.3	5,976	279.3	19,187	36.4	20,268	38.5	5,408	281.9



TABLE F.

Ratio of deaths among Children under one year per 1,000 live births registered in each Division for 1920 and 1921.

Municipal Divisions.				Ratio of Deaths 1920.	Ratio of Deaths 1921.
1	...	...	...	328.5	310.7
2	...	...	...	277.7	285.5
3	...	....	....	277.7	286.2
4	...	...	...	260.4	331.8
5	...	....	....	414.4	456.9
6	...	...	...	312.5	348.8
7	...	...	...	314.6	390.2
8	....	...	...	405.8	476.2
9	...	...	....	327.1	337.2
10	...	...	....	349.6	336.1
11	....	...	....	508.4	522.6
12	....	...	...	333.9	319.6
13	...	...	...	363.5	377.1
14	...	...	...	500.0	339.8
15	....	....	...	333.9	296.9
16	...	....	...	211.7	220.3
17	...	...	....	262.3	289.0
18	...	...	...	248.6	260.1
19	...	...	...	233.0	269.5
20	...	...	...	233.5	229.0
21	...	...	....	260.9	239.6
22	...	...	...	234.3	256.4
23	...	...	...	278.5	267.0
24	...	...	...	249.6	249.0
25	...	...	...	272.7	206.6
26	...	...	...	232.3	230.8
27	...	....	...	260.0	264.8
28	...	...	...	280.7	296.3
29	...	...	...	240.1	251.5
30	...	...	....	293.8	254.4
Total				279.3	281.9

TABLE G.

Table of Infantile Mortality by months in the year 1921.

Months.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Premature Birth.	Debility.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	All other causes.	Total.			Total of all causes for 1920
											Males.	Females.	Total.	
January ...	1	1	1	7	123	129	59	110	93	53	313	264	577	570
February ...	2	...	1	16	112	85	40	72	100	52	284	196	480	491
March ...	3	3	1	12	100	82	37	78	86	18	221	199	420	437
April ...	2	...	...	9	73	75	22	79	84	26	208	162	370	369
May ...	1	...	1	12	110	50	28	96	110	26	240	194	434	454
June ...	5	...	1	13	88	49	37	68	97	35	218	175	393	419
July ...	...	...	3	17	100	72	19	75	86	37	226	183	409	432
August ...	2	...	...	19	181	80	34	36	123	34	297	262	559	465
September ...	3	1	...	12	90	68	37	106	94	28	252	187	439	457
October ...	2	...	1	10	51	87	42	92	78	45	228	180	408	517
November ...	1	2	...	3	58	86	37	76	101	39	222	181	403	686
December ...	11	3	1	4	89	93	40	120	103	47	274	242	516	679
Total ...	33	10	10	134	1,175	961	432	1,058	1,155	440	2,983	2,425	5,408	5,976



TABLE H.  
Table of Percentages of Infant Deaths from Principal causes in the year 1921.

Age periods.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Malaria.		Other Fever.		Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		Premature Births.		Debility.		Nervous System.		Respiratory System.		All other Causes.		Total.	
	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.
Under 7 days.	1	0.07	...	...	...	...	5	0.87	34	2.49	792	58.02	171	12.53	190	13.92	72	5.27	100	7.33	1365	25.24
7 days and under 1 month	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.23	100	12.30	149	18.33	113	13.90	282	34.63	69	8.49	90	11.07	813	15.03
1 month & under 4 months.	5	0.52	1	0.10	2	0.21	25	2.58	218	22.50	17	1.75	79	8.15	287	29.62	247	25.49	88	9.08	969	17.92
4 months & under 7 months.	11	1.35	5	0.61	4	0.49	32	3.92	269	32.97	2	0.25	24	2.94	145	17.77	276	33.82	48	5.88	816	15.09
7 months & under 10 months.	7	0.89	2	0.25	1	0.13	40	5.08	314	39.85	1	0.13	33	4.19	80	10.15	265	33.63	45	5.71	788	14.57
10 months & under 1 year ...	9	1.37	2	0.30	3	0.46	22	3.35	210	36.53	...	...	12	1.83	74	11.26	226	34.40	69	10.50	657	12.15
Total.	33	0.61	10	0.18	10	0.18	134	2.48	1175	21.73	961	17.77	432	7.99	1058	19.56	1155	21.36	440	8.14	5408	281.9

Statement No. I showing the number of births (Divisional and Hospital) verified during the calendar year 1921 and the number of vaccination of infants under one year of age.

Municipal Division No.	Total births excluding still births.		Still-births.		Deaths under one year.		Number of infants surviving.		Number of infants vaccinated under one year.		Percentage of vaccination to births registered.	
	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	553	286	24	11	13	19	460	267	323	164	58.4	57.3
2	620	314	29	35	126	26	494	288	308	139	49.7	44.3
3	865	222	27	28	164	22	701	200	349	46	40.3	20.7
4	611	148	14	12	135	19	476	129	266	39	43.5	26.3
5	188	67	6	2	56	6	132	61	41	23	21.8	34.3
6	271	50	7	6	66	5	205	45	66	8	24.3	16.0
7	283	135	6	10	69	15	214	120	118	16	41.7	11.8
8	100	37	3	6	36	9	64	28	42	10	43.0	27.0
9	503	188	16	14	138	23	364	165	120	39	23.9	20.7
10	498	173	22	17	136	26	362	147	204	58	40.9	33.5
11	156	17	8	3	63	5	93	12	53	...	34.0	...
12	566	88	19	9	137	10	429	78	295	27	52.1	30.7
13	482	91	16	10	116	13	366	78	248	28	51.4	30.8
14	69	22	1	1	15	5	54	17	26	3	37.7	13.6
15	433	83	19	7	95	10	338	73	206	21	47.6	25.3
16	994	153	107	1	112	41	882	111	663	61	56.7	40.1
17	973	121	45	16	200	32	773	89	654	47	67.2	38.8
18	691	139	42	5	101	28	590	111	460	50	66.6	36.0
19	549	315	12	19	96	54	453	261	393	174	71.6	55.2
20	563	581	16	74	100	68	463	513	326	167	57.9	28.7
21	483	145	16	15	82	14	401	131	252	30	52.2	20.7
22	427	244	19	12	79	14	348	230	155	41	36.3	16.8
23	798	355	25	33	136	50	662	305	465	133	58.3	37.5
24	936	190	50	16	98	23	838	167	527	98	56.3	51.6
25	479	137	19	19	79	24	400	113	277	37	57.3	27.0
26	555	84	15	18	92	13	463	71	234	18	51.2	21.4
27	628	129	27	13	147	32	481	90	256	27	40.8	20.9
28	801	106	48	11	100	30	701	76	595	50	74.0	47.2
29	585	209	29	14	109	27	476	182	356	141	60.8	67.5
30	593	60	37	7	90	10	503	50	421	28	71.0	46.7
	16,212	4,888	714	445	3,066	680	13,186	4,208	8,749	1,723	53.8	35.2



Vaccination Statement No. II. showing the number of Births verified in 1921 and the number of Infants vaccinated under one year of age.

Year.	Total number of births excluding still-births.	Number of children in column 2 who died before attaining the age of one year without being vaccinated.	Number of children in column 2 who left the city before attaining the age of one year without being vaccinated.	Number of children in column 2 who were available for vaccination. (column 2 minus 3 and 4).	Number of children in column 5 who were vaccinated before they attained the age of one year.	Percentage of column 6 to column 5.	Number of children in column 5 whose vaccination was postponed beyond one year of age for medical reasons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1919	15,016	3,791	2,520	8,705	7,489	86.03	182
1919	4,199	664	845	2,690	1,385	51.84	9
1920	15,536	3,284	3,018	9,234	7,881	85.35	136
1920	4,834	679	948	3,207	1,662	51.82	11
1921	16,252	3,066	3,354	9,832	8,749	89	82
1921	4,888	680	944	3,264	1,723	52.8	4

N. B.—The antique figures denote Hospital births.

Vaccination Statement No. III—Showing particulars of Vaccination during the Calendar year 1921.

Vaccination Statement No. III.—Showing patients vaccinated.																														
Divisions.	Districts	Total No. of persons vaccinated.			Average No. of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.			Primary vaccination.						Re-Vaccination.						Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.			Persons successfully vaccinated per 1000 of Population.		Average annual No. of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous 5 years.		Average annual No. of deaths from small-pox during the previous 5 years.		Average cost of each successful Vaccination.	
		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.	Successful.				Total.	Unknown.	17	18	19	Successful.	Unknown.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
		Males.	Females.		6	7		8	9	10	11																	12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
1	Royapuram	20801	...	...	573	387	920	...	254	240	494	269	122	2	392	71	426	116	71	92.9	32.7	24.4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	Tondiarpet	16899	...	...	776	659	1,395	...	485	554	1,089	694	117	1	812	212	306	67	79	92.6	29.5	52.0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Washermenpet	23777	...	...	692	377	979	...	398	317	715	574	100	1	675	...	264	69	129	94.4	61.1	21.3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Korukupet	16640	...	...	529	254	783	...	266	220	476	363	85	1	455	...	307	19	209	91.4	60.2	30.9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Harbour	7288	...	...	308	112	480	...	247	112	359	286	30	...	316	28	121	22	39	95.5	26.8	46.4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Muthialpet	15631	...	...	328	167	665	...	147	109	256	195	44	...	240	9	249	6	48	97.2	30	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Kachaleswarpet	13035	...	...	236	165	491	...	218	120	348	294	33	...	327	6	142	4	86	95.6	70	25.4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	Kothawal Bazar	5117	...	...	218	361	719	...	198	282	380	282	78	...	360	4	339	13	10	95.7	28.3	20.8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Annen Keil	16820	...	...	850	196	1,046	...	221	155	376	288	19	...	307	18	570	22	628	88.7	33.7	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Seven Wells	19698	...	...	753	133	946	...	167	156	323	268	8	...	276	12	623	32	628	88.7	33.7	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Sowcarpet	7460	...	...	137	102	239	...	103	84	187	148	37	...	185	1	52	10	3	93.5	20.0	26.1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Peddumickenpet	17572	...	...	461	274	725	...	282	268	540	457	63	...	510	10	115	22	44	96.2	14.6	30.8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Trevelyan Basin	17272	...	...	360	267	627	...	232	214	446	387	40	...	427	6	181	18	57	97.0	14.6	25.8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Esplanade	2664	...	...	79	102	181	...	47	50	97	77	14	...	91	4	84	2	55	97.8	6.9	24.9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Park Town	17544	...	...	707	479	1,186	...	295	337	633	532	59	...	591	21	553	50	317	96.6	21.2	36.5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Perambur	29459	...	...	1,648	330	1,978	...	449	325	774	674	44	...	719	5	1,104	163	227	93.5	16.7	29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Chennai	24021	...	...	651	530	1,221	...	525	495	1,020	883	46	...	1,631	22	201	57	75	93.3	45.2	41.1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
18	Parsawakam	20656	...	...	1,048	323	1,337	...	327	315	642	575	16	...	601	7	725	101	109	94.6	17.5	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
19	Vepery	19239	...	...	614	788	1,302	...	414	404	818	724	22	...	747	12	484	182	24	92.7	39.6	48.1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20	Shimore	20657	...	...	1,024	413	1,447	...	335	231	466	378	20	...	398	14	125	26	72	98.9	54.9	32.6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21	Kilpank	18540	...	...	443	466	909	...	312	241	553	415	114	...	529	18	125	26	72	98.9	54.9	32.6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22	Nungamalakam	21232	...	...	409	269	678	...	312	241	553	415	114	...	529	18	125	26	72	98.9	54.9	32.6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	Chintadripet	28730	...	...	786	446	1,232	...	412	388	800	695	34	...	730	15	432	50	296	93.0	30.1	32.8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24	Tiruvatteswarpet	24156	...	...	488	398	796	...	324	250	614	489	20	...	509	56	182	12	138	91.2	37.3	21.5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
25	Chepak	13277	...	...	302	289	591	...	240	271	511	319	72	...	835	17	80	17	31	90.0	30.6	20.9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
26	Triphene	16506	...	...	312	264	576	...	228	234	462	264	73	...	437	18	50	13	39	91.8	16.5	24.5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
27	Amir Mahal	15254	...	...	272	240	512	...	320	338	667	567	59	...	626	33	222	164	48	98.7	94.3	42.4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28	Mirashipet	18631	...	...	440	449	889	...	420	387	807	535	185	...	730	65	191	62	47	97.0	43.1	36.7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
29	Royapettah	21315	...	...	545	453	998	...	420	387	807	535	185	...	730	65	191	62	47	97.0	43.1	36.7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30	Mylapore	17858	...	...	367	210	477	...	203	206	409	335	34	...	369	31	69	83	21	97.6	176.6	25.3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	Total	520911	15	48*	1,6336	9,870	26,216	546	8,646	7,813	16,469	12,986	1,703	22	14,711	808	9,756	1,784	4,082	93.9	31.4	24.5	24,645	47.5	233	0.6	...	...		

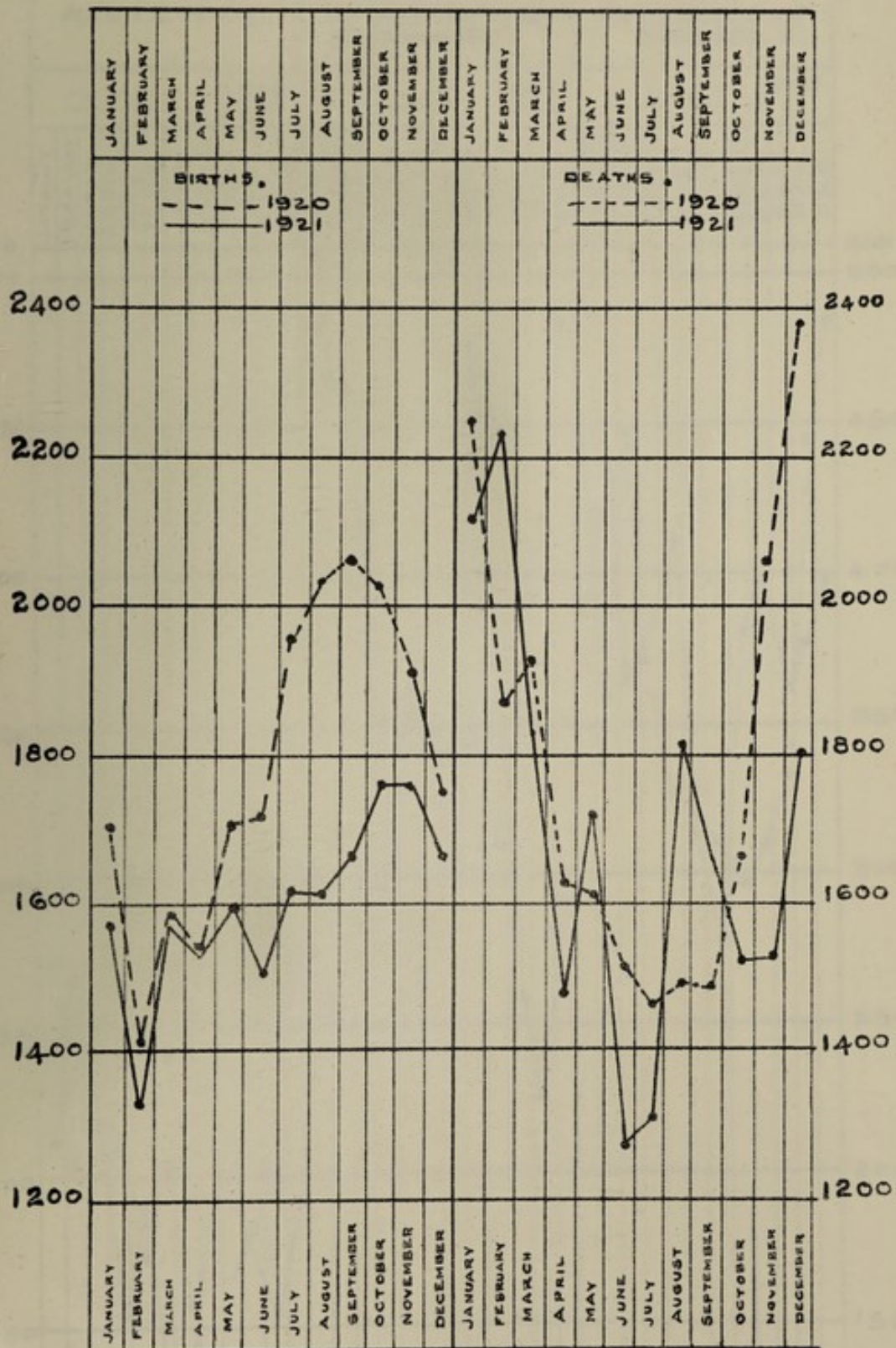
\*Includes 31 Asst. Vaccinators and 2 female Vaccinators.



No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Occupation	Education	Literacy	Signature	Date	Remarks
1	John Doe	25	M	Anglican	Single	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
2	Jane Smith	22	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
3	Robert Brown	30	M	Anglican	Married	Teacher	Secondary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
4	Mary White	28	F	Anglican	Married	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
5	William Black	35	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
6	Elizabeth Green	27	F	Anglican	Married	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
7	Thomas Grey	32	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
8	Anna Hall	24	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
9	James King	38	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
10	Sarah Lee	26	F	Anglican	Married	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
11	George Miller	33	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
12	Emily Wilson	29	F	Anglican	Married	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
13	Charles Young	31	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
14	Frances Adams	23	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
15	Henry Baker	36	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
16	Isabella Clark	21	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
17	Samuel Evans	34	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
18	Charlotte Foster	25	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
19	Frederick Gibson	37	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
20	Martha Harris	24	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
21	Edward Jones	39	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
22	Rebecca King	27	F	Anglican	Married	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
23	William Lee	32	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
24	Ann Miller	26	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
25	George Wilson	35	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
26	Elizabeth Young	23	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
27	Thomas Adams	38	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
28	Mary Baker	25	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
29	James Clark	33	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
30	Sarah Evans	24	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
31	Robert Foster	36	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
32	Anna Gibson	22	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
33	William Harris	34	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
34	Elizabeth King	27	F	Anglican	Married	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
35	Thomas Lee	31	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
36	Mary Miller	26	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
37	George Wilson	35	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
38	Elizabeth Young	23	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
39	Thomas Adams	38	M	Anglican	Married	Farmer	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	
40	Mary Baker	25	F	Anglican	Single	Housewife	Primary	Yes	[Signature]	1901	

Association of the Anglican Church of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, 1901

**GRAPH SHOWING BIRTHS AND DEATHS  
BY MONTHS.**



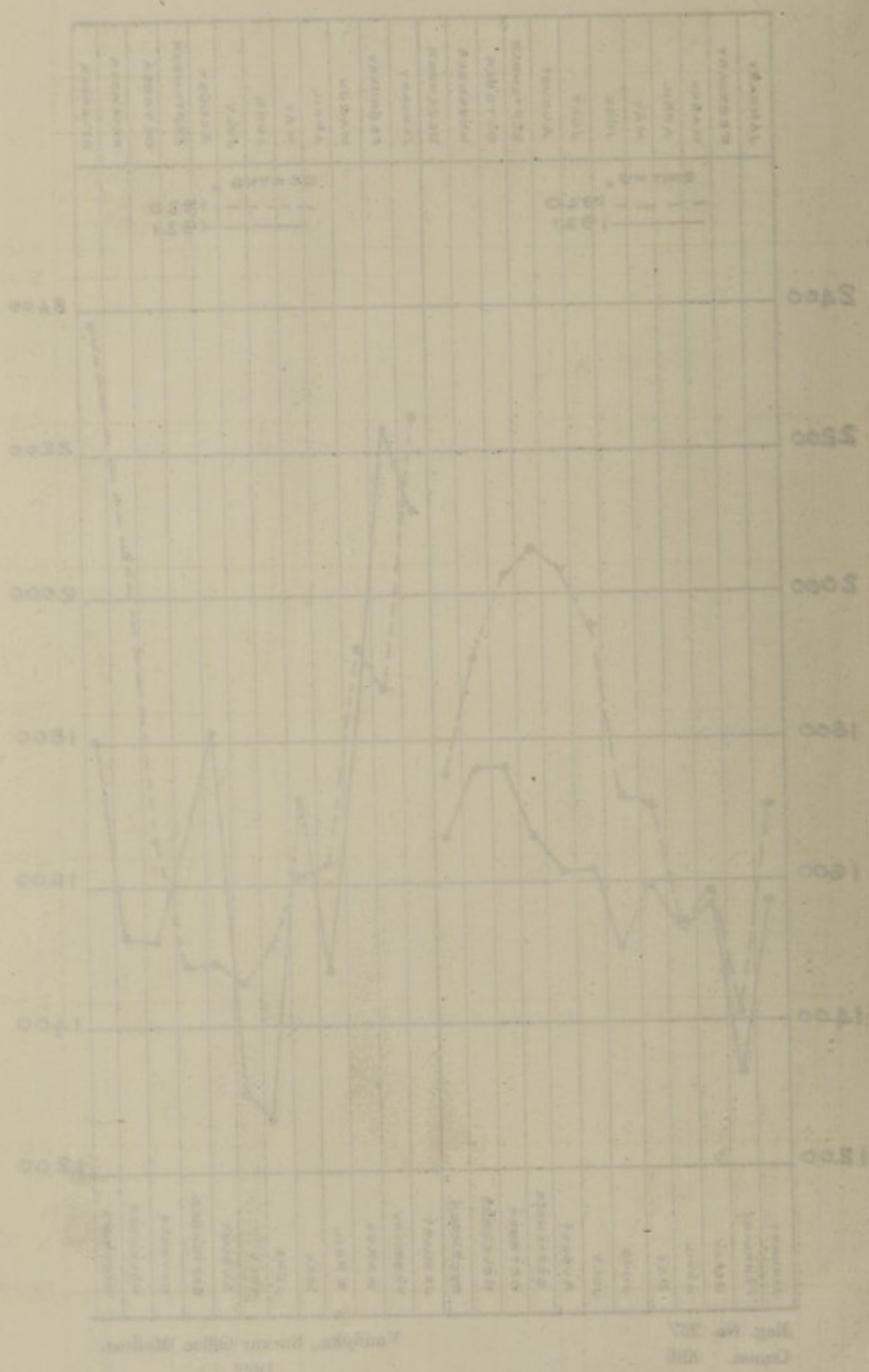
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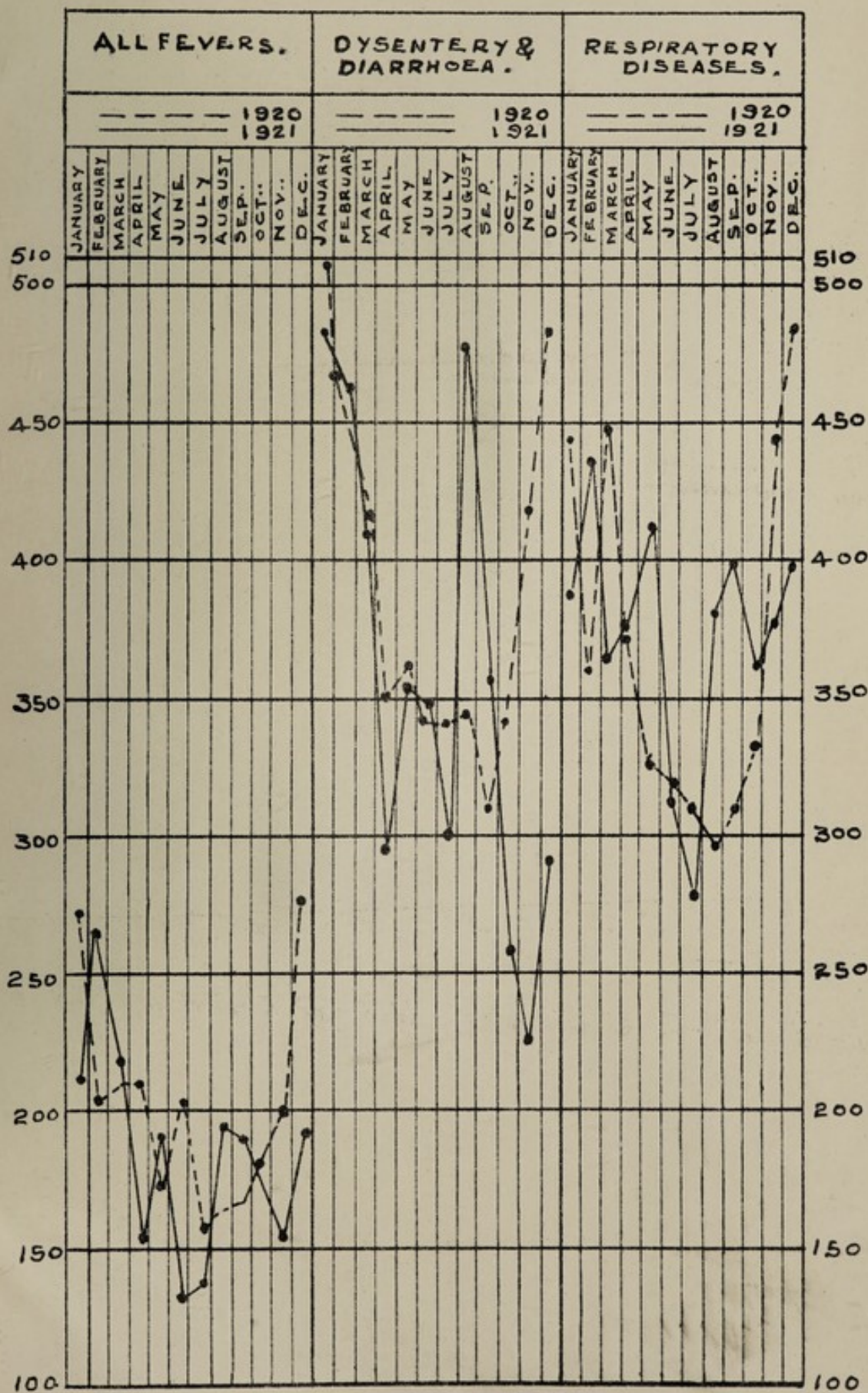


GRAPH SHOWING BIRTHS AND DEATHS  
BY MONTHS.



NOTE: Transferred from the original record book.  
 Health Officer, Department of Health.

# GRAPH SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS BY MONTHS FROM



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1922.

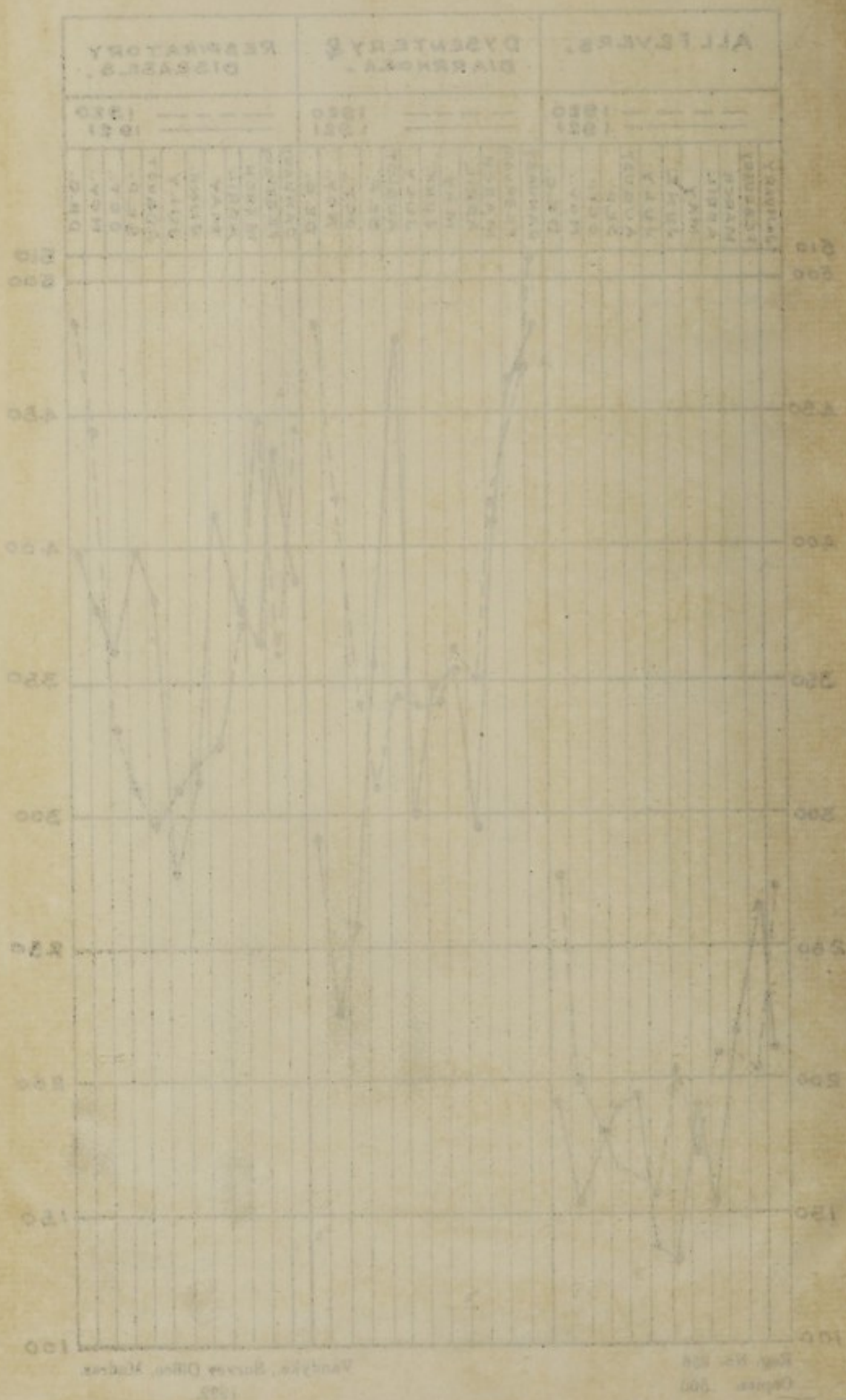
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# GRAPH SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS

## BY MONTHS

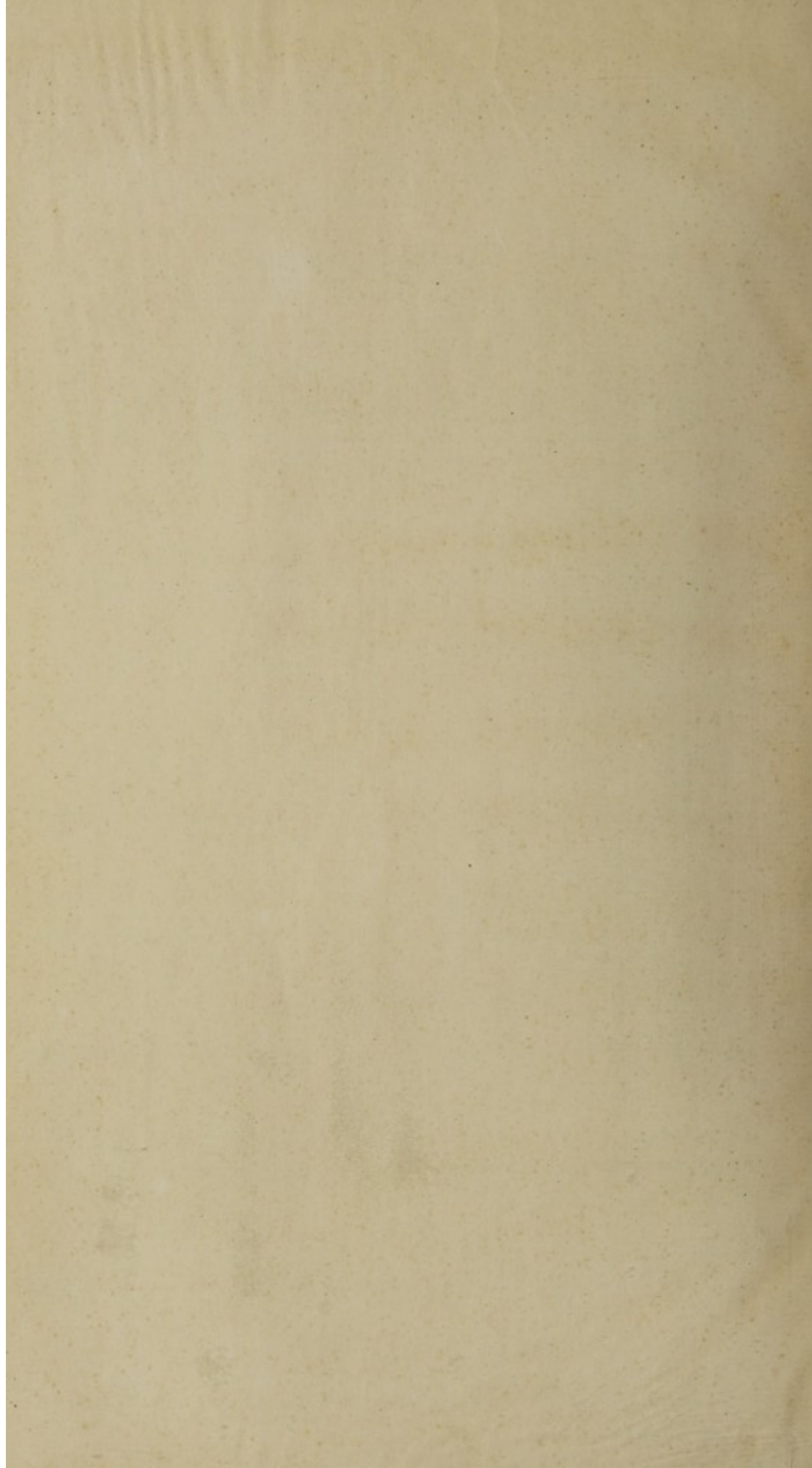
FROM



NOTE: The figures are the original figures from the











CORPORATION OF MADRAS



(RIPON BUILDINGS)

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

[Health Officer]

*Health Department.*

of the City of Madras

FOR THE YEAR

1921.

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