

Report on the sanitary administration of the Punjab and proceedings of the Sanitary Board for the year ... and the report on sanitary works for.

Contributors

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REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION
OF THE PUNJAB
AND
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANITARY BOARD
FOR THE YEAR 1910

BY
MAJOR E. WILKINSON, F. R. C. S., D. P. H. (CAMB.),
D. T. M. & H. (CAMB.), I. M. S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab,

AND
THE REPORT ON SANITARY WORKS
FOR 1910

BY
MR. D. W. AIKMAN,
Sanitary Engineer, Punjab.

Price Re. 1-7-0 or 2 shillings.



Lahore:
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1911.

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LAND OFFICE OF THE

UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

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Section II.—European Army.

No Remarks.

Section III.—Native Army.

No Remarks.

Section IV.—Jails.

No Remarks.

Section VII.—Vaccination.

(Separate Report.)

Section VIII.—Sanitary Works, Military.

No Remarks.

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(The text of the Sanitary Report is limited to 20 pages and that of the Sanitary Engineer to 4 pages.)

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READ—

The Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab for the year 1910, by Major E. Wilkinson, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

REMARKS.—In the first part of 1910 climatic conditions in the Punjab were normal. Slight disturbances in January and February were followed by dry weather in March, a stormy April, and dry weather again in May. The monsoon was early and at first intermittent and feeble. In August, however, good rains were received, and though the west Punjab got no rain after August, the east of the Province had monsoon rains up to October. Throughout the year conditions were favourable and prices of food-grains ruled slightly cheaper than in 1909. In spite of the late and heavy rainfall in the east, malaria was not severe in any part of the Province—the death-rate from fevers being 17·10 as against 20·40 in 1909, and a decennial average of 23·92 per thousand.

2. The provisional figures of the recent Census show that the Province has decreased in population by 1·8 per cent. It is noticeable that taking the Punjab as a whole the falling-off is in the female population. When we examine the figures by districts we find some very serious results. Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambála, Jullundur and Amritsar show a decrease of over 12 per cent., while the plague-stricken district Ludhiána has lost in the last decade nearly a quarter of its population. During the year 1910 the birth-rate, which had fallen in 1909 to 35·1, rose once more to 42·7. The excess of male over female births continues. The highest birth-rate was in Lyallpur (79·9), while the low birth-rates in Ludhiána, Ambála, Gurgaon and Rohtak suggest that early recovery of their numbers is not to be looked for in these districts. The death-rate was 33·3, leaving a nett gain of 9·4 *per mille*. In short, the year was unusually healthy, marred only by a recrudescence of plague. The figures relating to infant mortality, a large part of which must be preventible, are even worse than in 1909. A quarter of the total deaths in the province were of children below the age of one year. Any permanent reduction in the average death-rate of the Punjab must depend mainly on increased care of infant life.

3. Cholera was more widespread in 1910 than in 1909. Twenty-three districts were affected, including 47 towns and 305 villages. Once more Hardwár is reported to be the chief source of infection, and the improvement in the sanitation of Hardwár to which last year's report looked forward is, it seems, not yet complete. It is gratifying to notice that the prompt measures adopted by district officers did much to stop the spread of the disease. In all there were 2,131 deaths from cholera, of which 624 occurred in the Jullundur district. Once more the mortality from small-pox is the smallest on record, 0·15 *per mille*.

4. As regards plague, this report deals with the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth epidemic. It is discouraging to note that after thirteen years the scourge still rages so widely and that the mortality returns at the end of the year presaged still another visitation of considerable severity. It would be wrong to conclude that the efforts made by Government to fight against the calamity should be in any degree slackened. The Plague Committee which met in Simla in 1910 held that one of the main facts clearly established by the evidence put before it was "that plague preventive measures have been the means of saving a vast amount of life." The itinerations of the special staff of Plague Medical Officers are evidence to the people, even in the most remote villages, of the earnest desire of Government to assist them. For some years it has been the policy to supply every Medical Officer with portable medical and surgical equipment, and a large amount of medical aid is distributed by this means throughout the Province, and there is no doubt that this has been a most important factor in removing gradually the old attitude of distrust and hostility and establishing friendly relations. The plague staff may be congratulated on this result of years of patient work often carried on in the most discouraging and unpleasant conditions. The increase in the number of inoculations is a pleasing feature

and is an indication of the gradual education of the people; the selection and education of the auxiliary staff from among the leaders of the people, so that intelligent help and advice shall be available everywhere, is a cardinal feature of our policy: this staff is proving a valuable help, and district officers should do all in their power to extend and perfect this system. A very valuable addition to our weapons in the fight against plague is provided by the knowledge that the destruction of fleas can be effectually and quickly accomplished by the exposure of clothing to the direct rays of the sun, and it is hoped that this simple and universally available measure will be readily appreciated and taken advantage of by the people. The thanks of the Government are due to the Medical Officers mentioned in the 28th paragraph of the report and to the Tahsildars and private individuals who are referred to as having specially helped in the same cause.

5. The comparative freedom of the Punjab from malaria during 1910 has already been noticed. Infants under one year and old people above 60 are once more the principal victims. The low rate in the four large towns of Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Multán is gratifying, and it is especially matter for congratulation that the lowest rate of all—14·52—should obtain in Amritsar. The creation of a new post of Chief Malaria Officer marks another stage in the campaign against disease.

6. The Sanitary Board has again been useful as a consultative body and has made grants in aid of various sanitary projects. But these fall far short of the annual sum placed at its disposal. This is not the fault of the Board, and the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor understands that measures have been taken to obtain from the districts programmes of works which might be undertaken in the next four or five years.

7. The increasing public interest in sanitary affairs is encouraging, while the progress that is being made towards a complete system of pipe-water supply for the big towns of the Punjab cannot fail to have its effect on the public health. The Sanitary Engineer has visited 11 towns during the year and given valuable advice on projects of local importance. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor wishes to acknowledge the care and attention which have been devoted to sanitary matters by those officers who are particularly concerned with this important subject. His Honour would also acknowledge the assistance given by district officers and prominent members of the public, without whose co-operation the efforts of the experts will not be of much practical value.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing remarks be circulated with the report and be furnished, with the usual number of copies of the report, to the Government of India; also that the review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, for information.

By order of H. H. the Offg. Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab,

R. HUMPHREYS,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ERRATA.

1. On page 2, paragraph 7, line 7, *for* "33'1" *read* "33'6".
2. On page 3, paragraph 8, line 5, *for* "1899" *read* "188".
3. On page 3, paragraph 11, line 9, *insert* "Shahpur" between "Muzaffargarh and Mianwali."
4. On page 4, paragraph 13, line 6, *for* "24'3" *read* "24'7".
5. On page 4, paragraph 17, lines 5 and 6, *for* "Hissar, Rohtak, Simla, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Jhang" *read* "Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Simla, Jullundur and Ferozepore".
6. On page 5, paragraph 18, lines 19 and 20, *for* "Khanpur 50'29" *read* "Fazilka 50'32".
7. On page 7, paragraph 24, line 25, *for* "during August and September" *read* "between August and November".
8. On page 10, paragraph 25, lines 2 and 8, *for* "3109 and 1700" *read* "3019 and 1706" respectively.
9. On page 13, paragraph 28 (5) (c) (III), line 5, after season *insert* "; " and *for* "untrapped" *read* "trapped".
10. On page 14, paragraph 28, line 10, *for* "Rai Bahadur" *read* "Rai Sahib".
11. On page 14, paragraph 29, line 25, *for* "11'32 in Ferozepore to 16'44 in Jhang" *read* "7'17 in Simla to 16'44 in Jhelum".
12. On page 14, paragraph 29, line 30, *for* "27'58" *read* "27'59".
13. On page 14, paragraph 30, line 6, *insert* "one to five" after the word "between" and before "fifty."
14. On page 15, paragraph 31, lines 14 and 15 *for* "1872" and "14'15" *read* "1885" and "14'23," respectively.
15. Appendix A, line 40, *omit* "Delhi intra-mural drainage scheme 300,000".
16. Appendix A, line 48, *for* "39351" *read* "39531".
17. Annual Form No. II, District Multan, sub-column 19, *for* "0'3" *read* "0'03".
18. Annual Form No. IV, District Mianwali, sub-column 24, against injuries *for* "12" *read* "1".
19. Annual Form No. V, District Delhi, sub-column 10 *for* "4" *read* "41".

SUPPLEMENTARY ERRATUM FOR THE ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT, PUNJAB, FOR 1910.

On page iii, appendix B, line 41, *Delhi*, *for* "Rs. 4,30,468" *read* "Rs. 3,14,000."

Section I.

THE following brief summary of the chief meteorological features of the Punjab for the year 1910 has been furnished by Mr. Gilbert T. Walker, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories :—

The more important disturbances that occurred during the winter months of January and February were three in number. The first lasted from the 12th to the 17th January, and gave moderate to heavy precipitation throughout the Punjab; the second and third occurred in February and gave general and in places moderate to heavy precipitation in the hills, but did not affect the plains to any great extent. The rainfall of these two months was generally in defect. A cold wave followed the disturbance in January, but in February temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Weather was drier than usual in March and May. In April there were five storms of a somewhat unusual character, and rainfall was above the average except in the south-eastern districts, while temperature was everywhere below the normal.

The monsoon rains set in over the Punjab on the 15th June, but there was a break from the 19th to the 26th June, and during the whole of July the monsoon currents were much less active than usual; in August, however, the opposite conditions prevailed, and rainfall was fairly continuous. The monsoon rains may be regarded as having terminated in the western half of the Punjab at the end of August, several weeks before the normal date; but in the eastern half they were unusually prolonged, and, instead of ending in the 2nd or 3rd week of September, continued up to the 3rd October. The rainfall of the Punjab for the whole monsoon period from June to September was 5 per cent. in excess of the normal.

After the final withdrawal of the monsoon currents on the 3rd October dry weather prevailed until the middle of December, when a disturbance of the winter type entered north-west India and gave precipitation in the east and north Punjab. The disturbance was followed by a well marked cold wave, the effects of which lasted up to nearly the end of the month.

2. The return furnished by Mr. W. C. Renouf, C.S., Director of Agriculture, Punjab, shows that the average retail price of wheat was $11\frac{7}{8}$ seers per rupee during the year at Delhi, $12\frac{1}{2}$ at Lahore, $12\frac{3}{8}$ at Multan and $12\frac{5}{8}$ at Rawalpindi.

As regards the other staple food-grains, the average rates of barley were $18\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Delhi, $23\frac{7}{8}$ at Lahore, $21\frac{5}{8}$ at Multan and $21\frac{5}{8}$ at Rawalpindi, and that of jowar $17\frac{3}{8}$, $18\frac{1}{8}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$ and 18 seers, respectively.

The average rates of bajra at the principal markets varied from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{8}$ seers, that of maize from $16\frac{1}{8}$ to $20\frac{1}{8}$, and that of gram from 18 to $20\frac{1}{8}$ seers per rupee. Owing to better harvests the rates of food-grains throughout the year were cheaper than in the previous year.

3. Under the recent orders of Government the survey of movement in wages in this Province was made by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, in December 1909, and will be renewed every fifth year; therefore the rates of labour reported previously are applicable for the year under review.

Section V.—Vital Statistics.

4. The statistics in this report relate to the population of the Punjab at the census of 1901, namely, 20,108,690. The provisional figures of the census of 1911 shew the population as 19,743,930, a decrease of 364,760 or 1·8 per cent.

While the population of the Province as a whole has thus decreased by nearly 2 per cent., the decrease has been very much larger in certain districts. For example, there are decreases of over 12 per cent. in the population of the Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar, districts and of 23 per cent. or nearly a quarter of the population in the Ludhiana district.

On the other hand, the present population of the Lyallpur district exceeds that of the last census by 45·5 per cent., and the increases in the population of the Shahpur and Jhang districts amount to about 27 and 21 per cent., respectively. The percentage of increase in the population of the Multan district is over 14 and of Mianwali 13.

The subject will be dealt with more fully in a subsequent report, though it may be remarked here that malaria and plague have been the chief causes of the decrease and immigration of the increase in district populations. The point is now referred to chiefly as a warning of the necessity for caution in basing deductions upon the ratios given in this report. This may be more readily appreciated if the birth and death rates of the Ludhiana and Lyallpur districts calculated upon the old and the new census population be compared, thus :—

	Birth rate based upon the census population of		Death rate based upon the census population of	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Ludhiana	35·2	45·8	35·7	46·4
Lyallpur	79·9	48·7	37·1	22·6

5. The most noticeable features in the vital statistics of this year 1910 are the high birth-rate 42·7 *per mille*, the low death-rate 33·3, the exceptionally low fever mortality 17·1, the considerable excess of births over deaths 9·4 and, in contrast to all these favourable features, the rise in the mortality from plague, the death-rate from which was 6·7.

Further consideration will be given to these points under their proper headings ; here they serve to indicate the general healthiness of the year under report,—a healthiness marred only by the recrudescence of plague.

6. **Births.**—The birth-rate of 1910 is 42·7 *per mille*. It is higher by 7·6 than that of 1909 and by 1·6 than the mean of the previous five years. The rise in the birth-rate is the natural sequence of the healthiness of the previous year and of that under report, and it represents the recovery of the people from the malaria epidemic of 1908 and from the scarcity of that and other recent years.

7. The birth-rate of the Central Provinces, 55·42, is the only one that exceeded that of the Punjab in 1910. The birth-rate of the other Provinces is as follows :—

United Provinces 41·00, Bengal 39·72, North-West Frontier Province 38·14, Eastern Bengal and Assam 37·96, Bombay 37·32, Burma 36·04 and Madras 33·1.

The Punjab birth-rate has thus recovered its normal position as compared with those of the other Provinces of India.

8. The natural increase in population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 9·46 compared with 4·21 in 1909 and with a decrease of 4·5 in the last quinquennium. This increase is the greatest that has been recorded since 1899 when it amounted to 18·99. Since that year there have been only three in which the births exceeded the deaths, namely, 1906, 1909 and the present year. In 1906 the increase was 6·8. The combined increases of these three years, however, was more than counterbalanced by the excess of deaths over births (21·3 per mille) in 1907. In 1909 an excess was observed in 22 districts, whereas in the year under review 24 districts show an excess. Of those districts in which the births exceeded the deaths, Lyallpur comes first with an increase of 42·8 and Shahpur next with 25·5. Of the five districts which show an excess of deaths over births, the highest was recorded in Gurgaon, 18·2, while the lowest was in Ludhiana, where it amounted to only 0·5. Lyallpur and Shahpur are colony districts, while Gurgaon suffered severely from plague in the early part of the year.

9. As in recent years, so again this year was the highest birth-rate (79·9) recorded in Lyallpur and the lowest (19·5) in Simla. Calculated on the colony census figures the rate for Lyallpur is 63·8. The next highest rates were recorded in Shahpur, Mianwali, Hissar, Ferozepore, Jhang, Attock, Montgomery, Sialkot, Multan, Gujrat, Gujranwala and Lahore, in all of which they exceeded the provincial rate of 42·7. There are thus 13 districts in which the birth-rate exceeded the provincial rate as compared with 16 last year. Besides Simla, in which the birth-rate is always low, the rates in Dera Ghazi Khan, Ludhiana, Ambala, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Delhi were much lower than the provincial rate. In every district the birth-rates of 1910 exceeded that of 1909, and in 19 the rates also exceeded that of their quinquennium.

10. The birth-rate of the 43 large municipal towns was 42·0, just 0·7 below that of the Province. There is an increase of 7·0 *per mille* compared with the rate of the previous year and 3·0 compared with that of the average for the previous five years. Of the four largest of these towns, Multan recorded the highest rate, 48 *per mille*, which is 1 *per mille* above that of its quinquennial average and 6 above its rate for the year preceding. The birth-rate of Amritsar was 42·0, an increase of 5 *per mille* above its quinquennial average and 14 above the rate registered last year. Lahore and Delhi also show increased birth-rates, amounting to 40 and 41 *per mille*, respectively, as compared with 34 and 33 in the year preceding.

11. The male births exceeded the female births by 39,106, a rate of 1·9 *per mille* per annum, the corresponding rate for the previous year being 1·7 and for the quinquennium 1·9. As usual, every district recorded a higher male rate, and, as in previous years, the greatest excess was recorded in Dera Ghazi Khan, where the number of males born to every 100 females amounted to 120·4 as compared with 109·5 for the Province. Next to Dera Ghazi Khan the greatest excess of male births was registered in the districts of Simla, Muzaffargarh, Mianwali, Attock and Rohtak, whilst the least excess was registered in Kangra, where it was 105·0 to every 100 female births.

12. **Deaths.**—The number of deaths registered in 1910 was 669,239, the resulting death-rate being 33·28 *per mille*. The death-rate of 1909 was 30·89, and the mean of the previous five years 45·64. It will be seen that while the death-rate of 1910 is 2·39 above that of the previous year, it is 12·36 below the quinquennial mean. Of this death-rate a little more than half (17·10) was caused by "fevers" and one-fifth (6·74) by plague. The rates under the heads "All other causes" and "Respiratory diseases" were respectively 5·99 and 2·34; under no other head did the death-rate exceed 0·50 *per mille*. Compared with last year the death-rates from plague shew a considerable, and those of cholera (0·11), "respiratory diseases" and "all other causes" a slight,

increase. There is a marked decline in the fever death-rate and the rates of small-pox (0.15) and "dysentery and diarrhoea" (0.50) are slightly lower than those of 1909. Under no head was the death-rate of 1910 as high as that of the quinquennium. Plague after the severe outbreak of 1907 subsided in 1908 since when it has been steadily increasing, the rates being in 1908, 1.53, in 1909, 1.77, and in 1910, 6.74. This last rate, though not high compared with some of those recorded in previous years, has once more shown plague as next to fevers, the most important cause of the mortality in the Punjab.

13. The following Provinces had a death-rate higher than that of the Punjab:—the Central Provinces 44.88, the United Provinces 38.67, and Eastern Bengal and Assam 33.71. Those showing a lower rate than the Punjab were Bengal 33.10, Bombay 30.30, Burma 28.13, the North-West Frontier Province 26.85 and Madras 24.3.

14. The highest district death-rate was that of Gurgaon 55.3, and the lowest that of Gujrat 22.0. Death-rates of 40 and over were recorded in Hissar, Delhi and Karnal, of over 35 in Rohtak, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Lyallpur, and of over 30 in Kangra, Lahore, Shahpur and Muzaffargarh. Besides Gujrat, districts in which the death-rate was low, *i.e.*, under 25.00 *per mille*, were Simla 23.2, Gujranwala 24.1, Jhelum 24.7 and Rawalpindi 24.2. All the districts, in which the death-rate was high, *i.e.*, over 35, suffered more or less severely from plague which was the chief cause of mortality in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Ludhiana. The districts with a low death-rate were such as escaped any severe outbreaks of plague, and also suffered but slightly from fevers.

15. The highest monthly death-rates were those of April 4.24, March 3.94 and May 3.54, and the lowest those of July and August, respectively, 1.76 and 1.83. The higher death-rates of the spring months were due chiefly to plague, in the absence of which the mortality is usually greatest in the winter months and is chiefly due to "fevers." This year, owing to the marked decline in malaria, the death-rates of these months were much lower than usual.

16. The highest death-rate was as usual registered under the age-group under one year, the next highest being for that of sixty and upwards. The high rate in the former is due chiefly to "fevers," and "all other causes," while in the latter it is due principally to fevers, plague being the next most important cause of mortality. The lowest rates were recorded under the age-groups ten to fifteen, five to ten and fifteen to twenty. On referring to annual Form No. IV, it will be seen that except under the heads of "cholera" and "injuries" all the rates are highest among infants under one year of age. The plague rate which is also high in this group is however exceeded by the rates recorded under the groups of fifty to sixty, and sixty and upwards: the same is the case as regards injuries; while for cholera the rate is higher for all age-periods above twenty.

The death-rates in the case of children under one year of age amount to 262.86 for males and 260.43 for females; while calculated upon the number of births during the year, it amounts to 199 and 200, respectively.

17. The Hindu death-rate was 35.25, the Muhammadan 31.45, the Native Christian 61.47, and that for other classes 55.24. The Muhammadan was in excess of the Hindu death-rate in 17 out of the 29 districts, and in this connection it may be remarked that, with six exceptions,—Hissar, Rohtak, Simla, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Jhang—the Muhammadan population predominates. Very little reliance can be placed on figures for Native Christians and other classes, as from a reference to annual Form No. V it will be observed that the number of deaths in some cases exceed the census population.

18. The death-rate for towns is 34.42 and for rural circles 33.16. The excess of the town rate is noticed under every head, except those of plague 3.72 in towns and 7.06 in rural circles and "fevers" urban 15.63 and rural 17.26. The difference in fever is very slight, but in the case of plague the rural is nearly double the urban rate.

Of the four large cities in the Punjab, Delhi recorded the highest death-rate 43.16 which is 0.91 in excess of that for 1909, though 13.55 below the quinquennial average. Compared with the previous year there is an increase under the heads of "respiratory diseases" and "all other causes". There is however a decrease under "fevers", notwithstanding the prevalence of plague in the latter part of the year, deaths from which cause were probably returned as fever. The remaining three large towns, Multan, Lahore and Amritsar, recorded very similar rates, viz., 32.98, 32.69 and 31.38. Multan shows a very considerable decrease under plague compared with last year, the fever death-rate also showing a reduction. With the exception of Delhi, all the large towns show a lower rate than the previous year, particularly Multan and Amritsar. In the minor towns the highest death-rates were recorded in Sangla 92.67, Ballabgarh 76.34, Patti 59.36, Pathankot 51.22, Hariana 50.29 and Khanpur 50.29. These high rates are due almost entirely to fevers and plague.

19. There has been an increase in the number of entries checked in the birth registers compared with the previous year, while the reverse is the case with entries in the death registers. The total number of entries checked amount to 711,115 in the birth and 568,405 in the death registers.

The percentages of omissions discovered to number of entries checked work out at a rate of 3.21 and 3.47 for male and female births and 2.80 and 2.61 for deaths for inspections by Divisional Inspectors, and at rates of 1.31, 1.61, 0.67 and 0.76 for those by Superintendents of vaccination and vaccinators, while for inspections by the Revenue Staff the rates were 1.38, 1.20, 0.82 and 0.74, respectively. It will be observed that percentage of omissions in the death registers is always lower than those in the birth registers. In all cases, too, the percentage of omissions discovered is higher this year than last, a possible result of bi-monthly visits of chaukidars to police stations; this point will be watched. Forty-five chaukidars were fined during the year, the fines amounting to Rs. 19. In municipal towns 163 persons were fined for failing to register births and 102 to register deaths, the fines amounting to Rs. 287.

20. At railway stations outside municipal limits 94 births and 116 deaths were registered, an increase of 20 births and 39 deaths compared with the previous year. Of these deaths 1 was due to cholera, 6 to plague, 39 to fevers, 5 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 23 to diseases of the respiratory organs, 12 to "injuries" and 30 to "all other causes". No death was registered from small-pox.

21. The number of births among Europeans and Eurasians which amount to 315 show an increase of 78 as compared with last year. There were 124 deaths registered as against 115 in the year preceding. Of this number 15 were due to fevers, 8 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 11 to diseases of the respiratory organs, 4 to injuries and 86 to "all other causes". There were no deaths from cholera, small-pox or plague. The largest number of deaths were registered in Rawalpindi 40, Lahore 32 and Simla 27.

22. Of the 3,083 deaths registered among the non-military population of the cantonments of the Province, at a rate of 16 *per mille*, 10 were due to cholera, 1 to small-pox, 44 to plague, 1,740 to fevers, 141 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 343 to diseases of the respiratory organs, 52 to injuries and 752 to "all other causes". Compared with the previous year there is a decrease of 41 deaths, the reduction being chiefly under the head of "fevers" and "all other causes". The births, which amount to 3,296, at a rate of 17, show an increase of 291.

Section VI.—Chief Diseases.

23. Cholera.—Cholera was more prevalent in 1910 than in the pre-

Annual Form No. VIII.

vious year, though much less so than in 1908 and in the quinquennium. It caused 2,131 deaths, the death-rate being 0·11 compared with one of 0·08 in 1909 and 0·21 in the quinquennium. Deaths from cholera were registered in 23 districts including 47 towns and 305 villages. The Jullundur division was most affected in 1910, while the disease prevailed chiefly in the Delhi division in the previous year and in the Rawalpindi division in 1908. The mortality was greatest in the Jullundur district where 624 deaths occurred; following this were Ferozepore with 247 and Hoshiarpur with 236 deaths. The Amritsar district returned 194 deaths, Gurdaspur 159 and Multan 157; in no other district did the cholera mortality reach 100.

No deaths from cholera occurred in the months of January or February. One was reported from Ambala in March, the diagnosis of which was, however, stated to have been doubtful. Two small outbreaks resulting in 18 deaths occurred in the Multan district in April, following importation of infection from Hardwar. An imported case also occurred in Amritsar and another in Ambala. During May 227 deaths occurred, 136 of which were registered in the Multan district, the remainder having been registered in the Ambala, Simla (2), Jullundur (19), Lahore, Amritsar (48), Gujrat, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh (12) districts. Except in those districts, the numbers of deaths in which are shown in brackets, the disease did not spread. In June the number of deaths fell to 183, of which 104 occurred in the Jullundur district: the districts of Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur also became infected during the month, and imported cases occurred in Lahore and Jhelum. In July one death from cholera (the only one of the year) occurred in Delhi. The Ferozepore district became infected; 3 imported cases died at Rawalpindi, and the Multan district became free from the disease; the mortality for the month was 211. During August and September the disease was at its height, 619 and 618 deaths having been registered, respectively, in these months. Outbreaks occurred in the districts of Ambala, Simla, Sialkot, Shahpur, Attock, Mianwali and Lyallpur in August and Gujranwala in September. In October the cholera mortality fell to 245, the disease, however, remaining widespread. In November only 7 deaths were reported, 3 in the Simla district, and 1 each in Hoshiarpur, Lahore, Gurdaspur and Attock. No death from cholera occurred during December.

Cholera was prevalent in the United Provinces and in Kashmir and Jammu during 1910, and infection was introduced into the Punjab from these sources. No less than 37 pilgrims from Hardwar were reported to have suffered from cholera on their return to the Punjab, several of whom were the originators of outbreaks of this disease in the Province. That such importation of infection was not followed by a much higher mortality than actually occurred is, I consider, very largely due to the vigilance and prompt action of district officials.

24. DELHI DIVISION.—No death from cholera was reported in the

Cholera by divisions.

districts of Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, and only one in Delhi; 19 were registered in Karnal, 55 in Ambala, and 35 in Simla. The case in Delhi was imported from Muthra. The 19 deaths which occurred in the Karnal district were distributed between the 3 towns of Panipat, Karnal and Thanesar and 8 villages including Pharral, the site of the Phalgu Fair. Of these, two cases in Panipat occurred early in August and were both said to have been imported—one from Ferozepore, the other of doubtful origin. A case was imported into Karnal in September and two into Thanesar in October, all from Hardwar: another case occurred at Karnal, and three others at Thanesar. A case which ended fatally was also imported into Karnal city in October.

Cholera also appeared at the Phalgu Fair on October 3rd, the last day of the fair. This is a large religious and bathing fair occasionally held in or about October in the Kaithal tahsil. This year owing to very heavy rain communication with the fair was very difficult, and the number of persons attending it was less than usual. Four cases of cholera (all fatal) occurred here; three were pilgrims from Hardwar and the fourth was a boy from the Muzaffarnagar district.

Fifty-five deaths occurred in the Ambala district between April and October. The first death was that of a pilgrim in Ambala city on April 22nd, and no further cases then occurred. A village in Kharar tahsil was reported to have been infected on June 27th, infection having been imported from Hardwar; 5 cases with 4 deaths took place.

Two deaths from cholera occurred at Kalka in September and October. The first case was imported from Hardwar.

In connection with the Phalgu Fair a cholera camp was established at Ambala Railway Station where 15 cases suffering from the disease were removed from trains coming from Hardwar, and of these 9 died.

In the Simla district 35 deaths from cholera occurred in 11 villages. Cholera broke out in the village of Chini on 26th May, in the person of a woman who had returned from Hardwar three days previously. In all 16 cases with 11 deaths were reported here, the last case occurring on June 4th. Infection was conveyed to a neighbouring village on May 31st, and 3 deaths occurred there between that date and June 2nd. The second outbreak of cholera commenced in Kotgarh thana on the 22nd August. It affected 9 villages of the thana, and 21 deaths occurred during August and September. The report of the outbreak did not reach me until September 6th, when I telegraphed to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, to investigate it and to take precautionary measures in communication with the District authorities of Simla. Major Perry reported that the disease, as far as is known, made its first appearance in Rampur-Bushahr State where the first person attacked was a man who had lately returned from Hardwar. In order to limit the spread of the disease it was considered advisable to reduce traffic as much as possible. The abandonment of the proposed tour of His Excellency the Viceroy in the neighbourhood was advised, as also the closure of dāk bungalows. These recommendations were acted upon, and as much as practicable was done in the way of treatment and disinfection. The villagers readily accepted treatment, and Missionaries of Kotgarh rendered great help in treating the people. In order to protect Simla an inspection post was established on the Mashobra road, extra guards were placed on the roads leading into the catchment area and all works on the forests in the catchment area were stopped. On November 9th a man was admitted to the Ripon Hospital, Simla, suffering from cholera. He had passed Mashobra inspection post the previous day on his way from Rampur-Bushahr.

JULLUNDUR DIVISION.—In the Jullundur district two cases of cholera were reported on the 25th May outside Jullundur city,—one in the railway station staff quarters and the other in the grain market, which is quite close to the station: both the cases died within two days. The source of the disease could not be traced in either case, but the circumstances that both occurred in the immediate vicinity of the railway station suggests the probability that infection was imported. Three days later two cases occurred in the city proper, but no direct contact could be traced between these and the cases near the railway station. After this scattered cases began to occur all over the city, which then became a focus of infection for the district. The disease affected all the 7 towns of this district and 101 villages, causing 624 deaths. The last case occurred on October 23rd. A small outbreak took place at Bhawan in the Kangra district on August 23rd, where 3 deaths were recorded. The infection was brought by coolies working at Chaki near Pathankot, where the disease was prevalent.

In the Hoshiarpur district an epidemic of cholera prevailed during the summer months, the first case occurring on the 1st June. Infection was imported from the adjoining district of Jullundur, where the disease was already established. In most of the villages attacked in this district the first cases were arrivals from other districts. Two hundred and thirty-six deaths occurred, which were distributed in the town of Hoshiarpur and four other towns and 30 villages. The outbreak ceased in October.

In the Ludhiana district cholera was imported on June 23rd by the Station Master of Chawa, who had been to Saharanpur two days before he was attacked. There were 68 deaths in all, 29 of which occurred in the town of Ludhiana. Single deaths occurred in Jagraon and Khanna, and 10 villages were also infected. The disease ceased in the middle of October.

In the Ferozepore district a single death occurred in the town of Ferozepore, three each in Zira and Dharmkot, and 36 villages were infected. Altogether 247 deaths were recorded between June 22nd and October 22nd. The Civil Surgeon of the district considered that the disease was introduced from Hardwar; the recorded evidence, however, is not sufficient to confirm this opinion.

LAHORE DIVISION.—*Lahore district.*—In Lahore city 7 cases of cholera with 3 deaths occurred; the first case on 21st April was that of a person from Hardwar. In the rural circles 10 deaths were recorded in eight villages. One case was imported from Hardwar on the 6th October, and the diagnosis of most of the others is doubtful.

Amritsar district.—The first case was a Hindu beggar who arrived from Hardwar on the 28th April and died within 24 hours after arrival. The second case was also a Hindu from Hardwar. The disease became epidemic in May and ceased in October. It caused 194 deaths, of which 90 occurred in Amritsar city and one at Tarn Taran. Twenty-four villages were also infected.

Gurdaspur district.—In the Gurdaspur district 159 deaths from cholera occurred between May and November 1910. The towns of Gurdaspur, Dinanagar, Pathankot and Batala were infected, 33 deaths occurring in Batala. The disease also affected 9 villages. The first case of cholera occurred in the Shakargarh tahsil on 11th June. This was imported from the Jammu State, where cholera was reported to be epidemic. A case of cholera occurred on 16th June in Batala; the disease did not spread then, but another outbreak occurred in August. Cholera also broke out on the 20th July at Chaki near Pathankot amongst coolies, numbering about 1,000, employed by contractors of the North-Western Railway there. Fifty-eight cases with 7 deaths took place. Infection was reported to have been brought here from the Jammu State.

Sialkot district.—Only 1 village was infected from cholera in the Sialkot district, where 9 deaths occurred. The first case occurred on August 26th, when infection was said to have been imported from the Jammu State.

Gujranwala district.—Two deaths of imported cases from Hardwar were reported to have occurred at Gujranwala town in the month of October, and 15 deaths were recorded in 10 villages, making a total of 17 deaths in the district.

RAWALPINDI DIVISION.—*Gujrat district.*—Only 7 deaths from cholera were registered in the Gujrat district, of which one occurred at Gujrat on the 8th October and was imported from Hardwar.

Shahpur district.—A small localized outbreak of cholera occurred at Mona Remount Depôt on the 27th May, where 5 cases were reported and no cause of infection was traceable. The second outbreak took place at Bhera,

where the disease prevailed from 7th August to 7th October and was accountable for 43 deaths.

Nine deaths from cholera also occurred in village Kalas near Miani. The outbreak at Bhera and Kalas had no connection with each other. The first case reported at Bhera was an old man of 60 years who had not been away from his home previous to his attack on August 7th. The disease gradually spread over the town, ceasing in one mohalla and appearing in another. At Kalas the first case was reported on the 3rd October. A man released from Shahpur Jail on the 1st October and travelling to his home *via* Khushab celebrated his return to freedom by a huge meal. He was taken ill on reaching his village. Eight cases followed, more or less all connected with each other.

Jhelum district.—In the Jhelum district only 5 deaths from cholera occurred, 4 of which were in Pind Dadan Khan tahsil and one at Jhelum. Of the 4 deaths in Pind Dadan Khan tahsil, one was that of an imported case in the town of Pind Dadan Khan from Bhera, and the remaining 3 were in a village in the same tahsil and were apparently endemic. The death at Jhelum was that of an imported case from Rawalpindi.

Rawalpindi district.—Only 10 deaths from cholera occurred in the Rawalpindi district. In Rawalpindi town there were 3 deaths, in Kahuta 2, in Murree tahsil 4, and at Rewat 1. Of these cases, 6 were imported from Kashmir, where the disease was prevailing in an epidemic form. An observation post was established at Kohala for about 4 months as long as the disease was prevalent in Kashmir.

Attock district.—In the Attock district 54 deaths were registered under the head cholera. These occurred in 7 scattered villages of the Attock tahsil, a single death also occurring in the town of Hazro. The original infection was traced to what is known as Kaka Sahiba Fair held at Nowshera (Peshawar district) in August 1910, and was brought by an inhabitant of a village named Garhi Matni in the Campbellpur Police Station who attended the fair. The disease appeared in the middle of August and died out in the middle of October, the last place infected being Hassan Abdal.

Mianwali district.—During the year under report cholera broke out in one village of the Mianwali tahsil and in 5 villages of the Isa Khel tahsil, causing 63 cases, 51 of which proved fatal. The disease appeared in the last week of August and disappeared in the middle of October. The first case occurred in a village in the Mianwali tahsil. The outbreak was attributed to a feast on the occasion of a marriage where the guests were entertained with the flesh of an old buffalo. Thence the disease was carried into Kalabagh, Kamar Chapri and Isa Khel.

MULTAN DIVISION.—*Lyallpur district.*—Cholera made its appearance in one town and 17 villages, and 92 deaths were recorded, of which one took place in May, 10 in August, 57 in September and 24 in October. The source of infection was not definitely traceable.

Multan district.—Cholera broke out at Mailsi on the 23rd April and at Kahrur on the 26th idem, and the first patients at both places were taken ill after return from Hardwar. Twelve towns and villages were infected in this district and 157 deaths were recorded, the outbreak ceasing in June. The town and vicinity of Kahrur (notified area) in the Lodhran tahsil were places worst affected, also a few villages in the Mailsi tahsil. In Kahrur town there were 88 cases with 66 deaths.

Muzaffargarh district.—The disease broke out in the Khangarh town on the 1st May, but the source of infection could not be traced satisfactorily. Subsequently cholera was imported in the town of Muzaffargarh and in 4 villages, causing altogether 30 cases and 21 deaths in the district.

No death from cholera was registered in the districts of Montgomery, Jhang or Dera Ghazi Khan.

25. **Small-pox.**—The number of deaths from small-pox this year was 3,109 in all at a rate of 0·15 *per mille* which is the lowest on record ever since the introduction of the system of registration of deaths. Though only 0·02 less than the rate last year, it is 0·46 below that of the quinquennial average. The number of deaths among children under 1 year of age was 490 as against 721 in the year preceding, whilst the number over one and under 10 years has risen from 1,700 in the previous year to 1,869.

26. The seasonal mortality this year has followed a slightly different course to that of previous years, though the steady increase from January to May and the decrease from May to October was the same. In November and December, however, contrary to past experience, there was a steady increase, the number of deaths recorded in the latter being almost as high as that recorded in July. The highest death-rates were registered in the districts of Mianwali, Lyallpur and Ambala; in the latter two the high rates are due to the deaths recorded in the months of April, May, June and July, while in the former the rate is due to the high number of deaths registered in December. The district of Mianwali has been somewhat severely affected by small-pox during the last two years, death-rates of 0·70 and 0·72 having been recorded. The population of Mianwali is however small, and the rates mentioned represent 212 deaths in 1909 and 217 in 1910.

27. Last year it was noticed that the death-rate from small-pox in rural circles was greater than in towns; this year it is the reverse, which is usually the case. The town rate, however, is only 0·03 in excess. Of rural circles, Mianwali has again recorded a high rate 0·77, Lyallpur 0·46 and Ambala 0·39, the rate in all the others being low. The average rate for the towns to which the provisions of the Vaccination Act have been extended is 0·13 as compared with 0·25 for the remaining towns; both these rates are higher than they were last year when they were 0·05 and 0·19. Among the towns in which the Act has been introduced, Rupar recorded a rate of 1·69, Kaithal 0·90, Mianwali 0·84 and Ludhiana 0·73. In other towns rates as high as 4·07 were recorded in Sangla, 2·15 in Alipur, 1·92 in Banga, 1·79 in Anandpur, 1·51 in Hansi, and 1·13 in Narowal.

28. **Plague.**—In accordance with the orders of Government the following report on plague, drawn up by Major S. Browning Smith, I.M.S., Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab, has been furnished by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab :—

(1) After a period of two years, during which the incidence of plague has been comparatively light, the province has again been visited with an epidemic of considerable severity, which, although it fortunately never approached the terrific visitation of 1907, furnished a heavy death-roll; the number of deaths reported during the year amounted to 169,867, bringing up the total loss of lives, since the disease first appeared in 1897, to 2,276,789. The incidence of the disease was most severely felt in the Delhi division, with the exception of the Ambala district, which escaped comparatively lightly, and in the Central Punjab districts of Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdaspur, these districts reporting 56,550 deaths, or one-third of the provincial total. It is worthy of note that the districts of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, where extensive rat-destruction operations were carried out, particularly in the former, escaped with 1,304 and 5,289 deaths, respectively. The freedom of that part of the province north of the Jhelum river has been remarkable; here the

epidemic was limited to the town of Jhelum and two villages in that district, 7 villages in the Chauntra thana of Attock and 7 imported cases in the Rawalpindi district, none of which led to any epidemic.

- (2) There is little to be said on this subject. The usual gradual increase began in the autumn of the previous year, and the disease rose to

Seasonal variations.

its maximum intensity in the spring. Subsidence, however, began rather earlier than usual, the greatest number of deaths, 12,934, being reported in the week ending April 23rd, the following week's figures being only 8,828. As in the previous year, the disease did not disappear so completely as usual, and the returns record the occurrence of 2,363, 157 and 152 deaths in the months of June, July and August, respectively; towards the end of August signs of increased activity were evident. The district annual reports and diaries of plague medical officers contain many instances of the fact that plague reappears without any evidence of importation in many places which were infected in the previous season, although no human plague or rat mortality has been apparent during the interval. In the last four months of the year mortality amounted to 10,245, as compared with 7,957 in the corresponding period of 1909; as plague intensity is much affected by climatic conditions, which cannot be predicted, this is not an absolute index of the height the present epidemic will attain in the coming spring, but it is evident that the epidemic will surely be one of considerable severity.

- (3) Slow as progress may seem, after many years of experience I can confidently say that progress is being made; that the old attitude of

Attitude of the people.

hostility and suspicion has generally disappeared; and that the people, although self-help is rarely forthcoming, are much more ready than they were to accept advice and even to look for it. The relations between the plague staff and the people are quite friendly, and there is no doubt that an important factor in bringing this about has been the fact that the plague staff itinerate as doctors and administer general relief from the portable medical equipment with which they are provided.

- (4) This was assembled in Simla in the summer under the orders of the Local Government to inquire into the past plague policy and the

Plague Committee.

best means of improving it, and the evidence of a large number of witnesses, both official and non-official, European and Indian, was taken. It is recorded in the report that two main facts were clearly established. These are—first, that plague preventive measures have been the means of saving a vast amount of life, and, secondly, that the people look to Government not only to aid them, but to take the initiative in maintaining the struggle against the scourge of plague. The principal conclusions of the committee will be referred to under their appropriate headings.

- (5) The principal measures upon which reliance is placed are inoculation, evacuation and rat destruction.

Measures.

- (a) The number of inoculations performed during the year was 104,713, bringing the total number of operations since the measure was first

Inoculation.

introduced up to 1,733,536. There is no doubt in my mind that this measure is gradually making headway, and is more readily accepted by the people now than formerly. The large majority of operations are performed by the itinerant staff, but the fact that a certain number of persons come in to dispensaries, which are all equipped for the purpose, for inoculation is a certain sign of progress. In a few villages the whole population is inoculated annually on the appearance of plague in the village or the neighbourhood. An interesting little piece of evidence of the value of inoculation is afforded by the village of Kamoke in the Amritsar district, the inhabitants of which have been inoculated regularly every year for the last seven years; the census figures for this small village for 1901 and 1911, respectively, are 225 and 274, or an increase of nearly 22 per cent., offering a marked contrast to the decrease in population of neighbouring villages. Good work was done by Assistant

Surgeons Bhagwan Das, 4,765 ; Harnam Singh, 4,426 ; Ganesh Sahai, 3,805 ; Some Dutt, 3,484 ; Ram Narayan, 3,463 ; Ram Nath, 3,283 ; and Lal Chand, 2,910 ; and Sub-Assistant Surgeons Muhammad Azim Khan, 3,783 ; and Kesar Singh, 3,542.

(b) The people may be said generally to be thoroughly acquainted with the value of evacuation, but, in spite of this, it is very little resorted to for many reasons, of which the principal are religious objections, purdah difficulties, fear of theft, discomfort from exposure to the weather, and want of accommodation for human beings and cattle. Since plague first started the measure has been persistently and strenuously advocated, but, except in certain areas, such as Jhang, Lyallpur, Montgomery and Shahpur, where local conditions are favourable, lots of waste land and material being available, and where the villages are small, the measure is most unpopular and is hardly ever resorted to ; in Jullundur, for instance,—a district which has the longest experience of plague,—it is said that the people are thoroughly acquainted with the value of the measure, but will not resort to it, and, in 1910, only one village in this district was evacuated, and that only partially. The Plague Committee emphasises the great importance they attach to the measure, which possesses the advantages of wide applicability and great efficiency. Every effort will continue to be made to encourage the adoption of the measure, but, excellent as it is theoretically, little hope can be entertained that, practically, it will ever be carried out to any large extent. On the advice of the committee, the provision of aid in the shape of chhappars, materials for huts and tents has been discontinued ; in future, aid will be confined to money grants and payment of extra chaukidars, and rewards will be given to villages that carry out the measure thoroughly.

(c) The report of the committee deals with this measure at some length, and the conclusions arrived at are that attempts at the destruction of rats throughout extensive areas is not a practicable policy on a large scale, and that the measure should be confined to those few places where plague persists during the quiescent period. The operations of the past three years, including the one under report, consisted in rat destruction by poison and traps, commencing in the autumn in all those places where it was considered likely that plague infection persisted through the summer, in order to prevent the recurrence of plague or, at any rate, to so mitigate its recurrence that the annual visitation would be materially diminished ; rat destruction was also carried out in places as soon as infection appeared. In the Jullundur district and a portion of Hoshiarpur trapping had been extended to nearly all villages, not as an essential part of the general policy, but, primarily, in response to the request of the people themselves, the genuineness of which request is guaranteed by the fact that in the Jullundur district the people actually paid some Rs. 17,000 for traps ; in a few other districts small areas were taken, as an experiment and an object lesson to the people, where all the villages were trapped. It is impossible to calculate the good that has been effected during the present year by these operations, but the following examples are recorded of what has been done, and from these it may be legitimately deduced that the saving of life was very considerable :—

(i) With the exception of a certain number of villages and towns, trapping was carried out in the whole of the Jullundur district ; the adjoining Native State, Kapurthala, is taken for purposes of comparison. The average annual plague death-rate *per mille*, for the five years ending 1907, before any rat destruction was attempted, was Jullundur 27·3, Kapurthala 19·6. In the 1909-10 season the death-rate *per mille* was Jullundur 1·26, Kapurthala 5·44, the only apparent differential factor being the rat destruction carried out in Jullundur. I have no doubt that the figures for 1902-1907 are underestimated for Kapurthala, but, even allowing that plague

incidence in both areas was the same, it may be inferred that in 1909-10 the mortality in Jullundur was reduced to almost a quarter of what it would have been or, to put it more graphically, instead of the actual mortality of 1,153, some five thousand lives would have been sacrificed.

- (ii) In the Jullundur district, season 1909-10, the death-rate *per mille* in the trapped and untrapped villages and towns was 676 and 3709, respectively.
- (iii) The Tarn Taran tahsil of the Amritsar district has suffered very severely from plague, and an area of six zails, where plague was always particularly prevalent, was selected for trapping; compared with the adjoining area of seven zails, the following was the death-rate *per mille* in the 1909-10 season untrapped area 11.5, untrapped area 31.4.

(6) With regard to this measure, little need be said; people, I think, are becoming more alive to the danger of allowing people from infected villages to enter healthy localities, and a certain number of cases are reported where the villagers have refused to allow entry. It is very rarely that the legal powers, regarding expulsion of persons from infected areas, are taken advantage of, and, as a matter of fact, they would rarely be of any value, as the mischief would be consummated long before a warrant of expulsion could possibly be obtained. Moreover, social and religious objections and customs are too strong, as a rule, to make refusal of entry possible. Some investigations have recently been concluded in Bombay showing that the pulicidal power of the sun is much greater than it was thought to be; exposure of one hour to a temperature of 120° F. being sufficient to kill all fleas in clothing and even in such thick articles as quilts or *razais*. This information is of the greatest practical importance, and the people are being instructed that refusal of entry is not necessary if the clothing and property of persons from infected areas are exposed to the sun, under proper conditions, for a short period. When this gets generally known, I feel certain it will be taken advantage of, as the interference with the individual is extremely small, and, it may be hoped, much will be done in this way to prevent importation of infection into healthy localities.

(7) The usual arrangements for the protection of Simla were carried out during the year.

(8) The reporting of deaths may be taken to be as accurate as can be expected, considering the nature of the reporting agency, especially as the figures are checked, as far as possible, by the plague medical staff. The early reporting of first cases and rat mortality is, on the other hand, very bad, but important help has been rendered by the auxiliary staff in this respect. Early information is of the greatest importance, and the new rules, recommended by the Plague Committee, which are now in force, should, with the support of district officers, effect a great improvement.

(9) In the first part of the year 11 commissioned officers, 1 uncovenanted medical officer for four months, 24 Assistant Surgeons and 32 Sub-Assistant Surgeons were employed, and in the latter part their numbers were 9, 1, 22 and 25, respectively. Excellent work has been done, not only in the special department of plague, but also in the administration of medical relief generally, and in helping to combat epidemics of malaria and cholera; in hundreds of villages, remote from towns and dispensaries, the earnest desire of Government to do all that can be done to assuage illness and save life is brought home to the people in a fashion which particularly appeals to the

understanding of all, whatever the differences in religion and caste. The cumulative effect of years of work is gradually telling, and the relations between the staff and the people are of a perfectly friendly nature, very different to the old days of distrust and hostility. The good work of Captain H. Ross in the Jullundur district and of Major Bamfield in Ferozepore calls for special mention. The average of work of Assistant Surgeons is a very high one, and Ganesh Sahai, Bhagwan Das Taneja and Parmeshri Das may be particularly mentioned; the work of Sub-Assistant Surgeons Muhammad Azim Khan and Kesar Singh has been of great merit. Among the general staff, Assistant Surgeon Rai Bahadur Lala Gopal Das has been conspicuous at Sonapat and, latterly, at Chiniot, and Assistant Surgeon Baij Nath at Bhiwani: these officers performed 3,325 and 3,425 inoculations, respectively. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kartar Singh, Gujranwala, may also be mentioned. Much help has been received from others than the actual medical staff, especially from Lala Lal Chand, Tahsildar of Tarn Taran; Lala Ranjit Gopal, Tahsildar of Panipat; Lala Mela Ram of Fatehpur, Montgomery district; and Hakim Nand Kishore of Sonapat. The auxiliary staff of local plague officers is being gradually enlarged, and we now have quite a large staff of educated helpers chosen from the leaders of the people, and there is a general consensus of opinion that this staff is proving a most valuable weapon in the fight with plague.

29. Fevers.—Under the heading of "fevers" 343,925 deaths were recorded during 1910, the death-rate being 17·10. The corresponding rate for 1909

Annual Form No. IX.

was 20·40, for the quinquennium 22·78, and for the decennium 23·92. Only once during the last thirty years has a lower fever death-rate been recorded, namely, in 1883 when it was 16·27 and in only one other year, 1886, was the rate below 18 *per mille*. Both of these years like 1910 were years of good harvests and prosperity; they differed from it, however, in that their monsoon rainfall was scanty, while that of 1910 was about 5 per cent. above the average. Such unfavourable influences as might have been exerted by this excess of monsoon rainfall upon the autumnal fever mortality appear to have been more than counteracted by the marked fall in the prices of food-grains which occurred throughout the Punjab in the last quarter of 1910. The fever mortality of 1910 may be described as having followed a regular though subnormal course throughout the year, and this not only in the province as a whole but in most of its component districts. As usual the fever death-rates were highest in the cold weather and lowest during the hot weather and rains. The autumnal rise, though present, was much less than usual, and the fever mortality in October was less than half that of the decennial mean of this month. The fever death-rates of 16 districts were lower and of 13 higher than that of the province. The rates are lower in all the districts of the Lahore Division; in all except Kangra and Hoshiarpur of the Jullundur Division; in Rohtak, Ambala and Simla of the Delhi Division; in Gujrat, Jhelum and Rawalpindi of the Rawalpindi Division; and in Montgomery and Jhang of the Multan Division—the rates varying from 11·32 in Ferozepore to 16·44 in Jhang. It will be seen that the districts, the rates of which are in excess of that of the province, are situated chiefly in the Delhi and Multan Divisions, those outside being Kangra and Hoshiarpur in the Jullundur Division, and Shahpur, Attock and Mianwali in the Rawalpindi Division. The rates in these districts vary from 17·48 in Gurgaon to 27·58 in Muzaffargarh. The only district in which the fever death-rate showed any considerable increase as compared with that of the previous year was Kangra, the rates in 1909 and 1910 being respectively 15·96 and 20·28. The Civil Surgeon of Kangra makes no comment on the increased fever rate. It is probably attributable to heavier rainfall in the hills, especially during the early part of the year.

30. As in the previous year so again this year did infants under one year of age and old people above sixty

Deaths according to classified age periods—Annual Form No. IV.

suffer most from fevers, the death-rates being 115·01 for males and 112·88 for females in the former and 51·20 and 49·67 in the latter group. Next to these groups came those between fifty and sixty, forty and fifty, thirty and forty and

twenty and thirty, the rates for the others being about the same, *viz.*, between 5.31 and 8.89. Compared with the previous year every group shows a reduction, except that between ten and fifteen and the female rate between fifteen and twenty, these rates, however, show a very slight excess. The greatest reduction is observed in the groups one to five, fifty to sixty, sixty and upwards and forty to fifty.

31. The fever death-rate for towns was 15.63 and for rural circles 17.26 as compared, respectively, with 19.03 and 20.55 in 1909. The fever death-rates of the 4 large cities of the Punjab are as follows for this year, last year and the quinquennium:—

			<i>This year.</i>	<i>Last year.</i>	<i>Quinquennium.</i>
Delhi	...	...	27.08	28.04	37.97
Lahore	...	...	19.11	22.56	21.90
Amritsar	...	...	14.52	25.32	30.63
Multan	...	...	18.41	23.04	20.34

It will be seen that in each case the fever death-rate for the year under report is lower both than that of its predecessor and of the quinquennium. It will also be noticed that, except in the case of Amritsar, the rate is higher than that of the province. The fever rate in Amritsar is the lowest since 1872 when it was 14.15. Of the rest of the 43 large towns, the vital statistics of which are published weekly, those which show a higher fever mortality than the provincial town rate are Sonapat, 16.17, Karnal, 17.84, Kaithal, 23.67, Ludhiana, 19.02, Tanda Umar, 21.27, Batala, 18.45, Wazirabad, 18.43, Pind Dadan Khan, 16.92, Lyallpur, 22.68, Dera Ghazi Khan, 17.42, Bhera, 18.58, and Jhang-Maghiana, 16.34. All these rates, with the exception of those of Kaithal, Lyallpur and Jhang-Maghiana, are lower than those of these towns in 1909 when they were, respectively, 16.52, 19.19 and 15.65.

The fever death-rate of several towns is remarkably low, being under 12 *per mille* in Palwal, Jullundur, Jagadhri, Kasur, Jalalpur and Ferozepore, under 10 in Chiniot, Jhajjar, Hansi, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Shahabad, Ambala, Jagraon, Kartarpur and Sialkot, and as low as 3.8 in Rewari. In Rewari, however, as well as in Palwal, Kartarpur and Jagraon there was high mortality from plague, which probably affected the fever death-rates. It is possible that some of the deaths attributed to fever in Delhi were in reality due to plague.

32. The Health Officer of Simla reports 33 cases of enteric fever, of which 10 were contracted out of Simla.

Enteric, scarlet and typhus fevers.

Of these, 21 were Europeans and Eurasians and 12 natives, two proving fatal, one among the former class and the other among the latter. He also reports two cases of scarlet fever, one in February and the other in August: neither gave rise to any others, and no deaths occurred.

The Civil Surgeon of Dera Ghazi Khan in his report mentions that typhus fever was prevalent in two villages—Laghari and Chak Jarwar—in the Yaru thana of his district, at a distance of about 18 miles from Dera Ghazi Khan. There were 62 cases with 38 deaths.

Government have under consideration the appointment of a committee to investigate the epidemiology and endimology of malaria in the Punjab, as suggested at the first Malaria Conference at Simla in 1909.

A post of Chief Malaria Officer has also been created, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Adie, I.M.S., has been appointed to it. Lieutenant-Colonel Adie has been provided with medical and clerical establishments, and has opened

an office and laboratory at Lahore. He has also done much field work, upon which he has submitted some interesting monthly reports.

33. Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—The death-rate from this cause is always so low that it affects but slightly the total death-rate of the province. As

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has been remarked before deaths under this head follow closely those of fever. This year, for instance, the total number of deaths from this cause amount to 10,040, a rate of 0.50 *per mille* per annum, a very low rate corresponding with that of fevers. It may be remarked here that in 1908 when the fever rate was 34.66 that for dysentery and diarrhoea was 1.05. Taking the mortality by districts, it appears that compared with the previous year the districts which show a slight increase are those of Gurgaon, Kangra, Sialkot, Shahpur, Attock, Mianwali and Lyallpur. The greatest increase (namely, from 0.3 to 2.0) was recorded in the district of Rawalpindi and has been explained by the Civil Surgeon as being due to the fact that in previous years certain deaths properly attributable to this head were registered under "All other causes". This year, however, deaths from this cause have been rightly classified; hence the increase. With this exception and that of Simla (2.1) the rate in no district exceeds 1 *per mille* and is as low as 0.07 in Hoshiarpur.

The urban rate this year is 1.59 as contrasted with 0.38 for rural circles, the corresponding figures for the previous year were 1.76 and 0.38.

34. Diseases of the respiratory organs.—The total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs accounted for a rate of 2.34, a

Annual Forms Nos. II and XI.

rate slightly higher than that recorded in the year preceding. It was, however, less than the mean for the previous five years. The highest rate (9.2) was recorded in Gurdaspur, but this is evidently due to a misclassification as the death-rate in this district from "All other causes" was only 0.8 which is strikingly dissimilar from that of most other districts. Delhi is somewhat similar as rates of 8.4 and 2.0 have been returned for respiratory diseases and "All other causes" respectively. With these exceptions and that of Simla (6.5) all districts recorded a low rate under this head.

35. Injuries.—Injuries accounted for deaths at a rate of 0.35 which is the same as that for the previous year and 0.17 less than the average for the

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previous five years. Of the total number of deaths 7,094, 328 (142 males and 186 females) were registered under the head of suicide, 533 (404 males and 129 females) wounds, 5,124 (2,968 males and 2,156 females) accidents, 939 snake-bite, 74 rabies and 96 injuries inflicted by wild beasts.

36. All other causes.—The death-rate from "All other causes" which amounts to 5.99 *per mille* per annum is less than the average of the previous

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five years by 0.9, while it is 0.61 in excess of the rate recorded last year. The highest rates were recorded in Gurgaon, Lyallpur, Kangra, Ferozepore, Shahpur and Karnal, in all of which the rates for diseases of the respiratory organs were low. The lowest rates were recorded in Gurdaspur, Delhi and Dera Ghazi Khan; the low rates in the former two have been explained above, and in regard to the latter it may be remarked that the rate is usually low in this district.

37. Two thousand and seventy three patients underwent anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli,

Result's of anti-rabic treatment.

during the year, as against 1,937 in the previous year. Of this number 354 were Europeans and 1,719 Indians. There were no failures and deaths among Europeans and only four failures among Indians.

Section IX.—Sanitary Works.

38. The report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, on sanitary works for the year 1910 is given as Appendix B to this report.

Sanitary works.

39. The income derived from the sale of manure in municipal towns which amounts to Rs. 1,66,553, is Rs. 3,785 more than the amount realized in the previous year and Rs. 16,740 more than in 1908. The largest sums were realized in Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, Delhi and Gurdaspur.

Sale of manure.

40. There were 5,027 wells cleaned and 395 parapets constructed at a total cost of Rs. 14,511. This shows a very considerable decrease compared with the previous year.

Cleaning of wells and construction of parapets.

41. In the present year note-books were opened in the following districts:—Kangra 12 villages and Shahpur 11 villages. The Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, writes that both the Civil and Medical Officers record therein any sanitary matters which come to their notice, and that they have been useful in giving information to inspecting officers. In the Jhelum district every village has been supplied with note-books, and illaqadars have instructions to note periodically the sanitary state of their villages. In Rawalpindi district note-books are maintained. Mr. C. M. King, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, states that Mr. Sykes, his predecessor, was of opinion that as village sanitary note-books which were supplied to 10 villages in 1895 were not generally kept up to date, it was no use extending the experiment further and the matter was consequently allowed to drop. Mr. J. F. Connolly, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, states that no action was taken to supply villages with note-books, the utility of which he doubts.

Sanitary note-books.

42. The question of rewards for improved village sanitation is a subject not yet fully appreciated by village communities, and is dependent largely upon the exertions of Deputy Commissioners and Civil Surgeons. Year after year it is noticed that not much was done by village communities to improve the sanitation of their villages, and, though prizes were offered, they could not be awarded as they had not been earned. I was, however, struck, during my tour, with the desire for improvement of village sanitation expressed by a number of persons. The difficulties in the way were also impressed upon me. Not the least of such difficulties are the want of organization in villages and the customary right of agriculturists to collect manure upon common land in which the village wells are ordinarily situated.

Rewards offered for improved sanitation.

43. The sum of Rs. 655 granted last year for the construction of a school at Adampur in the Sharakpur colony was not spent as the school could not be opened on account of the paucity of boys, and the money was refunded to Government. In Gujranwala rewards of Rs. 1,000 each were allotted to Mauzas Nos. 89 and 28, Rakh Branch, and 24 small rewards ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 were awarded to individuals. The lambardars of Chak No. 28 spent the money in building a musafirkhana in their village, and those of Chak No. 89 in extending their private village school. Personal rewards of Rs. 495 were presented to the recipients by the Commissioner, Lahore division, at a Darbar held at Hafizabad on 10th March 1910 on the occasion of the horse show. Out of the allotment of Rs. 17,000 for prizes and Rs. 600 for khillats, placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, the sum of Rs. 9,000 on account of prizes and Rs. 270 for khillats were expended. The rewards were made to different tahsils, viz., sub-tahsil Jaranwala and tahsils Samundri, Toba Tek Singh and Lyallpur, for the following objects:—musafirkhana, hospital and school. In Jhang sanitary rewards of Rs. 1,000 each were given to 5 Chaks, viz., Nos. 163, 222, 241, 147 and 132. Chaks Nos. 133 and 157 were paid Rs. 50 each, and Nos. 163, 222, 241, 147 and 132, Rs. 30 each.

Rewards to villages in the Chenab colony.

44. The following works of public utility that serve sanitary purposes were constructed by private individuals at their own expense during the year 1909-10:—

Works of public utility by private individuals.

DELHI DIVISION—Hissar district.—A pucca well on Bikaner road near the boundary of village Kuhar by Janki Das, son of Khubi Ram, Mahajan, of Bhiwani Joupal, at a cost of Rs. 1,200. A pucca well on Bhiwani-Kairu road near the boundary of village Kassumbi by Chala, son of Mathra Das, Mahajan, of Bhiwani Joupal, at a cost of Rs. 2,000. A pucca dharmsala at Bhiwani by Bhola Ram, son of Nainsukh Das, Mahajan, of Bhiwani, at a cost of Rs. 4,500. A pucca dharmsala near Railway Station, Bhattu, by Chandu Lal, Mahajan, of Fatahabad, at a cost of Rs. 3,000. A pucca well by Bibari Lal, son of Khana Mal, Mahajan, of village Samman, tahsil Fatahabad, at a cost of Rs. 2,000. A pucca well in village Patli, tahsil Sirsa, by Lala Sita Ram, son of Rai Sahib Ram Sukh Das, of Sirsa, at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

Gurgaon district.—A sehdari on Dhauhera boundary on Rewari-Nuh road near rest-house by Din Dayal, son of Rampat, Mahajan, of Gurgaon, at a cost of Rs. 1,500. A dharmsala and well on Rewari-Narnaul road at Qutabpur by B. Ram Chunder, son of Har Jiwan Lal, Dhunsar, of Qutabpur, at a cost of Rs. 9,000. A dharmsala and pucca well on Custom Line by Kundan, son of Thakarya, Mahajan, of Mandkaula, at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

Delhi district.—A pucca well near Ramtal on the boundary of Katwarai Sarai by Dina Nath, Faqir, of Katwarai Sarai at a cost of Rs. 1,200. A pucca well at Mehrauli near Nilgran mosque by Qazi Alla Bakhsh, son of Sheikh Ahmad Hussain, merchant, Sadr Bazar, Delhi, at a cost of Rs. 4,000. A dharmsala, well and temple on Sonapat-Gohana road for the use of the public by Mehr Singh of Rattangarh at a cost of Rs. 1,700. A dharmsala on Chhatta-Jan Nisar Khan road by Lala Lachmi Narain, Banker and Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 or more. A dharmsala at Hindu Rao, Delhi, by Gulab Singh, son of Ganga Das, of Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi, at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

Karnal district.—A pucca well with a resting-house on Shahabad-Pehowa road near mauza Mandi by Parbhu Mal, son of Parmeshri Das, Mahajan, of Jhansa, at a cost of Rs. 1,100.

Ambala district.—A sarai at Kalka by Kapuria Mal, Sahukar, of Kalka, at a cost of Rs. 3,000. A dharmsala at Bilaspur by Mussammat Chando, widow of Banu Mal, Mussammat Durgi, widow of Harnam Das, and Kundan Lal, son of Manak Chand, of Bilaspur, at a cost of Rs. 4,500. A musafirkhana (rest-house) with a well at Chatamla by Gokal Chand, Sahukar, of Bamwara, at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

JULLUNDUR DIVISION—Ferozepore district.—A drinking well at Abohar by Ghulam Rasul, Zaildar of Abohar, at a cost of Rs. 3,500. A stallion stable at Malaut for the use of the Army Remount Department by Punnu Khan of Malaut, at a cost of Rs. 1,200. A patshala (school) at Dharm Kot in the Zira tahsil by Lala Prabh Dial, Sahukar, at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

Hoshiarpur district.—A pucca well on Santokhgarh-Kukowal road near village Bathri by Jagiri Mal and Phina Ram, Brahmans, of Tikarah, tahsil Unah, at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

Kangra district.—A pucca tank on the road from Dehra to Haripur for supplying drinking water to travellers by Mussammat Champan, widow of Nadar, Mahajan, of Haripur.

LAHORE DIVISION—Lahore district.—A girls' school in the Lahore city by Mehr Singh Chawla, Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, at a cost of Rs. 7,300.

Gujranwala district.—Sardar Karpal Singh, a member of the District Board (and a Zaildar, Jagirdar and Divisional Darbari), paid Rs. 5,000 for a dispensary building at his village of Manawala, and also agreed to assign free of cost a suitable site for the purpose. Chaudhri Karm Elahi, a member of the District Board (and a Zaildar, Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class and a Darbari), also agreed to assign a suitable site free of cost for a dispensary building at his place Ahmada Nagar.

RAWALPINDI DIVISION—Gujrat district.—A bungalow for the accommodation of travellers at Khiva by Sardar Teja Singh at a cost of Rs. 2,000. A musafirkhana (rest-house) for travellers at Pabrianwala by Chaudhri Imam Bakhsh at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

Shahpur district.—A sarai at Mitha Tiwana Railway Station by Malik Hakim Khan of Kot Hakim Khan, at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

Attock district.—A pucca baoli, close to the town of Talagang (Taragarh), by Lala Amir Chand, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, of Talagang, at a cost of Rs. 2,000. An oil engine to work a well for filling bathing tank and flushing drains in Campbellpur was supplied by Bhai Gopal Singh, Banker, of Hazro, at a cost of Rs. 1,250.

MULTAN DIVISION—Multan district.—A well and rest-house on Shujabad-Multan road for use of travellers by Nur Muhammad, son of Ghulam Hussain of Shujabad, at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

Lyallpur district.—Two wells,—one at Sadar katchery compound and the other near the Railway Station, Lyallpur,—by Ganga Ram, son of Tikan Ram, of Amritsar, at a cost of Rs. 1,000 each.

Section X.

45. Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., held charge of the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, from the commencement of the year to 2nd June 1910, when he was relieved by me on my return from Eastern Bengal and Assam. From this date onward I held the appointment, having been confirmed in it on July 12th. Major Perry, I.M.S., who had hitherto officiated as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, was confirmed in his appointment on the same date. He continued to hold it until the 28th November, when, on his transfer to special duty under the Government of India, he was relieved by Captain C. A. Gill, I.M.S., who remained in charge to the end of the year.

46. During the month of January Colonel Bamber visited the town of Campbellpur and inspected the towns of Tarn Taran, Eminabad, Mianwali, Bhakkar and Kalabagh, and in February he inspected the towns of Multan, Bahadargarh, Rohtak, Muzaffargarh, Khangarh, Leiah, Shahpur and Khushab, and in March, Bhera and Hansi. In April he inspected Hissar and Sirsa, and from the 11th to 16th of the month he visited Simla, of which he made a sanitary inspection.

Shortly after taking over charge of my appointment I inspected the septic tanks at Lalpani and below Snowden in Simla, and early in August I visited the new catchment area in the Chair Nalla whence the additional water-supply for Simla is to be obtained. Later in this month I visited the Consumptives' Home at Dharmpur on my way to Kasauli, where I went to enquire into the proposal for the permanent location of the Punjab Vaccine Institute there. I then proceeded to Delhi where I inspected the water-works and went from there to Lahore. In company with the Sanitary Engineer I then proceeded to Dharmasala where we discussed with the military authorities the question of a combined water-supply for the cantonment and civil station. Mr. Aikman and I then visited Nurpur where we considered the scheme for the water-supply of this small town. I then inspected Murree and Dalhousie, and visited Amritsar and Jullundur, returning to Simla about the middle of September and remaining there during the rest of the stay of Government. While at Simla I was a member of the Punjab Plague Committee, and attended two meetings of the Sanitary Board. During the last few days of October and the first few of November I made the sanitary inspection of Simla required by the Government of India. I then returned to Lahore where I commenced my course of lectures on Hygiene at the Medical College and accompanied the Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India during his visit. I also attended a meeting of the Sanitary Board. Towards the end of November I started on a tour through part of the Delhi division which, with slight interruptions, I continued until the end of the year. During this tour I made sanitary inspections of the towns of Ambala, Shahabad, Thanesar, Karnal, Panipat and Sonapat. I also inspected the sanitation of a large number of villages as well as the registers of vital statistics maintained at the villages and police stations on the route. Early in December I visited Delhi where I inspected the Circuit House in connection with the visit of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany. In company with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India I again inspected the Delhi water-works and submitted a note regarding the water-supply for the coming Coronation Darbar. I also discussed on the spot with the Municipal Engineer of Delhi the plans and estimates for the improvement of the Bela.

47. Major Perry was in charge of the Punjab Vaccine Institute. He also toured in the districts of Simla, Ambala, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jhelum, Amritsar and Gujrat, and in the Native States of Nalagarh, Kumharsain, Koti, Rampur-Bashahr and Bhajji, visiting 143 towns and villages. In addition to his ordinary duties he also attended the malaria class at Amritsar from 15th March to the 1st May, and inspected the sanitary arrangements of the Katas fair in the Jhelum district in April. During the months of August, September and October, Major Perry spent the greater part of his time in the Simla district and Kasauli, and visited

Kotgarh sub-tahsil in the Simla district in connection with the outbreak of cholera there. Major Perry's Manual on Hygiene for the use of students in the Punjab Schools mentioned in the last report has been approved by the Text-Book Committee, and is being published.

Captain C. A. Gill, I.M.S., was chiefly occupied with the management of the Punjab Vaccine Institute.

48. Civil Surgeons made 184 inspections of towns and 2,472 of villages during the year as against 182 of towns and 2,671 of villages in 1909, and Assistant Surgeons inspected 26 towns and 246 villages compared with 10 towns and 121 villages in the year preceding.

49. The Manager, North-Western Railway, states that a large mandi has been constructed at Ahmadgarh during 1910 and that the Patiala town is extending largely to the west, and with these exceptions no other new towns have been formed.

50. Arrangements were made in all districts except Simla and in many towns for the free distribution of quinine during the malaria season. The society for the distribution of quinine in the Gurdaspur district, inaugurated by Mr. C. M. King, I.C.S., distributed 2,679 lbs. of quinine in the form of tablets during the year. Similar societies were formed during 1910 in the districts of Ferozepore, Amritsar and Attock. A special quinine cart was established in Amritsar city in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a vaccinator, and house-to-house visits were made for the distribution of quinine.

51. Compared with the previous year there was an increase both in the number of acres (27.7) of land under sewage irrigation and in the income (Rs. 1,698) realized during the year.

In the Delhi Municipality the number of acres under sewage irrigation rose from 116.34 to 136 and the amount realized from Rs. 2,327 in 1909 to Rs. 2,723 in 1910. In Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Gujrat Municipalities the amount of land under sewage irrigation remained the same as in the year preceding, but there was a decrease of Rs. 234 in the income in Ambala and an increase of Rs. 58 in Ludhiana and Rs. 240 in Gujrat, and in Jullundur and Ferozepore the amount received for the sewage was the same as in 1909. In Lahore and Amritsar also there was a slight increase both in the amount of land treated and income derived from sewage irrigation, i.e., 5 and 5.7 acres and Rs. 24 and Rs. 172, respectively.

In Gujranwala the number of acres fell from 35 to 30, though the income derived was the same; in Lyallpur the amount of land under sewage irrigation was 45 acres and the income Rs. 1,850 as against 43 acres and Rs. 808 in the previous year.

52. The Pasteur Institute at Kasauli as the Provincial Laboratory examined and reported on the following specimens for the Punjab during the year 1910:—

Serum diagnosis for typhoid fever	...	...	143
" " " Malta fever	...	...	138
" " " Paratyphoid	...	...	88
Examination of blood for malaria	...	...	83
" " sputum, etc., for tubercle	...	...	37
" " tumours	...	...	71
" " insects, etc.	...	...	8
Miscellaneous tests	...	...	74
Examination of brains for Negri bodies	...	...	60
Inoculation test for rabies	...	...	112
Total	...	...	814

LAHORE :

The 12th May 1911.

E. WILKINSON, MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

APPENDIX A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANITARY BOARD, PUNJAB.

The constitution of the Sanitary Board was the same as in recent years until towards the end of the year when the 2nd Financial Commissioner was appointed President in place of the 1st as formerly.

The Sanitary Board met five times during the year 1910 and a brief summary of the work done is given below.

Out of the balance of the grant of a lakh-and-a-half placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board for distribution to municipalities and district boards as grants-in-aid for sanitary works during 1909-10, which amounted to Rs. 51,775, the following allotments were made between 1st January and 31st March 1910:—

	Rs.
<i>Pind Dadan Khan</i> .—For filling up hollows	2,000
<i>Batala</i> .—Drainage scheme (purchase of land)	4,000
<i>Lyallpur</i> .—For the field office and stores for the Economic Botanist	1,800
" For fixtures for the main block of the Agricultural College	17,700
<i>Amritsar</i> .—For acquisition of dhabs at Amritsar	21,000
<i>Montgomery</i> .—For town improvements	3,900

A sum of Rs. 1,375 which remained unexpended at the end of the Financial year 1909-10 lapsed to Government.

A fresh grant of a lakh-and-a-half was placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board for allotment during 1910-11. Of this Rs. 50,000 was intended for grants to district boards in aid of sanitary works. Up to 31st December 1910 the following grants were made, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,22,789 which will be accounted for in next year's report:—

	Rs.
<i>Shahkot</i> .—Notified area drainage scheme	4,980
<i>Campbellpur</i> .—For flushing arrangements	40
<i>Pind Dadan Khan</i> .—Special repairs to the engine-house	117
<i>Khangah Dogran</i> .—Drainage scheme	4,500
<i>Zira</i> .—Drainage scheme	4,800
<i>Dharmasala</i> .—Combine Municipal and Cantonment water supply	10,000
For the purchase of a set of tube well-strainer and pump for experimental purposes	1,000
Borings for water supply of Khushab town	324
Borings for the extension of water supply, Rawalpindi	1,450

The following schemes were considered by the Sanitary Board and after approval were submitted to the Local Government for administrative sanction, which was accorded in each case:—

	Rs.
<i>Batala</i> .—Drainage scheme	12,000
Delhi extra-mural-drainage scheme	3,00,000
Extension of sewage mains at Simla	61,013
Project for the extension of the Lyallpur water supply	21,853

The Public Works Department accorded sanction to the schemes noted below which had previously received the approval of the Board:—

	Rs.
Intra-mural drainage at Hazro	14,181
Chota Chelsea and Sanjauli sewage disposal works at Simla	48,457
Amended estimate for the drainage, water supply and gateway of the new market at Pattoki in the Chunian Colony	39,351
Drainage scheme of Murree	28,515
Amritsar sewage disposal works	1,08,828
Revised estimate for the extension of the drainage system of the Gujranwala town	19,443

The Sanitary Board considered the schemes mentioned below and a brief account of the action taken is noted.

A proposal to construct a beef slaughter house at Amritsar for the joint supply of the Cantonment and Municipality. The plan and estimate for this work was not submitted and the board did not make the grant-in-aid suggested by Government. It may, however, be mentioned that when the question was again referred to the Board in the commencement of 1911 a grant of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned.

An informal application of the Lahore Municipality to replace the engines and pumps of the Lahore Water Works by the purchase of new ones from Messrs. Hathorne Davey & Co. at a cost of Rs. 95,462 received the approval of the Board.

The Sanitary Engineer's report on the Gujrat disposal works and outfall drains was forwarded to the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, with the request that the Sanitary Board be informed of the action taken. A reply is awaited.

A scheme for the drainage of the neighbourhood of the Sialkot Railway Station was received through the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, and forwarded to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, for report. His report is awaited and in the meantime consideration of the application of the Sialkot Municipality for a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000 for the above scheme has been postponed.

The Sanitary Engineer submitted a note on the urgent necessity for having systematic and regular analyses of Municipal Water Supply. Before taking action the Board decided to ask the Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, to favour them with his opinion as to the utility of the bacteriological tests of water supplies as carried out in his province. A reply is awaited.

In reply to a reference from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, the Sanitary Board stated that in their opinion the investigation of the afforestation and reclamation of land destroyed by *Chos* in the Hoshiarpur District and by hill torrents in other parts of the province was a work that should be conducted by the Engineers of the Irrigation Department and not by the Sanitary Engineer.

The Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, was addressed with regard to an intimation from the municipal committee of Rawalpindi, that they were unable to proceed with the scheme of the intra-mural drainage of the city.

On receipt of an application for a further grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,000 for the Murree Bazar drainage scheme, the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, was asked to ascertain from the municipality what amount of their income they proposed to spend in the current and next financial years on this scheme. His reply is awaited.

The project for the extension of the Lyallpur drainage was sent to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, for professional opinion.

The Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, was asked to frame a preliminary project for the proposed water scheme for the town of Multan.

The unsatisfactory state of the drainage of Hazro (in aid of the intra-mural portion of which a grant of Rs. 8,000 was made last year) having been brought to the notice of the Sanitary Board, the Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi, was asked to inspect and report upon this work, to enable the Board to consider the desirability of withdrawing the grant.

Local Bodies were asked by the Sanitary Board, through Commissioners, to submit completion reports for any work for which administrative sanction had been accorded on their advice. This was done as the Board has not always hitherto been furnished with this information.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1910.

THE post of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, was held by Mr. D. W. Aikman throughout the year.

Simla.—The usual half-yearly inspections of the water-supply and sanitary arrangements of the Viceregal Lodge Estates at Simla were made by the Sanitary Engineer and his reports submitted to the Military Secretary, the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Local Government.

The estimate to work out, in detail, the proposals made by the Simla Water Works Extension Committee of 1904 and approved of by Government of India for the increase of water-supply to be obtained from the streams below Phagu is under preparation. The most important change made is the abandonment of the idea of acquiring all the land on the catchment area, the cost of which was estimated to be nearly 2½ lakhs. The Sanitary Engineer has proposed to provide very efficient filtration to purify the water, in addition to the rough filtration at the Head Works, in order to save the heavy amount of compensation for land. The Sanitary Commissioner has agreed to this arrangement, and the change has received the approval of the Local Government.

Lahore.—The work of constructing the water-supply reservoir on the mound of Ferozepore Road has been completed and new main laid on the roads commanded by it. It now gives good pressure to the whole of the Muzang (a big suburb of Lahore) and to the above roads. New mains were also laid in some other small areas of the city and a new engine, pump and boiler ordered.

A portion of the Civil Station storm channels were regraded and the city storm water escape widened. The drains adjoining the Lohari Gate were remodelled to reduce the high flood level.

Amritsar.—Experiments have been carried out to find out the safe working head in the water-supply wells, and a test boring taken on the ground adjoining one of the existing wells to find the nature of ground, in connection with the question of increase of the supply from the present wells. The result has been satisfactory, and it is confidently hoped that the sinking of a perforated tube in each well will amply meet the present demand. It is proposed to sink a perforated tube in one well and test the increased yield.

Work on the sullage disposal works was put in hand and some progress made with it. The estimate had to be revised to cover the cost of supplying reinforced concrete floor in the collecting tanks and screen, rake, detritus gear which were not provided for in the original sanctioned estimate, and also to cover probable excesses. The revised estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 1,08,828.

A drain for the storm water of the compound of Jubilee Hospital was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The city drainage work in the area of Lohgarh Gate (the estimated cost Rs. 39,300) was completed during the year.

Delhi.—The suburban drainage works (estimated cost Rs. 4,30,468) are still in hand and have made a considerable progress. Plans and estimates have been prepared for extending the city ditch to let the storm water run into the river instead of in the Bela and to start a properly looked-after sullage farm on the Bela.

A project for Rs. 25,000 has been worked out in detail for works in connection with the reclamation of the municipal Bela. A further project for levelling of the Bela will be prepared after the site has been cleared and levels taken.

Sanitary Engineer's proposals for extending the water works made in 1909 received due consideration at the hands of the Local Government and the municipal committee. Orders have been passed to undertake this extension as well as that required to meet the demands of the coming Coronation Darbar, and work has been started.

Multan.—Drainage works in the Town Hall and suburbs has been completed at a cost of Rs. 19,600.

The question of the regular pipe water-supply for the city of Multan has received the attention of the municipal committee. Two rough estimates which were prepared some years ago and had to be withheld for want of funds till the completion of drainage works are under the consideration of the Sanitary Engineer.

Sialkot.—The municipal committee is anxious to have their own regular pipe water-supply independent of the cantonment. Experiments of borings have been carried out, the site of head works fixed, and number of wells required determined. The rough project is under preparation.

Gujrat.—Work on the intra-mural drainage scheme sanctioned for Rs. 36,994 in 1909 is in progress.

Dharmasala.—The extension of the water-supply in the new Civil Station in the Lower Dharmasala which was sanctioned in 1909 at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,688 was practically completed during the year, with a saving of Rs. 4,000 on the sanctioned estimate. The scheme has worked satisfactorily so far and is ample for the present requirements.

The question of combined water-supply for the Municipality and the Cantonment at Upper Dharmasala was thoroughly gone into on the spot by the Sanitary Commissioner and Sanitary Engineer. A detailed project was prepared and submitted for Rs. 26,312. The work being of very urgent nature, an indent for the pipes and valves for over Rs. 5,000 was submitted to the Director-General of Stores for compliance in advance of the estimate being sanctioned. The Sanitary Board has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000.

Ambala.—The experiments of sinking tubes in the wells at Handesara water-supply head works are still in hand and have shown very good progress so far. It now seems certain that the requisite increase in supply of water will be obtainable by these means.

The following towns were visited by Sanitary Engineer and advice given:—

Rewari.	Kasur.
Gojra.	Khem Karn.
Zira.	Karnal.
Jarranwala.	Rohtak.
Gujrat.	Batala.
Sialkot.	

The Sanitary Engineer also visited Chorutta, proposed site for the headquarters of Dera Ghazi Khan District, in connection with the question of water-supply and drainage works, and prepared a project for Rs. 15,926 for the temporary water-supply.

Some 11 important sanitary works were completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 3,32,000 (round).

Six estimates aggregating Rs. 1,29,000 were sanctioned by the Local Government in the Public Works Department. The estimates which were scrutinized and approved by Sanitary Engineer are 36 in number, their amount being Rs. 6,93,000 round.

The accompanying statement shows the water pumped and used from the various water works in the Province and cost of pumping.

D. W. AIKMAN,

Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT OF WATER PUMPED AND USED IN THE EIGHT WATER WORKS STATIONS, SIMLA, DELHI, LAHORE, AMBALA, AMRITSAR, SARGODHA, LYALLPUR AND LUDHIANA, AND COST OF PUMPING.

Name of station.	WATER USED.		Daily consumption per head in gallons, average of the year.	WATER PUMPED		FUEL USED.		Cost.				Lift, including friction head.	Cost of 100,000 gallons lifted 100 feet.	REMARKS.	
	During the year.	Daily average.		During the year.	In the three hot months, April to June.	Description.	Quantity.	Value of fuel.	Value of stores.	Establishment.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Simla	28,153	105,198,483	288,215	10.2	46,446,887	26,858,880	Coal and wood	Mds. 36,874	Rs. 17,970	Rs. 2,601	Rs. 7,428	Rs. 27,999	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 4-10-0	
Delhi	178,528	660,570,000	1,809,780	10.13	660,570,000	188,630,000	Steam coal	Cwts. 24,663	Rs. 18,901	Rs. 1,767	Rs. 4,764	Rs. 25,432	Rs. 155	Rs. 2.48	
Lahore	196,884	884,079,154	2,423,778	13	884,079,154	221,367,425	Coal	Tons. 1,026	Rs. 13,450	Rs. 703	Rs. 5,540	Rs. 19,693	Rs. 100	Rs. 2-3-7	
Ambala	26,744	62,785,550	172,015	6.44	62,785,550	16,267,968	Keekar wood and coal	Mds. 12,101	Rs. 3,837	Rs. 2,588	Rs. 3,814	Rs. 10,239	*	Rs. 18-7-6	*No lift; a reservoir is below pump level.
Amritsar	162,429	276,174,478	756,642	4.65	276,174,478	78,661,081	Coal	Tons. 303	Rs. 4,887	Rs. 319	Rs. 4,097	Rs. 9,303	Rs. 48	Rs. 7-0-4	
Sargodha	8,000	18,570,321	50,878	6.35	18,570,321	5,176,537	Steam coal	Mds. 3,136	Rs. 1,772	Rs. 308	Rs. 2,488	Rs. 4,568	Rs. 79	Rs. 31-14	
Lyallpur	20,000	38,842,300	106,417	5.3	38,842,300	11,361,620	Wood coal	Mds. 421	Rs. 495	Rs. 170	Rs. 3,988	Rs. 4,553	Rs. 50	Rs. 17-0-0	
Ludhiana	48,649	77,669,826	212,629	4.28	77,669,826	23,925,440	Coal	Tons. 189	Rs. 2,319	Rs. 1,175	Rs. 4,370	Rs. 7,864	Rs. 73	...	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the death rates from Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers and Dysentery and Diarrhoea, for the five years preceding and for the period since the introduction of drainage or water supply or both, in the undermentioned towns:—

Towns.	DATE OF COM- PLETION OF WORKS OF		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH- RATE SINCE THE INTRODUC- TION OF DRAINAGE OR WATER-SUPPLY, OR BOTH.				AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH- RATE FOR THE FIVE YEARS PERIOD PRECEDING THE INTRODUCTION OF DRAIN- AGE OR WATER-SUPPLY OR BOTH.				REMARKS.
	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi	1893	0.1	0.5	28.6	1.7	0.4	0.6	26.7	1.9	
Ambala	1895	0.4	0.5	12.3	3.9	0.5	0.4	19.3	6.4	
Simla	1893	0.02	0.5	14.1	0.9	...	1.1	17.1	1.4	
Ludhiana	1895	0.7	0.5	19.3	0.9	0.4	2.7	20.8	1.6	
Jagraon	1907	...	0.5	0.9	11.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	9.3	2.0
Lahore	1881	0.8	0.7	20.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	27.8	2.3	
Amritsar	1904	0.4	1.4	27.4	2.1	0.4	0.7	31.3	1.8	
Dalhousie	1894	0.1	0.1	12.9	2.2	...	...	9.6	2.4	
Gujranwala	1892	...	0.5	0.5	16.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	19.7	1.7
Jhelum	1908	...	0.1	0.1	13.0	1.5	1.5	0.3	14.0	2.1
Pind Dadan Khan	1909	1909	0.04	...	19.9	3.0	1.1	0.7	23.1	3.6
Gujrat	1906	...	0.04	0.5	21.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	16.9	1.9
Rawalpindi	1907	1887	0.6	0.3	20.3	2.3	0.5	0.1	16.4	3.4
Murree	1894	0.1	...	16.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	14.8	0.9	
Mianwali	1904	0.5	0.9	24.6	2.5	Not available.				
Lyalpur	1904	1904	0.1	0.8	13.9	0.9	*2.8	0.4	16.3	2.1
Multan	1907	...	0.1	1.3	21.0	2.4	0.01	1.9	16.9	2.4
Kalka	1890	0.5	0.1	1.3.8	2.2	1.7	0.2	15.2	3.9	

*Figures available for four years only.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9			10
Number.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.*			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Number.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	DELHI DIVISION.																
1	Hissar ...	418,167	363,550	781,717	19,504	17,797	37,301	25.0	22.8	47.7	109.6	5.6	...	23.1	21.4	44.5	1
2	Rohtak ...	333,217	297,455	630,672	12,473	11,114	23,587	19.8	17.6	37.4	112.2	1.3	...	19.4	17.6	37.1	2
3	Gurgaon ...	390,443	355,765	746,208	14,313	13,395	27,708	19.2	17.9	37.1	106.9	...	13.2	19.9	18.1	38.1	3
4	Delhi ...	370,103	316,895	686,998	13,425	12,357	25,782	19.5	18.0	37.5	108.6	...	12.2	20.5	19.1	39.6	4
5	Karnal ...	478,953	404,272	883,225	17,951	16,136	34,087	20.3	18.3	38.6	111.2	...	3.3	21.1	19.2	40.3	5
6	Ambala ...	419,742	343,508	763,250	14,090	12,903	26,993	18.5	16.9	35.4	109.2	5.8	...	17.6	16.1	33.7	6
7	Simla ...	23,012	12,567	35,579	374	321	695	10.5	9.0	19.5	116.5	...	3.7	10.6	9.8	20.4	7
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																
8	Kangra ...	396,484	367,957	764,441	14,914	14,203	29,117	19.5	18.6	38.1	105.0	6.4	...	18.3	17.2	35.5	8
9	Hoshiarpur ...	525,854	463,928	989,782	20,503	19,173	39,676	20.8	19.4	40.2	107.4	4.7	...	19.9	18.5	38.4	9
10	Jullundur ...	488,299	416,008	904,307	18,423	17,320	35,743	20.4	19.2	39.5	106.4	11.9	...	19.8	18.4	38.3	10
11	Ludhiana ...	369,165	303,932	673,097	12,171	11,518	23,689	18.1	17.1	35.2	105.7	...	0.5	18.6	17.5	36.1	11
12	Ferozepore ...	507,268	424,948	932,206	22,584	20,202	42,786	24.2	21.7	45.9	111.8	10.0	...	23.6	21.3	44.9	12
	LAHORE DIVISION.																
13	Lahore ...	623,360	516,669	1,140,029	26,240	23,549	49,789	22.9	20.5	43.4	111.4	9.7	...	23.0	20.7	43.8	13
14	Amritsar ...	558,889	463,549	1,022,438	22,288	20,961	43,249	21.8	20.5	42.3	106.3	4.7	...	21.6	19.8	41.5	14
15	Gurdaspur ...	507,483	429,296	936,784	20,345	18,561	38,906	21.7	19.8	41.5	109.6	4.6	...	21.6	20.1	41.7	15
16	Sialkot ...	565,124	506,203	1,071,327	24,977	23,472	48,449	23.3	21.9	45.2	106.4	17.1	...	23.0	21.5	44.4	16
17	Gujranwala ...	485,260	405,317	890,577	20,505	18,564	39,069	23.0	20.8	43.9	110.5	19.8	...	20.6	18.4	39.1	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																
18	Gujrat ...	389,402	361,146	750,548	17,210	16,117	33,327	22.9	21.5	44.4	106.8	22.4	...	22.0	20.0	42.0	18
19	Shahpur ...	273,144	251,115	524,259	15,700	13,833	29,533	20.9	26.4	56.3	113.5	25.5	...	24.6	21.8	46.4	19
20	Jhelum ...	250,741	247,435	498,176	10,778	9,663	20,441	21.6	19.4	41.0	111.5	16.3	...	19.9	17.7	37.6	20
21	Rawalpindi ...	270,855	246,906	517,761	10,433	9,657	20,090	20.2	18.7	38.9	108.0	14.6	...	19.9	17.1	36.1	21
22	Attock ...	239,962	220,935	460,897	11,075	9,871	20,946	24.0	21.4	45.4	112.2	17.8	...	22.3	20.1	42.3	22
23	Mianwali ...	157,869	144,041	301,910	7,827	6,956	14,783	25.9	23.0	49.0	112.5	21.8	...	23.3	20.5	43.8	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																
24	Montgomery ...	263,354	224,593	487,952	11,529	10,453	22,082	23.8	21.4	45.3	111.3	18.8	...	22.5	20.0	42.5	24
25	Lyallpur ...	302,043	220,101	522,144	21,699	20,037	41,736	41.6	33.4	79.9	108.3	42.8	...	36.3	32.9	69.2	25
26	Jhang ...	262,504	227,762	490,266	11,760	10,514	22,274	24.0	21.6	45.6	110.8	20.5	...	21.7	19.2	40.9	26
27	Multan ...	379,769	318,090	697,859	16,595	14,917	31,512	23.8	21.4	45.2	111.2	15.3	...	24.0	21.7	45.8	27
28	Muzaffargarh ...	286,346	241,988	528,334	11,092	9,606	20,698	21.0	18.2	39.2	115.5	7.3	...	21.7	18.9	40.5	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan...	255,448	214,499	469,947	8,301	6,893	15,194	17.7	14.7	32.3	120.4	6.9	...	17.9	14.8	32.7	29
	Total ...	10,798,255	9,310,435	20,108,690	449,269	410,163	859,432	22.3	20.4	42.7	109.5	9.4	...	21.5	19.6	41.1	

* Excluding population of military cantonments.

NOTE.—The Sharapur tahsil having been transferred from Lahore to Gujranwala district on the 1st September and its statistics for the greater part of the year recorded in the old Lahore district and the population (1901) according to classes of both these districts as now constituted not being available, the ratios of births and deaths are calculated on the old population as hitherto in this and all other statements.

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH

1	2	3	4	5			6	
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS 1901).			BIRTHS.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DELHI DIVISION.							
1	Hissar	5,217	150	418,167	363,550	781,717	37,301	47.7
2	Rohtak	1,797	351	333,217	297,455	630,672	23,587	37.4
3	Gurgaon	1,934	376	390,443	355,765	746,208	27,708	37.1
4	Delhi	1,290	533	370,103	316,895	686,998	25,782	37.5
5	Karnal	3,153	280	478,953	404,272	883,225	34,087	38.6
6	Ambala	1,851	412	419,742	343,508	763,250	26,993	35.4
7	Simla	101	352	23,012	12,567	35,579	695	19.5
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.							
8	Kangra	9,978	77	396,484	367,957	764,441	29,117	38.1
9	Hoshiarpur	2,244	441	525,854	463,928	989,782	39,766	40.2
10	Jullundur	1,431	632	488,299	416,008	904,307	35,743	39.5
11	Ludhiana	1,455	463	369,165	303,932	673,097	23,689	35.2
12	Ferozepore	4,302	217	507,258	424,948	932,206	42,786	45.9
	LAHORE DIVISION.							
13	Lahore	3,704	309	629,300	516,869	1,146,029	49,789	43.4
14	Amritsar	1,601	639	558,889	463,549	1,022,438	43,249	42.3
15	Gurdaspur	1,889	496	507,488	429,296	936,784	38,906	41.5
16	Sialkot	1,991	538	565,124	506,203	1,071,327	48,440	45.2
17	Gujranwala	3,198	278	485,260	405,317	890,577	39,069	43.9
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.							
18	Gujrat	2,051	366	389,402	361,146	750,548	33,327	44.4
19	Shahpur	4,840	108	273,144	251,115	524,259	29,533	56.3
20	Jhelum	8,845	167	250,741	247,435	498,176	20,441	41.0
21	Rawalpindi			270,855	246,906	517,761	20,090	38.8
22	Attock			239,962	220,935	460,897	20,946	45.4
23	Mianwali			157,869	144,041	301,910	14,783	49.0
	MULTAN DIVISION.							
24	Montgomery	4,677	104	263,354	224,598	487,952	22,082	45.3
25	Lyallpur	6,746	150	302,043	220,101	522,144	41,736	79.9
26	Jhang			262,504	227,762	490,266	22,374	45.6
27	Multan	6,107	114	379,769	318,090	697,859	31,512	45.2
28	Muzaffargarh	6,068	87	286,346	241,988	528,334	20,696	39.2
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	5,306	89	255,448	214,499	469,947	15,194	32.3
	TOTAL	97,209	207	10,798,255	9,310,435	20,108,690	859,432	42.7

NOTE—Those born dead are not included

No. II.

DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

7			8	9										10			11	
NUMBER OF DEATHS RE- GISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM										MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Number.	
Males.	Females.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diar- rhea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Males.	Females.		Total.
												Males.	Females.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
16,858	16,070	32,928	104.9	...	0.2	15.4	19.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	5.5	40.3	44.2	42.1	41.3	45.3	43.2	1
11,702	11,047	22,749	105.9	...	0.1	13.7	13.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	7.1	35.1	37.1	36.1	55.3	60.5	57.8	2
20,063	21,187	41,250	94.7	...	0.1	25.0	17.5	1.0	2.1	0.5	9.2	51.4	59.6	55.3	52.9	57.4	55.1	3
17,200	16,923	34,123	101.6	0.001	0.02	14.1	24.5	0.6	8.4	0.1	2.0	46.5	53.4	49.7	50.1	58.4	53.9	4
19,270	17,733	37,003	108.7	0.02	0.1	10.3	20.6	0.4	2.1	0.3	8.0	40.2	43.9	41.9	47.3	53.7	50.2	5
11,956	10,655	22,611	112.2	0.1	0.4	2.6	16.3	0.8	3.7	0.2	5.7	23.5	31.0	29.6	45.4	53.7	49.1	6
445	382	827	116.5	1.0	...	...	7.2	2.1	6.5	0.3	6.2	19.3	30.4	23.2	20.4	31.0	24.1	7
12,231	12,032	24,263	101.7	0.003	0.01	0.1	20.3	0.8	1.7	0.3	8.6	30.9	32.7	31.7	35.2	37.9	36.5	8
17,932	17,210	35,142	104.2	0.2	0.3	5.3	21.6	0.1	2.3	0.2	5.5	34.1	37.1	35.5	39.4	43.8	41.5	9
12,606	12,357	24,963	102.0	0.7	0.2	1.4	14.5	0.5	3.8	0.3	6.2	25.8	29.7	27.6	41.0	49.1	44.7	10
12,280	11,749	24,029	104.5	0.1	0.3	14.2	11.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	7.7	33.3	38.7	35.7	44.8	53.0	48.5	11
16,951	16,551	33,502	102.4	0.3	0.2	11.9	12.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	8.3	33.4	39.0	35.9	45.7	53.8	49.4	12
20,581	17,992	38,573	114.4	0.01	0.2	10.5	13.9	0.4	1.5	0.4	6.8	32.7	34.8	33.7	49.2	55.0	51.8	13
19,954	18,608	38,562	107.8	0.2	0.1	12.8	13.8	0.6	2.3	0.3	7.6	35.7	39.9	37.6	48.6	57.2	52.5	14
17,929	16,593	34,522	108.1	0.2	0.1	11.4	14.2	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.8	35.3	38.7	36.9	44.4	50.1	47.1	15
15,481	14,069	30,150	105.5	0.01	0.1	3.3	14.3	0.7	3.8	0.3	5.6	27.4	29.0	28.1	48.3	53.9	51.0	16
11,352	10,145	21,497	111.9	0.02	0.01	2.9	15.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	4.9	23.4	25.0	24.1	47.9	50.8	49.2	17
8,599	7,911	16,510	108.7	0.01	0.1	0.2	13.1	0.3	2.4	0.3	5.7	22.1	21.9	22.0	48.1	53.3	50.6	18
8,614	7,541	16,155	114.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	18.5	0.3	0.9	0.7	8.1	31.5	30.0	30.8	49.7	49.3	49.5	19
6,305	5,997	12,302	105.1	0.01	0.2	0.2	16.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	6.1	25.2	24.2	24.7	44.0	45.1	44.5	20
6,593	5,951	12,544	110.8	0.02	0.1	0.01	16.3	2.0	1.1	0.6	4.2	24.3	24.1	24.2	42.7	48.0	45.2	21
6,477	6,264	12,741	103.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	20.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	5.2	27.0	28.4	27.6	36.5	38.7	37.5	22
4,310	3,896	8,206	110.6	0.2	0.7	...	19.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	5.0	27.3	27.1	27.2	33.4	35.0	34.1	23
6,639	6,275	12,914	105.8	...	0.2	6.1	14.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	4.8	25.2	27.9	26.5	31.8	35.9	33.7	24
10,058	9,325	19,383	107.9	0.2	0.5	3.1	21.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	8.9	33.3	42.4	37.1	35.5	46.2	40.0	25
6,472	5,818	12,290	111.2	...	0.04	0.3	15.7	0.5	1.4	0.2	7.1	24.7	25.5	25.1	31.1	33.9	32.0	26
10,904	9,934	20,838	109.8	0.2	0.1	0.004	22.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	6.0	28.7	31.2	29.9	31.2	35.3	32.9	27
8,922	7,916	16,838	112.7	0.04	0.2	...	27.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.1	31.2	32.7	31.9	39.1	32.8	31.3	28
6,389	5,535	11,924	115.4	...	0.01	...	21.9	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.9	25.0	25.8	25.4	27.8	29.4	28.5	29
345,073	324,166	669,239	106.4	0.1	0.2	6.7	17.1	0.5	2.3	0.4	6.0	32.0	34.8	33.3	43.2	48.5	45.6	

in this or any other statement.

ANNUAL FORM NO. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1910.

1	2	3												4	5
Number.	DISTRICTS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	DELHI DIVISION.														
1	Hissar ...	3,236	3,773	6,210	6,311	2,931	1,763	1,266	1,338	1,263	1,414	1,768	1,625	32,928	1
2	Rohtak ...	1,756	1,938	3,110	3,649	2,388	1,277	923	981	1,067	1,420	1,999	2,241	22,749	2
3	Gurgaon ...	3,203	5,208	8,190	6,689	3,575	1,705	1,423	1,299	1,532	2,150	2,869	3,407	41,250	3
4	Delhi ...	2,506	3,012	5,315	4,666	3,858	2,325	1,467	1,390	1,633	1,837	2,609	3,285	34,123	4
5	Karnal ...	2,781	3,056	5,339	4,912	3,986	2,501	1,886	1,732	1,761	2,638	3,137	3,274	37,003	5
6	Ambala ...	1,639	1,393	1,822	2,313	2,242	1,772	1,469	1,306	1,644	2,106	2,275	2,690	22,611	6
7	Simla ...	53	49	87	56	82	111	74	70	68	65	64	48	827	7
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.														
8	Kangra ...	1,566	1,630	1,745	1,749	2,478	2,428	1,802	1,959	2,639	2,380	2,064	1,823	24,263	8
9	Hoshiarpur ...	2,172	2,424	2,087	3,716	3,943	2,526	1,965	2,268	3,125	3,822	3,147	3,067	35,142	9
10	Jullundur ...	1,447	1,489	1,822	2,314	2,320	1,737	1,684	2,246	2,418	2,676	2,596	2,214	24,963	10
11	Ludhiana ...	1,639	1,780	3,835	4,787	3,110	1,162	1,073	1,120	1,232	1,440	1,464	1,387	24,029	11
12	Ferozepore ...	3,018	2,847	5,024	5,946	4,265	2,027	1,529	1,765	1,508	1,670	1,794	2,119	33,502	12
	LAHORE DIVISION.														
13	Lahore ...	3,233	3,249	5,436	6,624	5,321	2,463	1,864	1,947	1,716	1,955	2,293	2,472	38,573	13
14	Amritsar ...	3,014	3,435	5,586	6,749	4,916	2,171	1,726	1,942	2,019	2,141	2,381	2,382	38,462	14
15	Gurdaspur ...	2,737	2,672	3,916	5,157	4,363	2,201	1,617	1,789	2,427	2,655	2,495	2,493	34,622	15
16	Sialkot ...	2,393	1,836	2,326	3,218	4,004	2,448	1,863	2,119	2,244	2,749	2,587	2,353	30,150	16
17	Gujranwala ...	1,525	1,305	1,606	2,007	2,327	1,824	1,154	1,218	1,976	2,055	2,266	2,334	21,497	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.														
18	Gujrat ...	742	1,330	1,178	1,194	1,095	1,407	1,534	1,239	1,304	1,736	1,699	2,022	16,510	18
19	Shahpur ...	1,655	1,354	1,372	1,408	1,567	1,525	1,076	958	1,104	1,233	1,263	1,640	16,155	19
20	Jhelum ...	1,060	966	922	781	797	819	757	846	1,129	1,461	1,326	1,438	12,302	20
21	Rawalpindi ...	1,355	999	912	861	877	815	778	845	1,052	1,173	1,278	1,599	12,544	21
22	Attock ...	1,361	1,006	1,075	876	888	834	779	865	1,040	1,328	1,254	1,435	12,741	22
23	Mianwali ...	745	742	640	679	662	601	456	511	617	784	863	906	8,206	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.														
24	Montgomery ...	1,413	1,256	1,496	1,766	1,610	831	592	623	592	764	958	1,013	12,914	24
25	Lyallpur ...	1,738	1,416	1,626	1,725	2,410	1,861	1,256	1,277	1,330	1,420	1,578	1,746	19,383	25
26	Jhang ...	1,382	1,305	1,150	1,184	1,069	876	677	753	754	877	1,106	1,167	12,290	26
27	Multan ...	2,945	2,193	1,876	1,462	1,848	1,462	1,151	1,019	1,165	1,599	2,055	2,063	20,838	27
28	Muzaffargarh ...	1,090	1,517	1,494	1,347	1,304	1,082	908	767	978	1,715	2,035	2,001	16,838	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	1,099	1,170	1,035	1,133	1,095	956	650	602	674	1,094	1,146	1,265	11,924	29
	Total for the Province ...	55,163	56,350	79,222	85,284	71,221	45,540	35,339	36,814	41,911	50,357	54,429	57,609	669,239	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month ...	2.74	2.80	3.94	4.24	3.54	2.26	1.76	1.83	2.06	2.50	2.71	2.86	33.28	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS FROM
DIFFERENT DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB
DURING THE YEAR 1910.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	DISEASES.	UNDER ONE YEAR.		ONE YEAR AND UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 YEARS AND UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 YEARS AND UNDER 15 YEARS.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	DELHI.	HISAR.	Cholera
			Small-pox ...	9	7	18	13	8	10	30	27
			Plague	80	80	95	85
			Fever ...	2,729	2,114	734	658	448	626	651	736
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	3	2	2	3	4	...	8	9
			Respiratory diseases ...	4	6	7	5	8	11	17	20
			Injuries ...	5	2	3	7	6	8	9	9
			All other causes ...	992	918	777	751	321	107	62	49
			Total ...	3,742	3,049	1,541	1,437	875	842	872	935
			2	DELHI.	ROHTAK.	Cholera
Small-pox ...	6	2				5	3	4	3	7	7
Plague ...	9	10				197	233	310	455	456	470
Fever ...	788	590				552	572	148	181	149	237
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	3	3				5	...	6	6	7	3
Respiratory diseases ...	80	71				26	32	26	20	23	24
Injuries				8	7	9	7	12	10
All other causes ...	1,658	1,528				180	97	101	76	62	67
Total ...	2,544	2,204				983	944	604	748	716	818
3	DELHI.	GURGAON.				Cholera
			Small-pox ...	8	6	13	6	5	6	2	6
			Plague ...	306	324	177	253	608	865	977	1,173
			Fever ...	598	577	274	185	544	454	559	575
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	2	...	2	3	3	6
			Respiratory diseases	7	1
			Injuries ...	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	6
			All other causes ...	2,354	2,080	975	1,014	81	90	10	2
			Total ...	3,238	2,998	1,443	1,459	1,243	1,420	1,559	1,769
			4	DELHI.	DELHI.	Cholera
Small-pox ...	1	1				2	...	1	2	2	4
Plague ...	198	211				324	309	486	527	500	513
Fever ...	1,865	1,675				424	511	469	495	357	546
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	30	32				32	24	11	6	12	5
Respiratory diseases ...	1,374	1,215				489	367	67	50	97	82
Injuries
All other causes ...	42	56				72	113	67	65	41	3
Total ...	3,510	3,190				1,343	1,324	1,101	1,145	1,009	1,187
5	DELHI.	KARNAL.				Cholera
			Small-pox ...	1	3	18	18	14	10	5	4
			Plague ...	148	117	216	231	324	416	524	632
			Fever ...	1,539	1,307	904	909	505	484	410	330
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	21	13	18	17	6	8	9	13
			Respiratory diseases ...	42	51	53	45	25	12	32	20
			Injuries ...	11	7	4	12	28	8	28	5
			All other causes ...	2,573	2,202	600	441	69	49	46	47
			Total ...	4,335	3,709	1,813	1,673	970	987	1,054	1,101
			6	DELHI.	ANBALA.	Cholera	3	1	4
Small-pox ...	12	14				79	67	43	37	3	4
Plague				3	4	20	30	40	49
Fever ...	1,780	1,674				843	985	272	293	260	270
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	30	29				45	35	16	11		

No. IV.

DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16
15 YEARS AND UNDER 20 YEARS.		20 YEARS AND UNDER 30 YEARS.		30 YEARS AND UNDER 40 YEARS.		40 YEARS AND UNDER 50 YEARS.		50 YEARS AND UNDER 60 YEARS.		60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	No.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	
21	19	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	81	
712	769	1,037	1,857	1,254	1,006	730	847	751	927	543	592	5,802	6,223	
97	102	546	377	351	709	721	541	410	178	1,073	1,029	7,760	7,070	
16	7	8	10	20	17	18	17	23	7	20	19	122	91	1
22	30	20	35	85	65	121	95	195	149	129	128	608	544	
12	7	18	11	20	16	22	18	22	17	18	15	135	110	
68	32	74	37	33	36	13	21	...	...	...	...	2,340	1,951	
948	966	2,308	2,332	1,763	1,909	1,625	1,539	1,401	1,278	1,783	1,784	16,858	16,070	
...	
2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	
528	455	992	843	744	653	569	550	368	317	202	250	4,375	4,236	
153	107	300	465	288	373	463	402	526	479	995	794	4,362	4,200	
10	8	16	7	10	14	11	12	8	9	5	5	81	66	2
32	19	30	30	25	23	32	35	29	36	71	51	384	341	
12	12	9	16	12	15	6	15	10	12	7	11	85	105	
80	66	98	71	57	38	46	43	58	48	48	47	2,388	2,081	
817	670	1,447	1,432	1,138	1,115	1,128	1,057	999	901	1,328	1,158	11,702	11,047	
...	
...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	26	
950	1,072	1,329	1,590	1,301	1,410	1,134	1,316	915	1,070	816	1,056	8,513	10,129	
554	467	925	850	767	924	794	788	748	598	978	912	6,711	6,330	
18	11	24	20	53	51	68	70	89	92	119	114	381	367	
24	27	32	35	85	93	147	170	217	211	259	252	771	789	
4	19	16	25	23	42	26	41	26	44	20	39	123	217	
3	1	10	12	14	17	22	30	26	38	39	35	3,534	3,329	
1,553	1,598	2,336	2,532	2,248	2,538	2,191	2,415	2,021	2,053	2,231	2,405	20,063	21,187	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
412	378	437	880	601	627	894	651	411	477	327	497	4,590	5,070	
434	468	1,195	755	1,051	1,051	809	996	847	808	1,166	933	8,617	8,244	
11	6	5	3	29	18	15	10	34	29	39	43	218	176	
67	57	122	168	104	94	111	92	237	161	434	467	3,102	2,683	
3	5	7	10	6	7	4	2	...	2	...	...	20	26	
58	82	97	73	64	84	83	109	42	43	79	55	645	717	
985	996	1,863	1,830	1,856	1,881	1,917	1,860	1,571	1,520	2,045	1,990	17,200	16,923	
...	
2	...	4	4	2	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	11	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	35	
507	476	724	784	624	670	581	681	419	449	278	304	4,345	4,760	
483	559	1,172	919	1,188	1,100	1,175	1,070	969	755	1,324	1,241	9,669	8,524	
20	13	32	15	27	26	24	20	21	14	44	29	222	168	
39	36	122	99	135	104	152	138	114	123	230	230	995	858	
15	11	17	20	20	22	10	7	19	7	13	16	163	115	
52	45	118	137	107	86	70	63	85	95	107	100	3,327	3,265	
1,118	940	2,189	1,978	2,103	2,011	2,015	1,979	1,627	1,444	2,046	1,920	19,270	17,733	
...	
4	3	10	2	3	2	2	4	5	3	1	1	36	19	
2	3	3	4	2	4	1	2	...	4	1	2	146	141	
200	103	230	309	160	170	93	117	37	42	170	172	953	996	
70	68	554	441	578	507	464	446	553	339	1,207	847	6,591	5,863	
31	20	34	18	50	37	40	28	40	30	55	42	354	259	
60	37	170	161	250	203	246	187	191	169	60	42	1,502	1,283	
1	...	15	8	25	13	20	9	10	5	22	9	103	49	
90	71	69	97	81	113	195	99	107	123	143	150	2,271	2,040	
458	805	1,095	1,049	1,149	1,049	1,061	892	943	715	1,660	1,265	11,956	10,655	

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	DISEASES.	UNDER ONE YEAR.		ONE YEAR AND UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 YEARS AND UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 YEARS AND UNDER 15 YEARS.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	DELHI—continued.	SIMLA.	Cholera	1	1	1	1
			Small-pox...
			Plague
			Fever	35	23	14	12	8	3	4	3
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	6	11	7	3	1	...	1	...
			Respiratory diseases	15	9	6	15	4	2	3	2
			Injuries	1	...
			All other causes	57	61	1	6	1	1	2	...
			Total	113	104	28	36	15	7	12	6
8		KANURA.	Cholera	1	...	1	...
			Small-pox... ..	1	1	1	...
			Plague	3	5	4	9
			Fever	2,622	1,468	963	1,137	350	304	50	195
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	55	62	45	47	31	44	10	22
			Respiratory diseases	101	120	69	98	65	87	47	49
			Injuries	4	5	8	12	6	4	13
			All other causes	1,197	1,901	329	119	32	88	189	65
			Total	3,976	3,555	1,411	1,409	494	535	306	353
9		HOSHANGPUR.	Cholera	4	3	20	16	22	11	12	5
			Small-pox... ..	10	15	75	80	30	27	4	5
			Plague	80	82	204	247	156	251	250	325
			Fever	1,878	1,805	2,640	2,737	500	527	366	356
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	28	19	6	4
			Respiratory diseases	540	406	195	137	17	13	24	18
			Injuries	5	2	23	16	21	5	17	9
			All other causes	2,149	1,930	317	321	41	34	23	33
			Total	4,694	4,262	3,480	3,558	787	868	696	751
10	JULLUNDUR.	JULLUNDUR.	Cholera	17	14	30	25	31	21	26	25
			Small-pox... ..	14	13	32	19	32	21	1	1
			Plague	7	6	21	30	48	77	72	63
			Fever	1,268	1,464	1,382	1,487	385	411	187	244
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	49	51	44	38	17	17	11	12
			Respiratory diseases	575	586	298	289	79	38	48	39
			Injuries	11	8	23	21	19	9	11	10
			All other causes	2,159	2,355	351	321	32	33	12	8
			Total	4,100	4,497	2,181	2,230	643	627	368	402
11		LUDHIANA.	Cholera	4	3	6	4
			Small-pox... ..	12	7	48	37	36	25	2	5
			Plague	598	574	410	399	197	180	179	288
			Fever	518	664	432	439	403	482	398	369
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	12	10	25	22	19	8	10	14
			Respiratory diseases	20	18	11	9	105	100	109	99
			Injuries	2	1	3	5	5	8	10	1
			All other causes	1,605	1,605	340	445	132	85	41	76
			Total	2,767	2,879	1,273	1,359	89			

DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910—continued.

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16
15 YEARS AND UNDER 20 YEARS.		20 YEARS AND UNDER 30 YEARS.		30 YEARS AND UNDER 40 YEARS.		40 YEARS AND UNDER 50 YEARS.		50 YEARS AND UNDER 60 YEARS.		60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL		Number.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	...	7	2	1	5	3	2	2	5	2	1	18	17	7
...	
2	6	16	14	20	12	9	9	11	9	31	14	150	105	
1	1	3	...	6	4	8	...	5	2	4	12	42	33	
5	7	14	17	10	11	26	11	17	10	27	21	127	105	
...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	7	3	8
4	3	5	20	13	13	4	8	5	1	9	6	101	119	
13	17	45	54	51	45	53	30	41	27	74	56	445	382	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
6	10	4	6	1	2	18	32	9
106	340	410	1,062	512	701	561	627	578	494	1,601	1,422	7,753	7,750	
19	13	39	16	21	38	34	13	25	17	45	29	324	301	
57	38	54	90	58	32	82	29	75	27	98	20	706	590	
29	11	38	9	14	12	20	6	15	5	4	6	141	80	
45	98	212	112	293	158	240	99	235	141	511	497	3,283	3,278	10
264	510	757	1,295	899	943	937	774	928	684	2,259	1,974	12,231	12,032	
5	4	14	19	9	17	9	18	10	7	19	12	124	112	
8	7	2	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	133	139
176	183	371	428	342	403	315	351	249	276	273	327	2,416	2,873	
272	285	672	906	737	739	777	603	771	601	2,256	1,915	10,869	10,474	11
1	...	...	1	5	1	2	1	2	...	1	3	45	29
29	28	67	71	88	65	93	31	113	42	163	94	1,329	905	
9	10	14	18	18	8	13	5	12	9	14	11	146	93	
18	23	63	83	51	47	50	35	49	18	109	61	2,870	2,585	
518	540	1,203	1,529	1,251	1,280	1,261	1,045	1,207	953	2,835	2,424	17,932	17,210	12
24	20	57	55	46	27	50	26	39	11	37	43	357	267	
1	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	85	58
58	64	123	117	92	91	72	72	63	64	85	73	641	657	
136	121	379	445	373	475	465	410	514	352	1,470	1,183	6,559	6,592	
13	11	20	31	14	16	20	15	23	10	31	17	242	218	12
42	34	76	61	104	89	105	83	159	103	398	267	1,884	1,589	
3	15	8	18	12	10	12	6	12	5	21	15	132	117	
9	6	14	22	26	23	26	17	18	13	59	61	2,706	2,859	
286	273	679	749	668	732	761	630	829	558	2,101	1,659	12,606	12,357	
2	1	5	2	4	5	6	8	9	1	7	1	43	25	11
...	4	3	1	2	3	3	4	3	1	2	...	111	87	
481	397	808	811	719	641	666	572	411	389	485	273	4,954	4,624	
195	211	222	218	300	331	333	244	201	200	866	593	3,868	3,751	
5	6	2	3	1	2	5	4	5	10	14	7	98	86	
4	3	89	56	50	42	10	5	100	89	64	66	562	487	12
5	3	8	2	9	5	12	9	45	25	8	2	107	61	
13	13	28	16	51	25	30	65	114	89	183	209	2,537	2,628	
705	638	1,165	1,109	1,136	1,054	1,065	911	888	804	1,629	1,251	12,280	11,749	
21	13	31	18	34	25	22	7	3	1	3	2	160	87	12
8	8	6	9	4	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	82	91
488	433	968	952	805	839	575	630	500	501	656	647	5,338	5,756	
242	263	541	524	338	385	469	395	449	322	963	782	6,115	5,913	
16	9	22	10	16	13	16	15	11	9	18	19	173	122	
45	41	116	90	108	94	105	85	119	81	147	89	882	667	12
26	16	36	21	37	23	22	13	22	11	20	8	219	131	
61	67	97	109	81	99	82	106	104	77	138	126	3,982	3,784	
907	850	1,817	1,733	1,423	1,481	1,294	1,253	1,203	1,003	1,945	1,673	16,951	16,551	

No. IV—CONTINUED.

DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910—continued.

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16
15 YEARS AND UNDER 20 YEARS.		20 YEARS AND UNDER 30 YEARS.		30 YEARS AND UNDER 40 YEARS.		40 YEARS AND UNDER 50 YEARS.		50 YEARS AND UNDER 60 YEARS.		60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.		Number.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4	1	...	1	2	1	9	4	13
8	8	3	6	2	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	99	106
552	442	906	897	722	623	680	561	679	499	539	632	6,265	5,715	
304	260	959	732	772	671	708	443	538	271	1,651	1,046	8,433	7,442	
10	7	18	11	23	14	26	14	23	12	45	33	291	149	
27	32	91	62	97	121	103	91	122	76	231	252	930	766	
29	14	47	29	42	23	23	24	33	13	23	21	294	186	
57	30	113	88	99	70	75	40	43	55	78	53	4,160	3,624	
991	794	2,137	1,816	1,759	1,526	1,627	1,176	1,418	927	2,567	2,037	20,581	17,992	
3	3	28	19	23	9	20	6	11	5	14	4	131	63	14
6	5	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	67	37	
604	505	928	950	763	940	792	682	609	522	659	552	6,464	6,055	
170	286	506	702	493	433	490	428	575	454	1,373	1,596	7,415	6,663	
3	3	40	21	34	16	41	17	43	19	88	47	372	204	
51	69	110	130	109	92	166	211	130	81	368	122	1,257	1,049	
21	6	33	18	32	9	22	8	18	5	22	10	211	98	
23	35	165	102	80	55	60	45	47	25	31	84	4,037	3,739	
886	912	1,812	1,943	1,537	1,554	1,592	1,398	1,434	1,112	3,176	2,415	19,954	18,508	
9	5	19	8	14	10	10	4	6	6	4	2	94	65	15
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	22
379	358	622	706	539	565	439	456	384	463	566	732	5,179	5,473	
294	286	629	663	631	568	638	479	572	402	1,329	1,074	6,817	6,469	
20	16	45	27	36	36	30	28	38	23	61	36	390	315	
59	55	160	178	170	155	196	170	201	103	472	314	4,810	3,845	
14	4	19	9	19	8	19	11	14	8	11	9	154	84	
22	21	58	37	42	32	45	34	42	32	55	35	460	320	
797	745	1,552	1,628	1,451	1,395	1,376	1,183	1,257	1,037	2,498	2,002	17,929	16,593	
...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	6	3	16
1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	75	71
121	157	153	176	145	192	164	159	181	174	199	209	1,695	1,835	
191	103	315	438	279	390	371	377	248	237	1,395	1,633	7,779	7,541	
32	28	20	17	22	17	22	12	16	12	61	54	390	334	
70	103	88	65	92	68	104	55	137	61	392	317	2,207	1,908	
25	14	29	19	28	12	26	11	12	6	9	6	197	101	
129	139	171	142	190	150	144	146	195	172	416	407	3,132	2,871	
569	546	779	849	757	830	833	761	780	662	2,472	2,026	15,481	14,669	
...	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	12	5	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
116	50	107	273	121	130	219	81	97	63	100	129	1,319	1,267	
10	89	511	297	309	416	300	331	361	223	1,156	931	7,098	6,366	
8	5	9	7	6	5	7	5	8	4	6	3	88	54	
11	15	30	10	25	16	45	19	48	20	47	25	310	239	
4	3	9	10	23	21	20	17	37	26	38	28	262	147	
48	84	69	172	172	91	108	74	24	129	320	105	2,259	2,061	
277	247	738	770	660	630	711	578	576	466	1,676	1,221	11,352	10,145	
1	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	5	2	18
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15
6	2	12	6	15	13	17	9	5	18	7	6	76	73	
112	116	282	358	361	382	363	334	347	304	1,138	976	4,949	4,859	
3	2	12	7	14	6	11	7	6	4	26	14	143	101	
13	23	69	59	45	57	51	39	60	29	146	92	1,015	785	
9	9	18	9	16	4	16	5	4	2	10	7	126	83	
16	13	41	46	40	34	29	25	22	20	68	19	2,266	1,993	
160	167	435	486	492	497	488	419	444	377	1,397	1,114	8,599	7,911	

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	DISEASES.	UNDER ONE YEAR.		ONE YEAR AND UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 YEARS AND UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 YEARS AND UNDER 15 YEARS.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19	RAWALPINDI—continued.	SHARUPUR.	Cholera	3	1	3	3	3	2
			Small-pox	13	2	20	7	2	4	2	...
			Plague	14	13	31	41	59	67	89	77
			Fever	906	739	906	881	337	338	208	227
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	13	10	10	12	5	...	2	1
			Respiratory diseases	10	10	13	8	8	3	6	6
			Injuries	8	4	45	36	33	36	22	10
			All other causes	1,920	1,505	155	125	40	30	19	20
			Total	2,884	2,283	1,183	1,111	487	471	351	343
20		JHELUM.	Cholera	18	13	15	7	2	4
			Small-pox	8	9	...	4	2	4	9	7
			Plague	1
			Fever	1,172	1,210	606	600	104	100	97	98
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	14	8	5	6	7	5	9	13
			Respiratory diseases	38	20	30	29	15	16	7	8
			Injuries	1	2	4	3	10	9	15	13
			All other causes	630	466	190	159	118	157	64	67
			Total	1,864	1,715	853	814	271	298	203	210
21		RAWALPINDI.	Cholera	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
			Small-pox	7	9	11	11	8	8	5	2
			Plague
			Fever	576	509	548	586	219	241	151	159
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	449	342	44	47	11	2	5	1
			Respiratory diseases	16	18	20	15	7	5	4	10
			Injuries	4	2	23	18	19	16	27	12
			All other causes	919	827	49	48	14	7	8	5
			Total	1,972	1,707	696	725	279	280	201	189
22		ATTOCK.	Cholera	1	2	9	6	...	8	...
			Small-pox	8	4	8	9	4	4	4	2
			Plague	1	7	8	6	8
			Fever	757	665	697	729	309	310	177	184
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	10	4	2	1	4	4
			Respiratory diseases	14	4	9	11	1	5	3	8
			Injuries	3	2	17	22	19	19	17	8
			All other causes	1,061	1,009	33	22	14	14	9	5
			Total	1,853	1,689	768	804	364	364	224	215
23		MIANWALI.	Cholera	5	...	6	7	4	3
			Small-pox	30	27	33	47	14	22	8	8
			Plague
			Fever	859	751	460	450	162	168	73	98
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea	12	10	20	18	5	1	6	2
			Respiratory diseases	10	8	3	5	1	1	3	2
			Injuries	3	8	5	12	5	6	4
			All other causes	675	495	32	26	15	12	11	5
			Total	1,586	1,294	561	551	215	216	111	121
24	MULTAN.	MONTGOMERY.	Cholera						

No. IV—CONTINUED.

DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910—continued.

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16
15 YEARS AND UNDER 20 YEARS.		20 YEARS AND UNDER 30 YEARS.		30 YEARS AND UNDER 40 YEARS.		40 YEARS AND UNDER 50 YEARS.		50 YEARS AND UNDER 60 YEARS.		60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.		Number.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	2	6	6	7	6	1	1	1	2	3	3	28	26	19
2	1	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	20
45	44	79	88	90	80	72	66	25	31	56	60	590	557	
112	118	321	366	373	407	352	341	406	339	1,142	898	5,063	4,654	
2	...	6	10	9	6	6	9	12	9	30	13	95	70	
12	7	29	19	40	25	41	19	43	25	86	57	288	179	
11	5	28	10	26	8	14	3	7	11	15	17	209	140	
11	18	39	66	38	59	21	30	26	20	60	22	2,329	1,895	
196	195	510	570	584	592	507	469	520	437	1,392	1,070	8,614	7,541	
...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	33
9	6	7	12	4	9	6	11	3	1	4	5	45	59	
80	60	102	302	364	341	393	281	289	288	903	800	4,110	4,080	
10	9	8	7	10	8	20	6	6	10	16	7	105	79	
10	14	30	40	10	13	11	8	47	42	70	22	263	212	
3	4	67	20	15	8	2	3	10	4	28	12	155	78	
63	80	169	139	65	117	28	117	78	20	172	131	1,577	1,453	
175	173	384	520	468	497	460	427	433	365	1,194	978	6,305	5,997	
...	1	1	1	...	1	1	5	5	21
2	...	1	3	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	40	34
134	123	405	426	488	522	446	422	392	314	987	789	4,346	4,091	
3	4	14	11	15	10	17	4	8	3	17	7	583	431	
18	20	58	44	63	51	47	27	36	15	61	25	330	230	
12	6	19	13	29	15	20	10	10	4	18	14	181	110	
7	12	20	50	24	65	23	18	13	7	26	11	1,103	1,050	
177	166	518	547	623	664	556	483	461	343	1,110	847	6,593	5,951	
...	...	...	...	3	4	8	3	3	...	5	2	35	19
...	1	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	29	25
...	7	3	9	12	15	7	12	7	12	8	15	53	87	22
187	183	508	499	512	574	475	479	452	447	692	650	4,766	4,720	
1	...	12	...	9	3	10	2	5	2	16	4	69	20	
6	12	22	22	34	29	14	14	16	7	28	16	147	128	
14	5	28	9	28	6	13	5	7	3	15	1	161	80	
6	10	13	38	24	45	13	18	12	9	32	15	1,217	1,185	
217	218	589	580	622	677	541	534	502	480	797	703	6,477	6,264	
1	1	3	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	29	22	
4	6	4	8	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	96	121
...	23
66	53	158	208	187	236	217	197	272	203	551	509	3,005	2,873	
4	4	9	8	3	14	19	15	13	12	36	27	127	111	
2	6	16	12	13	15	18	10	14	7	34	23	114	89	
3	1	14	3	8	4	11	3	6	1	8	12	76	30	
11	8	25	27	28	32	18	17	17	8	31	20	863	650	
91	79	229	270	243	305	287	244	324	234	663	581	4,310	3,896	
...	24
1	2	2	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	63	43
65	108	69	99	69	119	88	165	95	135	104	95	1,330	1,050	
113	95	235	211	327	325	295	162	291	251	792	625	3,645	3,269	
10	4	11	3	1	2	5	1	4	2	3	2	71	24	
12	8	17	7	15	8	17	4	10	6	12	5	140	72	
13	8	19	7	20	12	18	16	17	14	19	17	152	96	
20	56	127	193	73	76	82	110	88	36	175	72	1,238	1,121	
234	281	480	522	509	543	506	461	506	445	1,105	816	6,639	6,275	

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS FROM DIFFERENT T

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	DISEASES.	UNDER ONE YEAR.		ONE YEAR AND UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 YEARS AND UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 YEARS AND UNDER 15 YEARS.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25		LYALLPUR.	Cholera ...	2	2	8	4	6	9	4	2
			Small-pox ...	29	31	57	45	25	18	7	9
			Plague ...	27	36	63	72	97	142	94	106
			Fever ...	1,475	1,579	1,395	1,403	359	328	217	201
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	28	33	34	26	13	9	10	6
			Respiratory diseases ...	96	105	47	36	11	8	10	10
			Injuries ...	11	9	48	57	41	24	11	12
			All other causes ...	2,054	1,961	144	113	29	22	23	18
			Total ...	3,722	3,750	1,796	1,756	581	560	376	364
26		JHANG.	Cholera ...	4	2	6	3	2	1	1	...
			Small-pox ...	1	...	4	3	3	1	5	2
			Plague ...	1,068	951	456	373	194	196	145	134
			Fever ...	16	11	13	8	6	3	6	5
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	13	8	11	13	9	6	9	11
			Respiratory Diseases ...	1	...	2	...	2	1	3	3
			Injuries ...	1,207	1,119	163	148	76	79	31	34
			All other causes ...	2,310	2,091	655	548	292	287	200	189
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		MULTAN.	Cholera ...	9	7	7	7	7	4	5	7
			Small-pox ...	5	3	12	11	10	11	5	6
			Plague ...	2,007	1,820	1,277	1,227	387	301	141	226
			Fever ...	61	41	17	15	17	11	6	8
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Respiratory diseases ...	40	28	18	11	13	8	8	11
			Injuries ...	1,086	943	155	116	95	83	92	79
			All other causes ...	3,208	2,842	1,486	1,387	529	418	259	337
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28		MUZAFFARGARH.	Cholera ...	14	6	24	17	6	9	5	1
			Small-pox ...	1,816	1,671	1,202	1,072	444	374	230	217
			Plague ...	28	17	7	7	2	4	1	1
			Fever ...	16	21	5	4	1	6	...	...
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	1	2	31	24	36	15	16	10
			Respiratory diseases ...	521	443	64	47	33	22	15	8
			Injuries ...	2,396	2,160	1,333	1,171	522	429	268	238
			All other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Cholera ...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
			Small-pox ...	1,372	1,202	731	611	270	222	169	115
			Plague ...	25	24	12	9	4	5	2	1
			Fever ...	45	47	28	30	13	11	9	9
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	...	...	2	2	14	8	12	10
			Respiratory diseases ...	92	102	55	63	23	25	17	23
			Injuries ...	1,535	1,375	828	715	325	272	211	159
			All other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Province—				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	38	28	107	83	131	85	121	76			
Small-pox ...	264	226	657	557	348	307	133	126			
Plague ...	2,963	2,994	4,330	4,568	5,265	6,438	6,338	7,046			
Fever ...	39,193	35,619	26,337	26,083	9,959	10,435	7,180	8,304			
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	1,141	919	723	590	356	253	257	215			
Respiratory diseases ...	7,760	6,707	2,863	2,393	896	748	770	749			
Injuries ...	151	106	424	377	502	287	389	248			
All other causes ...	38,065	35,579	8,731	7,841	2,480	1,948	1,418	1,302			
Total ...	89,575	82,178	44,172	42,492	19,927	20,501	16,606	18,066			
Population according to Census of 1901 ...				340,768	315,547	1,054,220	973,624	1,495,339	1,284,191	1,351,018	1,016,921
Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province —				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.07
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	0.77	0.72	0.62	0.57	0.23	0.24	0.10	0.12
Plague ...	...	...	...	8.70	9.40	4.11	4.09	3.52	5.01	4.69	6.93
Fever ...	...	...	...	115.01	112.88	24.98	26.79	6.66	8.13	5.31	8.17
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	3.35	2.91	0.69	0.61	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.21
Respiratory diseases ...	...	...	...	22.77	21.26	2.72	2.46	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.74
Injuries ...	...	...	...	0.44	0.34	0.40	0.39	0.34	0.23	0.29	0.24
All other causes ...	...	...	...	111.70	112.75	8.28	8.06	1.66	1.52	1.05	1.28
Total ...	...	...	...	262.86	260.43	41.90	43.64	13.32	15.06	12.29	17.77

NOTE.—The population of military cantonments by different ages cannot be

No. IV—CONCLUDED.

DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16
15 YEARS AND UNDER 20 YEARS.		20 YEARS AND UNDER 30 YEARS.		30 YEARS AND UNDER 40 YEARS.		40 YEARS AND UNDER 50 YEARS.		50 YEARS AND UNDER 60 YEARS.		60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	No.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4	5	7	3	3	3	6	1	6	1	12	4	58	34	
5	4	4	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	128	115	
58	59	116	111	106	105	96	65	49	51	80	63	786	804	
155	109	299	332	252	312	355	297	276	163	1,086	737	5,869	5,461	
2	3	19	11	24	17	25	11	16	9	40	25	211	150	25
11	8	31	27	30	25	36	24	51	35	111	85	434	363	
11	6	22	7	16	12	13	5	7	3	13	9	193	144	
12	15	17	44	24	33	29	19	13	16	34	13	2,379	2,254	
258	209	515	541	456	508	560	423	418	278	1,376	936	10,058	9,325	
...	
12	5	10	11	8	9	6	15	9	7	7	9	14	6	
64	72	230	300	237	338	349	286	262	214	1,008	799	4,013	3,663	26
7	8	9	13	15	9	17	14	22	15	32	17	143	103	
7	5	29	18	47	37	57	34	79	48	139	98	400	278	
5	2	7	3	6	2	9	5	9	8	7	5	51	29	
12	19	57	53	51	64	37	31	45	33	107	97	1,786	1,677	
107	111	343	398	364	459	475	385	426	325	1,300	1,025	6,472	5,818	
8	8	15	10	6	9	11	5	5	10	10	7	83	74	
3	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	40	37	
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
205	333	544	527	517	514	542	486	594	535	1,896	1,661	8,110	7,630	27
6	4	8	5	9	14	16	10	18	9	28	26	186	143	
1	...	4	...	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	...	16	4	
10	7	15	7	18	8	13	9	18	16	28	16	181	121	
75	76	104	112	136	108	138	97	131	102	273	209	2,285	1,925	
308	429	691	662	693	655	723	610	770	675	2,237	1,919	10,904	9,934	
...	...	5	3	1	3	2	1	2	...	1	1	12	9	
...	4	4	4	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	55	45	
171	155	523	607	663	678	708	605	628	415	1,328	1,072	7,713	6,866	28
...	...	4	2	5	3	7	7	9	5	18	7	81	53	
...	...	1	1	2	...	4	1	1	3	10	8	40	43	
6	6	23	11	22	10	21	11	8	3	13	14	177	106	
11	18	42	101	52	86	39	33	28	13	39	23	844	794	
188	183	602	729	747	781	781	660	676	439	1,409	1,126	8,922	7,916	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	
82	85	377	405	482	541	616	493	496	319	949	765	5,544	4,758	29
1	3	17	11	3	3	3	1	4	3	4	1	75	61	
14	7	39	27	17	13	19	15	13	9	28	12	225	180	
7	5	27	24	9	7	13	11	9	7	12	14	105	88	
18	32	66	81	52	49	27	27	30	18	56	26	435	446	
122	132	526	548	563	613	678	547	552	356	1,049	818	6,389	5,535	
91	69	218	159	167	135	159	91	106	57	124	86	1,262	869	
75	82	50	61	32	25	22	24	11	10	5	4	1,597	1,422	
6,489	6,083	10,637	11,915	9,240	9,392	8,216	8,071	6,247	6,488	6,165	6,598	65,890	69,593	
5,274	5,323	13,846	14,340	13,750	14,955	14,654	13,022	13,576	10,514	33,926	27,631	177,699	168,226	
283	205	496	305	493	419	543	368	537	382	923	662	5,722	4,318	
750	741	1,736	1,574	1,914	1,641	2,161	1,703	2,576	1,770	4,367	3,190	25,783	21,216	
316	214	610	358	554	342	463	288	420	276	437	332	4,296	2,828	
1,047	1,173	2,181	2,280	2,061	1,905	1,777	1,576	1,687	1,401	3,407	2,689	62,854	57,694	
14,325	13,890	29,744	30,992	28,211	28,814	27,969	25,143	25,160	20,898	49,354	41,192	345,073	324,166	
991,572	787,841	1,772,499	1,613,772	1,491,468	1,309,777	1,070,272	940,706	699,319	578,374	662,571	556,253	10,798,255	9,310,435	
0.09	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	
0.08	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.15	
6.54	7.72	6.00	7.38	6.20	7.17	7.68	8.58	8.93	11.22	9.30	11.86	6.10	7.47	
5.32	6.76	7.81	8.89	9.22	11.42	13.70	13.84	19.41	18.18	51.20	49.67	16.46	17.85	
0.29	0.26	0.26	0.19	0.33	0.32	0.51	0.39	0.77	0.66	1.39	1.19	0.53	0.46	
0.76	0.94	0.98	0.98	1.28	1.25	2.02	1.81	3.68	3.06	6.59	5.73	2.39	2.28	
0.32	0.27	0.34	0.22	0.37	0.26	0.43	0.31	0.60	0.48	0.66	0.60	0.40	0.30	
1.06	1.49	1.23	1.41	1.38	1.45	1.66	1.68	2.41	2.42	5.14	4.83	5.82	6.20	
14.45	17.63	16.78	19.20	18.91	22.00	25.16	26.73	35.98	36.13	74.49	74.05	31.96	34.92	

excluded, as it is not shown separately in the census returns.

ANNUAL FORM No. V.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

1	2	3					4					5					6
Number.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.					NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					Number.
		Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DELHI DIVISION.																	
1	Hissar ...	202,006	579,444	53	211	781,717	9,164	23,764	...	...	32,928	45.36	41.01	...	...	42.12	1
2	Rohtak ...	91,687	538,904	41	40	630,672	4,023	18,724	2	...	22,749	43.88	34.74	48.78	...	36.07	2
3	Gurgaon ...	242,548	503,381	221	58	746,208	13,485	27,764	1	...	41,250	55.60	55.16	4.52	...	55.28	3
4	Delhi ...	166,655	517,633	2,042	668	686,998	7,290	26,792	4	...	34,123	43.74	51.76	20.08	...	49.67	4
5	Karnal ...	241,412	640,630	225	958	883,225	8,669	28,321	13	...	37,003	35.91	44.21	57.78	...	41.90	5
6	Ambala ...	224,679	537,612	959	...	763,250	6,527	16,081	3	...	22,611	29.05	29.91	3.13	...	29.62	6
7	Simla ...	5,560	27,770	368	1,881	35,579	141	686	...	...	827	25.36	24.70	...	...	23.24	7
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																	
8	Kangra ...	39,534	720,389	203	4,315	764,441	1,078	23,180	5	...	24,263	27.24	32.18	24.63	...	31.74	8
9	Hoshiarpur ...	312,958	676,009	785	30	989,782	10,425	24,704	13	...	35,142	33.31	36.54	16.56	...	35.50	9
10	Jullundur ...	416,691	487,234	276	106	904,307	12,018	12,943	2	...	24,963	28.84	26.56	7.25	...	27.60	10
11	Ludhiana ...	235,937	436,212	415	533	673,097	7,798	16,225	6	...	24,029	33.05	37.20	14.46	...	35.70	11
12	Ferozepore ...	436,995	494,966	240	5	932,206	16,622	16,873	3	4	33,502	38.04	34.09	12.50	800.00	35.94	12
LAHORE DIVISION.																	
13	Lahore ...	711,171	428,753	2,990	3,115	1,146,029	27,732	10,735	91	11	38,573	38.99	25.05	30.43	3.53	33.66	13
14	Amritsar ...	474,457	546,208	1,492	281	1,022,438	17,378	21,019	53	12	38,462	36.63	38.48	35.52	42.70	37.62	14
15	Gurdaspur ...	462,996	469,346	4,198	244	936,784	16,527	17,587	408	...	34,522	35.70	37.47	97.19	...	36.85	15
16	Sialkot ...	710,778	349,867	10,662	20	1,071,327	19,393	9,941	678	138	30,150	27.28	28.41	63.59	?	28.14	16
17	Gujranwala ...	603,464	281,439	5,592	82	890,577	15,994	5,088	234	181	21,497	26.50	18.08	41.85	?	24.14	17
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																	
18	Gujrat ...	655,838	94,250	241	219	750,548	14,418	2,067	2	23	16,510	21.98	21.93	8.30	105.02	22.00	18
19	Shahpur ...	442,921	81,247	21	70	524,259	13,466	2,303	172	214	16,155	30.40	28.35	?	?	30.81	19
20	Jhelum ...	442,519	55,445	110	102	498,176	11,048	1,254	...	...	12,302	24.97	22.62	...	...	24.69	20
21	Rawalpindi ...	451,850	65,136	225	550	517,761	10,891	1,585	5	63	12,544	24.10	24.33	22.22	114.55	24.23	21
22	Attock ...	418,142	42,465	290	...	460,897	11,760	979	...	2	12,741	28.12	23.05	...	?	27.64	22
23	Mianwali ...	265,484	36,395	3	28	301,910	7,219	997	...	...	8,206	27.15	27.39	...	...	27.18	23
MULTAN DIVISION.																	
24	Montgomery...	348,806	138,772	313	61	487,952	9,900	3,013	1	...	12,914	28.38	21.71	3.19	...	26.47	24
25	Lyallpur ...	304,186	212,583	5,302	73	522,144	12,313	6,453	584	33	19,383	40.48	30.35	116.15	452.05	37.12	25
26	Jhang ...	390,064	100,083	119	...	490,266	10,006	2,253	...	31	12,290	25.65	22.51	...	?	25.07	26
27	Multan ...	565,567	131,852	198	252	697,859	17,226	3,598	...	14	20,838	30.46	27.29	...	55.56	29.86	27
28	Muzaffargarh	456,387	71,921	30	16	528,334	14,788	2,050	...	...	16,838	32.40	28.50	...	...	31.88	28
29	D. G. Khan ...	411,315	58,530	81	21	469,947	10,210	1,670	...	44	11,924	24.82	28.53	...	?	25.37	29
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		10,732,580	9,324,476	37,695	13,939	20,108,690	337,499	328,653	2,317	770	669,239	31.45	35.25	61.47	*55.24	33.28	

* Figures in correct due to misclassification.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE DISTRICTS
(RURAL CIRCLES) OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Number.	A.—RURAL CIRCLES.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury		
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.
									Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI DIVISION.											
1	Hissar	693,044	...	89	11,018	13,906	81	697	10	23	141
2	Rohtak	576,415	...	44	8,301	8,012	78	533	3	10	138
3	Gurgaon	690,633	...	52	17,556	12,567	596	1,304	13	47	215
4	Delhi	457,658	...	11	9,140	10,776	70	3,530	...	2	1
5	Karnal	803,125	10	51	8,739	16,946	247	1,417	3	...	188
6	Ambala	698,479	16	270	1,884	11,744	458	2,528	1	1	117
7	Simla	21,449	35	...	...	94	51	136	...	...	3
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.											
8	Kangra	751,945	...	4	50	15,328	538	1,261	11	6	164
9	Hoshiarpur	923,773	155	250	4,683	20,248	48	1,991	5	5	177
10	Jullundur	800,014	350	116	959	11,956	218	2,881	11	22	177
11	Ludhiana	586,569	37	154	9,013	6,421	94	773	4	3	124
12	Ferozepore	883,105	240	168	10,721	11,580	252	1,346	13	12	275
LAHORE DIVISION.											
13	Lahore	906,019	10	183	11,147	11,744	171	699	3	5	273
14	Amritsar	842,818	103	75	12,858	11,488	263	1,114	6	7	198
15	Gurdaspur	881,021	98	39	10,171	12,296	608	8,182	2	4	193
16	Sialkot	994,914	9	138	3,444	14,571	568	3,495	2	4	232
17	Gujranwala	802,306	15	4	2,523	12,305	81	336	3	4	274
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.											
18	Gujrat	709,017	5	34	146	9,336	183	1,506	2	...	163
19	Shahpur	471,938	11	62	1,109	8,875	94	394	...	...	265
20	Jhelum	472,703	3	75	34	7,806	127	435	6	4	188
21	Rawalpindi	409,167	7	74	4	7,875	931	276	6	2	213
22	Attock	442,046	53	50	140	9,194	70	220	2	1	208
23	Mianwali	279,553	45	214	...	5,436	163	177	2	...	84
MULTAN DIVISION.											
24	Montgomery	468,182	...	105	2,898	6,005	55	161	5	1	165
25	Lyallpur	512,973	91	238	1,537	11,122	349	767	1	6	296
26	Jhang	451,383	...	18	102	7,194	172	583	...	...	45
27	Multan	617,352	156	46	...	14,237	102	4	...	1	193
28	Muzaffargarh	507,399	8	90	...	14,099	90	59	2	1	190
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	423,705	...	5	...	9,511	90	307	3	4	138
Total of the Rural Circles		18,144,935	1,457	2,660	128,177	313,222	6,908	37,219	119	175	5,038

(RURAL CIRCLES) OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

		11	12	13								14		15
RIES.		All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								FROM ALL CAUSES.		Number.
Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
40	214	3,373	29,378	...	0.13	15.88	20.06	0.12	1.01	0.31	4.87	42.39	41.56	1
24	175	3,846	20,989	...	0.08	14.40	13.90	0.14	0.92	0.30	6.67	36.41	58.16	2
41	316	6,198	38,590	...	0.08	25.42	18.20	0.86	1.89	0.46	8.97	55.87	55.22	3
36	39	353	23,919	...	0.02	19.97	23.55	0.15	7.71	0.09	0.77	52.26	52.47	4
54	245	6,256	33,911	0.01	0.06	10.88	21.10	0.31	1.76	0.31	7.79	42.22	49.79	5
16	135	3,782	20,817	0.02	0.39	2.70	16.81	0.66	3.62	0.19	5.41	29.80	49.50	6
...	3	119	438	1.63	...	...	4.38	2.38	6.34	0.14	5.55	20.42	19.33	7
37	218	6,488	23,947	...	0.01	0.07	20.38	0.80	1.68	0.29	8.63	31.85	36.28	8
35	222	4,936	32,533	0.17	0.27	5.07	21.92	0.05	2.16	0.24	5.34	35.22	41.32	9
5	215	4,731	21,526	0.44	0.14	1.20	14.94	0.27	3.73	0.27	5.91	26.91	45.10	10
4	135	4,556	21,183	0.06	0.26	15.37	10.95	0.16	1.32	0.23	7.77	36.11	49.18	11
22	322	7,335	31,916	0.27	0.19	12.14	13.06	0.29	1.53	0.37	8.31	36.14	49.49	12
65	346	6,309	30,609	0.01	0.20	12.30	12.96	0.19	0.77	0.38	6.96	33.78	52.94	13
17	228	6,644	32,772	0.12	0.09	15.26	13.63	0.31	1.32	0.27	7.63	38.89	51.94	14
16	215	633	32,242	0.11	0.04	11.54	13.95	0.69	9.28	0.24	0.72	36.57	47.10	15
39	277	5,227	27,729	0.01	0.14	3.46	14.65	0.57	3.51	0.28	5.25	27.87	51.36	16
96	377	3,847	19,488	0.02	0.004	3.14	15.34	0.10	0.42	0.47	4.79	24.29	50.09	17
25	190	3,953	15,353	0.01	0.05	0.21	13.17	0.26	2.12	0.27	5.58	21.65	50.97	18
54	319	3,756	14,620	0.02	0.13	2.35	18.81	0.20	0.83	0.68	7.96	30.98	49.63	19
27	225	2,825	11,530	0.01	0.16	0.07	16.51	0.27	0.92	0.48	5.98	24.39	44.84	20
39	260	1,748	11,175	0.01	0.16	0.01	16.79	1.98	0.59	0.55	3.73	23.82	45.71	21
25	236	2,273	12,236	0.12	0.11	0.32	20.77	0.16	0.50	0.53	5.14	27.64	37.52	22
13	99	1,388	7,522	0.16	0.77	...	19.45	0.58	0.63	0.35	4.97	26.91	33.88	23
68	239	2,208	12,271	...	0.22	6.19	14.11	0.12	0.34	0.51	4.72	26.21	33.38	24
29	332	4,560	12,906	0.18	0.46	3.00	21.68	0.68	1.50	0.65	8.89	37.03	40.27	25
24	69	2,864	11,007	...	0.04	0.23	15.94	0.38	1.30	0.15	6.34	24.39	30.85	26
80	274	3,367	18,186	0.25	0.07	...	23.06	0.17	0.01	0.44	5.45	29.46	31.91	27
80	273	1,428	16,047	0.02	0.18	...	27.79	0.18	0.12	0.54	2.81	31.63	30.82	28
32	177	621	10,711	...	0.01	...	22.19	0.21	0.72	0.41	1.45	24.98	27.64	29
1,043	6,375	105,624	601,642	0.08	0.15	7.06	17.26	0.38	2.05	0.35	5.82	33.16	45.40	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE

Number.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
									INJURIES.				
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.
		Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B.—TOWNS.													
HISSAR DISTRICT.													
1	Hissar ...	17,647	...	16	338	251	24	115	2	...	2	2	6
2	Hansi ...	16,523	...	25	190	136	31	107	1	...	2	1	4
3	Bhiwani ...	35,917	...	27	427	291	52	147	...	...	13	7	19
4	Sirsa ...	15,800	...	13	4	216	24	62	...	...	2	...	2
5	Patchabad ...	2,786	...	2	48	30	1	24	...	...	...	...	...
ROHTAK DISTRICT.													
6	Rohtak ...	19,766	...	...	228	161	16	64	1	...	3	1	5
7	Jhajjar ...	12,227	...	...	59	81	18	41	...	...	4	2	6
8	Beri ...	9,723	...	...	1	92	19	66	...	...	...	...	...
9	Gohana ...	6,567	...	...	20	113	11	13	...	...	2	...	2
10	Bahadurgarh ...	6,974	...	1	2	103	5	8	...	1	1	...	2
GURGAON DISTRICT.													
11	Bewari ...	27,295	...	2	345	104	95	155	...	...	7	3	10
12	Palwal ...	12,830	...	1	402	153	35	74	...	...	2	2	4
13	Firozpur ...	7,278	...	...	94	129	12	4	...	...	1	2	3
14	Hodal ...	8,142	...	...	155	88	10	23	...	2	4	1	7
DELHI DISTRICT.													
15	Delhi ...	206,534	1	3	14	5,593	284	2,114	1	...	...	4	5
16	Sonepat ...	12,990	...	...	290	210	10	106	...	...	...	1	1
17	Balabgarh ...	4,506	...	...	214	86	19	16	...	...	...	...	...
18	Faridabad ...	5,310	...	...	2	196	11	19	1	...	...	...	1
KARNAL DISTRICT.													
19	Karnal ...	22,703	2	1	21	405	42	103	...	...	10	4	14
20	Kaithal ...	14,408	...	13	167	341	10	54	...	...	1	...	1
21	Panipat ...	26,914	2	4	186	335	50	197	1	...	9	2	12
22	Shahabad ...	11,009	...	4	2	103	26	60	...	...	2	1	3
23	Thanesar ...	5,066	5	...	...	63	16	22	...	...	2	1	3
AMBALA DISTRICT.													
24	Ambala ...	26,744	28	2	20	254	60	142	1	...	4	...	5
25	Jagadhri ...	13,462	1	...	1	138	24	46	...	...	5	...	6
26	Barya ...	5,865	...	...	...	75	3	12	...	...	3	...	3
27	Sadhaara ...	9,812	10	...	1	163	28	32	...	...	1	...	1
28	Rupar ...	8,888	...	15	43	80	40	30	...	...	3	...	3
SIMLA DISTRICT.													
29	Simla ...	14,130	...	...	...	161	24	96	1	...	6	...	7
KANGRA DISTRICT.													
30	Kangra ...	4,746	3	...	...	30	23	17	1	...	...	1	2
31	Dharmasala ...	3,288	...	...	...	15	4	17	...	...	...	...	...
32	Nurpur ...	4,462	...	...	...	130	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
HOSHIAHPUR DISTRICT.													
33	Hoshiarpur ...	17,037	53	5	64	258	10	95	...	...	7	...	7
34	Khanpur ...	3,183	15	...	27	49	2	16	...	...	...	...	...
35	Hariana ...	6,005	3	...	95	105	5	32	...	...	2	...	2
36	Garhdiwala ...	3,652	4	...	22	40	...	16	...	...	1	...	1
37	Dasuya ...	6,404	...	...	98	116	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
38	Tanda Umar ...	10,247	...	8	140	218	...	21	...	1	1	1	3
39	Miani ...	6,118	...	...	103	88	1	11	...	...	1	...	1
40	Mokerian ...	3,589	...	...	14	80	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
41	Una ...	4,746	...	...	27	91	...	16	...	...	2	...	2
42	Anandpur ...	5,023	6	9	16	50	7	15	...	...	1	...	1

TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

11	12	13										14
All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										Number.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
										For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
196	946	...	0.91	19.15	14.22	1.36	6.52	0.34	11.11	53.61	49.63	1
150	643	...	1.51	11.50	8.23	1.88	6.48	0.24	9.08	38.92	64.07	2
417	1,380	...	0.75	11.89	8.10	1.45	4.09	0.53	11.61	38.42	53.90	3
148	469	...	0.82	0.25	13.67	1.52	3.92	0.13	9.37	29.68	60.70	4
7	112	...	0.72	17.23	10.77	0.36	8.61	...	2.51	40.20	37.11	5
282	756	...	...	11.53	8.15	0.81	3.24	0.25	14.27	38.25	53.33	6
172	377	...	...	4.83	6.62	1.47	3.35	0.49	14.07	30.83	42.01	7
40	218	...	...	0.10	9.46	1.95	6.79	...	4.11	22.42	59.51	8
79	238	...	...	3.05	17.21	1.68	1.98	0.30	12.03	36.24	59.48	9
50	171	...	0.17	0.33	17.24	0.84	1.34	0.33	8.37	28.62	64.25	10
367	1,078	...	0.07	12.64	3.81	3.48	5.68	0.37	13.45	39.49	42.23	11
176	935	...	0.08	38.35	11.93	2.73	5.77	0.31	13.72	72.88	63.51	12
59	391	...	...	12.92	17.72	1.65	0.55	0.41	8.11	41.36	53.39	13
63	346	...	...	19.04	10.81	1.23	2.82	0.86	7.74	42.50	73.69	14
901	8,915	0.004	0.01	0.07	27.08	1.38	10.24	0.02	4.36	43.16	56.71	15
86	703	...	...	22.32	16.17	0.77	8.16	0.08	6.62	54.12	61.82	16
9	344	...	...	47.49	19.09	4.22	3.55	...	2.00	76.34	54.33	17
13	242	...	...	0.38	36.91	2.07	3.58	0.19	2.45	45.57	53.71	18
239	827	0.09	0.04	0.92	17.84	1.85	4.54	0.02	10.53	36.43	49.69	19
118	694	...	0.90	10.90	23.67	0.69	3.75	0.07	8.19	48.17	67.81	20
337	1,123	0.07	0.15	6.91	12.45	1.86	7.32	0.45	12.52	41.73	55.93	21
102	300	...	0.36	0.18	9.36	2.36	5.45	0.27	9.27	27.25	47.51	22
40	148	0.99	...	...	12.44	2.96	4.34	0.59	7.90	29.21	46.03	23
174	685	1.05	0.07	0.75	9.50	2.24	5.31	0.19	6.51	25.61	40.11	24
166	381	0.07	...	0.07	10.25	1.78	3.42	0.37	12.33	28.30	52.58	25
63	156	...	...	...	12.79	0.51	2.05	0.51	10.74	26.60	50.33	26
80	315	1.02	...	0.10	16.61	2.85	3.26	0.10	8.15	32.10	47.66	27
46	257	...	1.69	4.84	9.00	4.50	3.38	0.34	5.18	28.92	42.06	28
101	389	...	...	...	11.39	1.70	6.79	0.50	7.15	27.53	31.44	29
49	124	0.63	...	...	6.32	4.85	3.58	0.42	10.32	26.13	78.26	30
16	52	...	...	...	4.56	1.22	5.17	...	4.87	15.82	27.49	31
8	140	...	...	...	29.13	...	0.22	0.22	1.79	31.38	35.95	32
190	682	3.11	0.29	3.76	15.14	0.59	5.58	0.41	11.15	40.63	42.88	33
41	150	4.71	...	8.48	15.39	0.63	5.03	...	12.88	47.13	46.18	34
60	302	0.50	...	15.82	17.49	0.83	5.33	0.33	9.99	50.29	36.17	35
17	100	1.10	...	6.02	10.95	...	4.38	0.27	4.65	27.38	48.69	36
45	268	...	...	15.30	18.11	0.16	1.25	...	7.03	41.85	42.35	37
27	417	...	0.78	13.66	21.27	...	2.05	0.29	2.63	40.69	48.55	38
54	258	...	...	16.84	14.38	0.16	1.80	0.16	8.83	42.17	44.16	39
24	131	...	...	3.90	22.29	...	3.62	...	6.69	36.50	52.44	40
24	160	...	...	5.69	19.17	...	3.37	0.42	5.06	33.71	39.19	41
37	141	1.19	1.79	3.18	9.94	1.39	2.98	0.20	7.36	28.04	36.88	42

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Number.	TOWNS.	Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	INJURIES.				
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.
									Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.													
43	Jullundur...	54,455	219	4	24	591	131	292	...	...	17	1	18
44	Kartarpur...	10,840	10	1	250	83	37	48	...	...	2	...	2
45	Bunga...	4,697	11	9	...	56	14	13	...	...	2	...	2
46	Rahon...	8,651	19	2	59	173	23	43	...	...	1	...	1
47	Phillaur...	6,986	5	...	4	77	11	45	...	...	4	1	6
48	Nurmahal...	8,706	2	6	1	88	16	30	...	...	3	...	3
49	Nakodar...	9,958	8	5	1	127	10	21	...	...	3	...	3
LUDHIANA DISTRICT.													
50	Ludhiana...	48,211	29	35	139	917	45	123	2	...	16	...	18
51	Jagron...	18,760	1	6	218	151	25	108	...	...	6	...	6
52	Rackot...	10,131	...	1	132	49	6	22	...	...	3	...	3
53	Khanna...	3,838	1	2	21	50	4	9	1	...	2	...	4
54	Machiwara...	5,588	...	...	55	31	10	14	...	...	2	...	2
FEROZEPUR DISTRICT.													
55	Ferozepore...	23,475	1	3	70	239	22	97	1	...	15	...	16
56	Zira...	4,001	3	...	50	51	5	14	...	...	3	1	4
57	Pharmkot...	6,731	3	2	36	26	6	13	...	...	1	2	3
58	Mukhtsar...	6,389	...	...	88	40	3	27	...	...	2	1	3
59	Fazilka...	8,505	...	...	129	142	7	50	...	...	2	...	2
LAHORE DISTRICT.													
60	Lahore...	186,884	3	8	261	3,572	234	854	2	3	104	2	111
61	Sharapur...	4,474	...	1	75	48	2	12	...	...	1	...	1
62	Chunian...	8,959	...	4	59	99	9	19	...	...	3	2	5
63	Khudian...	3,401	...	...	53	23	2	12	...	...	2	...	2
64	Kasur...	22,022	...	6	150	254	15	73	1	...	11	1	13
65	Khem Kara...	6,083	...	2	26	57	3	13	...	...	...	1	1
66	Patti...	8,187	...	1	309	99	4	18	...	...	1	...	1
AMRITSAR DISTRICT.													
67	Amritsar...	161,039	90	26	88	2,339	289	1,116	3	3	67	3	76
68	Majitha...	6,403	...	2	93	84	10	26	...	...	2	1	3
69	Jandiala...	7,750	...	1	46	108	5	25	...	...	1	...	1
70	Tarn Taran...	4,428	1	...	34	59	9	24	...	...	1	...	1
GURDASPUR DISTRICT.													
71	Gurdaspur...	4,903	9	1	28	83	16	38	...	...	6	...	6
72	Dinanagar...	5,191	10	4	...	134	9	15	...	...	...	...	...
73	Pathankot...	6,091	9	...	37	146	11	86	...	...	...	...	...
74	Sujanpur...	5,687	...	...	37	53	5	60	...	...	...	...	...
75	Dalbousie...	808	...	...	...	15	2	6	...	...	1	...	1
76	Batala...	27,365	33	3	379	505	51	237	1	...	12	...	13
77	Dera Nanak...	5,118	...	...	...	54	3	31	...	...	1	2	3
SIALKOT DISTRICT.													
78	Sialkot...	44,789	...	2	24	437	91	410	...	...	9	2	11
79	Daska...	6,655	...	1	6	71	6	19	...	...	3	...	3
80	Jamke...	4,216	...	...	27	36	10	24	...	1	2	1	4
81	Kila Sobha Singh...	3,338	...	...	...	66	11	15	...	...	...	...	...
82	Pasur...	8,335	...	...	...	62	26	63	...	...	2	...	2
83	Zaffarwal...	4,658	...	...	29	25	9	50	...	...	...	...	...
84	Narowal...	4,422	...	5	...	57	3	39	...	...	1	...	1
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.													
85	Gujranwala...	28,256	2	2	25	361	29	115	...	...	13	...	13
86	Wazirabad...	18,069	...	...	6	333	8	18	...	...	4	...	4
87	Eminabad...	6,494	...	...	...	61	5	9	...	...	3	...	3
88	Kila Didar Singh...	2,705	...	...	4	24	1	6	...	...	1	...	1
89	Akalgurh...	4,961	...	...	1	26	2	16	...	...	...	1	1
90	Ramnagar...	7,121	...	...	...	100	11	14	...	...	2	...	2
91	Sodra...	5,313	...	...	...	96	...	7	...	...	1	...	1
92	Hafizabad...	4,692	...	...	6	58	1	11	...	...	3	...	3
93	Khangah Dogran...	5,349	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
94	Pindi Bhattian...	4,229	...	...	...	42	1	3	...	...	2	...	2
95	Sangla...	982	...	4	21	30	3	9	...	...	2	...	2

No. VI—continued.

TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

11	12	13										14
All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										Number.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
										For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
485	1,764	4.02	0.07	0.44	10.85	2.41	5.36	0.33	8.91	32.39	42.53	43
68	499	0.92	0.09	23.06	7.66	3.41	4.43	0.18	6.27	46.03	51.94	44
38	143	2.34	1.92	...	11.92	2.98	2.77	0.43	8.09	30.44	37.98	45
37	357	2.20	0.23	6.82	20.60	2.66	4.97	0.12	4.28	41.27	34.65	46
82	229	0.72	...	0.57	11.02	1.57	6.44	0.72	11.74	32.78	42.80	47
46	192	0.23	0.69	0.11	10.11	1.84	3.45	0.34	5.28	22.05	37.01	48
78	253	0.80	0.50	0.10	12.75	1.00	2.11	0.30	7.83	25.41	35.57	49
276	1,582	0.60	0.73	2.88	19.02	0.93	2.55	0.37	5.72	32.81	42.52	50
157	672	0.05	0.32	11.62	8.05	1.33	5.76	0.32	8.32	35.82	45.84	51
113	326	...	0.10	13.03	4.84	0.59	2.17	0.30	11.15	32.18	46.57	52
38	129	0.26	0.52	5.47	13.03	1.04	2.34	1.04	9.90	33.61	45.23	53
25	137	...	...	9.84	5.55	1.79	2.51	0.36	4.47	24.52	47.64	54
141	589	0.04	0.13	2.98	10.18	0.94	4.13	0.68	6.01	25.09	39.34	55
42	169	0.75	...	12.50	12.75	1.25	3.50	1.00	10.50	42.24	64.73	56
80	169	0.45	0.30	5.35	3.86	0.89	1.93	0.45	11.89	25.11	52.38	57
70	231	...	...	13.77	6.26	0.47	4.23	0.47	1.10	36.16	37.47	58
98	428	...	...	15.17	16.70	0.82	5.88	0.24	11.52	50.32	66.22	59
1,067	6,110	0.02	0.04	1.40	19.11	1.25	4.57	0.59	5.71	32.69	47.01	60
28	167	...	0.22	16.76	10.73	0.45	2.68	0.22	6.26	37.33	59.50	61
63	258	...	0.45	6.59	11.05	1.00	2.12	0.56	7.03	28.80	49.40	62
36	128	...	...	15.58	6.76	0.59	3.53	0.59	10.59	37.64	62.51	63
193	704	...	0.27	6.81	11.53	0.68	3.31	0.59	8.76	31.97	48.95	64
49	151	...	0.33	4.27	9.37	0.49	2.14	0.16	8.03	24.82	46.88	65
54	486	...	0.12	37.74	12.09	0.49	2.20	0.12	6.60	59.36	45.46	66
1,030	5,054	0.56	0.16	0.55	14.52	1.79	6.93	0.47	6.40	31.38	56.43	67
28	246	...	0.31	14.52	13.12	1.56	4.06	0.47	4.37	38.42	46.60	68
45	232	...	0.13	5.94	13.94	0.65	3.35	0.13	5.81	29.94	41.94	69
29	157	0.23	...	7.68	13.32	2.03	5.42	0.23	6.55	35.46	47.02	70
24	205	1.84	0.20	5.71	16.93	3.26	7.75	1.22	4.89	41.81	39.32	71
39	211	1.93	0.77	...	25.81	1.73	2.89	...	7.51	40.65	48.51	72
23	312	1.48	...	6.07	23.97	1.81	14.12	...	3.78	51.22	51.81	73
12	167	...	...	6.51	9.32	0.88	10.55	...	2.11	29.37	36.68	74
2	26	...	...	...	18.56	2.48	7.43	1.24	2.48	32.18	34.90	75
38	1,259	1.21	0.11	13.85	18.45	1.86	8.66	0.48	1.39	46.01	49.77	76
9	100	...	...	...	10.55	0.59	6.06	0.59	1.76	19.54	39.19	77
534	1,509	...	0.04	0.54	9.76	2.03	9.15	0.25	11.92	33.09	46.36	78
62	168	...	0.15	0.90	10.67	0.99	2.85	0.45	9.32	25.24	36.63	79
33	134	...	...	6.40	8.54	2.37	5.69	0.95	7.83	31.78	43.12	80
9	101	...	...	...	19.77	3.30	4.49	...	2.70	30.26	58.00	81
70	223	...	...	...	7.44	3.12	7.56	0.24	8.40	26.75	42.33	82
37	150	...	...	6.23	5.37	1.93	10.73	...	7.94	32.20	44.87	83
31	136	...	1.13	...	12.89	0.68	8.82	0.23	7.01	30.76	51.56	84
183	730	0.07	0.07	0.88	12.73	1.02	4.06	0.46	6.45	25.74	44.39	85
67	436	...	...	0.33	18.43	0.44	1.06	0.22	3.71	24.13	37.61	86
27	105	...	...	...	9.39	0.77	1.39	0.46	4.16	16.17	48.75	87
16	52	...	...	1.48	8.87	0.37	2.22	0.37	5.91	19.22	37.04	88
11	57	...	...	0.20	5.24	0.40	3.23	0.20	2.22	11.49	38.70	89
61	188	...	...	...	14.04	1.54	1.97	0.28	8.57	26.40	48.56	90
27	131	...	...	...	18.07	...	1.32	0.19	5.08	24.66	43.03	91
27	106	...	...	1.28	12.36	0.21	2.34	0.64	5.75	23.59	46.46	92
2	10	...	...	...	1.31	...	0.19	...	0.37	1.87	7.66	93
15	63	...	...	...	9.93	0.24	0.71	0.47	3.55	14.90	42.18	94
22	91	...	4.07	21.38	30.55	3.05	9.16	2.04	22.40	92.67	89.82	95

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE

Number.	Towns.	Population according to census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	INJURIES.				
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.
									Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GUJRAT DISTRICT.													
96	Gujrat ...	19,048	1	...	2	236	20	140	...	...	12	...	12
97	Jalalpur ...	10,640	...	...	...	127	22	73	...	...	3	...	3
98	Kunjah ...	6,431	1	...	1	64	17	36	...	...	3	...	3
99	Dinga ...	5,412	...	...	...	45	2	45	...	...	1	...	1
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.													
100	Shahpur ...	5,855	...	...	7	50	8	11	...	...	3	...	3
101	Sahiwal ...	9,163	...	...	...	193	9	4	...	...	2	1	3
102	Rbera ...	18,680	43	...	...	347	18	31	...	...	11	...	11
103	Miani ...	7,220	...	...	1	144	12	11	...	...	8	...	8
104	Khushab ...	11,403	...	...	...	108	24	16	...	...	4	1	5
JHELM DISTRICT.													
105	Jhelum ...	11,703	1	1	70	151	23	31	2	...	4	...	5
106	Pind Dadan Khan ...	13,770	1	...	...	233	34	14	...	...	2	...	2
RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.													
107	Rawalpindi ...	47,077	3	...	1	535	82	273	...	...	31	...	31
108	Murree ...	1,517	...	...	...	27	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
ATTOCK DISTRICT.													
109	Pindigheb ...	8,452	...	2	...	190	11	6	...	...	2	...	2
110	Hazro ...	9,799	1	2	...	102	8	49	...	...	3	...	3
MIANWALI DISTRICT.													
111	Mianwali ...	3,591	...	3	...	60	11	10	...	...	...	...	...
112	Bhakkar ...	5,312	...	...	...	143	10	5	...	...	2	...	2
113	Isa Khel ...	7,630	5	...	...	97	23	6	...	...	2	...	2
114	Kalabagh ...	5,824	1	...	...	142	31	5	...	...	3	...	3
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.													
115	Montgomery ...	6,602	...	...	1	80	28	39	...	...	5	...	5
116	Kamalia ...	6,976	...	...	1	128	7	4	...	...	2	...	2
117	Pakpattan ...	6,192	...	1	80	101	5	8	...	...	2	...	2
LYALLPUR DISTRICT.													
118	Lyallpur ...	9,171	1	5	53	208	12	30	...	...	5	...	5
JHANG DISTRICT.													
119	Jhang-Maghiana ...	23,198	...	1	...	379	59	48	...	...	6	...	6
120	Chiniot ...	15,685	...	1	25	103	15	42	...	...	2	3	5
MULTAN DISTRICT.													
121	Multan ...	74,627	1	31	3	1,374	208	16	...	...	23	1	24
122	Shujabad ...	5,880	...	...	...	129	19	...	...	...	4	...	4
MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.													
123	Muzaffargarh ...	3,737	8	...	...	110	3	3	...	...	1	1	2
124	Khangarh ...	3,621	5	2	...	86	18	3	...	...	4	...	4
125	Alipur ...	2,788	...	6	...	68	4	8	...	...	1	...	1
126	Leiah ...	7,546	...	2	...	130	15	8	...	...	2	1	3
127	Karor ...	3,243	...	...	...	86	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.													
128	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	21,697	...	...	...	378	18	32	...	...	9	...	9
129	Jampur ...	5,928	...	...	...	118	8	25	...	...	1	...	1
130	Dajal ...	6,213	...	1	...	97	10	29	...	...	4	...	4
131	Rajapur ...	3,917	...	...	...	95	8	10	...	...	1	...	1
132	Kot Mithan ...	3,487	...	1	...	103	2	2	...	...	1	...	1
Total		1,963,755	674	359	7,306	30,703	3,132	9,780	23	11	619	66	719
Total of the Province		20,108,690	2,131	3,019	135,483	343,225	10,040	46,999	142	180	5,657	1,109	7,094

TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

11	12	13										14
All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										Number.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
										For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
136	547	0.05	...	0.10	12.39	1.05	7.35	0.63	7.14	28.72	41.58	96
98	323	...	...	...	11.94	2.07	6.86	0.28	9.21	30.36	49.36	97
64	186	0.16	...	0.16	9.95	2.64	5.60	0.47	9.95	28.92	35.61	98
8	101	...	...	...	8.31	0.37	8.31	0.18	1.48	18.66	52.85	99
30	109	...	...	1.20	8.54	1.37	1.88	0.51	5.12	18.62	37.57	100
113	322	...	...	...	21.06	0.98	0.44	0.33	12.33	35.14	60.29	101
140	590	2.30	...	...	18.58	0.96	1.66	0.59	7.49	31.58	51.15	102
60	236	...	...	0.14	19.94	1.66	1.52	1.11	8.31	32.69	49.03	103
125	278	...	...	...	9.47	2.10	1.40	0.44	10.96	24.38	40.01	104
105	388	0.09	0.09	5.98	12.90	1.97	2.65	0.51	8.97	33.15	34.33	105
100	384	0.07	...	...	16.92	2.47	1.02	0.15	7.26	27.89	42.08	106
400	1,325	0.06	...	0.02	11.36	1.74	7.80	0.66	8.50	28.15	41.02	107
5	44	...	...	...	17.80	0.66	7.25	...	3.30	29.00	28.21	108
49	260	...	0.24	...	22.48	1.30	0.71	0.24	5.80	30.76	40.11	109
80	245	0.10	0.20	...	10.41	0.82	5.00	0.31	8.16	25.00	35.53	110
20	104	...	0.84	...	16.71	3.06	2.78	...	5.57	28.96	38.99	111
45	205	...	...	...	26.92	1.88	0.94	0.38	8.47	38.59	46.05	112
24	157	0.66	...	...	12.71	3.01	0.79	0.26	3.15	20.58	26.16	113
36	218	0.17	...	...	24.38	5.32	0.86	0.51	6.18	37.43	43.37	114
66	219	...	...	0.15	12.12	4.24	5.91	0.76	10.00	33.17	25.20	115
58	200	...	...	0.14	18.35	1.00	0.57	0.29	8.31	28.67	47.28	116
27	224	...	0.16	12.92	16.31	0.81	1.29	0.32	4.36	36.18	51.81	117
73	387	0.11	0.55	5.78	22.68	1.31	3.27	0.55	7.96	42.20	25.93	118
311	804	...	0.04	...	16.34	2.54	2.07	0.26	13.41	34.66	40.12	119
288	479	...	0.06	1.59	6.57	0.96	2.68	0.32	18.36	30.54	52.01	120
804	2,461	0.01	0.42	0.04	18.41	2.79	0.21	0.32	10.77	32.98	40.74	121
39	191	...	...	...	21.94	3.23	...	0.68	6.63	32.48	41.97	122
25	151	2.14	...	...	29.44	0.80	0.80	0.54	6.69	40.41	35.70	123
48	166	1.38	0.55	...	23.75	4.97	0.83	1.10	13.26	45.84	37.01	124
42	129	...	2.15	...	24.39	1.43	2.87	0.36	15.06	46.27	44.76	125
64	222	...	0.27	...	17.23	1.99	1.06	0.40	8.48	29.42	37.37	126
31	123	...	...	...	26.52	1.23	0.62	...	9.56	37.93	46.62	127
113	550	...	...	...	17.42	0.83	1.47	0.41	5.21	25.35	34.00	128
66	218	...	...	...	19.91	1.35	4.22	0.17	11.13	36.77	37.58	129
54	195	...	0.16	...	15.61	1.61	4.67	0.64	8.69	31.39	38.34	130
18	132	...	...	...	24.25	2.04	2.55	0.26	4.60	33.70	41.16	131
9	118	...	0.29	...	29.54	0.57	0.57	0.29	2.58	33.84	52.71	132
14,924	67,597	0.34	0.18	3.72	15.63	1.59	4.98	0.37	7.60	34.42	47.83	
120,548	669,239	0.11	0.15	6.74	17.10	0.50	2.34	0.35	5.99	33.28	45.64	

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL FORM No. VI B.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CANTONMENTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Number.	Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	INJURIES.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Total births registered during the year.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.
									Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.							
									Males.	Females.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Delhi	2,041	...	...	...	21	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	27	13	22	11	1
2	Ambala	50,438	1	...	...	580	15	71	1	...	5	1	7	324	998	20	899	18	2
3	Kasauli	2,192	...	...	-	18	1	1	...	...	14	3	17	27	64	29	42	19	3
4	Dagshai	2,159	..	...	.	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	63	29	39	18	4
5	Sabatbu	2,177	...	...	...	17	...	4	1	...	1	...	2	21	44	20	59	27	5
6	J atogh	375	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	37	12	32	6
7	Dharmasala	3,683	...	...	...	38	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	51	14	119	32	7
8	Jullundur	13,280	7	1	6	92	3	13			3		3	85	210	16	167	13	8	
9	Ferozepore	25,866	...	..	25	219	16	140	...	...	6		6	20	426	16	518	20	9
10	Lahore	16,080	...	..	2	151	9	67	...	...	1		1	35	265	16	235	15	10
11	Amritsar	1,390		...	...	11	1	4		...	...	1	1	9	26	19	28	20	11
12	Dalhousie	508	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	20	10	20	12
13	Bakloh	3,042	...		...	34	...	...			1		1	2	37	12	108	36	13
14	Sialkot	12,582	1	...	11	73	66	36		...	2		2	50	239	19	249	20	14	
15	Jhelum	3,248	...	.		10	...	...		...	...	...	...	8	18	6	20	6	15
16	Rawalpindi	40,611	1	...	...	326	10	...		...	4	...	4	43	384	9	541	13	16
17	Campbellpur... ..	3,036	...	...	...	13	11	7	...	...	3	...	3	8	42	14	61	20	17
18	Murree	327		...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	20	61	54	165	18
19	Attock	497	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	...	...	19
20	Multan	12,767	...	...	...	105	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	35	142	11	113	9	20
Total		1,96,299	10	1	44	1,740	141	343	2	...	45	5	52	752	3,083	16	3,296	17		

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CHOLERA IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH
OF THE YEAR 1910.

1	2	3	4	5														6			7			8	9
Number.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.												TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
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
DELHI DIVISION.																									
1	Hissar	27	...	972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	1
2	Rohtak	15	...	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	2
3	Gurgaon	19	...	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	3
4	Delhi	16	1	718	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.002	...	0.001	0.09	4
5	Karnal	25	7	1,390	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	16	...	...	11	8	19	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.32	5
6	Ambala	19	8	1,725	9	...	1	1	5	4	...	11	20	13	...	...	...	36	19	55	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.07	6
7	Simla	3	2	51	11	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	6	7	5	3	...	18	17	35	0.78	1.35	0.98	0.07	7
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																									
8	Kangra	18	1	718	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	0.01	...	0.003	0.05	8
9	Hoshiarpur	24	12	2,128	35	...	...	...	...	...	9	22	92	89	23	1	...	124	112	236	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.12	9
10	Jullundur	17	17	1,226	108	...	...	...	...	19	104	89	215	171	26	...	...	357	267	624	0.73	0.64	0.69	0.07	10
11	Ludhiana	15	12	869	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	28	6	7	...	...	48	25	68	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.13	11
12	Ferozepore	24	15	1,511	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	156	51	9	...	...	160	87	247	0.32	0.20	0.27	0.23	12
LAHORE DIVISION.																									
13	Lahore	31	9	1,540	9	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	4	1	...	9	4	13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.84	13
14	Amritsar	15	6	1,047	26	...	...	...	1	48	15	39	32	17	42	...	...	131	63	194	0.23	0.14	0.19	0.19	14
15	Gurdaspur	23	10	2,255	13	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	43	81	14	1	...	94	65	159	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.05	15
16	Sialkot	22	1	2,355	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	6	3	9	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	16
17	Gujranwala	23	3	1,339	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	12	5	17	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.12	17
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																									
18	Gujrat	14	3	1,340	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	5	2	7	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	18
19	Shahpur	24	4	794	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	27	17	...	...	28	26	54	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	19
20	Jhelum	14	3	876	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	3	5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.46	20
21	Rawalpindi	13	4	1,195	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	...	...	5	5	10	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.39	21
22	Attock	13	4	621	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	38	11	1	...	35	19	54	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.21	22
23	Mianwali	15	5	294	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	20	...	...	29	22	51	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.20	23
MULTAN DIVISION.																									
24	Montgomery	19	...	1,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	24
25	Lyallpur	17	5	938	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	57	24	...	...	58	34	92	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.27	25
26	Jhang	13	...	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	26
27	Multan	18	3	1,357	12	...	...	18	136	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	83	74	157	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.08	27
28	Muzaffargarh	22	4	841	6	...	...	...	...	12	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.20	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	22	...	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	29
Total for the Province.		540	139	32,834	352	...	1	20	227	183	211	619	618	245	7	...	...	1,262	869	2,131	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.21	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICTS

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		4 TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		5 Months.						
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small- pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small- pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI DIVISION.												
1	Hissar ...	27	14	972	58	9	25	55	47	10	8	2
2	Rohtak ...	15	10	502	13	2	5	5	2	5	...	4
3	Gurgaon ...	19	14	1,179	45	...	1	10	9	11	12	...
4	Delhi ...	16	7	718	7	1	2	1	1	2	3	3
5	Karnal ...	25	17	1,390	47	4	11	9	9	10	6	11
6	Ambala ...	19	10	1,725	60	6	0	22	68	74	52	27
7	Simla ...	3	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.												
8	Kangra ...	18	3	718	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
9	Hoshiarpur ...	24	17	2,128	193	5	9	27	87	69	37	14
10	Jullundur ...	17	13	1,226	63	3	6	8	21	32	24	15
11	Ludhiana ...	15	15	869	87	8	9	17	20	33	27	24
12	Ferozepore ...	24	11	1,511	40	4	12	8	18	27	24	21
LAHORE DIVISION.												
13	Lahore ...	31	26	1,540	97	17	16	7	12	21	26	23
14	Amritsar ...	15	14	1,047	21	3	1	10	10	12	18	10
15	Gurdaspur ...	23	12	2,255	13	1	...	2	5	8	13	7
16	Sialkot ...	22	17	2,355	37	5	4	8	20	41	34	7
17	Gujranwala ...	23	5	1,339	6	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.												
18	Gujrat ...	14	6	1,340	12	...	5	...	7	2	6	3
19	Shahpur ...	24	11	794	22	6	3	3	14	9	15	6
20	Jhelum ...	14	6	876	22	1	4	5	5	5	6	5
21	Rawalpindi ...	13	8	1,195	40	13	9	8	4	14	8	6
22	Attock ...	13	10	621	14	4	1	5	5	9	18	2
23	Mianwali ...	15	11	294	32	22	7	20	31	24	11	7
MULTAN DIVISION.												
24	Montgomery ...	19	10	1,336	45	8	13	11	5	6	10	10
25	Lyallpur ...	17	7	938	206	5	5	14	26	39	60	24
26	Jhang ...	13	4	999	16	1	1	2	3	...	7	2
27	Multan ...	18	16	1,357	41	2	1	2	1	3	25	9
28	Muzaffargarh ...	22	17	841	49	4	5	21	16	18	18	11
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	22	5	718	7	...	...	2	...	1	1	1
Total for the Province		540	316	32,834	1,296	134	166	283	437	493	469	254

No. VIII.

OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1910.

					6			7		8			9	10
					TOTAL.			NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under one year.	Over one year and under ten years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
7	1	1	3	4	91	81	172	16	49	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.58	1
2	6	7	5	3	27	18	45	8	15	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.34	2
2	...	...	3	8	30	26	56	14	30	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.85	3
1	...	1	...	...	7	7	14	2	5	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.12	4
5	5	...	3	...	38	35	73	4	60	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.44	5
16	11	9	1	2	146	141	287	26	226	0.35	0.41	0.38	0.35	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	7
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	0.01	0.002	0.01	0.04	8
10	3	11	...	...	133	139	272	25	212	0.26	0.30	0.27	0.58	9
13	11	2	4	4	85	58	143	27	104	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.56	10
13	16	14	7	10	111	87	198	19	146	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.78	11
18	16	10	7	8	82	91	173	18	94	0.16	0.21	0.19	1.14	12
26	15	12	15	15	99	106	205	36	110	0.16	0.21	0.18	1.30	13
10	8	6	8	8	67	37	104	13	60	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.76	14
2	2	3	2	2	25	22	47	4	40	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.42	15
8	11	2	3	3	75	71	146	27	110	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.78	16
...	...	...	1	...	4	6	10	4	5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.40	17
1	2	...	2	6	19	15	34	8	22	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.48	18
3	1	...	1	1	42	20	62	15	33	0.15	0.08	0.12	0.38	19
4	3	2	12	24	43	33	76	17	63	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.50	20
...	1	...	1	10	40	34	74	16	38	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.23	21
1	1	...	2	6	29	25	54	12	25	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.28	22
2	2	8	17	66	96	121	217	57	116	0.61	0.84	0.72	0.23	23
7	4	4	18	10	63	43	106	26	55	0.24	0.19	0.22	1.01	24
24	11	10	9	16	128	115	243	60	145	0.42	0.52	0.47	1.64	25
...	...	...	2	2	14	6	20	6	12	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.53	26
11	3	6	5	9	40	37	77	8	44	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.55	27
2	...	...	1	4	55	45	100	20	56	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.31	28
1	...	...	...	1	5	2	7	1	3	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.15	29
189	132	108	132	222	1,597	1,422	3,019	480	1,869	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.61	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM FEVERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE

1	2	3		4		5					
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DELHI DIVISION.										
1	Hissar	27	27	972	927	1,799	2,068	1,942	1,328	967	1,224
2	Rohtak	15	15	502	484	762	622	887	1,013	782	788
3	Gurgaon	19	19	1,179	1,153	1,290	1,374	1,621	1,242	1,254	877
4	Delhi	16	16	718	718	1,552	1,326	1,409	1,646	1,879	1,586
5	Karnal	25	25	1,390	1,186	1,840	1,640	1,821	1,499	1,822	1,526
6	Ambala	19	19	1,725	1,625	981	819	996	1,095	1,167	1,075
7	Simla	3	3	51	46	19	7	23	14	21	34
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.										
8	Kangra	18	18	718	371	828	973	1,005	1,076	1,633	1,608
9	Hoshiarpur	24	24	2,128	2,019	1,277	1,138	1,404	1,662	2,164	1,806
10	Jullundur	17	17	1,226	766	735	712	818	1,059	1,261	960
11	Ludhiana	16	16	869	848	703	572	598	553	622	589
12	Ferozepore	24	24	1,511	1,039	1,483	1,177	1,317	1,112	1,063	1,046
	LAHORE DIVISION.										
13	Lahore	31	31	1,540	1,453	1,797	1,395	1,584	1,314	1,480	1,359
14	Amritsar	15	15	1,047	1,031	1,300	1,186	1,264	1,111	1,436	1,190
15	Gurdaspur	23	23	2,255	1,640	1,128	839	971	962	1,222	1,058
16	Sialkot	22	22	2,355	2,167	1,362	966	1,039	1,104	1,502	1,256
17	Gujranwala	23	23	1,339	1,339	1,044	809	858	781	1,026	1,187
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.										
18	Gujrat	14	14	1,340	1,177	400	790	688	680	580	813
19	Shahpur	24	24	794	778	1,109	861	853	685	751	921
20	Jhelum	14	14	876	876	744	642	594	617	520	523
21	Rawalpindi	13	13	1,195	1,182	948	685	649	599	578	564
22	Attock	13	13	621	577	1,033	792	840	680	639	619
23	Mianwali	15	15	294	266	551	600	496	501	482	450
	MULTAN DIVISION.										
24	Montgomery	19	19	1,336	1,139	911	818	677	489	571	490
25	Lyallpur	17	17	938	907	1,117	770	845	785	1,300	1,225
26	Jhang	13	13	999	907	931	876	766	785	703	571
27	Multan	18	18	1,357	1,263	2,236	1,780	1,521	1,192	1,412	1,111
28	Muzaffargarh	22	22	841	774	1,499	1,330	1,295	1,161	1,093	911
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	22	22	718	546	965	1,024	886	1,013	901	812
	Total for the Province	540	540	32,834	29,234	32,404	28,641	29,667	27,658	30,871	28,174

FORM No. IX.

PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1910.

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
831	806	795	921	1,105	1,044	7,760	7,070	14,830	18.56	19.45	18.97	26.74	1
533	618	560	567	843	742	4,362	4,200	8,562	13.09	14.12	13.58	22.63	2
789	596	669	890	1,110	1,329	6,711	6,330	13,041	17.19	17.79	17.48	27.49	3
1,012	870	992	1,077	1,489	2,023	8,617	8,244	16,861	23.23	26.01	24.54	34.23	4
1,151	983	951	1,455	1,680	1,825	9,669	8,524	18,193	20.19	21.08	20.60	28.03	5
792	719	914	1,247	1,297	1,352	6,591	5,863	12,454	15.70	17.07	16.32	20.36	6
26	21	23	26	25	16	160	105	255	6.52	8.36	7.17	8.61	7
1,160	1,281	1,826	1,650	1,326	1,137	7,753	7,750	15,503	19.55	21.06	20.28	18.97	8
1,394	1,557	2,170	2,810	2,142	1,769	10,869	10,474	21,343	20.67	23.58	21.56	21.22	9
869	1,124	1,277	1,630	1,525	1,181	6,559	6,592	13,151	13.43	15.85	14.54	17.13	10
570	545	612	741	800	714	3,868	3,751	7,619	10.48	12.34	11.32	17.10	11
738	730	667	806	852	1,037	6,115	5,913	12,028	12.06	13.91	12.90	21.28	12
1,113	1,077	971	1,062	1,300	1,423	8,433	7,442	15,875	13.40	14.40	13.85	21.74	13
945	990	1,021	1,083	1,274	1,218	7,415	6,663	14,078	13.27	14.37	13.77	24.97	14
883	880	1,230	1,493	1,354	1,266	6,817	6,469	13,286	13.43	15.07	14.18	18.94	15
1,037	1,163	1,331	1,649	1,543	1,373	7,779	7,546	15,325	13.77	14.91	14.30	21.35	16
820	828	1,220	1,527	1,630	1,734	7,098	6,366	13,464	14.63	15.71	15.12	19.42	17
925	717	776	1,040	1,080	1,319	4,949	4,859	9,808	12.71	13.45	13.07	20.89	18
650	533	664	819	821	1,045	5,063	4,654	9,717	18.54	18.53	18.53	23.63	19
455	481	703	1,048	936	1,027	4,110	4,080	8,190	16.39	16.49	16.44	22.90	20
497	516	654	779	880	1,088	4,346	4,091	8,437	16.05	16.57	16.30	25.38	21
539	585	688	989	962	1,120	4,766	4,720	9,486	19.86	21.36	20.63	26.59	22
304	335	370	628	636	625	3,005	2,873	5,878	19.03	19.95	19.47	27.77	23
352	373	377	629	653	674	3,645	3,269	6,914	13.84	14.55	14.17	20.64	24
812	786	739	885	969	1,097	5,869	5,461	11,330	19.43	24.81	21.70	23.29	25
388	418	439	479	648	672	4,013	3,663	7,676	15.29	16.08	15.66	19.28	26
849	691	758	1,126	1,544	1,520	8,110	7,630	15,740	21.36	23.99	22.55	24.01	27
744	611	815	1,519	1,827	1,774	7,713	6,866	14,579	26.94	28.37	27.59	26.12	28
520	504	552	954	992	1,089	5,544	4,758	10,302	21.70	22.18	21.92	24.44	29
21,038	21,243	24,764	31,329	33,243	34,233	177,699	166,226	343,925	16.46	17.85	17.10	22.78	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN THE

1	2	3		4		5					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI DIVISION.											
1	Hissar	27	26	972	86	10	14	15	9	11	18
2	Rohtak	15	15	502	21	15	4	10	9	7	11
3	Gurgaon	19	19	1,179	316	37	51	66	69	79	80
4	Delhi	16	14	718	70	24	25	30	32	21	26
5	Karnal	25	25	1,390	161	32	20	26	27	36	39
6	Ambala	19	19	1,725	450	23	29	35	41	68	51
7	Simla	3	3	51	43	4	4	3	1	11	16
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.											
8	Kangra	18	18	718	200	31	22	21	27	99	98
9	Hoshiarpur	24	20	2,128	56	1	8	2	10	13	7
10	Jullundur	17	16	1,226	110	27	17	28	31	35	29
11	Ludhiana... ..	15	15	869	64	15	...	10	15	17	11
12	Ferozepore	24	24	1,511	60	32	16	22	35	21	20
LAHORE DIVISION.											
13	Lahore	31	30	1,540	178	45	22	27	44	34	32
14	Amritsar	15	15	1,047	207	28	28	29	42	45	40
15	Gurdaspur	23	23	2,255	417	13	20	23	28	59	57
16	Sialkot	22	22	2,355	547	24	19	21	49	93	56
17	Gujranwala	23	19	1,339	92	4	9	9	6	19	13
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.											
18	Gujrat	14	14	1,340	103	8	12	4	13	11	23
19	Shahpur	24	23	794	99	16	7	12	10	20	21
20	Jhelum	14	14	876	70	11	11	11	11	13	16
21	Rawalpindi	13	13	1,195	169	9	8	7	17	13	93
22	Attock	13	13	621	22	6	7	3	5	10	10
23	Mianwali	15	15	294	70	14	5	15	11	24	19
MULTAN DIVISION.											
24	Montgomery	19	18	1,336	58	15	8	8	3	8	11
25	Lyallpur	17	16	938	213	26	25	20	26	64	39
26	Jhang	13	13	999	115	24	17	12	18	21	18
27	Multan	18	18	1,357	104	36	17	11	13	19	22
28	Muzaffargarh	22	21	841	57	12	12	5	12	10	15
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	22	22	718	89	15	6	10	9	10	10
Total for the Province		540	623	32,834	4,197	557	443	495	623	891	902

FORM No. X.

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1910.

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
19	42	18	16	26	15	122	91	213	0.29	0.25	0.27	0.57	1
15	17	16	20	9	14	81	66	147	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.68	2
56	52	61	60	64	73	381	367	748	0.98	1.03	1.00	1.48	3
34	31	38	45	38	50	218	176	394	0.59	0.56	0.57	0.78	4
35	25	29	46	39	36	222	168	390	0.46	0.42	0.44	0.73	5
48	50	78	62	87	41	354	259	613	0.84	0.75	0.80	1.51	6
12	5	7	1	6	5	42	33	75	1.83	2.63	2.11	1.83	7
57	58	71	52	50	39	324	301	625	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.17	8
2	11	5	2	5	8	45	29	74	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.36	9
33	68	66	44	35	47	242	218	460	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.80	10
7	26	27	18	16	22	98	86	184	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.39	11
26	32	25	17	32	17	173	122	295	0.34	0.29	0.32	0.51	12
23	50	39	33	48	43	291	149	440	0.46	0.29	0.38	0.61	13
57	62	54	67	76	48	372	204	576	0.67	0.44	0.56	0.92	14
58	58	111	121	97	60	390	315	705	0.77	0.73	0.75	1.12	15
54	84	104	108	67	45	390	334	724	0.69	0.66	0.68	1.00	16
10	17	19	13	12	11	88	54	142	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.27	16
21	27	28	41	29	27	143	101	244	0.37	0.28	0.33	0.54	18
12	14	11	18	8	16	95	70	165	0.35	0.28	0.31	0.51	19
18	24	21	16	21	11	105	79	184	0.42	0.32	0.37	1.10	20
88	114	155	176	151	182	583	431	1,014	2.15	1.75	1.96	1.80	21
10	9	7	10	5	7	69	20	89	0.29	0.09	0.19	0.24	22
20	22	33	35	15	25	127	111	238	0.80	0.77	0.79	0.75	23
16	3	3	5	7	8	71	24	95	0.27	0.11	0.19	0.40	24
21	21	25	26	39	29	211	150	361	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.65	25
15	21	19	36	28	17	143	103	246	0.54	0.45	0.50	1.44	26
13	24	43	45	51	35	186	143	329	0.49	0.45	0.47	0.51	27
9	7	9	13	11	18	81	53	134	0.28	0.22	0.25	0.39	28
7	8	13	17	18	13	75	61	136	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.42	29
796	982	1,136	1,163	1,090	962	5,722	4,318	10,040	0.53	0.46	0.50	0.78	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS

1 Number.	2 DISTRICTS.			3		4		5					
				CIRCLES OF REGIS- TRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS.					
				Number in each dis- trict.	Number from which deaths from respi- ratory diseases were reported.	Number in each dis- trict.	Number from which deaths from respi- ratory diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI DIVISION.													
1	Hissar ...	...	...	27	26	972	268	126	136	186	115	112	88
2	Rohtak ...	...	...	15	15	502	63	70	72	54	66	91	70
3	Gurgaon ...	...	...	19	18	1,179	391	143	138	180	146	146	109
4	Delhi ...	...	...	16	16	718	718	526	453	425	506	468	458
5	Karnal ...	...	...	25	25	1,390	216	149	157	231	206	190	150
6	Ambala ...	...	...	19	19	1,725	1,000	282	240	353	278	254	199
7	Simla ...	...	...	3	3	51	37	14	17	34	20	31	19
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.													
8	Kangra...	...	...	18	18	718	251	96	131	162	109	128	172
9	Hoshiarpur ...	...	...	24	24	2,128	785	196	234	235	206	198	137
10	Jullundur ...	...	...	17	17	1,226	397	246	232	298	319	330	242
11	Ludhiana ...	...	...	15	15	869	396	96	102	105	123	90	61
12	Ferozepore ...	...	...	24	24	1,511	152	182	187	192	158	151	111
LAHORE DIVISION.													
13	Lahore ...	...	...	31	31	1,540	525	148	174	170	155	180	128
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	15	15	1,047	497	175	190	235	211	249	167
15	Gurdaspur ...	...	...	23	23	2,255	2,068	754	626	649	604	678	609
16	Sialkot ...	...	...	22	22	2,355	1,319	450	388	365	324	386	338
17	Gujranwala ...	...	...	23	23	1,339	193	57	39	34	43	59	61
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.													
18	Gujrat ...	...	...	14	14	1,340	765	119	170	132	138	110	160
19	Shahpur ...	...	...	24	24	794	392	51	54	43	28	38	36
20	Jhelum ...	...	...	14	14	876	97	40	41	35	35	41	44
21	Rawalpindi ...	...	...	13	13	1,195	185	49	28	36	38	45	46
22	Attock ...	...	...	13	13	621	106	26	19	16	14	30	23
23	Mianwali ...	...	...	15	15	294	70	18	17	20	26	16	15
MULTAN DIVISION.													
24	Montgomery ...	...	...	19	16	1,336	161	33	27	23	24	19	18
25	Lyallpur ...	...	...	17	15	938	678	103	62	82	84	99	69
26	Jhang ...	...	...	13	11	999	204	100	106	120	108	50	43
27	Multan ...	...	...	18	4	1,357	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	22	19	841	49	13	12	9	6	7	7
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	22	21	718	209	43	49	48	42	28	50
Total for the Province				540	513	32,834	12,196	4,302	4,104	4,474	4,134	4,226	3,652

OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1910.

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
68	50	52	38	78	103	608	544	1,152	1.45	1.50	1.47	1.31	1
38	33	27	39	67	98	384	341	725	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.67	2
72	55	71	94	184	222	771	789	1,560	1.97	2.22	2.09	1.55	3
298	355	450	523	593	727	3,102	2,683	5,785	6.38	8.47	8.42	8.11	4
121	131	71	111	137	199	995	858	1,853	2.08	2.12	2.10	2.43	5
202	138	174	192	255	213	1,502	1,288	2,790	3.58	3.75	3.66	6.08	6
19	19	15	15	15	14	127	105	232	5.52	8.30	6.52	5.64	7
98	78	80	73	82	87	706	590	1,296	1.78	1.60	1.70	2.80	8
119	100	172	185	191	262	1,329	905	2,234	2.53	1.95	2.26	4.94	9
223	303	262	295	336	387	1,884	1,589	3,473	3.86	3.82	3.84	4.97	10
56	60	47	90	93	112	562	487	1,049	1.52	1.60	1.56	2.94	11
102	93	61	69	119	124	882	667	1,549	1.74	1.57	1.66	1.71	12
118	97	92	112	146	176	930	766	1,696	1.48	1.48	1.48	2.02	13
137	144	146	147	208	297	1,257	1,049	2,306	2.25	2.26	2.26	2.91	14
538	692	878	921	879	827	4,810	3,845	8,655	9.48	8.96	9.24	10.41	15
287	309	285	317	325	341	2,207	1,908	4,115	3.91	3.77	3.84	4.90	16
33	29	28	38	64	59	310	239	549	0.64	0.59	0.62	0.90	17
137	146	123	187	167	211	1,015	785	1,800	2.61	2.17	2.40	2.99	18
22	31	25	17	35	87	288	179	467	1.05	0.71	0.89	0.93	19
36	32	48	41	32	54	268	212	480	1.07	0.85	0.96	1.49	20
27	39	46	48	57	101	330	230	560	1.22	0.93	1.08	1.36	21
30	21	31	23	16	25	147	128	275	0.61	0.58	0.60	0.73	22
15	20	9	14	17	16	114	89	203	0.72	0.62	0.67	0.46	23
9	15	11	8	11	14	140	72	212	0.53	0.32	0.43	0.52	24
40	29	44	40	62	83	434	363	797	1.44	1.65	1.53	1.07	25
7	9	15	21	15	84	400	278	678	1.52	1.22	1.38	1.05	26
2	2	1	...	...	1	16	4	20	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.41	27
5	6	2	1	8	7	40	43	83	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.48	28
35	17	24	20	24	25	225	180	405	0.88	0.84	0.86	0.73	29
2,809	3,032	3,290	3,682	4,217	4,957	25,783	21,216	46,999	2.39	2.28	2.34	2.91	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM PLAGUE IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2			3		4		5					
Number.	DISTRICTS.			CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		MONTHS					
				Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI DIVISION.													
1	Hissar	...	...	27	16	972	287	884	1,245	3,678	4,504	1,476	51
2	Rohtak	...	...	15	14	502	104	549	947	1,833	2,253	1,181	62
3	Gurgaon	...	...	19	19	1,179	395	1,184	3,135	5,716	4,741	1,515	48
4	Delhi	...	...	16	12	718	158	381	1,131	3,357	2,348	1,374	91
5	Karnal	...	...	25	18	1,390	183	262	784	2,729	2,598	1,254	83
6	Ambala	...	...	19	13	1,725	140	8	49	119	447	304	56
7	Simla	...	...	3	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.													
8	Kangra	...	...	18	2	718	7	...	...	3	15	14	...
9	Hoshiarpur	...	...	24	24	2,128	623	314	608	1,026	1,314	890	122
10	Jullundur	...	...	17	15	1,226	129	42	128	234	462	259	9
11	Ludhiana	...	...	15	15	869	421	370	728	2,719	3,671	1,910	60
12	Ferozepore	...	...	24	24	1,511	402	554	855	2,854	3,938	2,365	128
LAHORE DIVISION.													
13	Lahore	...	...	31	31	1,540	413	393	991	2,957	4,495	2,928	302
14	Amritsar	...	...	15	14	1,047	507	665	1,411	3,477	4,819	2,450	204
15	Gurdaspur	...	...	23	18	2,255	532	776	1,134	2,199	3,466	2,288	307
16	Sialkot	...	...	22	18	2,355	250	59	104	453	1,262	1,238	237
17	Gujranwala	...	...	23	14	1,339	82	12	73	408	934	854	228
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.													
18	Gujrat	...	...	14	8	1,340	23	28	8	2	30	67	11
19	Shahpur	...	...	24	16	794	73	31	75	102	339	362	106
20	Jhelum	...	...	14	5	876	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
21	Rawalpindi	...	...	13	3	1,195	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
22	Attock	...	...	13	2	621	7	...	...	...	...	29	9
23	Mianwali	...	...	15	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MULTAN DIVISION.													
24	Montgomery	...	...	19	15	1,336	150	159	203	576	1,082	799	106
25	Lyallpur	...	...	17	6	938	139	51	202	312	492	432	30
26	Jhang	...	...	13	3	999	32	2	16	13	22	43	9
27	Multan	...	...	18	1	1,357	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
28	Muzaffargarh	...	...	22	...	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	22	...	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Province				540	326	32,834	5,086	6,724	13,827	34,767	43,236	24,034	2,363

NO. XII.

OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1910.

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
3	11	12	43	63	55	5,802	6,223	12,025	13.87	17.12	15.38	6.27	1
1	3	35	283	589	875	4,375	4,236	8,611	13.13	14.24	13.65	23.20	2
...	10	91	394	776	1,032	8,513	10,129	18,642	21.80	23.47	24.98	11.40	3
...	...	13	87	411	467	4,590	5,070	9,660	12.40	16.00	14.06	6.08	4
...	5	51	252	556	531	4,345	4,760	9,105	9.07	11.77	10.31	7.52	5
2	4	21	88	175	676	953	996	1,949	2.27	2.90	2.55	12.86	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	7
3	13	2	...	...	...	18	32	50	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.06	8
7	23	45	99	275	566	2,416	2,873	5,289	4.59	6.19	5.34	8.90	9
...	2	4	12	49	97	641	657	1,298	1.31	1.53	1.44	14.58	10
...	1	22	29	28	40	4,954	4,624	9,578	13.42	15.21	14.23	18.09	11
13	6	...	17	99	165	5,338	5,756	11,094	10.52	13.55	11.90	14.65	12
9	...	...	...	1	4	6,365	5,715	12,080	10.11	11.06	10.54	16.19	13
10	2	...	4	24	53	6,464	6,655	13,119	11.57	14.36	12.83	12.87	14
26	38	34	37	91	256	5,179	5,473	10,652	10.21	12.75	11.37	14.93	15
20	4	6	14	57	76	1,695	1,835	3,530	3.00	3.63	3.29	16.78	16
...	1	5	14	16	41	1,319	1,267	2,586	2.72	3.13	2.90	22.67	17
...	...	1	2	...	...	76	73	149	0.20	0.20	0.20	19.81	18
23	1	4	5	7	62	560	557	1,117	2.05	2.22	2.13	14.92	19
9	17	21	13	26	13	45	59	104	0.18	0.24	0.21	10.84	20
...	...	...	2	1	...	5	...	5	0.02	...	0.01	9.28	21
2	...	16	36	28	20	53	87	140	0.22	0.39	0.30	3.52	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	23
29	10	4	1	...	11	1,330	1,650	2,980	5.05	7.35	6.11	3.70	24
...	...	...	26	10	35	786	804	1,590	2.60	3.65	3.05	4.30	25
...	...	1	5	7	9	65	62	127	0.25	0.27	0.26	1.83	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	0.01	...	0.004	0.41	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	29
157	151	388	1,463	3,289	5,084	65,890	69,593	1,35,483	6.10	7.47	6.74	10.96	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLAGUE CASES AND DEATHS, BY MONTHS, REPORTED
IN BRITISH DISTRICTS AND IN NATIVE STATES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1910.

STATEMENT

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PLAGUE OCCURRENCES IN BRITISH

Serial No.	District or Native State.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Hissar ...	1,233	884	1,570	1,245	4,641	3,678	5,483	4,504	1,883	1,476	74	51
2	Rohtak ...	605	549	952	947	1,834	1,833	2,253	2,253	1,181	1,181	62	62
3	Gurgaon ...	1,251	1,184	3,202	3,135	5,860	5,716	4,955	4,741	1,649	1,515	45	48
4	Delhi ...	496	381	1,495	1,131	4,584	3,357	2,402	2,348	1,367	1,374	86	91
5	Karnal ...	187	262	529	784	2,829	2,729	3,226	2,598	1,475	1,254	171	83
6	Ambala ...	12	8	57	49	193	119	402	447	338	304	67	56
7	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kangra ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	28	15	10	14	1	...
9	Hoshiarpur ...	314	314	640	608	1,324	1,026	1,379	1,314	967	890	140	122
10	Jullundur...	50	42	174	128	358	234	566	466	298	261	24	9
11	Ludhiana ...	431	370	936	728	3,115	2,719	3,933	3,671	2,021	1,910	94	60
12	Ferozepore ...	679	554	856	855	2,364	2,855	4,216	3,941	3,150	2,373	406	228
13	Lahore ...	462	393	1,081	991	3,068	2,957	5,309	4,495	3,929	2,930	944	302
14	Amritsar ...	665	665	1,411	1,411	3,477	3,477	4,819	4,819	2,450	2,450	204	204
15	Gurdaspur ...	527	776	1,288	1,134	1,865	2,199	3,809	3,466	2,832	2,288	302	307
16	Sialkot ...	26	62	79	104	301	453	1,160	1,262	1,156	1,238	616	237
17	Gujranwala ...	16	12	63	73	297	408	1,025	934	398	854	388	228
18	Gujrat ...	28	28	14	8	4	2	60	30	105	67	9	11
19	Shahpur ...	35	31	80	75	126	102	443	339	417	362	117	106
20	Jhelum ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	7	4
21	Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
22	Attock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	22	29	13	9
23	Mianwali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Montgomery ...	112	159	193	203	583	576	1,291	1,082	1,288	799	127	106
25	Lyallpur ...	182	51	248	202	276	312	1,052	492	760	432	148	30
26	Jhang ...	8	2	18	16	23	13	37	22	83	43	11	9
27	Multan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total British Districts		7,309	6,727	14,887	13,827	37,726	34,768	47,866	43,244	27,783	24,046	4,056	2,363
1	Patiala ...	2,378	1,702	2,547	2,075	7,061	5,877	5,925	4,846	6,036	5,218	741	578
2	Kapurthala ...	217	160	319	193	523	300	690	394	428	268	13	18
3	Maler Kotla ...	77	72	117	83	295	264	211	211	127	127	...	...
4	Jind ...	282	207	1,068	685	2,898	1,825	1,698	1,298	1,047	802	53	39
5	Kalsia ...	...	...	8	4	107	38	180	83	41	17	...	2
6	Faridkot ...	12	5	48	22	237	132	709	363	3,047	1,733	...	...
7	Nabha ...	166	141	189	179	215	206	1,011	927	687	640	16	16
8	Dujana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Pataudi ...	5	...	131	...	115	72	75	59	51	36	...	...
10	Bahawalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nalagarh ...	...	...	15	9	26	22	30	28	15	25	...	...
12	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	50	43	6	2	...	...	...	...
Total Native States		3,137	2,287	4,442	3,241	11,527	8,788	10,535	8,211	14,525	8,866	823	653
GRAND TOTAL		10,446	9,014	19,329	17,068	49,253	43,556	58,401	51,455	42,308	32,912	4,879	3,016

N.B.—The total deaths during the year in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore and Sialkot include 6, 25, 2 and 11,

No. I.

DISTRICTS AND NATIVE STATES IN THE PUNJAB DURING 1910.

JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		Serial No.
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
2	3	14	11	18	12	82	43	90	63	133	55	15,223	12,025	1
2	1	3	3	68	35	386	283	1,049	589	864	875	9,259	8,611	2
...	...	18	10	117	91	473	394	820	776	1,130	1,032	19,520	18,642	3
3	...	1	...	32	13	127	87	626	411	581	467	11,790	9,660	4
10	...	5	5	37	51	198	252	501	556	704	531	9,872	9,105	5
1	2	3	4	21	21	88	88	303	175	821	676	2,306	1,949	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
2	3	22	13	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	50	8
7	7	24	23	45	45	130	90	284	275	720	566	5,974	5,289	9
4	...	21	2	23	4	113	12	...	49	205	97	1,836	1,304	10
...	...	4	1	54	22	42	29	53	28	72	40	10,755	9,578	11
15	13	6	6	...	...	27	20	80	103	248	171	12,047	11,119	12
34	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	4	15,442	12,082	13
10	10	2	2	...	...	4	4	24	24	53	53	13,119	13,119	14
9	26	16	38	15	34	9	37	6	91	66	256	10,744	10,652	15
35	20	6	5	17	10	21	16	35	58	129	76	3,581	3,541	16
108	...	1	1	11	5	25	14	26	16	309	41	2,667	2,586	17
...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	226	149	18
20	23	1	1	8	4	12	5	13	7	70	62	1,342	1,117	19
13	9	25	17	26	21	51	13	23	26	38	13	188	104	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	7	7	21
...	2	1	...	25	16	36	36	30	28	17	20	157	140	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
5	29	4	10	...	4	...	1	12	...	2	11	3,617	2,980	24
...	...	...	...	16	...	28	26	16	10	87	35	2,813	1,590	25
...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	10	7	15	9	211	127	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
280	157	178	152	541	392	1,863	1,460	4,003	3,294	6,277	5,090	152,769	135,529	
111	101	21	17	171	129	313	231	536	423	875	554	26,715	21,751	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	67	44	122	71	2,390	1,448	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	757	3
...	...	...	...	65	32	96	65	163	104	178	107	7,548	5,167	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	144	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,033	2,255	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	86	292	285	2,682	2,480	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	49	...	35	...	4	24	43	19	508	210	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	84	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	45	12
114	101	21	17	285	161	452	296	876	681	1,510	1,036	45,201	34,335	
394	258	199	169	826	553	2,315	1,765	4,879	3,975	7,787	6,126	197,970	169,867	

respectively, in Cantonments, and the figures for Rawalpindi 2 deaths in Railway premises.



